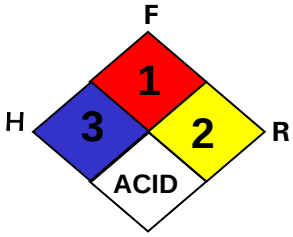
Hazard Rating



CONCORDE BATTERY VALVE REGULATED LEAD ACID BATTERY

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1 – CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Valve Regulated Sealed Dry Lead Battery	PRODUCT USE: Electric Storage Battery
MANUFACTURER'S NAME: CONCORDE BATTERY CORPORATION	EMERGENCY CONTACT.: CHEMTEL (800) 255-3924 International (813) 248-0585 Contract #:MIS0001716
ADDRESS:2009 San Bernardino Rd., West Covina, CA 91790	OTHER INFORMATION CALLS: (626) 813-1234
COMMON NAME: (Used on label) Valve Regulated Sealed Non-Spillable Lead-Acid Battery (Trade Name & Synonyms) VRB, VRLA, SLAB, Recombinant Lead Acid: RG, D8565 Series	Revised Date: 8/1/25

SECTION 2 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification:

Health		Environmental		Physical
Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation) Skin corrosion/Irritation Eye Damage Reproductive Carcinogenicity (lead) Carcinogenicity (acid mist) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exp.)	Category 4 Category 1A Category 1 Category 1A Category 1B Category 1A Category 2	Aquatic Aquatic	Chronic 1 Acute 1	Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3

GHS Label:

Health	Environmental	Physical

Hazard Statements
DANGER!
Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or in contact with skin.
Acid causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled.
May cause harm to breast-fed children.
May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.
Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.
Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns.
Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure if ingested or inhaled.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.
May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.
Explosive, fire, blast or projection hazard

Precautionary Statements
Obtain special instructions before use.
Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Wash thoroughly after handling.
Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product.
Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
Wear protective gloves/protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Avoid contact with internal acid.
Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
IF SWALLOWED OR CONSUMED: rinse mouth.
Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.
IF ON CLOTHING OR SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
If exposed/concerned, or if you feel unwell seek medical attention/advice.
Store locked up, in a well-ventilated area, in accordance with local and national regulation.
Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulation

	Keep out of reach of children.

⚠**WARNING:** Battery posts, terminals and related accessories can expose you to chemicals including lead and lead compounds, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

C.A.S.	PRINCIPAL HAZARDOUS COMPONENT(S) (chemical & common name(s)	Hazard Category	% Weight	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL/TWA
7439-92-1	Lead and lead compounds	Acute-Chronic	60-75	0.05 mg/m^3	0.05 mg/m^3
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (Battery Electrolyte)	Reactive-Oxidizer Acute -Chronic	15-25	0.2	1.0
7440-31-5	Tin	Chronic	<1	2	2
7440-70-2	Calcium	Reactive	<0.15	Not Established	Not Established

Note: PEL's for Individual states may differ from OSHA's PEL's. Check with local authorities for the applicable state PEL's.
OSHA – Occupational Safety and Health Administration; ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; NIOSH – National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency and First Aid Procedures	Contact with internal components if battery is opened/broken.
Inhalation	Sulfuric Acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician. Lead: Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.
Ingestion	Sulfuric Acid: Give large quantities of water; Do NOT induce vomiting or aspiration into the lungs may occur and can cause permanent injury or death; consult physician. Lead: Consult physician immediately.
Skin	Sulfuric Acid: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. Lead: Wash immediately with soap and water.
Eyes	Sulfuric Acid and Lead: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while lifting lids; Seek immediate medical attention if eyes have been exposed directly to acid.

SECTION 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point – Not Applicable	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: LEL = 4% (Hydrogen Gas in air); UEL = 74%	Extinguishing Media - CO2; foam; dry chemical. Do not use carbon dioxide directly on cells. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate media for surrounding fire.	Auto-Ignition Temperature 675°F (polypropylene)
Fire Fighting Procedures	Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Beware of acid splatter during water application and wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, face and eye protection. If batteries are on charge, shut off power to the charging equipment, but note that strings of series connected batteries may still pose risk of electric shock even when charging equipment is shut down.		
Hazardous Combustion Products	Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during charging and operation of batteries. If ignited by burning cigarette, naked flame or spark, may cause battery explosion with dispersion of casing fragments and corrosive liquid electrolyte. Keep away all sources of gas ignition and do not allow metallic articles to simultaneously contact the negative and positive terminals of a battery.		

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Procedures for Cleanup: Avoid contact with any spilled material. contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth or vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, carefully neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Place battery in suitable container for disposal. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, sand, lime or other neutralizing agent should be kept on-site for spill remediation.

Personal Precautions: Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves and face shield.

Environmental Precautions: Lead and its compounds and sulfuric acid can pose a severe threat to the environment. Contamination of water, soil and air should be prevented.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:	Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery. Handle carefully and avoid tipping, which may allow electrolyte leakage. There may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries .. Keep away from metallic objects that could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circuit. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. If battery case is broken, avoid contact with internal components. Keep vent caps on and cover terminals to prevent short circuits. Do not allow the positive and negative terminals to contact each other, a short circuit will cause high current flow, creating high heat and the possibility of a fire. Place cardboard between layers of stacked automotive batteries to avoid damage and short circuits. Keep away from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reducing substances, metals, strong oxidizers and water. Use banding or stretch wrap to secure items for shipping.
Storage:	Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas separated from incompatible materials and from activities that may create flames, spark, or heat. Store on smooth, impervious surfaces provided with measures for liquid containment in the event of electrolyte spills. Keep away from metallic objects that could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circuit.
Precautions during charging	There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series connected batteries, whether or not being charged. Shut-off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections. Batteries being charged will generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. Charging space should be ventilated. Use proper voltages during charging (see battery label). Keep battery vent caps in position. Prohibit smoking and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby. Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged. Never use a battery that has less than 80% of rated capacity and never "jump start" an aircraft that has a "dead" or discharged battery. Always remove a "dead" battery from the aircraft and perform a capacity test to verify airworthiness. Charge in accordance with recommended procedures only. For optimum life, battery charge voltage should be adjusted with the battery operating temperature.

Other Precautions	GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE AND WORK PRACTICES ARE MANDATORY. Refrain from eating, drinking or smoking in work areas. Thoroughly wash hands, face, neck and arms, before eating, drinking and smoking. Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated lead contaminated areas, and never taken home or laundered with personal clothing. Wash soiled clothing, work clothes and equipment before reuse.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection	None required under normal conditions. Acid/gas NIOSH approved respirator is required when the PEL is exceeded or employee experiences respiratory irritation.
Ventilation	Store and handle in dry ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant. Make certain vent caps are on securely. Charge batteries in areas with adequate ventilation. General dilution ventilation is acceptable.
Skin Protection	If battery case is damaged, wear rubber or plastic acid resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet, acid resistant apron, clothing boots.
Eye Protection	ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields/face shield recommended. If battery case is damaged, use chemical goggles or face shield.
Other Protection	In areas where water and sulfuric acid solutions are handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency safety shower and eyewash should be provided with unlimited water supply. Chemically impervious apron and face shield recommended when adding water or electrolyte to batteries (not required for sealed, non-spillable batteries). If battery case is damaged, avoid bodily contact with internal components. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact both the positive and negative terminals of the batteries. Wash hands after handling

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: 212-240 °F	Vapor Pressure: 10 mm Hg	Specific Gravity: 1.215 to 1.350	pH <2	Melting Point: >320°F (polypropylene)
Percent Volatile By Volume: Not Applicable	Vapor Density: Hydrogen: 0.069 (Air =1) Electrolyte: 3.4 @ STP (Air = 1)			Evaporation Rate: < 1 (n-BuAc=1)
Solubility In water: 100% soluble (electrolyte)		Reactivity in Water Electrolyte – Water Reactive		
Upper/lower explosive limits Lower = 4% (Hydrogen) Upper = 74% (Hydrogen)		Flash Point: Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas)		
Appearance and Odor: Battery: Co-polymer polypropylene, solid; may be contained within an outer casing of aluminum or steel. Case has copper, bronze or lead terminals. Lead: Gray, metallic, solid. Electrolyte: Liquid absorbed in glass mat material pungent odor if case is broken.				

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Stable under normal conditions at ambient temperatures.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid overcharging and smoking, or sparks near battery surface. High temperatures-cases melt at >320°F.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Strong bases. Combustible organic materials. Reducing agents. Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Sulfuric acid. Hydrogen. Sulfur dioxide. Sulfur trioxide. Hydrogen sulfide. Carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous Polymerization has not been reported.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry:
Sulfuric Acid: Harmful by all routes of entry.
Lead Compounds: Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.

Inhalation:
Sulfuric Acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.
Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.

Ingestion:
Sulfuric Acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.
Lead Compounds: Acute ingestion may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.

Skin Contact:
Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.
Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.
Arsenic compounds: Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyperpigmentation

Eye Contact:
Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.
Lead Compounds: May cause eye irritation.

Effects of Overexposure - Acute:
Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.
Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.

Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:
Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat & bronchial tubes.
Lead Compounds: Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females. Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50 µg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.

Carcinogenicity:
Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group I carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to *(continued)* GHS Category 1A. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.

Lead Compounds: Lead is listed by IARC as a Group 2A - likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B.
Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.

Arsenic: Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:
Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neurologic diseases.

Acute Toxicity:
Inhalation LD50:
Electrolyte: LC50 rat: 375 mg/m3; LC50: guinea pig: 510 mg/m3

Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)
Elemental arsenic: No data

Oral LD50:
Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg
Elemental lead: Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)
Elemental arsenic: LD50 mouse: 145 mg/kg
Elemental Antimony: LD50 rat: 100 mg/kg

Additional Health Data:
All heavy metals, including the hazardous ingredients in this product, are taken into the body primarily by inhalation and ingestion. Most inhalation problems can be avoided by adequate precautions such as ventilation and respiratory protection covered in Section 8. Follow good personal hygiene to avoid inhalation and ingestion: wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating, smoking or leaving the work site. Keep contaminated clothing out of non-contaminated areas, or wear cover clothing when in such areas. Restrict the use and presence of food, tobacco and cosmetics to non-contaminated areas. Work clothes and work equipment used in contaminated areas must remain in designated areas and never taken home or laundered with personal non-contaminated clothing. This product is intended for industrial use only and should be isolated from children and their environment.

The 19th Amendment to EC Directive 67/548/EEC classified lead compounds, but not lead in metal form, as possibly toxic to reproduction. Risk phrase 61: May cause harm to the unborn child, applies to lead compounds, especially soluble forms.

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate:
Lead is persistent in soil and sediment. In most surface water and groundwater, lead forms compounds with anions such as hydroxides, carbonates, sulfates, and phosphates, and precipitates out of the water. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Most lead is strongly retained in soil, resulting in little mobility. Lead may be immobilized by ion exchange with hydrous oxides or clays or by chelation with humic or fulvic acids in the soil. Lead (dissolved phase) is bioaccumulated by plants and animals, both aquatic and terrestrial.

Aquatic Toxicity:
Sulfuric Acid: 24-hr LC50, freshwater fish (Brachydanio rerio): 82 mg/L, 96-hr LOEC, freshwater fish (Cyprinus carpio): 22 mg/L
Lead: 48-hr LC50 (modeled for aquatic invertebrates: <1mg/L, based on lead bullion
Additional Information:
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC): 0% (by volume)

SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Concorde batteries are 100% recyclable by any licensed reclamation operation. Because these batteries contain lead, sulfuric acid, and other hazardous materials, they must never be discarded in the trash or in a landfill. Small quantities can be taken to local Household Hazardous Waste Management facilities, which are licensed to handle them. For assistance, please call Concorde Battery at 626-813-1234 or use the following link to find a recycling center near you:

www.call2recycle.org

SECTION 14 - TRANSPORT INFORMATION

All Concorde AGM, GPL, PVX, RG® series and D8565 series are valve regulated lead acid (VRLA) batteries. Concorde's VRLA have been tested in accordance with the vibration and pressure differential tests found in 49 CFR 173.159(f) and free flowing acid tests under 49 CFR173.159a, the vibration and pressure differential test under IATA Packing Instruction 872, meet IATA Special Provisions A48, A67, A164 & A183, and IMDG Special Provisions 238.1 & 238.2. The batteries are securely packaged, protected from short circuits and labeled "Non-Spillable." Concorde's VRLA batteries are exempt from DOT Hazardous Material Regulations, IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, and IMDG Code.

US DOT
Exempted from the requirements because batteries have passed the vibration and pressure differential performance tests, and ruptured case test for nonspillable designation.

IMO
Exempted from the requirements because batteries have passed the vibration and pressure differential performance tests, and ruptured case test for nonspillable designation.
And, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

IATA
Exempted from the requirements because batteries have passed the vibration and pressure differential performance tests, and ruptured case test for nonspillable designation.
And when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit. The words “Not Restricted” and the Special Provision numbers must be included in the description of the substance on the Air Waybill as required by 8.2.6, when an Air Waybill is issued.

ADR
Per Special Provision 598 Concorde’s new VRLA batteries are not subject of the requirements of ADR when they are secured in such a way that they cannot slip, fall or be damaged and are suitably stacked, e.g. on pallets (or, if not on pallets, are provided with carrying devices). Concorde new VRLA batteries have no dangerous traces of alkalis or acids on the outside and are protected against short circuits.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES:

EPCRA Sections 302, 304, 311 & 312

Lead-acid batteries do **NOT** meet the OSHA definition of an "article" (US EPA, Oct. 1998). The lead and acid that compose these batteries must be included when determining the various thresholds for these EPCRA section regulations. The acid in lead-acid batteries is **Sulfuric Acid**, which is an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS). The following table outlines the applicable EPCRA Sections and their respective thresholds for **Sulfuric Acid**:

EPCRA Sections – Sulfuric Acid	***Thresholds***
302 - Emergency Planning Notification	TPQ ≥ 1,000 lbs.
304 - Emergency Release Notification	RQ ≥ 1,000 lbs.
311 - MSDS Reporting	*TPQ ≥ 500 lbs.
312 - Chemical Inventory Reporting (i.e. Tier II)	*TPQ ≥ 500 lbs.

***The reporting threshold for Sulfuric Acid is ≥ the designated TPQ or 500 lbs, whichever is less.**

The lead used in lead-acid batteries does not qualify for any OSHA or EPCRA exemptions. Lead is not an EHS, and the following table outlines the applicable EPCRA Sections and their respective thresholds for **lead**:

EPCRA Sections - Lead	***Thresholds***
311 - MSDS Reporting	≥ 10,000 lbs.
312 - Chemical Inventory Reporting (i.e. Tier II)	≥ 10,000 lbs.

EPCRA Section 313

The reporting of lead and sulfuric acid (and their releases) in lead-acid batteries used in cars, trucks, most cranes, forklifts, locomotive engines, and aircraft for the purposes of EPCRA Section 313 is not required. Lead-acid batteries used for these purposes are exempt for Section 313 reporting per the "Motor Vehicle Exemption." See page B-22 of the *U.S. EPA Guidance Document for Lead and Lead Compound Reporting under EPCRA Section 313* for additional information of this exemption.

Supplier Notification: This product contains toxic chemicals that may be reportable under EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements. For a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20 through 39, the following information is provided to enable you to complete the required reports:

Toxic Chemical	CAS Number	Approximate % by Weight
Lead and Lead Compounds	7439-92-1	60-75%
Sulfuric Acid/Water Solution	7664-93-9	15-25%
Tin	7440-31-5	<1%

TSCA:

TSCA Section 8b – Inventory Status: All chemicals comprising this product are either exempt or listed on the TSCA Inventory.

TSCA Section 12b (40 CFR Part 707.60(b)) No notice of export will be required for articles, except PCB articles, unless the Agency so requires in the context of individual section 5, 6, or 7 actions.

TSCA Section 13 (40 CFR Part 707.20): No import certification required (EPA 305-B-99-001, June 1999, Introduction to the Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act, Section IV.A)

RCRA: Spent Lead Acid Batteries are subject to streamlined handling requirements when managed in compliance with 40 CFR section 266.80 or 40 CFR part 273. Waste sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).

STATE REGULATIONS (US):

California Proposition 65 Warning: Batteries and other related parts contain Lead (CAS# 7439-92-1). Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlled Product Regulations (CPR) 24(1) and 24(2).

Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directives to the Use, Import/Export of the product as-sold.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Rating for sulfuric acid:
Flammability (Red) = 0
Health (Blue) = 3
Reactivity (Yellow) = 2

Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

THE INFORMATION ABOVE IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE AND REPRESENTS THE BEST INFORMATION CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO US. HOWEVER, CONCORDE BATTERY MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO SUCH INFORMATION, AND WE ASSUME NO LIABILITY RESULTING FROM ITS USE. USERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THE INFORMATION FOR THEIR PARTICULAR PURPOSES. ALTHOUGH REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION OF THE DATA CONTAINED HEREIN, IT IS OFFERED SOLELY FOR YOUR INFORMATION, CONSIDERATION AND INVESTIGATION. THIS SAFETY DATA SHEET PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR THE SAFE HANDLING AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT; IT DOES NOT AND CANNOT ADVISE ON ALL POSSIBLE SITUATIONS, THEREFORE, YOUR SPECIFIC USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE EVALUATED TO DETERMINE IF ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS ARE REQUIRED.

The data/information contained herein has been reviewed and approved for general release on the basis that this document contains no export-controlled information..