

SAFETY DATA SHEET

S-1300 Pene-Krete

HYDROGEL CONCRETE SOLUTIONS

SECTION 1 – Identification: Product identifier and chemical identity

Product Identifier	Curing Aid / Anti Dusting / Hardener / Moisture Barrier
Supplier Name	Hydrogel Concrete Solutions
Supplier Address	13 Insight Circuit, Carrum Downs 3201
Supplier Contact Number	1800 860 448
Other means of Identification	Not Applicable
Recommended use of the Chemical and Restrictions on Use	Integral Sealer for concrete. Use in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
Emergency Phone Number	Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

SECTION 2 – Hazard(s) identification

GHS Classification	NON-HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE OR MIXTURE according to the GHS. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS according to the ADG Code.
Label Elements	Not Applicable
Precautionary Statement(s)	Clear to hazy, colourless, odourless, thick liquid. May cause severe eye burns. May cause eye, skin, and digestive tract irritation. Spray mist causes irritation to respiratory tract. Spills are slippery. High pH is harmful to aquatic life. Reacts with acids, ammonium salts, reactive metals and some organics. Non-combustible, but flammable hydrogen gas may be produced on prolonged contact with metals such as aluminium, tin, lead, and zinc. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dry skin. Defatting of the skin can result in irritation and dermatitis (inflammation of the skin).
General:	
Prevention:	Refer to Section 7 and 8.
Response:	Refer to Section 4, 5 and 6.
Storage:	Refer to Section 7.
Disposal:	Refer to Section 13.

SECTION 3 – Composition and information on ingredients

Cas No	% [Weight]	Name
	Not Spec	nonhazardous proprietary
7732-18-5	Not Spec	water

SECTION 4 – First-aid measures

Description of Necessary First Aid Measures	
Inhalation	<p>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Removed from contaminated area. - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. <p>Transport to hospital or doctor.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Seek medical attention - Immediately wash contaminated skin with plenty of water. - Soaked clothing should be removed while under the safety shower and skin washed with running water for a minimum of 30 minutes. - No attempt should be made to neutralize the alkali with acid solutions, as this could aggravate the burns. Get medical attention if health effects develop or persist.

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wash out immediately with fresh running water for at least 15 minutes. - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting up the upper and lower lids. - Seek medical attention without delay. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by a skilled person.
Ingestion	<p>If this product is ingested;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - If swallowed DO NOT induce vomiting - If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. - Observe the patient carefully. - Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. - Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. <p>Seek medical advice</p>
Symptoms Caused by Exposure	<p>Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. May cause severe irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach.</p> <p>A severe eye irritant. May cause conjunctivitis (inflammation of the eyes) and possibly corneal burns and ulceration.</p> <p>Irritating to skin. May cause itching and skin rash.</p> <p>Exposure to vapours at room temperature is an unlikely route of exposure due to its low vapour pressure.</p> <p>Spray mist will cause respiratory irritation and may result in coughing as well as inflammation of nose, throat and windpipe.</p>
Medical Attention and Special Treatment	Treat symptomatically as for strong alkalis.

SECTION 5 – Fire-fighting measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media	Compatible with dry chemical water spray, regular foam and carbon dioxide fire extinguishing media.
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Aqueous solution, not flammable under normal conditions of use. Flammable hydrogen gas may be produced on prolonged contact with metals such as aluminium, tin, lead, and zinc. - Flammable hydrogen gas may be produced on prolonged contact with metals such as aluminium, tin, lead, and zinc.
Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and nature of the hazard. - Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. - Fire fighters to wear full protective clothing. - Chemical goggles, body-covering protective clothing, chemical resistant gloves, and rubber boots. - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. - Use firefighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. - DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. - Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. - If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. - Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. - Heat may cause expansion or decomposition with violent rupture of containers. - Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). - May emit acrid smoke. <p>Other decomposition products include: carbon dioxide (CO₂).</p>

SECTION 6 – Accidental release measures


Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures	
Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clean up all spills immediately. - Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. - Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. - Wipe up. <p>Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Spilled material is very slippery. Only water will evaporate from a spill of this material. Dries to form glass film which can easily cut skin. Sinks and mixes with water.

Major Spills	<p>Minor hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Clear area of personnel. - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. - Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. - Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. - Do not touch or walk through spilled material - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. <p>If contamination of drains or waterway occurs, advise emergency services.</p>
Environmental Precautions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. - High pH of this material is harmful to aquatic life. - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. - Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. <p>If contamination of drains or waterway occurs, advise emergency services</p>
Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bunding - Covering of drains - Emergency response spill kit

SECTION 7 – Handling and storage, including how the chemical may be safely used

Precautions for Safe Handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Limit all unnecessary personal contact. - Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. - Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. - Avoid breathing spray mist. - Keep container closed. - Promptly clean residue from clothes with cloth. - Use in a well- ventilated area. - When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. - Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. - Avoid physical damage to containers. - Use good occupational work practice. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. - Store out of direct sunlight. - Do not freeze, store between 5°C-38°C
Conditions for Safe Storage, including any Incompatibilities	
Suitable Container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lined metal can, lined metal pail/can. - Plastic pail - Polyline drum. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. - Keep containers closed at all times. - Mild steel is the most suitable material of construction for drums, tanks, valves, pipe-work, etc. Concrete storage tanks can be used but must be strong enough to hold the weight of Silicate solution to be stored and thick enough to prevent seepage of water
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Separate from acids, reactive metals, and ammonium salts. Storage temperature 0-95°C. Loading temperature 45-95°C. Do not store in aluminium, fiberglass, copper, brass, zinc or galvanized containers.

SECTION 8 – Exposure controls and personal protection

Control Parameters – Exposure Standards, Biological Monitoring	Not available																				
Appropriate Engineering Controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” the air from the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possesses varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="252 728 1481 1025"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant</th> <th>Air Speed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/m)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate action depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="252 1059 1481 1227"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower End of the Range</th> <th>Upper End of the Range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1. Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td> <td>1. Disturbing room air currents</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only</td> <td>2. Contaminants of high toxicity</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Intermittent, low production</td> <td>3. High production, heavy use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Large hood or large air mass in motion</td> <td>4. Small hood – local control only</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Type of Contaminant	Air Speed	Solvent, vapours, degreasing etc. evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	Aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyor transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/m)	Direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyor loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min)	Grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion)	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min)	Lower End of the Range	Upper End of the Range	1. Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1. Disturbing room air currents	2. Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2. Contaminants of high toxicity	3. Intermittent, low production	3. High production, heavy use	4. Large hood or large air mass in motion	4. Small hood – local control only
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	<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore, the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters’ distance from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>																				
Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)	 <p>Follow normal industrial safety practices. The use of protective clothing and equipment depends on the degree and nature of exposure</p>																				
Eye and face Protection	<p>Avoid eye and face contact</p> <p>Avoid inhaling the vapour or mist</p> <p>Respiratory protection is not normally required due to low inhalation risk.</p> <p>Safety glasses, chemical goggles or face shield as appropriate.</p> <p>Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should indicate a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and account of injury experience. Medical and first aid personnel should be trained in the removal and suitable equipment.</p>																				
Skin Protection	<p>Avoid skin contact</p> <p>See hand protection below.</p>																				
Hands/Feet Protection	<p>Wear chemical protective gloves e.g PVC.</p> <p>Wear chemical resistant safety footwear</p>																				
Body Protection	<p>Overalls, splash apron or similar protective apparel.</p>																				

Other Protection	Eyewash unit. Wash contaminated clothing and protective equipment before storing and re-using. The use of barrier cream is recommended.
Thermal Hazards	Not available

SECTION 9 – Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear to hazy and colourless	Relative Density (water =1)	1.0-1.2
Odour	Odourless liquid	Solubility(ies)	Soluble in water
Odour Threshold	Not available	Partition Coefficient: N octanol/water	log P(octanol/water) – Not available
pH (of the concentrate)	11-13	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not applicable to aqueous solutions
Melting Point/Freezing Point	0°C (melting point)	Decomposition Temperature	Water Boils off at 100°C
Boiling Point and Boiling Range	Water Boils off at 100°C	Viscosity	
Flash Point	Not applicable to aqueous solutions	Specific Heat Value	Not applicable
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Particle Size	Not available
Flammability	Non-combustible liquid. The aqueous solution is not flammable under normal conditions of use. Flammable hydrogen gas may be produced on prolonged contact with metals such as aluminium, tin, lead, and zinc.	Volatile Organic Compounds Content	Not available
Upper/Lower Flammability or Explosive Limits	Not applicable to aqueous solutions	% Volatile	80-95%
Vapour Pressure	Not determined	Saturated Vapour Concentration	Not available
Vapour Density	Not applicable	Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Not available
		Corrosiveness	Some corrosive effects on Aluminium, Copper, Tin, Zinc, Lead etc

Additional Parameters

Shape and Aspect Ratio	Not applicable	Degree or Aggregation or Agglomeration	Not available
Crystallinity	Not available	Ionisation (redox potential)	Not available
Dustiness	Not applicable	Bio durability or Bio persistence	Not available
Surface Area	Not available		

SECTION 10 – Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Flammable hydrogen gas will form on reaction with aluminium, copper, zinc, etc. Gels and generates heat when mixed with acid. May react with ammonium salts resulting in evolution of ammonia gas.
Chemical Stability	Stable in sealed containers. Absorbs Carbon Dioxide on exposure to air, which results in the deposition of Insoluble Silica.
Conditions to Avoid	Leaving solutions exposed to carbon dioxide in the air.
Incompatible Materials and Possible Hazardous Reactions	Strong Acids. Silicate Solutions are strongly alkaline and are not compatible with aluminium, copper, brass, bronze, zinc, tin and lead. Can etch glass if not promptly removed.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	If Overheated: The solution will boil and irritating Silicate containing mists will be released.

SECTION 11 – Toxicological information

Information on Routes of Exposure

Ingestion & Inhalation	Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (rat) – Not Determined: The acute oral toxicity of this product has not been tested. When chemically similar Silicates were tested on a 100% solids basis, their single dose acute oral LD50 in rats ranged from 1280 mg/kg to 3200 mg/kg. The acute oral lethality resulted from nonspecific causes. The product contains 5-35% Silicate thus each product is estimated to have an Acute Oral Toxicity LD50 (rat): >2000 mg/kg.														
Skin Contact	Irritant: When tested for primary skin irritation potential, similar Silicate solution produced no irritation to intact skin, but well-defined irritation to abraded skin. Human experience confirms that irritation occurs when this material gets on clothes at the collar, cuffs or other areas where abrasion may occur.														
Eye	Severe Irritant: This material has not been tested for primary eye irritation. However, on the basis of its similarity to Silicate Solutions in composition and alkalinity it is regarded as a severe eye irritant.														
Symptoms Related to Exposure	Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. May cause severe irritation to the mouth, throat and stomach. A severe eye irritant. May cause conjunctivitis (inflammation of the eyes) and possibly corneal burns and ulceration. Irritating to skin. May cause itching and skin rash. Exposure to vapours at room temperature is an unlikely route of exposure due to its low vapour pressure. Spray mist will cause respiratory irritation and may result in coughing as well as inflammation of nose, throat and windpipe														
Numerical Means of Toxicity	Not available														
Immediate, Delayed and Chronic Health Effects from Exposure	Sub chronic Data: The sub chronic toxicity of this material has not been tested. In a study of rats fed chemically similar Silicate in drinking water for three months, at 200, 600 and 1800 ppm, changes were reported in the blood chemistry of some animals, but no specific changes to the organs of the animals due to Silicate administration were observed in any of the dosage groups. Another study reported adverse effects to the kidneys of dogs fed Silicate in their diet at 2.4g/kg/day for 4 weeks, whereas rats fed the same dosage did not develop any treatment-related effects. Decreased numbers of births and survival to weaning was reported for rats fed Silicate in their drinking water at 600 and 1200 ppm. Special Studies: The mutagenic potential of this material has not been tested. Chemically similar Silicate was not mutagenic to the bacterium E. Coli when tested in a mutagenicity bioassay. There are no known reports of carcinogenicity of Silicates. Frequent ingestion over extended periods of time of gram quantities of silicates is associated with the formation kidney stones and other siliceous urinary calculi in humans. Silicate is not listed by IARC, NTP or OSHA as a carcinogen														
Exposure Levels	No exposure standards have been established for the ingredients in this product by NOHSC (Safe Work Australia). <table border="1" data-bbox="395 1368 1439 1480"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">SUBSTANCE</th> <th colspan="2">TWA</th> <th colspan="2">STEL</th> </tr> <tr> <th>ppm</th> <th>mg/m3</th> <th>ppm</th> <th>mg/m3</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Silicate Solution</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> <td>-</td> <td>5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> This standard is the manufacturers recommended limit for good practice. All atmospheric contamination should be minimised. Use in well ventilated area. Avoid generating and inhaling mists.	SUBSTANCE	TWA		STEL		ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	Silicate Solution	-	5	-	5
SUBSTANCE	TWA		STEL												
	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3											
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Interactive Effects	Not available														
Data Limitations	Not available														

SECTION 12 – Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Avoid contaminating waterways. Soluble in water. Sinks and mixes with water. Only water will evaporate from this material. The ecotoxicity of Silicate Solution has not been tested. The following data is reported for chemically similar Silicates on a 100% solids basis: A 96-hour median tolerance for fish (<i>Gambusia affinis</i>) of 2320 ppm; a 96 hour median tolerance for water fleas (<i>Daphnia magna</i>) of 247 ppm; a 96 hour median tolerance for snail eggs (<i>Lymnaea</i>) of 632 ppm; and a 96 hour median tolerance for Amphipoda of 160 ppm. The product contains 5-35% Silicate.
Persistence and Degradability	This material is not persistent in aquatic systems, but its high pH when undiluted or unnaturalised is acutely harmful to aquatic life. Diluted material rapidly depolymerizes to yield dissolved silica in a form that is indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica. It does not contribute to BOD. This material does not bio accumulate except in species that use silica as a structural material such as diatoms and siliceous sponges. Neither silica nor will appreciably bio concentrate up the food chain.

Bio accumulative Potential	Not available
Mobility in Soil	Expected to be mobile in soil. Diluted material rapidly depolymerizes to yield dissolved silica in a form that is indistinguishable from natural dissolved silica
Other Adverse Effects	Not available

SECTION 13 – Disposal considerations

Safe Handling and Disposal Methods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Treat and neutralise with dilute acid at an effluent treatment plant. - Wear PPE as advised in Section 8.
Disposal of any Contaminated Packaging	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. - Normally suitable for disposal at approved land waste site after dilution or neutralisation. - Recycle containers, otherwise dispose of in an authorised landfill.
Environmental Regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for Disposal. Not suitable for incineration.

SECTION 14 – Transport information

UN Number	Not Classed as an ADG according to the ADG Code
Proper Shipping Name	Not Applicable
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Not Applicable
Packing Group	Not Applicable
Environmental Hazards	Not Applicable
Special Precautions During Transport	Not Applicable
Hazchem Code	Not Applicable

SECTION 15 – Regulatory information

Safety, Health and Environmental Regulations, Specific for the Product in Question	<p>Consult Commonwealth, State or Territory legislation for further requirements.</p> <p>Where applicable refer to the following Standards: AS/NZS 1337 Eye protectors for industrial applications AS 2161 Industrial safety gloves and mittens AS 2210 Safety footwear AS 3765 Clothing for protection against hazardous chemicals.</p> <p><i>Hazard Category – Irritant</i> R36/38: Irritating to eyes and skin. S24/25: Avoid contact with skin and eyes. S37/39: Wear suitable gloves and eye/face protection. S26: In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. S28: After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.</p>
NICNAS – AICS:	All ingredients are on the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances.
Aust. Pesticides & Veterinary Medicine Authority:	Not applicable
Therapeutic Goods Administration:	Not applicable
Food Standards Australian & New Zealand:	Not applicable

SECTION 16 – Any other relevant information

Date of Preparation	26 May 2018
Key Abbreviations or Acronyms Used	Not Applicable

The information contained within this SDS details health and safety hazard information of the product and how to safely handle and use the product in the workplace. Each user of this product should read this SDS and consider the information in the context of how the product will be handled and used in the workplace including in conjunction with other products. If clarification or further

information is needed to ensure that an appropriate risk assessment can be made, the user should contact Hydrogel Concrete Solutions.

Hydrogel Concrete Solutions makes no representation as to the completeness and accuracy of the data contained in this data sheet. It is the user's obligation to evaluate and use this product safely, and to comply with all relevant Federal, State and Local Government laws and regulations. Hydrogel Concrete Solutions shall not be responsible for loss, damage or injury resulting from reliance upon or failure to adhere to any recommendation or information contained herein, from abnormal use of the material, or any hazard inherent in the nature of the material.