SAFETY DATA SHEET

VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Manufacturer: Shintech Louisiana, LLC
3 Greenway Plaza, Suite 1150
Houston, TX 77046
(713) 965-0713

PRODUCT NAME: Vinyl Chloride Monomer

CAS#: 75-01-4

Synonyms: VCM, Vinyl Chloride Monomer; Monochloroethylene; Chloroethene; Chloroethylene; Ethylene

Product Use: PVC Manufacturing

CHEMICAL FORMULA: CH₂ CH Cl

For information regarding a chemical emergency involving a spill or leak, call:

24 — Hour Emergency Contact:

U.S.: 1-800-424-9300 — CHEMTREC

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Global Harmonization System (GHS) Classification:

Category 2 Skin corrosion/irritation

Category 2 Eye damage/eye irritation

Category 1 Known human Carcinogen

Category 1 Specific target organ toxicity - Single and repeated exposure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFPA</th>
<th>HMIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fire</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Color:</th>
<th>Colorless</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Odor:</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State:</td>
<td>Compressed, Liquefied gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Signal Word:</td>
<td>DANGER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**DANGER! POISON!** Extremely flammable liquid and vapor — Vapor may cause flash fire. May be fatal if inhaled. May cause frostbite. Inhalation may cause central nervous system effects and narcosis. May cause anesthetic effects. Possible cancer hazard. Keep upwind of spill. Vapor explosion hazard. Vapors may travel a long distance; ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable gas that is heavier than air. Stay out of low areas. Warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Elevated temperatures can cause hazardous polymerization. Eliminate ignition sources. Avoid temperatures above 400°C (752°F)

**GHS Label Elements:**

- Flammable icon
- Toxix icon
- Hazmat icon
GHS Hazard Statements:
May cause frostbite if contact is made with eyes and skin
Brief inhalation exposure (minutes) to easily attainable concentrations may cause serious adverse effects, even death
Has caused cancer in humans

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

GHS Precautionary Statements:
Storage: Keep container closed and properly labeled.
Store in cool, dry place.
Avoid heat, flames, sparks and other sources of ignition.

Ventilation Controls: Do not breathe vapor.

Hygiene Measures: When using, do not smoke.
Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Personal Protective Equipment: Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves, and eye/face protection.

First Aid: (See Section 4)

Environmental Protection: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS:
Inhalation: Mist may cause severe irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). May cause chemical burns to the respiratory tract.

Skin Contact: Brief contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms
may include pain, severe local redness and tissue damage.

**Skin Absorption:** Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

**Eye Contact:** May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Mist may cause eye irritation.

**Ingestion:** Swallowing may result in burns of the mouth and throat. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation, ulceration, nausea and/or vomiting. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing tissue damage or lung injury.

**Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Respiratory disorders, pre-existing skin disorders, eye/vision disorders.

**Target Organs Effected:** Skin, Eyes, Respiratory System.

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazardous ingredients (specific)</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl Chloride</td>
<td>&gt;99.9</td>
<td>75-01-4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

**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:** Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately. Liquid VCM may cause frostbite on contact.

**INGESTION:** Not a likely route of exposure.

**EYE CONTACT:** In case of frostbite, 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 promptly, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN:
Treat for frostbite if present. Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. The following disease states have been observed in industrial workers exposed to vinyl chloride vapors: acroosteolysis, scleroderma, and Raynaud's phenomenon. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient. Stimulants such as epinephrine may induce ventricular fibrillation.

SECTION 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. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish 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. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. 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. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. For tank, rail car or tank truck: Stop the leak if possible without personal risk. Let burn unless the leak can be stopped immediately. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source.
### SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE FIGHTERS:

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective firefighting clothing (includes firefighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during firefighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant firefighting 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.

### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS:

Container may vent and/or rupture due to fire. When product is stored in closed containers, a flammable atmosphere can develop. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature. Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

### 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: Hydrogen chloride. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Combustion products may include trace amounts of: Phosgene

---

### SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:**

See Section 13, Disposal

Considerations, for additional information. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Knock down and dilute vapors with water fog or spray. Isolate area until gas has dispersed.

**Personal Precautions:**

Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Keep personnel out of low areas. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Vapor explosion
hazard. Keep out of sewers. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING:

General Handling: General Handling: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with eyes. Do not breathe vapor. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation.

Other Precautions: Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Never use air pressure for transferring product. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.


SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE LIMITS

Vinyl Chloride: 1.0 ppm OSHA-PEL (8 Hour TWA)
5 ppm OSHA/STEL (Average, not exceeding any 15 minute period) 0.5 ppm OSHA action level
PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye/face Protection: For handling the gas, wear safety glasses. When contact with the liquid (condensed gas) is possible, wear chemical goggles.

Hand Protection: Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection, when needed. Use gloves with insulation for thermal protection (EN 407), when needed.

Clothing: Wear chemical resistant clothing to prevent skin contact.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When respiratory protection is required, a NIOSH approved respirator (29 CFR 1910.132, 1910.134 and 1910.1017) with organic vapor cartridges may be permissible under certain circumstances where airborne concentrations are expected to exceed exposure limits, or when symptoms have been observed that are indicative of overexposure. Respirator must be selected based on the airborne levels found in the work place and must not exceed the working limits of the respirator. SHORT ORGANIC VAPOR CARTRIDGE SERVICE LIFE is anticipated.

Ingestion: No precautions necessary due to the physical properties of the material.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Ventilation: Provide local exhaust ventilation where vapor may be generated. All energized electrical equipment must be designed in accordance with the electrical classification of the area (e.g., Class I, Division I). Ensure compliance with applicable exposure limits. Use explosion proof ventilation...
### SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Gas, Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical Form</td>
<td>Compressed, liquefied gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>Sweet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition Temperature</td>
<td>472 °C (882 °F) <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>2,524 mmHg @ 20 °C <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point (760 mmHg)</td>
<td>-13.4 °C (7.9 °F) <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (air=1)</td>
<td>2.2 <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (H₂O=1)</td>
<td>0.913 <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash Point – Open cup</td>
<td>-78°C (-108 °F) Cleveland Open Cup ASTM D92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammable Limits in Air</td>
<td>Lower: 3.6% (V) <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Upper: 33.0% (V) <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Freezing Point</td>
<td>-153.8 °C (-244.8 °F) <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>-153.8 °C (-244.8 °F) <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water (by weight)</td>
<td>0.7 % <strong>Literature</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular Weight</td>
<td>62.5 g/mol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate =1)</td>
<td>1,000 High - gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kinematic Viscosity</td>
<td>No test data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Volatility</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor Threshold</td>
<td>Not reliable to prevent excessive exposure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>&gt;15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**STABILITY/INSTABILITY:** Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.
Conditions to Avoid: Avoid contact with air (oxygen). Avoid temperatures above 400°C (752°F) Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge. Avoid moisture. Avoid open flames, welding arcs, or other high temperature sources which induce thermal decomposition. Avoid direct sunlight

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Avoid contact with: Air. Moist air. Oxygen. Strong oxidizers. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum. Aluminum alloys. Copper.


Thermal Decomposition: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Hydrogen chloride. Toxic gases are released during decomposition. Decomposition products can include trace amounts of: Phosgene.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity Data: 500 mg/kg oral-rat LD50; 180000 ppm/15 minute(s) inhalation-rat LC50

Carcinogen Status: OSHA: Carcinogen; NTP: Known Human Carcinogen; !ARC: Human Sufficient Evidence, Animal Sufficient Evidence, Group 1

Local Effects: Irritant: skin, eye

Acute Toxicity Level: Toxic: ingestion; Relatively Non-toxic: inhalation.

Target Organs: Central nervous system

Additional Data: Long, latent period may exist between exposure and symptom onset. This material does not accumulate in the body and is readily eliminated.
HEALTH EFFECTS

INHALATION:

Acute Exposure: VINYL CHLORIDE: May be irritating. Exposure to 1,000-16,000 ppm may cause central nervous system depression with drowsiness, vertigo, staggering gait, tingling and numbness of hands and feet, impaired hearing and vision, cardiac arrhythmias and possibly unconsciousness; 20,000-25,000 ppm for 3-5 minutes may cause dizziness, lightheadedness, disorientation, nausea and burning sensation of the soles of the feet; and 120,000 ppm may be fatal.

Additional effects may include narcolepsy, headache, undue fatigue, muscle and joint pain, dyspnea, and anesthesia. Death may be due to respiratory paralysis with cardiac arrest. Human and animal pathologic reports show pulmonary edema, hyperemia of kidneys and liver and hepatic degeneration.

Chronic Exposure: VINYL CHLORIDE: Repeated exposure may result in dose-related sensory disorders, nervous system effects, blood system damage, hepatic-like liver changes, liver malfunction, impotence and pulmonary insufficiency. Workers overexposed to this material may exhibit symptoms of peripheral circulation changes resulting in pallor, cyanosis, redness, skin changes, and pseudo-clubbing of the fingers. Occupational overexposure has produced angiosarcomas of the liver. Animal studies show that vinyl chloride is carcinogenic in rats. This material does not bioaccumulate and is readily eliminated.

SKIN CONTACT:

Acute Exposure: VINYL CHLORIDE: Contact may cause irritation with redness and pain. Due to rapid evaporation, the liquid may cause thermal burns with redness, tingling, and pain or numbness. In more severe cases, the skin may become hard and white and develop blisters.

Chronic Exposure: VINYL CHLORIDE: Workers overexposed to this material may exhibit symptoms of peripheral circulation changes resulting in pallor, cyanosis, redness, skin changes, and pseudo-clubbing of the fingers. Repeated or prolonged
exposure to irritants may cause dermatitis.

### EYE CONTACT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Exposure</td>
<td>VINYL CHLORIDE: Contact may cause immediate and severe irritation, and corneal injury with complete recovery in 48 hours. Due to rapid evaporation, the liquid may cause thermal burns with redness, pain and blurred vision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Exposure</td>
<td>VINYL CHLORIDE: Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause conjunctivitis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### INGESTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Exposure Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Exposure</td>
<td>VINYL CHLORIDE: This is not a likely route of exposure. If the liquid is swallowed, thermal burns to the lips, mouth and mucous membranes may occur.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Exposure</td>
<td>VINYL CHLORIDE: This is not a likely route of exposure. Oral administration to rats, mice, and hamsters resulted in angiosarcomas of the liver.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### ECOTOXICITY DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fish toxicity</td>
<td>This material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50&gt;100mg/L).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### FATE AND TRANSPORT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Biodegradation</td>
<td>Biodegradation may occur under anaerobic conditions (in the absence of oxygen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Persistence</td>
<td>Tropospheric half-life is estimated to be 23 hour(s).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bioconcentration</td>
<td>Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF &lt;100 or low Pow &lt;3).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Reuse or reprocess if possible. Dispose in accordance with all applicable Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Subject to disposal regulations: U.S.
SAFETY DATA SHEET
VINYL CHLORIDE MONOMER

EPA 40 CFR 262. Hazardous Waste Number(s): D001. U043. Waste characterization and compliance with applicable laws and regulations are the responsibility of the waste generator.

SHINTECH LOUISIANA, LLC HAS 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 SDS SECTION.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT 49 CFR 172.101:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Shipping Name</th>
<th>Vinyl Chloride, Stabilized</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hazard Class / Division</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification No.</td>
<td>UN1086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Labeling Requirements</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOT Hazardous Substance(s)</td>
<td>Vinyl Chloride 1 lb(s) (0.454 kg(s))</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods
Shipping Name: Vinyl Chloride, stabilized UN Number: UN 1086
Class: 2.1

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.

SECTION 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
### Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard
Yes

### Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard
Yes

### Fire Hazard
Yes

### Reactive Hazard
No

### Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard
Yes

---

**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>Vinyl Chloride</td>
<td>75-01-4</td>
<td>&gt;99.9%</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>
<th>Component</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vinyl Chloride</td>
<td>75-01-4</td>
<td>&gt;99.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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>Vinyl Chloride</td>
<td>75-01-4</td>
<td>&gt;99.9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**US Toxic Substances Control** All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or
Act: are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

Canada Inventory (DSL/NDSL): All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

IMPORTANT: The information presented herein, while not guaranteed, was prepared by competent technical personnel and is true and accurate to the best of our knowledge. NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, OR WARRANTY OR GUARANTEE OF ANY OTHER KIND, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE REGARDING PERFORMANCE, SUITABILITY, STABILITY OR OTHERWISE. The information included herein is not intended to be all-inclusive as to the appropriate manner and/or conditions of use, handling and/or storage. Factors pertaining to certain conditions of storage, handling, or use of this product may involve other or additional safety or performance considerations. While our technical personnel will be happy to respond to questions regarding safe handling and use procedures, safe handling and use remains the responsibility of the customer. No suggestions for use are intended to, and nothing herein shall be construed as a recommendation to, infringe any existing patents or violate any laws, rules, regulations or ordinances of any governmental entity.

Shintech Louisiana, LLC urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as to 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.

Revisions:
- April 2014 – The MSDS was updated to follow new Global Harmonization Guidelines. The MSDS are now called Safety Data Sheets (SDS).
- January 2016 – Corrections to improve nomenclature and technical data.

SDS Status: Revision Date: 01/08/2016