

Material Safety Data Sheet

Product Name: MAS Slow Hardener

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

MAS Slow Hardener Part # 30-006, 30-007, 30-008, 30-026,30-046,30-042, 30-065, 30-032, 30-035

COMPANY IDENTIFICATIONMAS EPOXIES
602 Union Mill Rd, Bldg 3
Cinnaminson, NJ 08077

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** 989-636-4400**Local Emergency Contact:** 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview**Color:** Clear**Physical State:** Liquid.**Odor:** Amine.**Hazards of product:**

DANGER! Combustible liquid and vapor. Causes severe eye burns. Causes severe skin burns. Causes burns of the mouth and throat. May cause allergic skin reaction. Harmful if inhaled. May cause central nervous system effects. May be harmful if swallowed. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Potential Health Effects**Eye Contact:** May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Vapor may cause severe eye irritation. Vapor may cause lacrimation (tears).**Skin Contact:** Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.**Skin Sensitization:** A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.**Inhalation:** Excessive exposure may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. Prolonged excessive exposure may cause serious adverse effects, even death.**Ingestion:** Low toxicity if swallowed. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: For the component(s) tested: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Muscles. Thymus. Urinary tract. Kidney. Liver. Testes. Respiratory tract.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: Contains component(s) which have been toxic to the fetus in lab animal tests.

Reproductive Effects: In a three-generation reproduction study in rats, nonylphenol did not interfere with standard reproductive parameters. However, some additional endpoints which are considered markers of potential reproductive toxicity were affected at higher doses that produced systemic toxicity to the parent animals.

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount Benzyl
alcohol	100-51-6	10.0 - 40.0 %
Amine adduct	Trade secret	10.0 - 30.0 %
3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)	2855-13-2	10.0- 30.0 %
1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	2579-20-6	10.0 - 30.0 %
4-Nonylphenol, branched	84852-15-3	5.0 - 10.0 %

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area. **Skin**

Contact: Immediate continued and thorough washing in flowing water for at least 30 minutes is imperative while removing contaminated clothing. Prompt medical consultation is essential. Wash clothing before reuse. Properly dispose of leather items such as shoes, belts, and watchbands. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area.

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.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Give one cup (8 ounces or 240 ml) of water or milk if available and transport to a medical facility. Do not give anything by mouth unless the person is fully conscious.

Notes to Physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Due to irritant properties, swallowing may result in burns/ulceration of mouth, stomach and lower gastrointestinal tract with subsequent stricture. Aspiration of vomitus may cause lung injury. Suggest endotracheal/esophageal control if lavage is done. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

Emergency Personnel Protection: 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.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

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.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. 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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

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. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Evacuate area. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. 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. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Store in a cool, dry place.

Shelf life: Use within

12 Months

Storage temperature:

0 - 30 °C 32 - 86 °F

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Benzyl alcohol	AIHA WEEL	TWA	44 mg/m3 10 ppm
1,3- Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)	Dow IHG	TWA	0.8 mg/m3 0.1 ppm SKIN

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin 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. Safety shower should be located in immediate work area. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. 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.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid.
Color	Clear
Odor	Amine.
Odor Threshold	No test data available
Flash Point - Closed Cup	93.3 °C (199.9 °F) <i>Literature</i>
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable to liquids
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available
Vapor Pressure	0.2 mbar @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	> 204 °C (> 399 °F) <i>Literature</i> .
Vapor Density (air = 1)	>1 <i>Literature</i>
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)	1.0 <i>Literature</i>
Freezing Point	No test data available
Melting Point	Not applicable
Solubility in water (by weight)	Slightly soluble
pH	Not applicable

Decomposition Temperature	No test data available
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No test data available
Dynamic Viscosity	250 - 500 cps @ 25 °C ASTM D445
Kinematic Viscosity	No test data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Acids. Halogenated hydrocarbons. Oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aromatic compounds. Amines. Hydrocarbons. Phenolics.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined. For the component(s) tested: Estimated. LD50, Rat > 1,200 mg/kg

Skin Absorption

The dermal LD50 has not been determined. For component(s) tested. Estimated. LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Sensitization Skin

A component in this mixture has caused allergic skin reactions in humans. Contains component(s) which have caused allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

For the component(s) tested: In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Muscles. Thymus. Urinary tract. Kidney. Liver. Testes. Respiratory tract.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Contains component(s) which did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

Contains component(s) which have been toxic to the fetus in lab animal tests. Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

In a three-generation reproduction study in rats, nonylphenol did not interfere with standard reproductive parameters. However, some additional endpoints which are considered markers of potential reproductive toxicity were affected at higher doses that produced systemic toxicity to the parent animals.

Genetic Toxicology

Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.

12 Ecological Information

ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Data for Component: **Benzyl alcohol**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 3.37E-07 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 1.10 Measured

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 16 Estimated.

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
0.60 %	98.28 %	< 0.01 %	1.10 %	0.02 %

Persistence and Degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
8.25E-12 cm ³ /s	1.296 d	Estimated.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
92 - 96 %	14 d	OECD 301C Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.52 mg/mg

Data for Component: **3-Aminomethyl-3.5.5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500). Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 3.36E-09 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated.

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.79 Measured

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 340 Estimated.

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
0.01 %	99.89 %	< 0.01 %	0.05 %	0.04 %

Persistence and Degradability

Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
8.472E-11 cm ³ /s	0.126 d	Estimated.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
8 %	28 d	OECD 301A Test
42 %	3 h	OECD 303A Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.38 mg/mg

Data for Component: 1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)**Movement & Partitioning**

No relevant information found.

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.73**Persistence and Degradability**

Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.

Data for Component: 4-Nonylphenol, branched**Movement & Partitioning**

Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5). Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.30E-06 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Measured**Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow):** 3.8 - 4.77 Measured**Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc):** > 5,000 Estimated.**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF):** 271; fish; Measured**Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:**

Air	Water.	Biota	Soil	Sediment
76.05 %	18.40 %	< 0.01 %	2.86 %	2.68 %

Persistence and Degradability

Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
5.168E-11 cm3/s	0.207 d	Estimated.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
48.2 %	35 d	OECD 301B Test

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.29 mg/mgData for Component: Amine adduct**Movement & Partitioning**

No relevant information found.

Persistence and Degradability

No relevant information found.

ECOTOXICITYData for Component: Benzyl alcohol

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged ToxicityLC50, bluegill (*Lepomis macrochirus*), 96 h: 10 mg/l**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 24 h: 55 - 400 mg/l**Toxicity to Micro-organisms**

EC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 49 h: 2,100 mg/l

Data for Component: 3-Aminomethyl-3,5,5-trimethylcyclohexylamine (isophoronediamine)

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged ToxicityLC50, golden orfe (*Leuciscus idus*), static renewal, 96 h: 110 mg/l**Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity**EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 23 mg/l**Aquatic Plant Toxicity**EC50, alga *Scenedesmus* sp., biomass growth inhibition, 72 h: 37 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC10; bacteria, Growth inhibition (cell density reduction), 18 h: 1,120 mg/l

Data for Component: 1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, zebra fish (*Brachydanio rerio*): 2.4 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*: 2.4 mg/l

Data for Component: 4-Nonylphenol, branched

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, fathead minnow (*Pimephales promelas*), flow-through, 96 h: 0.135 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, 48 h, immobilization: 0.14 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, green alga *Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (formerly known as *Selenastrum capricornutum*), Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 0.41 mg/l

Data for Component: Amine adduct

No relevant information found.

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred options include sending to a licensed, permitted: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: **ORM-D Consumer Commodity in 1 gal or less containers**

DOT Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Isophoronediamine, 1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)

Hazard Class: 8 ID Number: UN2735 Packing Group: PG III

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.

Technical Name: Isophoronediamine, 1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)

Hazard Class: 8 ID Number: UN2735 Packing Group: PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-B

Marine pollutant.: Yes

ICAO/IATA**Proper Shipping Name:** AMINES, LIQUID, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.**Technical Name:** Isophoronediamine, 1,3-Cyclohexanebis(methylamine)**Hazard Class:** 8 **ID Number:** UN2735 **Packing Group:** PG II**Cargo Packing Instruction:** 812**Passenger Packing Instruction:** 808**Additional Information**

MARINE POLLUTANT

NONYLPHENOL

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	Yes
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Benzyl alcohol	100-51-6	<= 40.0 %

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

16. Other Information

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Hardener for epoxy resin.

Revision

Identification Number: 1038785 / 1001 / Issue Date 12/01/2009 / Version: 1.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

MAS EPOXIES 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.