MEGlobal Americas Inc. 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
ETHYLENE GLYCOL POLYESTER GRADE

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
MEGlobal Americas Inc.
Suite 100
3320 Ridgecrest Drive
Midland, MI 48642
USA

Customer Information Number: 888-610-9048
http://www.meglobal.biz/
SDSQuestion@dow.com

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400
Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview
Color: Colorless
Physical State: Liquid
Odor: Sweet

Hazard of product:

**WARNING!** Harmful or fatal if swallowed. May cause eye irritation. Isolate area.

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

Potential Health Effects
Eye Contact: May cause slight eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.
Skin Contact: Brief contact is essentially nonirritating to skin. Prolonged contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.
Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts. Repeated skin exposure to large quantities may result in absorption of harmful amounts. Massive contact with damaged skin or of material sufficiently hot to burn skin may result in absorption of potentially lethal amounts.

Inhalation: At room temperature, exposure to vapor is minimal due to low volatility. With good ventilation, single exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. If material is heated or areas are poorly ventilated, vapor/mist may accumulate and cause respiratory irritation and symptoms such as headache and nausea.

Ingestion: Oral toxicity is expected to be moderate in humans due to ethylene glycol even though tests with animals show a lower degree of toxicity. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause serious injury, even death. May cause nausea and vomiting. May cause abdominal discomfort or diarrhea. Excessive exposure may cause central nervous system effects, cardiopulmonary effects (metabolic acidosis), and kidney failure.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: Repeated excessive exposure may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney, Liver.

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies.

Reproductive Effects: Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.

### 3. Composition Information

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
<td>107-21-1</td>
<td>&gt; 99.0 %</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4. First-aid measures

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.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

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

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. If person is fully conscious give 1 cup or 8 ounces (240 ml) of water. If medical advice is delayed and if an adult has swallowed several ounces of chemical, then give 3-4 ounces (1/3-1/2 Cup) (90-120 ml) of hard liquor such as 80 proof whiskey. For children, give proportionally less liquor at a dose of 0.3 ounce (1 1/2 tsp.) (8 ml) liquor for each 10 pounds of body weight, or 2 ml per kg body weight [e.g., 1.2 ounce (2 1/3 tbsp.) for a 40 pound child or 36 ml for an 18 kg child].

Notes to Physician: If several ounces (60 - 100 ml) of ethylene glycol have been ingested, early administration of ethanol may counter the toxic effects (metabolic acidosis, renal damage). Consider hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis & thiamine 100 mg plus pyridoxine 50 mg intravenously every 6 hours. If ethanol is used, a therapeutically effective blood concentration in the range of 100 - 150 mg/dl may be achieved by a rapid loading dose followed by a continuous intravenous infusion. Consult standard literature for details of treatment. 4-Methyl pyrazole (Antizol®) is an effective blocker of alcohol dehydrogenase and should be used in the treatment of ethylene glycol (EG), di- or triethylene glycol (DEG, TEG), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE), or methanol intoxication if available. Fomepizole protocol (Brent, J. et al., New England Journal of Medicine, Feb. 8, 2001, 344:6, p. 424-9): loading dose 15 mg/kg intravenously, follow by bolus dose of 10 mg/kg every 12 hours; after 48 hours, increase bolus dose to 15 mg/kg every 12 hours. Continue fomepizole until serum methanol, EG, DEG, TEG or EGBE are undetectable. The signs and symptoms of poisoning include anion gap
metabolic acidosis, CNS depression, renal tubular injury, and possible late stage cranial nerve involvement. Respiratory symptoms, including pulmonary edema, may be delayed. Persons receiving significant exposure should be observed 24-48 hours for signs of respiratory distress. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. In severe poisoning, respiratory support with mechanical ventilation and positive end expiratory pressure may be required. If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage.

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.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

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. Nitrogen oxides.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Small spills: Absorb with materials such as: Cat litter. Sand. Sawdust. Zorb-all®. Hazorb®. Large spills: Dike area to contain spill. Pump into suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. 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.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Do not swallow. Avoid contact with eyes. Wash thoroughly after handling. 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.

Storage
Do not store near food, foodstuffs, drugs or potable water supplies. Additional storage and handling information on this product may be obtained by calling your sales or customer service contact. Ask for a product brochure.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>List</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
<td>ACGIH</td>
<td>Ceiling</td>
<td>100 mg/m3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Aerosol</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personal Protection**

**Eye/Face Protection:** Use safety glasses. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

**Skin Protection:** Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task. Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. When handling hot material, protect skin from thermal burns as well as from skin absorption. **Hand protection:** If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber (“latex”). Neoprene. Nitrile/butadiene rubber (“nitrile” or “NBR”). Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate (“EVAL”). Polyvinyl alcohol (“PVA”). Polyvinyl chloride (“PVC” or “vinyl”).

**NOTICE:** The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

**Respiratory Protection:** Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

**Ingestion:** Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

**Engineering Controls**

**Ventilation:** Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point - Closed Cup</td>
<td>116 °C (241 °F) ASTM D56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits In Air</td>
<td>Lower: 3.2 % (V) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper: 15.3 % (V) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temperature</td>
<td>427 °C (801 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure</td>
<td>0.06 mmHg @ 20 °C Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>&gt; 197 °C (&gt; 387 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (air = 1)</td>
<td>2.1 Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)</td>
<td>1.115 20 °C/20 °C Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>-13 °C (9 °F) Literature</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not applicable to liquids</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Solubility in Water (by weight) 100% Literature
pH 9 ASTM E70
Molecular Weight 62 g/mol Literature
Octanol/Water Partition Coefficient -1.36 Measured
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1) 0.01 Literature

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability
Thermally stable at recommended temperatures and pressures.
Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.
Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Hazardous Polymerization
Will not occur.
Thermal Decomposition
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.
Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Aldehydes. Alcohols. Ethers.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity
Ingestion
For ethylene glycol: Lethal Dose, Human, adult 3 Ounces
LD50, Rat 6,000 - 13,000 mg/kg
Skin Absorption
LD50, Rabbit > 22,270 mg/kg
Inhalation
LC50, 7 h, Aerosol, Rat > 3.95 mg/l
Repeated Dose Toxicity
Repeated excessive exposure may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract. In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Central nervous system. Observations in humans include: Nystagmus (involuntary eye movement). In animals, effects have been reported on the following organs: Kidney. Liver.
Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity
Ethylene glycol did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.
Developmental Toxicity
Based on animal studies, ingestion of very large amounts of ethylene glycol appears to be the major and possibly only route of exposure to produce birth defects. Exposures by inhalation or skin contact, the primary routes of occupational exposure, had minimal effect on the fetus, in animal studies.
Reproductive Toxicity
Ingestion of large amounts of ethylene glycol has been shown to interfere with reproduction in animals.
Genetic Toxicology
In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.
12. Ecological Information

CHEMICAL FATE

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

Henry’s Law Constant (H): 8.05E-09 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): -1.36 Measured
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 1 Estimated

Distribution in Environment: Mackay Level 1 Fugacity Model:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Air</th>
<th>Water</th>
<th>Biota</th>
<th>Soil</th>
<th>Sediment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>98%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01%</td>
<td>&lt; 0.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and Degradability
Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. Material is ultimately biodegradable (reaches > 70% mineralization in OECD test(s) for inherent biodegradability).

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rate Constant</th>
<th>Atmospheric Half-life</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8.32E-12 cm3/s</td>
<td>15 h</td>
<td>Estimated</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Biodegradation</th>
<th>Exposure Time</th>
<th>Method</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 94 %</td>
<td>28 d</td>
<td>OECD 301F Test</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.29 mg/mg

ECOTOXICITY

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

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, rainbow trout (Oncorhynchus mykiss), static, 96 h: 18,000 - 46,000 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity
LC50, water flea Daphnia magna, static, 48 h: 46,300 - 51,100 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity
EC50, green alga Selenastrum capricornutum, biomass growth inhibition, 96 h: 9,500 - 13,000 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms
EC50, OECD 209 Test; activated sludge, respiration inhibition, 30 min: 225 mg/l

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. 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. As a service to our customers, we can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Please contact our Customer Information Group (telephone number in Section 1 of this document) for further details.
14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk
NOT REGULATED

DOT Bulk
Proper Shipping Name: OTHER REGULATED SUBSTANCES, LIQUID, NOS
Technical Name: CONTAINS ETHYLENE GLYCOL
Hazard Class: 9  ID Number: NA 3082  Packing Group: PG III

IMDG
NOT REGULATED

ICAO/IATA
NOT REGULATED

Additional Information

Reportable quantity: 5,050 lb – ETHYLENE GLYCOL

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

15. Regulatory Information

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

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312
Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard Yes
Fire Hazard No
Reactive Hazard No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313
This product contains the following substances which are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and which are listed in 40 CFR 372.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ethylene glycol</td>
<td>107-21-1</td>
<td>&gt;= 99.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:
The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
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</table>

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:
To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.
California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)
WARNING: This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acetaldehyde</td>
<td>75-07-0</td>
<td>&lt;= 8.0 PPM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,4-Dioxane</td>
<td>123-91-1</td>
<td>&lt;= 0.25 PPM</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)
All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
This product is on the EINECS inventory.

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)
All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

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

Recommended Uses and Restrictions
For industrial use. It is recommended that you use this product in a manner consistent with the recommended use. If your intended use is not consistent with the recommended use, please contact our Customer Information Group (telephone number in Section 1 of this document).

Revision
Identification Number: 23826 / 1046 / Issue Date 01/14/2008 / Version: 4.1
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

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

MEGlobal Americas Inc. 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/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/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.