1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: SYLTHERM XLT™ Heat Transfer Fluid

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Intended as a heat transfer fluid for closed-loop systems. For industrial use only. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY
2030 WILLARD H DOW CENTER
MIDLAND MI  48674-0000
UNITED STATES

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436
SDSQuestion@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: CHEMTREC +1 800-424-9300
Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification
This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.
Flammable liquids - Category 3
Reproductive toxicity - Category 2

Label elements
Hazard pictograms
Signal word: **WARNING!**

**Hazard**
Flammable liquid and vapour.  
Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

**Precautionary statements**

**Prevention**
Obtain special instructions before use.  
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.  
Keep container tightly closed.  
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.  
Use only non-sparking tools.  
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.

**Response**
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

**Storage**
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  
Store locked up.

**Disposal**
Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

**Other hazards**
No data available

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Synonyms:** SYLTHERM XLT# HTF
This product is a substance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CASRN</th>
<th>Concentration</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octamethyltrisiloxane</td>
<td>107-51-7</td>
<td>&gt;= 30.0 - &lt; 50.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decamethyltetrasiloxane</td>
<td>141-62-8</td>
<td>&gt;= 20.0 - &lt; 30.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane</td>
<td>556-67-2</td>
<td>&gt;= 0.1 - &lt; 1.0 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dodecamethylpentasiloxane</td>
<td>141-63-9</td>
<td>&gt;= 10.0 - &lt; 20.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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: No emergency medical treatment necessary.

Skin contact: Wash off with plenty of water.

Eye contact: Flush eyes thoroughly with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses after the initial 1-2 minutes and continue flushing for several additional minutes. If effects occur, consult a physician, preferably an ophthalmologist.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

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: Because rapid absorption may occur through the lungs if aspirated and cause systemic effects, the decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

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

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Liquid mist of this product can burn. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

Advice for firefighters

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. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source.

**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). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. 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.

**Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:** Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Material will float on water. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Small spills: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sawdust. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling:** Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. 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. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. Avoid breathing vapor. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION. This product is a poor conductor of electricity and can become electrostatically charged, even in bonded or grounded equipment. If sufficient charge is accumulated, ignition of flammable mixtures can occur. Handling operations that can promote accumulation of static charges include but are not limited to mixing, filtering, pumping at high flow rates, splash filling, creating mists or sprays, tank and container filling, tank cleaning, sampling, gauging, switch loading, vacuum truck operations.

**Conditions for safe storage:** Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Store in tightly closed container. Use only with adequate ventilation. Do not store in: Opened or unlabeled containers. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. See Section 10 for more specific information.
Storage stability
Shelf life: Use within 60 Month

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters
Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Type of listing</th>
<th>Value/Notation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Octamethyltrisiloxane</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decamethyltetrasiloxane</td>
<td>Dow IHG</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>20 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane</td>
<td>US WEEL</td>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>10 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyclotetrasiloxane</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields).

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (“EVAL”). Polyvinyl alcohol (“PVA”). Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber (“latex”). 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: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

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, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state: Liquid.
Color: Clear
Odor: Odorless to mild
Odor Threshold: No test data available
pH: Not applicable
Melting point/range: Not applicable to liquids
Freezing point  
Boiling point (760 mmHg)  
Flash point  
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)  
Flammability (solid, gas)  
Lower explosion limit  
Upper explosion limit  
Vapor Pressure  
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)  
Relative Density (water = 1)  
Water solubility  
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water  
Auto-ignition temperature  
Decomposition temperature  
Kinematic Viscosity  
Explosive properties  
Oxidizing properties  
Molecular weight

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Product can oxidize at elevated temperatures.


Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity
Acute oral toxicity
Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rat, > 5,000 mg/kg  Estimated.

**Acute dermal toxicity**
Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg  Estimated. No deaths occurred at this concentration.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**
No adverse effects are anticipated from inhalation. Based on the available data, narcotic effects were not observed.
As product:  The LC50 has not been determined.

**Skin corrosion/irritation**
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.

**Serious eye damage/eye irritation**
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
May cause mild eye discomfort.

**Sensitization**
Based on information for component(s):
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant information found.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)**
For the minor component(s):
In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Liver.

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

**Teratogenicity**
Contains component(s) which did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in lab animals.

**Reproductive toxicity**
For the minor component(s): In laboratory animal studies, effects on reproduction have been seen only at doses that produced significant toxicity to the parent animals. In animal studies, has been shown to interfere with fertility.

**Mutagenicity**
Contains a component(s) which were negative in in vitro genetic toxicity studies. Contains component(s) which were negative in animal genetic toxicity studies.
Aspiration Hazard
May be harmful if swallowed and enters airways.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 22.6 mg/l No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Decamethyltetrasiloxane
Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, 6 Hour, vapour, > 5,080 mg/l400 ppm No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Acute inhalation toxicity
LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, dust/mist, 36 mg/l OECD Test Guideline 403

Dodecamethylpentasiloxane
Acute inhalation toxicity
The LC50 has not been determined.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Octamethyltrisiloxane
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Toxicity to bacteria
For similar material(s):
EC50, activated sludge, static test, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 209

Chronic toxicity to fish
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 90 d, > 0.027 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, > 0.015 mg/l

Decamethyltetrasiloxane
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.0063 mg/l
Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate, > 0.0022 mg/l

Toxicity to bacteria
EC50, activated sludge, Static, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., > 100 mg/l

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
Acute toxicity to fish
Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Cyprinodon variegatus (sheepshead minnow), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.0063 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 96 Hour, > 0.022 mg/l

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.015 mg/l
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
EC50, Mysidopsis bahia (opossum shrimp), flow-through test, 48 Hour, > 0.0091 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants
EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, Biomass, > 2,000 mg/l
EC50, blue-green alga Anabaena flos-aquae, static test, 96 Hour, Biomass, > 2,000 mg/l

Dodecamethylpentasiloxane
Acute toxicity to fish
No toxicity at the limit of solubility
LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), 96 Hour, > 0.000075 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Persistence and degradability

Octamethytrisiloxane
Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310 or Equivalent

Photodegradation
Atmospheric half-life: 8.94 d
Method: Estimated.

Decamethyltetrasiloxane
Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
10-day Window: Not applicable
Biodegradation: 0 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 310
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

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

- Biodegradation: 3.7 %
- Exposure time: 29 d
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Photodegradation
- Atmospheric half-life: 16 d

Dodecamethylpentasiloxane

Biodegradability: Material is not readily biodegradable according to OECD/EEC guidelines.
- Biodegradation: 0 %
- Exposure time: 28 d
- Method: OECD Test Guideline 310

Bioaccumulative potential

Octamethyltrisiloxane

- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 5.35 Estimated.

Decamethyltetrasiloxane

- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 8.21 Measured
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3,397 Estimated.

Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane

- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is high (BCF > 3000 or Log Pow between 5 and 7).
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 6.49 Measured
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 12,400 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) Measured

Dodecamethylpentasiloxane

- Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water (log Pow): 9.26
- Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 170

Mobility in soil

Octamethyltrisiloxane

- Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).
- Partition coefficient (Koc): 3179 Estimated.

Decamethyltetrasiloxane

- Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
- Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000 Estimated.
Octamethyl Cyclotetrasiloxane
   Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).

Dodecamethylpentasiloxane
   Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000).
   Partition coefficient (Koc): > 5000

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: 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: Recycler. Reclaimer. Incinerator or other thermal destruction device.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT
   Proper shipping name: Flammable liquids, n.o.s. (POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE)
   UN number: UN 1993
   Class: 3
   Packing group: III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):
   Proper shipping name: FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE)
   UN number: UN 1993
   Class: 3
   Packing group: III
   Marine pollutant: No
   Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code: Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):
   Proper shipping name: Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (POLYDIMETHYLSILOXANE)
   UN number: UN 1993
   Class: 3
   Packing group: III
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 transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act:
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.

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)
All components of this product are in compliance with the inventory listing requirements of the U.S. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Chemical Substance Inventory.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System
NFPA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health</th>
<th>Fire</th>
<th>Reactivity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Revision
Identification Number: 101199560 / A001 / Issue Date: 09/25/2017 / Version: 7.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dow IHG</th>
<th>Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TWA</td>
<td>Time weighted average</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US WEEL</td>
<td>USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Information Source and References
This SDS is prepared by Product Regulatory Services and Hazard Communications Groups from information supplied by internal references within our company.

THE DOW 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.