

PRODUCT INFORMATION SHEET

Lead-acid battery is not a target product for SDS (safety data sheet).

This sheet is intended to be issued in order to provide "reference information" to ensure the safe handling of the product.

1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product name	: Lead Acid battery (Without Electrolyte)
Information on company	
Company name	: GS Yuasa Battery Ltd.
Relevant dept.	: Sales Planning Group, Sales Planning Division
Address	: 1-7-13, Shiba-Koen, Minato-ku, Tokyo, 105-0011, Japan
Phone number	: +81-3-5402-5733
Fax number	: +81-3-5402-5743

2. Hazards Identification

GHS classification	
Physical and chemical hazards	: Not applicable
Health hazards	: Not applicable
Environmental hazards	: Not applicable

GHS label elements:

Pictogram	: None
Signal words	: None
Hazard statements	: None
Precautionary statement	: None
Other risks/hazards	: No information

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Information on composition and ingredients:

NO.	Chemical name or common name	Component part	Content rate (mass ratio)	Chemical formula	CAS no.
1	Lead	Terminal, electrode plate	75~95%	Pb	7439-92-1
2	Lead dioxide	Electrode plate		PbO ₂	1309-60-0
3	Lead sulfate	Electrode plate		PbSO ₄	7446-14-2
4	Polypropylene or ABS resin	Battery container, lid	10~25%		9003-07-0 /9003-56-9

4. First-aid Measures

If inhaled	: (Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate, dilute sulfuric acid) Remove person to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing.
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If on skin	Get medical advice/attention. : (Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate) Wash skin with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
If in eyes	: (Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate) Open the eyelids with your fingers, rinse thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention/advice.
If swallowed	: (Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate) Rinse mouth. Get medical advice/attention.
Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed	: (Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate) Stomach cramps, lethargy, headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, wheezing, pallor, hemoglobinuria, collapse.
Protection for first-aiders	: Rescuers wear protective equipment such as rubber gloves and tight-fitting safety goggles.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media	: Extinguish the fire by extinguishers of dry chemical agent, foam fire extinguish agent, and non-flammable gas.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: No information.
Specific risk/hazard	: In case of fire, there is a possibility that irritative, corrosive or toxic fumes or gases are generated. There is a possibility of explosion of the product by heat.
Specific fire fighting method	: Cut off the power in case of connection/energizing the product into the device, if can be coped with safely. Move the product from the fire area if it is not dangerous. After extinguishing the fire, continue to cool the container thoroughly with plenty of water. Immediately move the movable product to safe place when fire occurs in surrounding. If it is not movable, cool the product with water spray. Keep away the combustible materials to prevent spread fire around.
Protection for fire-fighters	: Extinguish fire from upwind. Wear appropriate protective clothes for chemical (self-contained breathing apparatus, protective glasses, etc.) to fire fighting.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency measures	: Wear appropriate protective equipment (gloves, protective glasses, protective clothing and the like), when processing the leakage.
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	Do not touch or walk through the leakage. Do not breathe dust, mist and vapour.
Precautions for the environment	: Be careful to not discharge the product into the rivers, sewer, and soil.
Method for containment and clean-up	: Collected material should be disposed in compliance with '13. Disposal Considerations'.
Prevention of secondary hazards	: Immediately remove all ignition sources in the vicinity. Prepare fire extinguishing equipment just in case it is ignited.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling	
Technical measures	: Take measure described in '8: Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment', and wear appropriate protective equipment.
Local exhaust/general ventilation	: Work in a well-ventilated place and provide local exhaust or general ventilation as necessary.
Cautions for Safety Handling	: Do not use fire near the product. Do not dismantle or modify the product. Do not do short-circuit between the terminals. Handling and charging of the product should be in well ventilated place. Prevent falling and overturning of container. Careful to not give a shock. Try to not damage the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Storage	
Technical measures	: Provide a ventilation and lighting required for storing and handling hazardous materials in the storage location.
Storage condition	: Do not store near the fire. Do not store in place where is exposed to high temperature, high humidity, rain, direct sunlight. Store in place where is no risk of fire, toxic gas, liquid droplets, generating or invasion of dust, and submerged.

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protective Equipment

Controlled exposure level	: Lead (electrode plate, terminal), lead dioxide(electrode plate), lead sulfate(electrode plate) Lead and its compounds(as lead) TLV = 0.05 mg/m ³
Permissible exposure level	
Japan Society for Occupational Health	: Lead(electrode plate, terminal), lead dioxide(electrode plate), lead sulfate(electrode plate) Lead and its compounds(as lead) : TLV = 0.1 mg/m ³
ACGIH	: Lead(electrode plate, terminal), lead dioxide(electrode plate),lead sulfate(electrode plate)

LEAD AND INORGANIC COMPOUNDS, AS Pb

TLV-TWA = 0.05 mg/m³

Engineering controls	: Provide hand wash and eyes wash facilities and safety shower near the handling place as necessary.
Personal protective equipment	
Respiratory protection	: Wear respiratory protective equipment (air respirator, dust mask, gas mask (for acid gases)) as necessary.
Hand protection	: Wear impermeable protective gloves (acid resistance).
Eye protection	: Wear protective glasses, goggle type safety glasses and the like.
Skin and body protection	: Wear protective clothing, protective apron and the like as necessary.
Hygiene measures	: Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Protective equipment shall be inspected regularly according to the protective equipment checklist.

9. Physical and Chemical properties

	Lead	Lead dioxide	Lead sulfate
Appearances (physical state, form, color, etc.)	Silver white solid	Brown crystal or powder	White crystal
Odor	No information.	No information.	No information.
Threshold of odor	No information.	No information.	No information.
pH	No information.	No information.	No information.
Melting point	327.4°C	888°C	1170°C
Boiling point, initial boiling point and boiling range	1,749°C	1,480°C	No information
Flash point	Non flammable	Non flammable	Non flammable
Flammability(solid, gas)	Non flammable	Non flammable	Non flammable
Specific gravity(density)	11.35g/cm ³ (20°C)	9.53g/cm ³	6.2
Solubility	Water: Insoluble.	Water: Insoluble.	Water: Hardly soluble.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No information.	No information	No information
Auto-ignition temperature	Non flammable	Non flammable	Non flammable
Decomposition temperature	No information.	290°C	1000°C
Viscosity	No information.	No information.	No information.
Other Information	No information.	No information.	No information.

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability	: (lead) When oxygen is present, it will be eroded by pure water and the weak organic acid. At normal temperature, it will be eroded by fluorine or chlorine. (lead dioxide/ lead sulfate) It is considered to be stable under normal handling and storage.
Hazardous reactivity	: (lead) It does not occur hazardous reaction under normal condition. (lead dioxide) React violently with combustible materials and organic matter (sulfuric acid, hydrogen peroxide, phosphoric acid), and it may cause risk of fire. (lead sulfate) It may react with strong oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid	: Heating, contact with ignition sources (open flame, spark, etc.,)
Incompatible materials	: (lead): Oxidizing agent. (lead dioxide): Flammable materials, reducing materials. (lead sulfate): Strong oxidizing agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	: In case, there is a possibility that irritative or toxic gases or fumes (sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, mist sulfate, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide) are generated. In case of fire, there is a possibility that irritative or toxic gases or fumes are generated.

11. Toxicological Information

Indicate the information for each of components of lead acid battery as below.

○Lead (electrode plate, terminal)

Acute toxicity (Oral)	: No data.
Acute toxicity (Dermal)	: No data.
Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Gases)	: Classification not applicable because it is a solid in the definition of GHS.
Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Vapours)	: No data.
Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Dust and Mists)	: No data.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: No data.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	: No data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: No data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Although there are contradicting results about the chromosome aberration in the peripheral blood lymphocytes

from people who are engaged in lead-related work (IARC suppl.7 (1987), EHC 3 (1977), DFGOTvol.17 (2002), ACGIH (7th, 2001)), there are descriptions of lead itself having chromosome aberration/micronucleus inductive actions. Therefore, it was classified as Category 2.

Carcinogenicity

: From the below classifications, it was classified as Category 2.

- IARC Supplement 7 (1987) and Japan Society for Occupational Health: 2B
- ACGIH (7th, 2001): A3
- EPA (IRIS (1993)): B2

Reproductive toxicity

: Since there is the description that there is the affect for sperm formation disorder in human exposure example (EHC 3 (1977), ACGIH (7th, 2001), DFGOTvol.17 (2002)), and ovulation dysfunction was observed in the female occupation exposure example (EHC 3 (1977)), it was classified as "Category 1A". There are the descriptions about the relationship with neonatal developmental disorder of cognitive function (ACGIH (7th, 2001), DFGOTvol.17 (2002), PATTY (4th, 1994) and IARC 23 (1980)), and the descriptions about the relationship with the increase of miscarriage (DFGOTvol.17 (2002), and PATTY (4th, 1994)). However, the distinct conclusion has not obtained.

Specific target organ toxicity
(single exposure)

: Although there was a case report that renal dysfunction was observed in the acute toxicity in human (DFGOT, vol.17 (2002)), there was the description that no kidney damage in the subsequent epidemiologic study in the same source of reference. Therefore, the data is insufficient for considering the kidney as target organ, therefore, it is classified as "classification not possible".

Specific target organ toxicity
(repeated exposure)

: Due to the descriptions that the target organs were hematopoietic system, nervous system, kidney, and cardiovascular system in DFGOTvol.17 (2002), that heme synthesis inhibitors, nephropathy and brain diseases were observed in the human exposure examples in EHC 3 (1977), ACGIH (7th, 2001), PATTY (4th, 1994), and IARC 23 (1980), that it affects to the peripheral nerve and function of central nerve system in humans exposure examples in EHC 3 (1977), ACGIH (7th, 2001), PATTY (4th, 1994), that it affects to cardiovascular system, such as high blood pressure in human exposure examples in EHC 3 (1977), ACGIH (7th, 2001), that the immunosuppressive effect was observed in human exposure examples in PATTY (4th, 1994), it is considered that the target organs were hematopoietic system, the kidney, central nervous systems, peripheral nervous system, cardiovascular system and

immune system, and they all were classified as "Category 1". Although there are the descriptions of the case reports of thyroid or adrenal hypofunctions in EHC 3 (1977), each case reports are before 1970, and there is no similar report after that, since there is the description that no effects was observed in the thyroid in DFGOTvol.17 (2002), the thyroid and the adrenal gland were not considered as for target organs.

Aspiration hazard

: No data.

Others

: No information.

○Lead dioxide (electrode plate)

Acute toxicity (Oral)

: No data.

Acute toxicity (Dermal)

: No data.

Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Gases)

: Classification not applicable because it is a solid in the definition of GHS.

Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Vapours)

: No data.

Acute toxicity

: No data.

(Inhalation: Dust and Mists)

Skin corrosion/irritation

: Since there is the description of "Probably a severe eye, skin, and mucous membrane irritant "(HSDB (2006)), it is considered that indicate severe irritation to skin. Therefore, it was classified as Category 2.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

: Since there is the description of "Probably a severe eye, skin, and mucous membrane irritant "(HSDB (2006)), it is considered that indicate severe irritation to eyes. Therefore, it is classified as Category 2A.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

: No data.

Germ cell mutagenicity

: From the description of NTP DB (Access on February 2006);

- Heritable germ cell mutagenicity tests: None.
- Germ cell/ somatic cells in vivo mutagenicity tests: None.
- Germ cell/ somatic cells in vivo genetic toxicity test: None.
- Positive (strong) results of multiple indicators in in vitro mutagenicity test: None.

It was classified as "Classification not possible".

Carcinogenicity

: From the below classifications, it was classified as Category 2.

- NTP (2005): R
- IARC (1987): Group 2B
- ACGIH (2001): A3
- The Japan Society for Occupational Health : 2B

Reproductive toxicity

: Since lead is known as neurotoxic substance and reproductive toxic substance for human, it is classified as

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure, repeated exposure)	"Category 1A" based on experts' judgement. : For this substance, it is assumed that the classification based on the effects of inorganic lead compounds. As the toxicity of inorganic lead compounds for humans, there is the description below; "acute effects and chronic effects of inorganic lead has been recognized almost the same symptoms. By inhalation or ingestion of inorganic lead, it has been reported that cause the convergence of the mouth, thirst. And also nausea, vomiting, upper abdominal discomfort, loss of appetite, abdominal pain, constipation and the like has been reported as effects on the digestive organs. Effects on hematopoiesis are typical effects of inorganic lead, it has been observed hemoglobin synthesis inhibition and anemia due to shortened of red blood cell life, caused by inhibition of δ-aminolevulinic acid and heme synthesis enzyme. Interstitial nephropathy as the effect to the kidneys, in addition to decreasing amount of urine, proteinuria, hematuria, urine cylinder, the proximal tubule disorder exhibiting a Fanconi syndrome typified by diabetes and amino acid urine is reported. Inorganic lead affects on the peripheral nervous system, in particular, muscle weakness in limbs, pain and convulsions are observed. In addition, although it is very rare case in adults, in case of being exposed to extremely high concentrations (details unknown), the effects on the central nervous system are observed such as ataxia, headache, paresthesia, depression and coma. However, in effects on the central nervous system, particularly sensitive in children, and the symptoms with no restless, aggressive personality, difficulty concentrating, decline of memory and the like have become a problem in the U.S." (CERI Hazard Assessment Report 2001-9(2002)) Therefore, blood system, kidney and nervous system are considered to be target organs. From the above, it was classified as "Category 1(blood system, kidney, nervous system)".
Aspiration hazard	: No data.
Others	: No information.
○Lead sulfate (electrode plates)	
Acute toxicity (Oral)	: No data.
Acute toxicity (Dermal)	: No data.
Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Gases)	: Classification not applicable because it is a solid in the definition of GHS.

Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Vapours)	: No data.
Acute toxicity (Inhalation: Dust and Mists)	: No data.
Skin corrosion/irritation	: No data. As effects on humans, although there is no data that can be obtained for local effects on the skin and mucous membranes by lead and inorganic lead compounds, there is the description of that there is likely to cause severe irritation and burns to the skin.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	: No data. As effects on humans, although there is no data indicating the local effects on the mucous membranes by lead and inorganic lead compounds, there is the description of that there is likely to cause severe irritation and burns to the eye.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: No data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: It is "Classification not possible" due to insufficient data of in vivo test. In addition, in the in vitro test, there is the negative report in Ames test. Moreover, although it may not be necessarily matched results have been obtained, there is also the positive result in chromosome analysis using peripheral blood of workers who received the occupational exposure of lead. However, the used method is insufficient in most of the tests, overall it stated that it cannot be conclusive evaluation of genotoxicity in human. Inorganic lead compounds in MAK / BAT (2010) are classified as germ cell mutagenicity 3A.
Carcinogenicity	: In carcinogenicity evaluation of IARC, it is classified as Group 2A as inorganic compounds. Therefore, this substance was classified as Category 1B. In addition, it is classified as 2B as a lead compound in The Japan Society for Occupational Health, and A3 as inorganic lead compound in ACGIH.
Reproductive toxicity	: Although there is no data of this substance, as effect on humans of inorganic lead compounds, an increase in the spontaneous abortion of pregnancy before 20 weeks was observed by a high concentration exposure of mothers in cases or epidemiological studies. There is description that exposure during the pregnancy is related increased in teratogenicity, low weight newborns and suppression of body weight gain after birth. Although decrease in sperm count and semen volume, morphological changes of sperm, and decreasing of sperm motility were observed by the occupational exposure, in most studies, it is observed dose-response relationship between these effects and exposure concentration of lead, and toxicity for sperm has been reported to have been

Specific target organ toxicity
(single exposure)

unclear.

: Although there is no data of this substance, neurotoxic effect of lead is known, and receives the influence of the lead in both the peripheral nerves and the central nervous system. Lead encephalopathy is one of the early symptoms of acute exposure. From also that there is a report of the suppression of the pituitary hands and nerve conduction velocity by the occupational exposure, it is classified as "Category 1 (nervous system)". In high concentration acute exposure of lead and inorganic lead compounds, it causes dysfunction of the proximal tubule. There is the description that it causes Fanconi syndrome (diabetes, amino acid urine disease, phosphate urine disease and the like) as renal symptoms of acute lead poisoning. Therefore, it was classified as "Category 1 (kidney)".

Moreover, lead is also known to give a change in the blood system. There is the description that the hemoglobin synthesis inhibition and small blood cell anemia and hypochromic anemia due to shortened of red blood cell life are caused by δ -aminolevulinic acid and heme synthesis enzyme are inhibited. Therefore, it is classified as "Category 1 (blood system)".

Other, colic is the initial symptoms of occupational exposure or high concentration acute exposure. Since there is the description of the associated symptoms such as constipation, severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, it is classified as "Category 1 (digestive system)".

Specific target organ toxicity
(repeated exposure)

: Although there is no data of the substance, there is the description that in high concentration repeated exposure by lead and inorganic lead compounds, it leads to irreversible changes to kidney including tubular atrophy, interstitial fibrosis glomerular sclerosis, and eventually it cause chronic nephritis. Therefore, it was classified as "Category 1(kidney)".

In addition, there is the report of the lead epidemiological study, hemoglobin concentration and hematocrit value of poisoning patients were significantly decreased compared with control subjects of non-exposure.

There is the description that the hemoglobin synthesis inhibition and small blood cell anemia and hypochromic anemia due to shortened of red blood cell life are caused by δ -aminolevulinic acid and heme synthesis enzyme are inhibited. Therefore, it was classified as "Category 1 (blood system)".

On the other hand, there is the research study to support

the relationship between the chronic lead poisoning and myocardial injury, and there is reported that abnormal electrocardiogram in workers of lead poisoning was observed. In addition, from the data of epidemiological studies, since it has been concluded that internal absorption of lead causes a significant increase in blood pressure in both diastolic and systolic of the heart, it was classified as Category 1(cardiovascular).

Moreover, suppression of motor nerve conduction velocity was observed in worker who blood concentration of lead is high, and also there is a report of the Parkinson's syndrome has been observed in seven out of nine that have been exposed for more than 30 years in a lead-acid battery. Therefore, it was classified as "Category 1(nervous system)".

Aspiration hazard : No data.
 Others : No information.

12. Ecological Information

Indicate the information for each of components of lead acid battery as below.

○Lead (electrode plate, terminal)

Ecotoxicity : No data.
 Persistence/degradability : No data.
 Bioaccumulation : No data.
 Mobility in soil : No information.
 Hazardous to the ozone layer : Not contain ingredients listed in the Annex of the Montreal Protocol.

○Lead dioxide (electrode plate)

Ecotoxicity : No data.
 Persistence/degradability : No data.
 Bioaccumulation : No data.
 Mobility in soil : No information.
 Hazardous to the ozone layer : Not contain ingredients listed in the Annex of the Montreal Protocol.

○Lead sulfate

Ecotoxicity : Crustacean: Daphnia magna, 48hr-IC₅₀ = 0.5mg/L
 (Acute hazardous to the aquatic environment : Category 1)
 Reliable chronic toxicity data has not been obtained. Since it is metal compound, the behavior in water is not known.
 Because acute toxicity is category 1, chronic hazardous to the aquatic environment was classified as "Category 1".
 Persistence/degradability : No data.

Bioaccumulation	: No data.
Mobility in soil	: No information.
Hazardous to the ozone layer	: Not contain ingredients listed in the Annex of the Montreal Protocol.

13. Precautions for Disposal

Disposal considerations	: In the disposal, follow “Waste Management and Public Cleansing Law” and the standards of the local government. Entrust disposal to industrial waste disposal contractor who have obtained a license from local governor, otherwise if the local government is performing waste disposal, entrust them disposal.
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14. Transport Information

International regulations(dangerous goods)	
Inland transport	: Follow the regulation under ADR/RID.
Sea transport	: Follow the regulation under IMO.
Air transport	: Follow the regulation under ICAO/IATA.
UN number	: Not applicable
Marine pollutant	: Not applicable
Japan domestic regulations	
Inland transport	: Follow the regulation of Fire Service Act and Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Law.
Sea transport	: Follow the regulation of Ship Safety Law.
Air transport	: Follow the regulation of Civil Aeronautics Act.
Special safety measures and condition for transport	: Avoid mixed load with other substances as much as possible. Load to not overturning, falling and damage, and take prevention of cargo collapse securely. Avoid transport under the direct sunlight and high temperature. Transport in accordance with the standards of other related laws and regulations.
Emergency response guideline number(North America)	: 154

15. Regulatory Information

There are not laws and regulations applicable for the lead-acid battery itself.
Describe the information about the components below.

Industrial Safety and Health Act	: Dangerous and Harmful Substances Subject to Indicate Their Names (Article 57 of the Act) - Lead components: lead dioxide, lead sulfate Dangerous and Harmful Substances Subject to Notify Their
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	Names (Article 57-2 of the Act)
	- Lead and its inorganic compounds : lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate
	Lead (Appended Table 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance No.1 of Article 1 of the Ordinance on Prevention of Lead Poisoning.)
	- Lead
	Lead compounds (Appended Table 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance No. 4 of Article 1 of the Ordinance on Prevention of Lead Poisoning.)
	- Lead dioxide, Lead sulfate
Labor Standards Act	: Illness chemical substances (Article 75 of the Act, paragraph 2, article 35 of the Enforcement Regulations, Appended table of 1-2, no.4)
	- Lead and its compounds Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate
Poisonous and Deleterious Substances Control Act	: Deleterious Substances (Article 2 of the designated ordinance)
Act on Confirmation, etc. of Release Amounts of Specific Chemical Substances in the Environment and Promotion of Improvements to the Management Thereof	- Lead compounds: lead dioxide : Class I Designated Chemical Substances (Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act, Appended Table 1 of Article 1 of the Enforcement Ordinance) - Lead Specified Class I Designated Chemical Substances (Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act, Article 4 of the Enforcement Ordinance) - Lead compounds: lead dioxide, lead sulfate
Fire Service Act	: Hazardous material Category 1 Oxidizing solid - Chromium, lead or oxide of iodine - Lead dioxide : Substances Inhibiting Fire Fighting - Lead dioxide
Civil Aeronautics Act	: Article 194 of Enforcement Regulations, Appended Table 1 of the Notification for Establishing Standards for the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships - Oxidizing substances: lead dioxide - Corrosive substance: lead sulfate (which the content of free acid is more than 3 wt%)
Ship Safety Act	: Article 2,3 of the Dangerous Goods Regulations, Appended Table 1 of the Notification for Establishing Standards for the Carriage of Dangerous Goods in Ships - Oxidizing substances: lead dioxide - Corrosive substance: lead sulfate (which the content of free acid is more than 3 wt%)
Water Pollution Prevention Act	: Noxious substances (No.1 of Paragraph 2 of Article 2 of the Act) - Lead and its compounds : Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate
Act on Port Regulation	- Oxidizing substances: lead dioxide

- Corrosive substance: lead sulfate (which the content of free acid is more than 3 wt%)

16. Other Information

Reference:

Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals, (5th ed., 2013), UN
JIS Z 7253:2012

- 1) NITE GHS classification data.
- 2) ECHA Home page (<http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals>)
- 3) NITE CHRIP (http://www.safe.nite.go.jp/japan/sougou/view/SystemTop_jp.faces)
- 4) Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (<https://anzeninfo.mhlw.go.jp>)

Notice:

The contents described in this SDS are prepared based on the data and information currently available to us. However, it does not intend to be any guarantees in regard to content, physical and chemical properties, hazards, etc.

Please handle this product in the responsibility of the user after referring to this SDS.

In addition, the precautions are intended for normal handling. Please use under implementing safety measures that are suitable for application/usage if you want to special handling.