



# SAFETY DATA SHEET

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS ITALY SRL

Safety Data Sheet according to Reg. (EU) No 2015/830

**Product name:** GREAT STUFF PRO™ Seal & Flex

**Revision Date:** 15.01.2019

**Version:** 1.0

**Date of last issue:** -

**Print Date:** 08.11.2021

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS ITALY SRL 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.

## SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

### 1.1 Product identifier

**Product name:** GREAT STUFF PRO™ Seal & Flex

### 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses:** Adhesive sealant.

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

#### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS ITALY SRL

Gustavo Fara 26

20124 MILANO

ITALY

**Customer Information Number:**

800-3876-6838

SDSQuestion-EU@dupont.com

### 1.4 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

**24-Hour Emergency Contact:** +(39)-0245557031

**Local Emergency Contact:** +(39)-0245557031

**tel. Number Poison Control Centre, Niguarda Hospital (MI):** 02-66101029

## SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

#### Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Aerosols - Category 1 - H222, H229

Skin irritation - Category 2 - H315

Eye irritation - Category 2 - H319

Respiratory sensitisation - Category 1 - H334

Skin sensitisation - Category 1 - H317

Carcinogenicity - Category 2 - H351

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3 - H335

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure - Category 2 - Inhalation - H373

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

## 2.2 Label elements

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

### Hazard pictograms



Signal word: DANGER

### Hazard statements

H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs (Respiratory Tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

### Precautionary statements

P102	Keep out of reach of children.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P211	Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.
P251	Do not pierce or burn, even after use.
P260	Do not breathe spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P304 + P340 + P312	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P410 + P412	Protect from sunlight. Do not expose to temperatures exceeding 50 °C/ 122 °F.

**Contains** Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

## 2.3 Other hazards

Persons already sensitised to diisocyanates may develop allergic reactions when using this product. Persons suffering from asthma, eczema or skin problems should avoid contact, including dermal contact, with this product.

This product should not be used under conditions of poor ventilation unless a protective mask with an appropriate gas filter (i.e. type A1 according to standard EN 14387) is used.

---

## SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

---

## 3.2 Mixtures

This product is a mixture.

CASRN / EC-No. / Index-No.	REACH Registration Number	Concentration	Component	Classification: REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008
<b>CASRN</b> 61111-77-1 <b>EC-No.</b> Polymer <b>Index-No.</b> -	-	40,0 - 60,0 %	Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyp henylene ester, polymer with - alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(me thyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha" -1,2,3- propanetriyltris[ome ga- hydroxypoly[oxy(me thyl-1,2- ethanediyl)]]	Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317
<b>CASRN</b> 9016-87-9 <b>EC-No.</b> 618-498-9 <b>Index-No.</b> -	-	15,0 - 30,0 %	Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Carc. - 2 - H351 STOT SE - 3 - H335 STOT RE - 2 - H373
<b>CASRN</b> 101-68-8 <b>EC-No.</b> 202-966-0 <b>Index-No.</b> 615-005-00-9	01-2119457014-47	5,0 - < 15,0 %	4,4'- methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	Acute Tox. - 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 Carc. - 2 - H351 STOT SE - 3 - H335 STOT RE - 2 - H373
<b>CASRN</b> 13674-84-5 <b>EC-No.</b> 237-158-7 <b>Index-No.</b> -	01-2119486772-26	5,0 - < 10,0 %	Tris(1-chloro-2- propyl) phosphate	Acute Tox. - 4 - H302

<b>CASRN</b> 115-10-6 <b>EC-No.</b> 204-065-8 <b>Index-No.</b> 603-019-00-8	–	5,0 - < 10,0 %	dimethyl ether	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Liquefied gas - H280
<b>CASRN</b> 75-28-5 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-857-2 <b>Index-No.</b> 601-004-00-0	–	2,5 - < 5,0 %	Isobutane	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280
<b>CASRN</b> 74-98-6 <b>EC-No.</b> 200-827-9 <b>Index-No.</b> 601-003-00-5	–	1,0 - < 2,5 %	propane	Flam. Gas - 1 - H220 Press. Gas - Compr. Gas - H280

For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

*Note*

Note: CAS 101-68-8 is an MDI isomer that is part of CAS 9016-87-9.

---

## SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

---

### 4.1 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.

**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.

#### **4.2 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.

#### **4.3 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. Exposure may increase "myocardial irritability". Do not administer sympathomimetic drugs such as epinephrine unless absolutely necessary. If you are sensitized to diisocyanates, consult your physician regarding working with other respiratory irritants or sensitizers. Although cholinesterase depression has been reported with this material, it is not of benefit in determining exposure and need not be considered in the treatment of persons exposed to the material. 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). Repeated excessive exposure may aggravate preexisting lung disease.

---

## **SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

---

### **5.1 Extinguishing media**

**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. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire.

### **5.2 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 chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Hydrogen cyanide.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:** Contains flammable propellant. Aerosol cans exposed to fire can rupture and become flaming projectiles. Propellant release may result in a fireball. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Dense smoke is produced when product burns.

### **5.3 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 may not be effective in extinguishing fire. 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. Eliminate ignition sources. 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.

**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.

---

## SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

---

**6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Spilled material may cause a slipping hazard. 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.

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

**6.3 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. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

**6.4 Reference to other sections:** References to other sections, if applicable, have been provided in the previous sub-sections.

---

## SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

---

**7.1 Precautions for safe handling:** Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Use only with adequate ventilation. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. This material is hygroscopic in nature. Contents under pressure. Do not puncture or incinerate container. 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.

**7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:** Keep in a cool place, heat causes an increase in pressure and risk of bursting. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame. 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

<b>Storage temperature:</b>	<b>Storage Period:</b>
15 - 25 °C	18 Month

**7.3 Specific end use(s):** See the technical data sheet on this product for further information.

## SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1 Control parameters

If exposure limits exist, they are listed below. If no exposure limits are displayed, then no values are applicable.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate	ACGIH	TWA	0,005 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	0,005 ppm
dimethyl ether	Dow IHG	STEL	0,02 ppm
	US WEEL	TWA	1 000 ppm
	2000/39/EC	TWA	1 920 mg/m3 1 000 ppm
	IT OEL	TWA	1 920 mg/m3 1 000 ppm
Isobutane	ACGIH	STEL	1 000 ppm
propane	ACGIH		Asphyxiant

This material contains a simple asphyxiant which may displace oxygen. Insure adequate ventilation to prevent an oxygen deficient atmosphere.

The minimum requirement of 19.5% oxygen at sea level (148 torr O<sub>2</sub>, dry air) provides an adequate amount of oxygen for most work assignments.

### Derived No Effect Level

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

#### Workers

Acute systemic effects		Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects		Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation
50 mg/kg bw/day	0,1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	28,7 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0,1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	0,05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	0,05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

#### Consumers

Acute systemic effects			Acute local effects		Long-term systemic effects			Long-term local effects	
Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation	Dermal	Inhalation	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation
25 mg/kg bw/day	0,05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	20 mg/kg bw/day	17,2 mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0,05 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	0,025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	n.a.	n.a.	0,025 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

### Predicted No Effect Concentration

4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

Compartment	PNEC
Fresh water	1 mg/l
Marine water	0,1 mg/l
Intermittent use/release	10 mg/l
Soil	1 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)
Sewage treatment plant	1 mg/l

## 8.2 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 to 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. Lethal concentrations may exist in areas with poor ventilation.

### Individual protection measures

**Eye/face protection:** Use safety glasses (with side shields). Safety glasses (with side shields) 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. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Viton. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). 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. Glove thickness alone is not a good indicator of the level of protection a glove provides against a chemical substance as this level of protection is also highly dependent on the specific composition of the material that the glove is fabricated from. The thickness of the glove must, depending on model and type of material, generally be more than 0.35 mm to offer sufficient protection for prolonged and frequent contact with the substance. As an exception to this general rule it is known that multilayer laminate gloves may offer prolonged protection at thicknesses less than 0.35 mm. Other glove materials with a thickness of less than 0.35 mm may offer sufficient protection when only brief contact is expected. 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 air-purifying 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. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved 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 (meeting standard EN 14387).



**Environmental exposure controls**

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

---



---

**SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**


---

**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties****Appearance**

<b>Physical state</b>	Foam
<b>Color</b>	Yellow
<b>Odor</b>	Characteristic
<b>Odor Threshold</b>	0,4 ppm <i>Based on Literature for MDI.</i> Odor is inadequate warning of excessive exposure.
<b>pH</b>	Not applicable
<b>Melting point/range</b>	No test data available
<b>Freezing point</b>	No test data available
<b>Boiling point (760 mmHg)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flash point</b>	<b>closed cup</b> No test data available
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not expected to form explosive dust-air mixtures.
<b>Lower explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Upper explosion limit</b>	No test data available
<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	Container is under pressure.
<b>Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)</b>	No test data available
<b>Relative Density (water = 1)</b>	1,1 - 1,2 at 25 °C / 25 °C <i>Supplier</i>
<b>Water solubility</b>	insoluble
<b>Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No test data available
<b>Kinematic Viscosity</b>	Not applicable
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive
<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	No

**9.2 Other information**

<b>Molecular weight</b>	No test data available
<b>Volatile Organic Compounds</b>	13,07 WT% <i>Calculated.</i>

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

---

**SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

---

**10.1 Reactivity:** No data available

**10.2 Chemical stability:** Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Unstable at elevated temperatures.

**10.3 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. Acids.

**10.4 Conditions to avoid:** Avoid temperatures above 50 °C  
Elevated temperatures can cause container to vent and/or rupture. Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.

**10.5 Incompatible materials:** Avoid contact with: Acids. Alcohols. Amines. Ammonia. Bases. Metal compounds. Strong oxidizers. Products based on diisocyanates like TDI and MDI react with many materials to release heat. The reaction rate increases with temperature as well as with increased contact; these reactions can become violent. Contact is increased by stirring or if the other material acts as a solvent. Products based on diisocyanates such as TDI and MDI are not soluble in water and will 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.

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

---

**SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

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

**11.1 Information on toxicological effects****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. Observations in animals include: Gastrointestinal irritation.

As product: Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rat, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Acute dermal toxicity**

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

LD50, Rabbit, > 2 000 mg/kg Estimated.

**Acute inhalation toxicity**

In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen. 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. May cause central nervous system depression. Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Excessive exposure may increase sensitivity to epinephrine and increase myocardial irritability (irregular heartbeats). Decreased lung function has been associated with overexposure to isocyanates.

The LC50 has not been determined.,

**Skin corrosion/irritation**

Prolonged contact may cause moderate skin irritation with local redness. Material may stick to skin causing irritation upon removal. 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. MDI concentrations below the exposure guidelines 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.

**Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)**

Contains component(s) which are classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure, category 3.

**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. Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals: kidney  
Liver.

**Carcinogenicity**

Lung tumors have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to respirable aerosol droplets of MDI/Polymeric MDI (6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) 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. Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.

**Reproductive toxicity**

Based on information for component(s): May cause harm to breastfed babies.

### **Mutagenicity**

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative for component(s) tested. 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.

---

## **SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

---

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

### **12.1 Toxicity**

#### **Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

#### **Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues**

##### **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).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

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**

Based on information for a similar material:

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**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

##### **Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material.: 14 d, > 1 000 mg/kg

##### **Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1 000 mg/l  
EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1 000 mg/l

#### **4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate**

##### **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).

Based on information for a similar material:

LC50, Danio rerio (zebra fish), static test, 96 Hour, > 1 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

Based on information for a similar material:

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**

Based on information for a similar material:

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**

Based on information for a similar material:

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

##### **Toxicity to soil-dwelling organisms**

EC50, Eisenia fetida (earthworms), Based on information for a similar material:, 14 d, > 1 000 mg/kg

##### **Toxicity to terrestrial plants**

EC50, Avena sativa (oats), Growth inhibition, 1 000 mg/l

EC50, Lactuca sativa (lettuce), Growth inhibition, 1 000 mg/l

#### **Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate**

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is harmful to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species).

LC50, Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish), static test, 96 Hour, 84 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 131 mg/l

##### **Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants**

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 96 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 82 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

##### **Toxicity to bacteria**

EC50, activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 Hour, 784 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

##### **Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), semi-static test, 21 d, number of offspring, 32 mg/l

#### dimethyl ether

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

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

LC50, Poecilia reticulata (guppy), semi-static test, 96 Hour, > 4 000 mg/l

##### **Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates**

LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, > 4 000 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

#### Isobutane

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

#### propane

##### **Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is not classified as dangerous to aquatic organisms.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

#### Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha'"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]

**Biodegradability:** Expected to degrade slowly in the environment.

#### Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

**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

#### 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

**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

#### Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

10-day Window: Fail

**Biodegradation:** 14 %

**Exposure time:** 28 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301E or Equivalent  
10-day Window: Not applicable  
**Biodegradation:** 95 %  
**Exposure time:** 64 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 302A or Equivalent

#### dimethyl ether

**Biodegradability:** Material is expected to biodegrade very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.  
10-day Window: Fail  
**Biodegradation:** 5 %  
**Exposure time:** 28 d  
**Method:** OECD Test Guideline 301A or Equivalent

#### Isobutane

**Biodegradability:** Biodegradation may occur under aerobic conditions (in the presence of oxygen).

#### propane

**Biodegradability:** No relevant data found.

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

#### Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]

**Bioaccumulation:** No data available for this product. In the aquatic and terrestrial environment, movement is expected to be limited by its reaction with water forming predominantly insoluble polyureas.

#### 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

#### Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2,59 Measured  
**Bioconcentration factor (BCF):** 0,8 - 4,6 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) 42 d Measured

#### dimethyl ether

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).  
**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 0,10 Measured

#### Isobutane

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2,76 Measured

#### propane

**Bioaccumulation:** Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

**Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow):** 2,36 Measured

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

#### Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]

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

#### Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

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

#### 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

#### Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate

Potential for mobility in soil is slight (Koc between 2000 and 5000).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1300 Estimated.

#### dimethyl ether

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 1,29 - 14 Estimated.

#### Isobutane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 35 Estimated.

#### propane

Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

**Partition coefficient (Koc):** 24 - 460 Estimated.

### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

#### Isocyanic acid, polymethylenepolyphenylene ester, polymer with -alpha-hydro-omega hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)] and ,alpha,alpha,'alpha"-1,2,3-propanetriyltris[omega-hydroxypoly[oxy(methyl-1,2-ethanediyl)]]

This substance has not been assessed for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity (PBT).

#### Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues

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

#### 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate

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

#### Tris(1-chloro-2-propyl) phosphate



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

**dimethyl ether**

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

**Isobutane**

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

**propane**

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

**12.6 Other adverse effects**

Product contains no ozone-depleting components.

---

**SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

---

**13.1 Waste treatment 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.

The definitive assignment of this material to the appropriate EWC group and thus its proper EWC code will depend on the use that is made of this material. Contact the authorized waste disposal services.

---

**SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

---

**Classification for ROAD and Rail transport (ADR/RID):**

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>14.1 UN number</b>                    | UN 1950   |
| <b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>      | AEROSOLS  |
| <b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b>   | 2.1   |
| <b>14.4 Packing group</b>                | Not applicable  |
| <b>14.5 Environmental hazards</b>        | Not considered environmentally hazardous based on available data. |
| <b>14.6 Special precautions for user</b> | No data available.  |

**Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):**

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| <b>14.1 UN number</b>                  | UN 1950  |
| <b>14.2 UN proper shipping name</b>    | AEROSOLS |
| <b>14.3 Transport hazard class(es)</b> | 2.1      |

- 14.4 **Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 **Environmental hazards** Not considered as marine pollutant based on available data.
- 14.6 **Special precautions for user** EmS: F-D, S-U
- 14.7 **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):**

- 14.1 **UN number** UN 1950
- 14.2 **UN proper shipping name** Aerosols, flammable
- 14.3 **Transport hazard class(es)** 2.1
- 14.4 **Packing group** Not applicable
- 14.5 **Environmental hazards** Not applicable
- 14.6 **Special precautions for user** No data available.

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.

---

## SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

---

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

#### REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

This product contains only components that have been either registered, are exempt from registration, are regarded as registered or are not subject to registration according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). The aforementioned indications of the REACH registration status are provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his/her understanding of the regulatory status of this product is correct.

#### Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use:

The following substance/s contained in this product is/are subject through Annex XVII of REACH regulation to restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use when present in certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles. Users of this product have to comply with the restrictions placed upon it by the aforementioned provision.

CAS-No.: 9016-87-9	Name: Diphenylmethane Diisocyanate, isomers and homologues
--------------------	--

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction  
Number on the list: 56

CAS-No.: 101-68-8	Name: 4,4'-methylenediphenyl diisocyanate
-------------------	---

Restriction status: listed in REACH Annex XVII

Restricted uses: See Annex XVII to Regulation (EC) no 1907/2006 for Conditions of restriction  
Number on the list: 56

**Seveso III: Directive 2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council on the control of major-accident hazards involving dangerous substances.**

Listed in Regulation: FLAMMABLE AEROSOLS

Number in Regulation: P3a

150 t

500 t

Listed in Regulation: Petroleum products: (a) gasolines and naphthas, (b) kerosenes (including jet fuels), (c) gas oils (including diesel fuels, home heating oils and gas oil blending streams),(d) heavy fuel oils (e) alternative fuels serving the same purposes and with similar properties as regards flammability and environmental hazards as the products referred to in points (a) to (d)

Number in Regulation: 34

2 500 t

25 000 t

**Further information**

Take note of Directive 92/85/EEC regarding maternity protection or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

Take note of Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work or stricter national regulations, where applicable.

**15.2 Chemical safety assessment**

Not applicable

---

## SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

---

**Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.**

H220	Extremely flammable gas.
H222	Extremely flammable aerosol.
H229	Pressurised container: May burst if heated.
H280	Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.

**Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008**

Aerosol - 1 - H222 - Based on product data or assessment  
 Skin Irrit. - 2 - H315 - Calculation method  
 Eye Irrit. - 2 - H319 - Calculation method  
 Resp. Sens. - 1 - H334 - Calculation method  
 Skin Sens. - 1 - H317 - Calculation method  
 Carc. - 2 - H351 - Calculation method  
 STOT SE - 3 - H335 - Calculation method  
 STOT RE - 2 - H373 - Based on product data or assessment

**Revision**

Identification Number: 11014135 / A753 / Issue Date: 15.01.2019 / Version: 1.0

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

**Legend**

2000/39/EC	Europe. Commission Directive 2000/39/EC establishing a first list of indicative occupational exposure limit values
ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
IT OEL	Italy. List of indicative limit values for professional exposure to chemical agents.
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8 hour exposure limit
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)
Acute Tox.	Acute toxicity
Carc.	Carcinogenicity
Eye Irrit.	Eye irritation
Flam. Gas	Flammable gases
Press. Gas	Gases under pressure
Resp. Sens.	Respiratory sensitisation
Skin Irrit.	Skin irritation
Skin Sens.	Skin sensitisation
STOT RE	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT SE	Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**Full text of other abbreviations**

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG -

International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

### 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.

SPECIALTY ELECTRONIC MATERIALS ITALY SRL 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.

IT