

Offer Sheet

Product	Tamol Wet Solvent
Quantity	
Net weight	~ 40,000 lbs.
Availability	Ongoing – 40,000 lbs./month
Location	Knoxville, TN
Manufactured	
Date	10/22/26
COA & SDS	See below

Wet solvent (xylene/Di isobutylene blend) Di isobutylene about 25.8% and m-xylene about 63.2%, and the material can carry up to 3% caustic and up to 10% water. Sold strictly AS-IS.



If interested, please call or text:

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Click here for: [Surplus Inventory](#)
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SAFETY DATA SHEET

TAMOL Wet Solvent

.

Date Generated: June 3, 2026



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product name: TAMOL Wet Solvent

Issue Date: 05/06/2016

Print Date: 05/10/2016

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. IDENTIFICATION

Product name: TAMOL Wet Solvent

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses: Solvent.

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

Local Emergency Contact: 800-424-9300

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard classification

This material is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

Flammable liquids - Category 2

Skin irritation - Category 2

Eye irritation - Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure - Category 3

Aspiration hazard - Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word: DANGER!

Hazards

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

Causes skin irritation.

May cause severe eye irritation.
May cause respiratory irritation.
May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

Precautionary statements

Prevention

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
Keep container tightly closed.
Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting/ equipment.
Use only non-sparking tools.
Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Do NOT induce vomiting.
If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish.

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Store locked up.

Disposal

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

Other hazards

No data available

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

This product is a mixture.

Component	CASRN	Concentration
Xylene, m-	108-38-3	50.0 - 80.0 %
Diisobutylene	25167-70-8	20.0 - 50.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of 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: 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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be available in work area.

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: No data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: No data available

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Vapors can travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Move containers promptly out of fire zone. If removal is impossible, cool containers with water spray. Closed containers may rupture via pressure build-up when exposed to fire or extreme heat.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Use personal protective equipment. Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

Environmental precautions: Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove all sources of ignition. Ensure adequate ventilation. Material can create slippery conditions. Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling: Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust in work rooms. Avoid exceeding the given occupational exposure limits (see section 8). In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid breathing vapor. Wear personal protective equipment. For personal protection see section 8. CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied.

Conditions for safe storage: Material can burn; limit indoor storage to approved areas equipped with automatic sprinklers. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Electrical installations / working materials must comply with the technological safety standards. Electrically bond and ground all containers and equipment before transfer or use of material.

Storage stability

Storage temperature:, Maximum storage temperature 60 °C (140 °F)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure limits are listed below, if they exist.

Component	Regulation	Type of listing	Value/Notation
Xylene, m-	ACGIH	TWA	BEI
	ACGIH	STEL	BEI
	OSHA Z-1	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	ACGIH	TWA	100 ppm
	ACGIH	STEL	150 ppm
	NIOSH REL	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	NIOSH REL	ST	655 mg/m3 150 ppm
	OSHA P0	STEL	655 mg/m3 150 ppm
	OSHA P0	TWA	435 mg/m3 100 ppm
	Dow IHG	TWA	50 ppm
Diisobutylene	Dow IHG	STEL	75 ppm
	US WEEL	TWA	75 ppm

Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Styrene/butadiene rubber. Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). 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: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

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, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance

Physical state	liquid Clear to hazy
Color	Colorless to yellow
Odor	sweet aromatic
Odor Threshold	No data available
pH	5 - 8
Melting point/range	No data available
Freezing point	Not applicable
Boiling point (760 mmHg)	101 °C (214 °F) estimated
Flash point	closed cup -6.7 °C (19.9 °F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<1
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Applicable
Lower explosion limit	1.1 % vol

Upper explosion limit	5 % vol
Vapor Pressure	5 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F)
Relative Vapor Density (air = 1)	3.9 Estimated.
Relative Density (water = 1)	0.78
Water solubility	insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Dynamic Viscosity	<10 mPa.s
Kinematic Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
Molecular weight	No data available
Percent volatility	100 %

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

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: No data available

Chemical stability: No data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions: This material is considered stable under specified conditions of storage, shipment and/or use. See SECTION 7, Handling And Storage, for specified conditions. However, avoid contact with ignition sources (e.g. sparks, open flame, heated surfaces). Vapours may form explosive mixture with air. Product will not undergo polymerization. Stable

Conditions to avoid: Heat, flames and sparks.

Incompatible materials: Oxidizing agents

Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and unburned hydrocarbons (smoke).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Acute toxicity

Acute oral toxicity

Low toxicity is expected. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury. May cause nausea and vomiting.

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

Acute dermal toxicity

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

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

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness. The LC50 has not been determined.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness.

Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight eye irritation.

May cause slight temporary corneal injury.

Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Sensitization

For skin sensitization:

For the component(s) tested:

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)

May cause drowsiness or dizziness.

May cause respiratory irritation.

Route of Exposure: Inhalation

Target Organs: Central nervous system, Respiratory Tract

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

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

Kidney.

Liver.

Blood.

Xylene is reported to have caused hearing loss in laboratory animals upon exposure to high concentrations; such effects have not been reported in humans.

Carcinogenicity

Xylene has not found to be carcinogenic in a National Toxicology Program bioassay in rats and mice.

Teratogenicity

Exaggerated doses of xylene given orally to pregnant mice resulted in an increase in cleft palate, a common developmental abnormality in mice. In animal inhalation studies, xylene caused toxicity to the fetus but did not cause birth defects.

Reproductive toxicity

Contains component(s) which did not interfere with reproduction in animal studies.

Mutagenicity

For the component(s) tested: Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative. In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

Aspiration Hazard

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

COMPONENTS INFLUENCING TOXICOLOGY:

Xylene, m-

Acute inhalation toxicity

Vapor concentrations are attainable which could be hazardous on single exposure. May cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression. Symptoms may include headache, dizziness and drowsiness, progressing to incoordination and unconsciousness.

Diisobutylene

Acute inhalation toxicity

Brief exposure (minutes) is not likely to cause adverse effects. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, vapor can easily accumulate and can cause unconsciousness and death due to displacement of oxygen.

LC50, Rat, male and female, 4 Hour, vapour, > 19,171 mg/l/> 4185 ppm No deaths occurred at this concentration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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

Toxicity

Xylene, m-

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is moderately toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Rainbow trout (*Salmo gairdneri*), 96 Hour, 2.6 - 11.23 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 8.4 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203 or Equivalent

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

IC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 24 Hour, 1 - 4.7 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202 or Equivalent

LC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 2.2 mg/l, OECD 221.
LC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), 48 Hour, 14.3 mg/l

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), 72 Hour, Growth rate, 2.2 mg/l, OECD 221.

EC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), Static, 72 Hour, 4.9 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

For similar material(s):

NOEC, activated sludge, Static, 3 Hour, Respiration rates., 157 mg/l, OECD 209 Test

Chronic toxicity to fish

NOEC, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), flow-through, 56 d, mortality, > 1.3 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Ceriodaphnia dubia (water flea), semi-static test, 7 d, number of offspring, 1.17 mg/l

Diisobutylene

Acute toxicity to fish

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout), semi-static test, 96 Hour, 0.58 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 48 Hour, 1.2 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Static, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 1.5 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

Toxicity to bacteria

EC50, activated sludge, Static, 5 min, Growth rate, > 1,000 mg/l, Other guidelines

EC50, Bacteria, 24 Hour, > 100 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

NOEC, Daphnia magna (Water flea), Static, 21 d, Immobilization, 0.16 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Xylene, m-

Biodegradability: Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.

10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: > 60 %

Exposure time: 10 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301F or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.17 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	37.000 %
10 d	58.000 %
20 d	72.000 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 19.7 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Diisobutylene

Biodegradability: Biodegradation under aerobic laboratory conditions is below detectable limits (BOD20 or BOD28/ThOD < 2.5%).

10-day Window: Not applicable

Biodegradation: 0 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301C or Equivalent

10-day Window: Fail

Biodegradation: 1.6 %

Exposure time: 28 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 3.41 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.59 mg/mg

Biological oxygen demand (BOD)

Incubation Time	BOD
5 d	5.6 %

Photodegradation

Test Type: Half-life (indirect photolysis)

Sensitizer: OH radicals

Atmospheric half-life: 2.4 Hour

Method: Estimated.

Bioaccumulative potential

Xylene, m-

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

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 3.2 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 25.9 Rainbow trout (Salmo gairdneri) Measured

Diisobutylene

Environmental Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 1000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 4.9 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 350 - 868 Fish Measured

Mobility in soil

Xylene, m-

Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).

Partition coefficient (Koc): 443 Estimated.

Diisobutylene

Potential for mobility in soil is low (Koc between 500 and 2000).

In the terrestrial environment, material is expected to remain in the soil.

Partition coefficient (Koc): 280 - 22000 Estimated.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods: For disposal, incinerate this material at a facility that complies with local, state, and federal regulations.

Contaminated packaging: CONTAINERS MAY BE HAZARDOUS WHEN EMPTY. Since emptied containers retain product residue follow all (M)SDS and label warnings even after container is emptied. 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. Dispose of as unused product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

Proper shipping name	Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
UN number	UN 3295
Class	3
Packing group	II
Reportable Quantity	Xylene, m-

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name	HYDROCARBONS, LIQUID, N.O.S.
UN number	UN 3295
Class	3
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	Diisobutylene, Xylene, m-
Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code	Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name	Hydrocarbons, liquid, n.o.s.
UN number	UN 3295

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

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is considered hazardous under 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

Fire Hazard
Acute Health Hazard
Chronic Health Hazard

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

Components

CASRN

Xylene, m-

108-38-3

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) Section 103

Components

CASRN

RQ

Xylene, m-

108-38-3

1000 lbs RQ

Pennsylvania

Any material listed as "Not Hazardous" in the CAS REG NO. column of SECTION 2, Composition/Information On Ingredients, of this MSDS is a trade secret under the provisions of the Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act.

California (Proposition 65)

This product contains trace levels of a component or components known to the state of California to cause cancer:

Components

CASRN

Ethylbenzene

100-41-4

United States TSCA Inventory (TSCA)

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

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Hazard Rating System

HMIS

Health	Flammability	Physical Hazard
3*	3	0

* = Chronic Effects (See Hazards Identification)

Revision

Identification Number: 101265819 / 0001 / Issue Date: 05/06/2016 / Version: 1.1

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

Legend

ACGIH	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
BEI	Biological Exposure Indices
Dow IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
NIOSH REL	USA. NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA P0	USA. OSHA - TABLE Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants - 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants
ST	STEL - 15-minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
US WEEL	USA. Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEEL)

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.

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.