SAFETY DATA SHEET
DOW CHEMICAL (NZ) LIMITED

Product name: SYLGARD™ 170 Silicone Elastomer Part B **Issue Date:** 21.04.2020
Print Date: 22.04.2020

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

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product name: SYLGARD™ 170 Silicone Elastomer Part B

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use
Identified uses: Electrical industry and electronics

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
DOW CHEMICAL (NZ) LIMITED
LEVEL 8, 7 CITY ROAD
GRAFTON
1010 AUCKLAND
NEW ZEALAND

Customer Information Number: 0800-504-567
Fnpcust@dow.com

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
24-Hour Emergency Contact: 0800 369 363
Local Emergency Contact: 0800 369 363
For medical advice, contact the New Zealand Poisons Information Centre: 0800 POISON (0800 764766)
Transport Emergency Only Dial 111

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification
NEW ZEALAND HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES CLASSIFICATION: Classified as hazardous according to criteria in the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, and the Hazardous Substances (Classification) Notice 2017. Refer to Section 15 for HSNO Approval Number.
9.4: Ecotoxic to terrestrial invertebrates - Category C

GHS label elements

Hazard statements
Harmful to terrestrial invertebrates.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/ sparks/ open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep only in original container.
Avoid release to the environment.

Storage
Store in a well-ventilated place.

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

Other hazards
May generate flammable hydrogen gas. Avoid contact with water, alcohols, acidic, basic, or oxidizing materials.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Quartz	14808-60-7	>= 41.0 - <= 52.0 %
Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated	70131-67-8	>= 0.04 - <= 0.77 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures
General advice:
If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing; consult a physician.

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: Rinse mouth with water. No emergency medical treatment necessary.

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: No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Hazchem Code
None Allocated

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Water spray. Alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide (CO2).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Dry chemical.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: Silicon oxides. Carbon oxides. Formaldehyde.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Applying foam will release significant amounts of hydrogen gas that can be trapped under the foam blanket.. Exposure to combustion products may be a hazard to health..

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool unopened containers.. Evacuate area.. Collect contaminated fire extinguishing water separately. This must not be discharged into drains.. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations..
Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Do not allow extinguishing medium to contact container contents. Most fire extinguishing media will cause hydrogen evolution, and once the fire is put out, may accumulate in poorly ventilated or confined areas and result in flash fire or explosion if ignited. Remove undamaged containers from fire area if it is safe to do so.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.. Use personal protective equipment..

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Follow safe handling advice and personal protective equipment recommendations.

Environmental precautions: Discharge into the environment must be avoided. Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Prevent spreading over a wide area (e.g. by containment or oil barriers). Retain and dispose of contaminated wash water. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Soak up with inert absorbent material. Clean up remaining materials from spill with suitable absorbant. Local or national regulations may apply to releases and disposal of this material, as well as those materials and items employed in the cleanup of releases. You will need to determine which regulations are applicable. For large spills,

provide dyking or other appropriate containment to keep material from spreading. If dyked material can be pumped, store recovered material in appropriate container. Materials in contact with water, moisture, acids or bases have the potential to generate hydrogen gas. Recovered material should bestored in a vented container. Recovered material should be stored in a vented container. The vent must prevent the ingress of water as further reaction with spilled materials can take place which could lead to overpressurization of the container.
See sections: 7, 8, 11, 12 and 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Keep away from water. Protect from moisture. Take care to prevent spills, waste and minimize release to the environment. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Use only with adequate ventilation. See Engineering measures under EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION section.

Conditions for safe storage: Keep in properly labelled containers. Store in original container. Store in accordance with the particular national regulations. Product may evolve minute quantities of flammable hydrogen gas which can accumulate. Adequately ventilate to maintain vapors well below flammability limits and exposure guidelines. Do not repackage. Clogged container vents may increase pressure build up. Store in a closed container.

Do not store with the following product types: Strong oxidizing agents.
Unsuitable materials for containers**:** Do not store in or use containers except the original product package.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Although some of the components of this product may have exposure guidelines, no exposure would be expected under normal handling conditions due to the physical state of the material.

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. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some 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. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under standard AS/NZS 2161.10: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. 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").

When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to AS/NZS 2161.10) is recommended NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Other protection: 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 handling at elevated temperatures without sufficient ventilation, use an approved air-purifying respirator.
The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Other Information: Selection and use of personal protective equipment should be in accordance with the recommendations in one or more of the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standards, including:
AS/NZS 1336: Eye and face protection – Guidelines.
AS/NZS 1337: Personal eye protection - Eye and face protectors for occupational applications.
AS/NZS 1715: Selection, use and maintenance of respiratory protective equipment.
AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves.
AS/NZS 2210: Occupational protective footwear.
AS/NZS 4501: Occupational protective clothing Set

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	
Physical state	liquid
Color	off-white
Odor	slight
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	> 35 °C
Flash point	**closed cup** >101.1 °C
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Flammability (liquids)	Ignitable (see flash point)
Lower explosion limit	No data available
Upper explosion limit	No data available
Vapor Pressure	No data available

Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	No data available
Relative Density (water = 1)	1.33
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Kinematic Viscosity	2000 mm2/s at 25 °C
Explosive properties	Not explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.
Molecular weight	No data available
Particle size	Not applicable

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Not classified as a reactivity hazard.

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Can react with strong oxidizing agents. When heated to temperatures above 180 °C (356 °F) in the presence of air, trace quantities of formaldehyde may be released. Adequate ventilation is required. Product may evolve flammable hydrogen gas on contact with water, alcohols, acidic or basic materials, many metals or metallic compounds and can form explosive mixtures in air. Hazardous decomposition products will be formed at elevated temperatures.

Conditions to avoid: Exposure to moisture

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products:
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Formaldehyde.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Exposure routes
Inhalation, Eye contact, Skin contact, Ingestion.

Acute toxicity (represents short term exposures with immediate effects - no chronic/delayed effects known unless otherwise noted)

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

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

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

Information for components:

Quartz
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

For similar material(s): LD50, Rat, > 20,720 mg/kg

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

As product: The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Based on information for component(s):
LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Estimated.

Information for components:

Quartz
The dermal LD50 has not been determined.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
For similar material(s): LD50, Rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Acute inhalation toxicity
Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material may cause respiratory irritation.

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Information for components:

Quartz
The LC50 has not been determined.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Based on information for component(s):
Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin.
May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Information for components:

Quartz
May cause skin irritation due to mechanical abrasion.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
Prolonged exposure not likely to cause significant skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Based on information for component(s):
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.

Information for components:

Quartz
Solid or dust may cause irritation or corneal injury due to mechanical action.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
May cause slight temporary eye irritation.
Corneal injury is unlikely.
May cause mild eye discomfort.

Sensitization
For skin sensitization:
Contains component(s) which did not cause allergic skin sensitization in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Quartz
For skin sensitization:
No relevant data found.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.
Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs.

For respiratory sensitization:
No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)
Available data are inadequate to determine single exposure specific target organ toxicity.

Information for components:

Quartz
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
Evaluation of available data suggests that this material is not an STOT-SE toxicant.

Aspiration Hazard

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

Information for components:

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

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

Chronic toxicity (represents longer term exposures with repeated dose resulting in chronic/delayed effects - no immediate effects known unless otherwise noted)

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)
Contains a component(s) that is/are not expected to be bioavailable due to the physical state of the material under normal handling and processing conditions.

Information for components:

Quartz
In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs:
Kidney.
Repeated excessive exposure to crystalline silica may cause silicosis, a progressive and disabling disease of the lungs.
Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
For similar material(s):
Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity
Contains a component(s) that is/are not expected to be bioavailable due to the physical state of the material under normal handling and processing conditions.

Information for components:

Quartz
Has caused cancer in humans. Has caused cancer in laboratory animals. Due to the physical state of the material, this component is not expected to be bioavailable under normal handling and processing conditions.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
For similar material(s): Did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies which used routes of exposure considered relevant to industrial handling.

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

Information for components:

Quartz

For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
For similar material(s): Did not cause birth defects or any other fetal effects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity
No relevant data found.

Information for components:

Quartz
No relevant data found.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
For similar material(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Mutagenicity
Contains component(s) which were negative in some in vitro genetic toxicity studies and positive in others. Genetic toxicity studies in animals were negative for component(s) tested.

Information for components:

Quartz
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. For similar material(s): Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Ecotoxicity

Quartz

Acute toxicity to fish
Not expected to be acutely toxic to aquatic organisms.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
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).
EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 493 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates
NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 21 d, 2,320 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms
Material is practically non-toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 > 2000 mg/kg).

Persistence and degradability

Quartz

Biodegradability: Biodegradation is not applicable.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

Biodegradability: Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment.

Bioaccumulative potential

Quartz

Bioaccumulation: Partitioning from water to n-octanol is not applicable.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 0.63 Measured
Bioconcentration factor (BCF): < 5.8 Cyprinus carpio (Carp) Measured

Mobility in Soil

Quartz

No relevant data found.

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150).
Partition coefficient (Koc): 130 Estimated.

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Quartz

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

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

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

Other adverse effects

Quartz

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

Polydimethylsiloxane hydroxy-terminated

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

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: Incinerator or other thermal destruction device. For additional information, refer to: Handling & Storage Information, MSDS Section 7 Stability & Reactivity Information, MSDS Section10 Regulatory Information, MSDS Section 15

Treatment and disposal methods of used packaging: Empty containers should be recycled or otherwise disposed of by an approved waste management facility. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. Do not re-use containers for any purpose.

Waste handling, treatment and disposal practices must be in compliance with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Additional local requirements may be applicable in accordance with planning controls under the Resource Management Act. Regulations concerning waste management may vary in different locations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Classification for ROAD and Rail transport:

Not regulated for transport

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Not regulated for transport

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):

Not regulated for transport

Hazchem Code

None Allocated

Further information:

VENTED PACKAGES ARE FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT.

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

New Zealand. Inventory of Chemical Substances
The hazardous components of this product are listed in the New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) or the product otherwise complies with the requirements of the Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act 1996.

HSNO Approval
Polymers Subsidiary Hazard Group Standard 2017

HSNO Approval Number: HSR002644

HSNO Controls
Certified handler certificate not required.
Tracking hazardous substance not required.
Refer to the Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017, for further information.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision
Identification Number: 6024331 / A156 / Issue Date: 21.04.2020 / Version: 4.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Full text of other abbreviations
AICS - Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances; ANTT - National Agency for Transport by Land of Brazil; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; 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; Nch - Chilean Norm; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NOM - Official Mexican Norm; NTP - National Toxicology Program; 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; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature;

SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TDG - Transportation of Dangerous Goods; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative; WHMIS - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System

DOW CHEMICAL (NZ) LIMITED 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.
NZ