



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sadara Chemical Company

Product name: VORANATE* M 229 Polymeric MDI

Issue Date: 07/09/2017 **Print Date:** 07/09/2017

Sadara Chemical Company encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: VORANATE* M 229 Polymeric MDI

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Identified uses: Component(s) for the manufacture of urethane polymers. For industrial use.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SADARA CHEMICAL COMPANY P.O. BOX 11811 JUBAIL INDUSTRIAL CITY 31961 KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Customer Information Number:

+966 13 345 8888 cig@sadara.com +966 13 868 8097

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER 24-Hour Emergency Contact: +966 13 345 7222 Local Emergency Contact: +966 13 345 7222

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

Fax:

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect. Harmful by inhalation. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact.

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a substance.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	Concentration	Component	Classification
CASRN 9016-87-9 EC-No. 618-498-9 Index-No. –	100.0%	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	Carc.Cat.3 - R40 Xn - R20 - R48/20 Xi - R36/37/38 R42/43
CASRN 101-68-8 EC-No. 202-966-0 Index-No. 615-005-00-9	>= 40.0 - < 49.0 %	4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Carc.Cat.3 - R40 Xn - R20 - R48/20 Xi - R36/37/38 R42/43

The full text of each R phrase is listed in section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility. Remove to fresh air immediately. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact: Remove material from skin immediately by washing with soap and plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. Wash clothing before reuse. An MDI skin decontamination study demonstrated that cleaning very soon after exposure is important, and that a polyglycol-based skin cleanser or corn oil may be more effective than soap and water. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be available in work area.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes to physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. May cause respiratory sensitization or asthma-like symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help. Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting asthma and other respiratory disorders (e.g. emphysema, bronchitis, reactive airways dysfunction syndrome).

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Isocyanates. Hydrogen cyanide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction. Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water is not recommended, but may be applied in large quantities as a fine spray when other extinguishing agents are not available. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers and fire-affected zone until fire is out. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. Ventilate area of leak or spill. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. See Section 10 for more specific information. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Vermiculite. Sand. Clay. Do NOT use absorbent materials such as: Cement powder (Note: may generate heat). Collect in suitable and properly labeled open containers. Do not place in sealed containers. Suitable containers include: Metal drums. Plastic drums. Polylined fiber pacs. Wash the spill site with large quantities of water. Attempt to neutralize by adding suitable decontaminant solution: Formulation 1: sodium carbonate 5 - 10%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%, OR Formulation 2: concentrated ammonia solution 3 - 8%; liquid detergent 0.2 - 2%; water to make up to 100%. If ammonia is used, use good ventilation to prevent vapor exposure. Contact your supplier for clean-up assistance. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container tightly closed. This material is hygroscopic in nature. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in a dry place. Protect from atmospheric moisture. Do not store product contaminated with water to prevent potential hazardous reaction. See Section 10 for more specific information. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Storage stability:	Storage Period:	
Storage temperature:		
15 - 35 °C	6 Month	

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.ComponentRegulationType of listingValue/Notation4,4' -MethylenediphenylACGIHTWA0.005 ppmdiisocyanateGlassianGlassianGlassianGlassian

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations. Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. Exhaust systems should be designed to move the air away from the source of vapor/aerosol generation and people working at this point. The odor and irritancy of this material are inadequate to warn of excessive exposure.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved airpurifying respirator equipped with an organic vapor sorbent and a particle filter. For situations where the atmospheric levels may exceed the level for which an air-purifying respirator is effective, use a positive-pressure air-supplying respirator (air line or self-contained breathing apparatus). For emergency response or for situations where the atmospheric level is unknown, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a highly toxic particulate pre-filter, type AP3.

See SECTION 7: Handling and storage and SECTION 13: Disposal considerations for measures to prevent excessive environmental exposure during use and waste disposal.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	brown
Odor	musty
Odor Threshold	0.4 ppm <i>Based on Literature for MDI</i> . Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.
рН	Not applicable
Melting point/range	No test data available

Freezing point	forms crystals below 10°C Literature
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	Decomposes before boiling, Literature
Flash point	closed cup >= 200 °C <i>DIN 51758</i>
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Lower explosion limit	No test data available
Upper explosion limit	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	<= 0.00001 mmHg at 20 °C Literature
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	8.5 ASTM D4659
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.21 - 1.25 at 25 °C / 25 °C Literature
Water solubility	insoluble, reacts, evolution of CO2
Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water	Reacts with water.
Auto-ignition temperature	No test data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	160 - 240 mPa.s at 25 °C ASTM D4889
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	No
Molecular weight	No test data available

NOTE: The physical data presented above are typical values and should not be construed as a specification.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate. Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat.

Chemical stability: Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can occur. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose and generate gas. This can cause pressure build-up and/or rupturing of closed containers. Polymerization can be catalyzed by: Strong bases. Water.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Pressure build-up can be rapid. Avoid moisture. Material reacts slowly with water, releasing carbon dioxide which can cause pressure buildup and rupture of closed containers. Elevated temperatures accelerate this reaction.

Incompatible materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Water. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Moist air. Strong oxidizers. Diisocyanates react with many materials and the rate of reaction increases with temperature as well as increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material mixes with the diisocyanate.

Diisocyanates are not soluble in water and sink to the bottom, but react slowly at the interface. The reaction forms carbon dioxide gas and a layer of solid polyurea. Reaction with water will generate carbon dioxide and heat. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Zinc. Brass. Tin. Copper. Galvanized metals. Avoid contact with absorbent materials such as: Moist organic absorbents. Avoid unintended contact with polyols. The reaction of polyols and isocyanates generate heat.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Gases are released during decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information appears in this section when such data is available. **Acute toxicity**

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.

Typical for this family of materials. LD50. Rat. > 10.000 mg/kg

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Typical for this family of materials. LD50. Rabbit. > 9.400 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity

At room temperature, vapors are minimal due to low volatility. However, certain operations may generate vapor or mist concentrations sufficient to cause respiratory irritation and other adverse effects. Such operations include those in which the material is heated, sprayed or otherwise mechanically dispersed such as drumming, venting or pumping. Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat) and lungs. May cause pulmonary edema (fluid in the lungs.) Effects may be delayed. Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

LC50. Rat. 4 Hour. Aerosol. 0.49 mg/l For similar material(s): 4,4'-Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate (CAS 101-68-8). LC50. Rat. 1 Hour. Aerosol. 2.24 mg/l For similar material(s): 2,4'-Diphenylmethane diisocyanate (CAS 5873-54-1). LC50. Rat. 4 Hour. Aerosol. 0.387 mg/l

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. May stain skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause moderate eye irritation. May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Sensitization

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Animal studies have shown that skin contact with isocyanates may play a role in respiratory sensitization.

May cause allergic respiratory reaction.

Reexposure to extremely low isocyanate concentrations may cause allergic respiratory reactions in individuals already sensitized.

Asthma-like symptoms may include coughing, difficult breathing and a feeling of tightness in the chest. Occasionally, breathing difficulties may be life threatening. Effects may be delayed.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

May cause respiratory irritation. Route of Exposure: Inhalation Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Tissue injury in the upper respiratory tract and lungs has been observed in laboratory animals after repeated excessive exposures to MDI/polymeric MDI aerosols.

Carcinogenicity

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m3) for their lifetime. Tumors occurred concurrently with respiratory irritation and lung injury. Current exposure guidelines are expected to protect against these effects reported for MDI.

Teratogenicity

In laboratory animals, MDI/polymeric MDI did not cause birth defects; other fetal effects occurred only at high doses which were toxic to the mother.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

Genetic toxicity data on MDI are inconclusive. MDI was weakly positive in some in vitro studies; other in vitro studies were negative. Animal mutagenicity studies were predominantly negative.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information appears in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity

Acute toxicity to fish

The measured ecotoxicity is that of the hydrolyzed product, generally under conditions maximizing production of soluble species.

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50/LL50/EL50 greater than 100 mg/L in most sensitive species).

LC50. Danio rerio (zebra fish). static test. 96 Hour. > 1.000 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50. Daphnia magna (Water flea). static test. 24 Hour. > 1,000 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

NOEC. Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae). static test. 72 Hour. Growth rate inhibition. 1,640 mg/l. OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50. activated sludge. static test. 3 Hour. Respiration rates.. > 100 mg/l

Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms

EC50. Eisenia fetida (earthworms). 14 d. > 1,000 mg/kg

Toxicity to terrestrial plants

EC50. Lactuca sativa (lettuce). Growth inhibition. 1.000 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, material reacts with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas which appear to be stable. In the atmospheric environment, material is expected to have a short tropospheric half-life, based on calculations and by analogy with related diisocyanates.

10-day Window: Not applicable Biodegradation: 0 % Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 302C or Equivalent

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas. **Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

4,4' -Methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Reacts with water. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas. **Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 92 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 28 d

Mobility in soil

In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This substance is not considered to be persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic (PBT).

Other adverse effects

This substance is not on the Montreal Protocol list of substances that deplete the ozone layer.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods:

This product, when being disposed of in its unused and uncontaminated state should be treated as a hazardous waste according to EC Directive 2008/98/EC. Any disposal practices must be in compliance with all national and provincial laws and any municipal or local by-laws governing hazardous waste. For used, contaminated and residual materials additional evaluations may be required. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. Incineration under approved, controlled conditions using incinerators suitable or designed for the disposal of hazardous chemical wastes, is the preferred method for disposal. Small quantities of waste may be pretreated for example with polyol, to neutralise prior to disposal. Empty drums should be decontaminated (see Section 6) and either punctured and scrapped or given to an approved drum reconditioner.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code Not regulated for transport Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Not regulated for transport

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Transportation classifications may vary by container volume and may be influenced by regional or country variations in regulations. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Label

Classification and labeling have been performed according to regulations.

Hazard symbol and Indication of danger

Xn Harmful Chemical name: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

R-phrase(s)

R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R20	Harmful by inhalation.

R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R42/43	May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact.
S-phrase(s)	
S38	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
S 1/2	Keep locked up and out of the reach of children.
S23	Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
S36/37	Wear suitable protective clothing and gloves.
S45	In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

Contains isocyanates. See information supplied by the manufacturer.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of the R-phrases given in Section 3

R20	Harmful by inhalation.
R36/37/38	Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
R40	Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
R42/43	May cause sensitisation by inhalation and skin contact.
R48/20	Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through
	inhalation.

Product Literature

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact.

Revision

Identification Number: 2838 / S100 / Issue Date: 07/09/2017 / Version: 0.0 Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

AČGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average

Information Source and References

This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal reference within our company.

Sadara Chemical Company urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product

as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.