

Features	Typical Uses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multiple hues and color variations. Remarkably natural and aged look in virtually a single application Easy to use and apply. Can be diluted for varied levels of color intensity Permanent and long lasting. Will not fade over time. Interior or exterior application 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Restaurant areas Ideal for salt finished or power troweled concrete Slab on grade residential Commercial dining and shopping areas
<p>Coverage: Used full strength, each gallon should yield approximately 250-350 ft² per gallon</p>	

Description and Use:

CCI Chemical Acid Stains are a unique combination of hydrochloric acid (pool acid), wetting agents, and metallic salts (particles). When placed on cured concrete, chemical reactions take place to create a unique, variegated and permanent natural looking color effects.

Every application is unique because the reaction of the stain to the concrete varies depending on the properties of the concrete mix itself. The resulting finish is translucent, natural and aged perfectly. **CCI Chemical Acid Stains** can be applied to any concrete surface vertical or horizontal, in virtually any application. Unlike many other types of staining applications, the resulting look is individual to each application. Other similar installations may resemble it, but will never truly duplicate it. Because the staining process involves a chemical change of the latent layer of the concrete, as opposed to applying a pigmenting stain, the color retention properties are permanent, and long lasting. They will not peel or delaminate. The final application of the sealer brings out the true beauty, and enhances the variations beyond description. This sealer application also greatly improves the resistance to wear, and provides years of trouble-free service. Concrete Coatings Inc. manufactures a wide variety of sealers for virtually any application, residential or commercial.

CCI Chemical Acid Stains are specifically formulated for application to cured concrete substrates only. This includes cured CCI cementitious acrylic overlays. Best results are obtained when applied to tight, power troweled surfaces. The tighter (or more dense) the surface is, the more variegation and mottling that is accomplished. Since muriatic acid is one of the main ingredients of the stain, and part of the process, no

etching is required to achieve a bond like other staining or pigmenting systems.

Limitations:

CCI Chemical Acid Stains will not hide any imperfections or blemishes of the substrate. The colors that are achieved are unique to the chemical composition, porosity, texture, and general condition of the concrete, therefore blemishes and imperfections tend to be enhanced rather than diffused. Patches can be applied, but also present the same problem. If the area is not a good candidate for a stain application, it is recommended that an overlay be applied rather than patches. *Refer to Acid Stained Acrylic Overlays for detailed information on applying acrylic overlays.*

Do not use Jade, Turquoise, or Bronze Green in exterior applications. A common ingredient in these colors can darken and/or turn black over time if continually exposed to excess moisture and UV light. If it is necessary to apply any of these colors in an exterior application, a moisture test should be conducted to determine the actual moisture content and the associated hydrostatic pressure. Contact Technical Support for instructions and materials to accurately measure moisture content.

Color can also be affected by other conditions such as alkalinity of the concrete, number of applications, previous coatings or cure and seal applications, preparations methods, etc.

Each circumstance can have dramatic effects on the overall stain result. For this reason, it is highly recommended to perform small test sections to determine the desired color, and reaction to the concrete. To perform test sections, apply a small amount of stain to an inconspicuous area, or an area that will not be seen due to cabinets, carpet, tile, etc. Allow the stain to dry, and wipe with a damp cloth to remove all residue, and reveal the color. The area,

when wet, will very closely resemble the finished product, once a sealer is applied. If possible, place test sections in numerous areas throughout the area to be stained, particularly if the concrete sections were poured at different times, or appear to have a different texture.

It is to be expected that a wide variety of variegations and mottling will occur throughout the stained area. The surface will rarely if ever be even and consistent, and this is usually the desired effect. An understanding of this is important for the user and customer.

CCI Chemical Acid Stains are a unique proprietary combination of muriatic acid and metallic salts in a water-based solution. This proprietary formulation lightly penetrates the pores of the concrete substrate to mildly etch the latent surface and loosen the particles that react with the metallic salts. This reaction produces a color change of those particles, permanently altering its appearance. **CCI Chemical Acid Stains** contain no pigments.

Application:

THE CONCRETE MUST BE CURED AT LEAST 28 DAYS PRIOR TO STAINING.

PERFORM THE WATER TEST PRIOR TO DOING THE JOB BY SIMPLY SPRAYING A FILM OF WATER OVER THE ENTIRE AREA. IF WATER IS REPELLED, THIS IS A SIGN THAT FURTHER CLEANING MUST BE DONE, OR THAT A CURE AND SEAL SEALER MAY BE PRESENT. ONCE WATER IS RECEIVED THROUGHOUT THE SUBSTRATE, YOU CAN PROCEED WITH THE STAIN.

Surface and Area Preparation

1. Surrounding areas such as walls, landscaping, and adjacent surfaces should be protected. Close work areas to both foot and vehicular traffic. Walls are typically protected with plastic sheets. Exterior pavements not to be stained can be coated with a soapy solution to mask it from being stained.
2. Sprinklers and fountains should be adjusted to avoid wetting the surface and causing a run-off that will stain undesired areas.
3. Be cautious of the weather, rain will cause run-off prior to sealing and hot, windy weather will cause the stain to dry faster.
4. All dirt, oil, plaster stains, paint, and grease must be removed by cleaning. **DO NOT ACID ETCH!!** (This will remove necessary reactants from the surface. Coatings, water repellents, adhesives, and curing membranes can be removed with CCI STRIPZIT! Gel or liquid strippers. If Degreasers,

oil removers or other paint strippers are used, Make sure to use one that does not leave a residue.

5. Thoroughly clean the concrete. Do not pressure wash unless absolutely necessary. Use a rotary floor machine (buffer) to facilitate cleaning. Use TSP or a detergent to scrub with. Rinse the surface until the rinse water is clear. Use only cleaners that contain no ammonia and/or will not leave a residue.
6. If necessary, and **ONLY** when necessary, Mechanically abrade the surface with a sander. If sanding, use a 30 mesh sandpaper disc.
7. After all cleaning steps are complete, it is wise to thoroughly mop the surface to remove all debris, concrete dust, etc.

APPLICATION PROCEDURES SHOULD BE PLANNED SO THAT WET SURFACE IS NOT STEPPED ON.

CHEMICAL STAINS NORMALLY FIZZ WHILE REACTING. IF FIZZING DOES NOT OCCUR, THE SURFACE HAS NOT BEEN PREPARED PROPERLY OR THE CONCRETE IS NOT SUFFICIENTLY REACTIVE TO BEING CHEMICALLY STAINED. CHOOSE COOLER TEMPERATURES AS OPPOSED TO THE HEAT OF THE DAY TO APPLY YOUR STAIN. FOR BEST REACTION. PREMOISTEN CONCRETE JUST PRIOR TO STAIN APPLICATION.

1. Pour acid stain solution into a plastic pump sprayer. **Choose a sprayer without metal parts. Never use metal containers or sprayers.** Never pour the chemical stain directly onto the floor, as it will blemish the concrete in this form. **NOTE: Stain can be diluted up to 50% but intensity of stain is decreased. Do not thin unless you want a more transparent color.**
2. Spray the stain only enough to sufficiently wet the surface. Work the stain into the surface in a circular motion with a long-handled, soft bristle broom or brush with uncolored, acid-resistant nylon bristles. The acid should fizz as it is worked into the concrete. Do not spray too far ahead. The acid needs to be worked in immediately after spraying using a circular motion or figure eight motion. Small or tight areas can be applied with a spray bottle or paintbrush.
3. **Maintain a wet edge if and whenever possible!**
4. Continue applying stain in this fashion throughout the floor. To avoid lap marks, work edges of adjacent, still-wet areas into previously treated areas. A wet edge must be maintained.

5. Shield adjacent areas with cardboard to avoid overspray. Areas can also be masked, but use tape that leaves no residue.
6. Do not allow the stain to puddle in depressions unless a dark effect is desired there.
7. Do not step on wet surfaces; footprints will be left behind as a darker area in the shape of the shoe print.
8. On vertical applications start from the bottom and proceed upward. Be careful of excessive liquid that will have a tendency to create streaks as it runs downward.
9. Allow the stain to dry for at least 3 hours and then repeat procedure if so desired.
10. After allowing the stain to dry overnight, it will form a powdery residue. This is a salt residue that must be removed.
11. Combine 8-10 parts water to 1 part clear ammonia in a weed sprayer and generously spray the entire surface. This helps to minimize permanent crystallization.
12. The existing chalky residue must be removed by mopping with straight water in interior applications or with a hose in exterior applications. Never use soap. Change your water often. Be extremely careful not to allow water to run onto areas that are not to be stained.
13. Mop, hose down or sweep the floor at least twice, or until mop water is relatively clear.
14. Collect the rinse water and properly dispose of it per your state regulations.
15. Allow the floor to dry at least 24 hours before placing a finish coat. Any finish coat used will be sensitive to moisture. Drying times must be followed. If sealer is applied too soon, it may react with the chemical stain and turn it a different color. It is best to seal the following day after rinsing is complete. Two coats of sealer are recommended. Use a skid-proof additive in sealer if area looks like it will be slippery when wet. Apply the sealer with a phenolic (solvent resistant) core roller.
16. Allow 24 hours drying time for sealer before opening to foot traffic.

Experimentation:

The color effects shown on our color charts are only approximations. The color produced is unique to each concrete surface and may differ significantly from that shown on the chart. Experimentation on a representative test section is a must.

Coverage:

Usually one application will suffice (depending on desire of customer). Additional applications may be

needed on older or weathered concrete surfaces or to obtain certain color effects. Coverage will vary widely depending on porosity and texture of the surface, composition and age of the concrete, number of applications used, and other factors. The coverage area is approximately 250 - 350 square feet per gallon for one application.

Shelf Life:

Containers should be kept tightly closed and stored upright and away from direct sunlight and sources of heat. Shelf life is at least one year from the date of purchase.

Special Effects

1. Use contrasting colors. Use a sponge dipped in a contrasting color to highlight an area.
2. Score a pattern using a diamond blade.
3. Designs can be template sandblasted into the surface before and after application to produce striking engravings. Masking an area with a coating to prevent stain deposit can form patterns. After removing the coating, this area can be left natural or stained in a different color. (*See Sandblasting For Special Effects*)
4. Dilute the chemical stain with water, Muriatic acid, or 10 parts water to 1 part Muriatic acid mix. The reason to dilute would be to give a light wash of color over a surface. (NOTE: It is possible to dilute the stain if desired. However, diluting will not produce a lighter color; only a more opaque version of that color. Diluting only affects intensity, not actual color. For example, diluting a black stain will not result in a gray; only a less intense version of the original black.

Adding more acid stain does not guarantee more intense coloring power.

5. Only boost (add additional acid) the first application. Never boost subsequent applications. Boosting the acid content is also a technique used in an attempt to remove tire marks from concrete pavement.
6. Spotted color effects may be produced by sprinkling granular iron sulfate over the surface during the staining or by spraying a darker chemical stain on top of initial application. (Iron sulfate is a common chemical used in landscaping (Miracle Grow). Use granules not powder.
7. Sprinkling absorbent materials such as sawdust or oatmeal over the surface may create streaked or mottled effects. Darker colors are normally produced under the inert material.

8. Another technique of streaking that works well to form a translucent gray within the chemical stain itself is to sprinkle and dab virgin olive oil on the concrete prior to spraying down the chemical stain. Or you can add the oil to the acid stain itself and spray out of your container or sprinkle it on the slab prior to spraying. **If this method is used, the olive oil must be completely removed with soap and water prior to sealer application**
9. Highlight one color over another. Layering of stains is done after each coat has dried completely. Be careful on the layers and intensity.

10. Coating the existing concrete with a skim coat of acrylic coating will allow you to control areas that have large variations in their porosity, finish, and colors. However, the skim coat will accept the stain differently. *(See Acrylic Overlays)*
11. Add a color hardener to newly placed concrete (during concrete installation only). After proper curing, apply acid as usual. This will change the color of the acid stain as it serves as a background effect of color.
12. Chip and scar to make them look more aged prior to applying the stain.
13. Wipe the stain off within 5 minutes of spraying. This gives a very translucent effect.

Warning Signs

If there is no fizzing on the surface, you can assume that the stain is not reacting with the substrate.

1. If certain color stains turn an unwanted brown color after dwelling on the surface, this is a sign of too much moisture present in the concrete.
2. Curing compounds can cause stains not to adhere. You will see a reaction when the stain hits the surface. Yet they will simply wash away for the most part. Sometimes boosting the stain on the first coat will remove such hardeners. It is advisable to perform a water test on all surfaces to see how stain will react. Simply wet the surface thoroughly and look at the overall wet profile. If water beads up, there are sealers, etc. Highs and lows in color will typically be noticeable at this time.
3. **SOME CONCRETE SURFACES ARE NOT CAPABLE OF BEING STAINED.** Different batches of concrete can vary on the same job site. Patched areas can vary as to the color of adjacent areas. High traffic areas will need to be resealed on a regular basis

List of Typical Materials & Equipment Necessary For Acid Stain Installations

Acid stain	Wet vacuum
Muriatic acid	Squeegee
Sealer or floor finish	Plastic pump sprayer
Floor buffer	Hand brushes
Sanding pads, scrubbing pads, brushes for floor buffer	Toothbrushes
Rubber gloves, goggles, rubber apron.	Electric grinder with diamond blade
Breathing masks	Electric skill saw and diamond blade
Knee pads	Extension cord
Brooms	Chalk box and line
Deck brushes	Straight edge
Mops	Water hose with spray nozzle
	Disposal containers

Do's & Don'ts of Chemical Staining

Do's

- Protect surrounding areas.
- Rope off work area and close to traffic.
- Completely remove all dirt, oil, plaster, and grease.
- Lightly sand surface to mechanically abrade it if the surface is very tight or needs more intense cleaning.
- Shake the container before use.
- Divide the surface into small work sections using natural stopping points such as saw cuts or scored lines.
- Use a plastic pump sprayer to apply. Sprayers with metal parts will fail very quickly.
- Scrub the stain into the surface as soon as it touches the concrete using a figure-8 motion.
- Maintain a wet edge.
- Start vertical applications at the bottom and work up.
- Allow solution to remain on surface between applications.
- Remove reacted residue by wet scrubbing. Rinse the surface until the rinse water is clean.
- Apply sealer only

Don'ts

- Don't cure freshly placed concrete with liquid curing sealers.
- Don't apply unless surface is completely penetrable.
- Don't acid wash as a cleaning procedure unless the surface is tight and needs additional etching.
- Don't allow acid stain to puddle.
- Don't sit containers down on the wet area as this will leave permanent rings.
- Don't use metal containers.
- Don't step in wet areas.
- Don't allow rinse water to touch areas not desiring to be stained.
- Don't seal too soon after rinsing.
- Don't pour stains straight from the container to the surface. This will leave unsightly darker blemishes.

Advanced Techniques & Special Effects

Sandblasting For Special Effects

Single Color Graphics

Graphic designs can be created by alternating sandblasted and trowel-finishes on the surface.

Multi-Color Graphics

1. Stain the whole area one color.
2. Sandblast the surface where alternate color is to be.
3. Stain sandblasted area with an alternate color.

OR

Full color logos and/or graphics can be applied using acrylic materials.

1. Complete all staining, cleanup and apply at least 1 coat of applicable sealer
2. Lightly sand the area for the logo to be applied with 60-80-grit sandpaper. Sand only hard enough to take the gloss off of the surface. Do not sand down to the stain. All you want is a dull, scratched surface for the acrylic materials to adhere to.
3. Apply stencil/template to area. **Mask off at least 4 feet all around the logo.**
Note: It is advisable to lay down cloth or padding to minimize scratches from feet, etc.
4. Spray logo using CCI spray system materials. Apply very minimal pressure on the hopper trigger to create an air brush effect (very tiny pattern).
5. Allow materials to dry and remove template. Remove all overspray and debris.
6. Apply 1 coat of sealer to logo only
7. When that is dry, apply remaining coats of sealer to the entire area.

Template Sandblasting

Sandblasting around stain can give an extensive graphic design.

1. Stain the general area where the template will be placed.
2. After the area is completely stained, rinse and dried, it should be sealed.
3. Next place the template over the area. Weight it down.
4. Sandblast the uncovered portion of the concrete.
 - A. Use 30-mesh silica sand.
 - B. The compressor size should be a 100-psi minimum.
 - C. **BLAST STRAIGHT DOWN.** If you hold the nozzle to an angle, you will blow the template out of place. Keep nozzle 16-24" from surface.

Note: Several applications of stain will more than likely be necessary on this sandblasted area in order to achieve any color whatsoever, since the latent layer has been removed. This sandblasted area will not look anything like the surrounding areas.

CAUTION:

SANDBLASTING IS A VERY DANGEROUS OPERATION, AND EXTREME CAUTION MUST BE OBSERVED AT ALL TIMES. WEAR ALL PROTECTIVE CLOTHING INCLUDING DUST HOOD. BE CONSCIOUS OF ALL SURROUNDING AREAS THAT COULD BE DAMAGED BY RICHOCHETING SAND. IF POSSIBLE, ENCLOSE THE AREA TO BE SANDBLASTED TO MINIMIZE EXCESSIVE OUT OF PLACE SAND.

Staining Around Pools

Properly sealed chemical stains will not be affected by chlorine or bromide used in pool treatments and cleaners. Chemical stains are not subject to bleaching.

USE EXTREME CAUTION WHEN STAINING AROUND POOLS, ACID STAINS CONTAIN HEAVY METALS. These metals are restricted in pool, pond, and streams due to potential health risks. Completely mask pools with water present.

Acid Stain Acrylic Finishes

Mixing:

Mix approximately 3-1/2 - 4 quarts liquid per bag. Substitute about 1/2-1 quart of modifier with water. Mix must be thick yet trowelable. Do not add colorant. As you become more proficient at this system, you can add color for different variations if you so choose.

Trowel Method:

Lightly prime the surface with modifier right before application using a weed sprayer. **(CAUTION: Excess modifier can inhibit the stain, so prime only enough to dampen the surface. This prime is to increase the adhesion at the bond surface only.)** Pour a large amount onto the surface and trowel to a semi-smooth, even finish about 1/8-3/16" thick. To blend in areas from batch to batch, put water in a weed sprayer and spray the previously troweled area, then trowel them together until the finish is consistent. Allow this to sit only until the wetness or wet sheen is gone from the surface (usually 3-5 minutes). When this begins to dry out, quickly apply a flat trowel with generous pressure until the surface looks shiny and "tight". This is what is known as "burning a finish". Immediately after burning the finish, throw small amounts onto the surface randomly using the end of your trowel. Wait a few minutes and then burn these in also. The resulting finish is a very smooth, yet uneven and weathered finish. Allow this coating to dry COMPLETELY. 1/8" deep saw cuts can be made once this is dry if tile patterns are desired.

Staining:

Acid stains will take completely different to acrylic cements than ordinary concrete. The colors achieved are completely unlike their normal color, so practice is absolutely necessary prior to committing to a color. Many different colors can be applied in layers to create very intense color variations. Prior to stain application; apply a light coat of water to moisten the surface. This helps draw the stain into the surface. Apply acid immediately by means of a weed sprayer and work in using a broom in circular motions. Use stain very generously. It will absorb very quickly. If different stains are to be applied in layers, apply lighter stains first, followed by darker stains. Allow stain to sit overnight prior to the next steps.

Finishing:

Using a weed sprayer again, apply a mixture of 1-2 cups ammonia to 1-1/2 gallons water. Apply very liberally, and begin mopping residue. **This step is absolutely crucial** to eliminate acid salts that can develop and create a Discoloration and eventually delaminate the sealer. Once a nice even stain is achieved, allow the surface to dry overnight prior to any sealer application.

Acid Stain Stamped/Textured Acrylic Overlays

Please Note:

The following instructions regarding stamped overlays are for initial reference only. Adequate training is an absolute must! Refer to the following instructions for a basic reference only, but do not commit to an installation without speaking with CCI Technical Support and/or attending training on Stamped Overlays. CCI will not be held responsible for any errors or mistakes in any way whatsoever.

Mixing:

- Stamp mixes are best applied when slightly dry. If at all possible, a light skim coat should be applied. This is not necessary, and if you do not skim, prime the area well with Duraset modifier. Do not use extreme amounts; simply wet the surface lightly.
- Most mixes will require approximately 3-1/2 -4 quarts liquid per bag of grout. Substitute 50% water for modifier if acid staining. If color releases are to be used use 100% modifier. Do not over mix, dryer mixes can entrain a lot of air which can cause problems when curing and stamping. Mix at medium speed and only until lumps are gone. Note temperature and humidity will affect viscosity a lot. Mix

Application:

- Make sure that you know the depth of the stamp you will need prior to application. Gauge rakes can be used to maintain even depths. Work gauge marks in with a trowel.
- Work only with an area that you can stamp in a few minutes. Maintain an unstamped edge for the next application.

Stamping:

- Stamp time is critical. Once the water is gone from the surface, and material does not stick to you fingertip, it is ready to stamp. Do not allow material to sit for a length of time or a proper profile will not be achieved.
- Apply a very light, yet generous mist of liquid release to both the mat and the material. **DO NOT OVER APPLY OR APPLY IN PUDDLES!** This will create a bond to the mat and result in a gooey mess. It can also create a vacuum that will actually pull up the material.
- Lay stamp down in a slight curve working to flat, working out all the trapped air. Place the next stamp, and tamp each mat as you move along.
- Lift mats at a slight angle to avoid a vacuum.
- Make sure each subsequent mat is completely flush to avoid uneven grout lines, and to prevent material squeezing up in-between. If material does squeeze up between the mats, wait until it has dried to remove them.
- Use a texture roller or a "skin" to stamp areas inaccessible by mats. Also, mats can be cut up to access areas such as these. But due to their cost, this is not recommended unless budget for.
- Different thickness of profiles will take longer or shorter to dry completely. Best results are obtained when acid stains are applied to completely dry surfaces.
- Follow all steps previously described in Acid Stained Acrylic Finishes. Due to the depth and porosity of this particular system, a second staining may be necessary. After acid staining mix 1-2 cups ammonia to 1-gallon water in a weed sprayer and spray the entire area to help eliminate acid crystallization. Rinse or mop lightly until areas are even and all broom/brush marks, etc. are removed. Allow to dry to a haze before sealer application.

CAUTIONS:

CAN CAUSE SEVERE EYE IRRITATION AND POSSIBLE BLINDNESS. CAN CAUSE SKIN BURN. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. PROLONGED OR REPEATED BREATHING MAY CAUSE ULCERATION OR PERFORATION OF NASAL MEMBRANES. ALL CHEMICALS ARE A CANCER HAZARD. Contains Hydrochloric Acid, Chromic Acid, Cupric Chloride, Ferrous Chloride, Ferric Chloride, Manganese Chloride, and Sodium Dichromate. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Wear acid vapor mask, goggles, gloves, and protective clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not breathe vapor or mist. **KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.** Wash all equipment thoroughly after handling. Read the MSDS sheets. Be sure to follow all state procedures relative to your location.

FIRST AID:

EYES: Flush immediately and then seek medical attention. Hold eyelids apart while flushing material out with large amount of water.

INGESTION: Drink several glasses of water or milk. Seek medical attention immediately.

SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove soiled clothing and wash before reuse.

Destroy contaminated shoes. Do not induce vomiting
INHALATION: Move to fresh air. If symptoms persist or develop, get medical attention.

NEVER MIX LIQUID FORM OF ACID STAINS IN AN ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE A DIFFERENT COLOR. (BLUE AND YELLOW DO NOT MAKE GREEN)

Stains are not pigments. The mixing of dissimilar metals will cause them to alter their form and will turn into sludge with time.

DO NOT add foreign chemicals into the stains as you could create toxic gases that could prove to be fatal.

USERS RESPONSIBILITY & DISCLAIMER OF LIABILITY:

A bulletin such as this cannot be expected to cover all possible situations. As the user has the responsibility to provide a safe workplace, all aspects of an individual operation should be examined to determine if, or where precautions – in addition to those described herein are required. Although the information contained herein is based on data considered to be accurate, all materials present unknown health hazards, and should be used with caution and by properly trained personnel. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. Any health hazard and safety information should be passed onto your customers or employees, as the case may be. Final suitability of the chemical for each circumstance is the sole responsibility of the end user. No representation or warranties either expressed or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose, or any other nature are made hereunder with respect to the information contained herein, or the chemical to which the information refers. It is the sole responsibility of the end user to comply with all applicable federal, state and local laws and regulations. Vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by the material if reasonable safety procedures are not adhered to as stipulated in the data sheet. Additionally, vendor assumes no responsibility for injury to vendee or third persons proximately caused by abnormal use of the material even if reasonable safety procedures are followed.