



AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 1 of 12

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

OTHER NAMES

H₂₄-Mo₇-N₆-O₂₄.4H₂O, (NH₄)₆Mo₇O₂₄.4H₂O, MoO₄.2NH₄, "ammonium molybdate, anhydrous", "diammonium molybdate", "ammonium molybdate (VI) tetrahydrate", tetrahydrate, "molybdic acid, diammonium salt", "ammonium paramolybdate", "ammonium dimolybdate"

PRODUCT USE

Used in photography and for decorating ceramics. Analytical reagent for detecting and determining phosphates, arsenates, lead.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

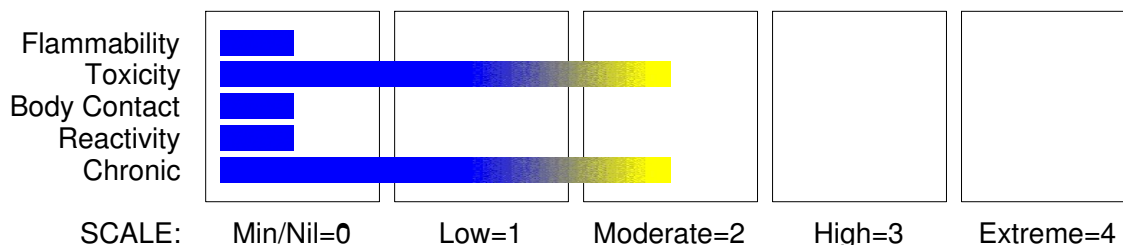
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

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HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 2 of 12

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Organ Damage Category 2
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H302 H317 H373 H412

Harmful if swallowed

May cause allergic skin reaction

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Response

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ammonium molybdate	13106-76-8	100

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 3 of 12

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.
 - For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
 - Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
 - In the mean time, qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.
 - If the services of a medical officer or medical doctor are readily available, the patient should be placed in his/her care and a copy of the MSDS should be provided. Further action will be the responsibility of the medical specialist.
 - If medical attention is not available on the worksite or surroundings send the patient to a hospital together with a copy of the MSDS.
 - Where medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:
 - INDUCE vomiting with fingers down the back of the throat, ONLY IF CONSCIOUS. Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: Wear a protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area.
- Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear breathing passages.
- Ask patient to rinse mouth with water but to not drink water.
- Seek immediate medical attention.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

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AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 4 of 12

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves for fire only.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Non combustible.
 - Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NO_x).
May emit poisonous fumes.
May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
 - Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
 - Recover product wherever possible.
 - IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
 - ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 5 of 12

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

life-threatening health effects is:

ammonium molybdate 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take

protective action is:

ammonium molybdate 40 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

ammonium molybdate 25 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

ammonium molybdate 7.5 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
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R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
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R51	>= 2.5%		
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else	>= 10%		
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where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+



X



+



X



0



+

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 6 of 12

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

None known.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ammonium molybdate:

CAS:13106- 76- 8 CAS:12054- 85- 2 CAS:140899-
16- 7 CAS:12027- 67- 7

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
ammonium molybdate	1, 000	

MATERIAL DATA

An increased incidence of non-specific symptoms including headache, weakness, fatigue, anorexia and joint and muscle weakness has been reported to occur in mining and metallurgy workers exposed to 60-600 mg (as Mo). Some investigators have attributed gout and elevated uric acid concentration found in some Armenians to result from exposures to Armenian soils rich in molybdenum, whilst exposure has been implicated as a cause of bone disease amongst Indians. "These involvements are speculative". [US National Research Council]. As far as it is known, the recommended TLV-TWA incorporates a large margin of safety against potential pulmonary or systemic effects.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

NOTE: The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

· Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.

· If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered.

Such protection might consist of:

- (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
- (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
- (c): fresh-air hoods or masks.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,

Air Speed:
1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless, odourless white powder or slightly green yellow crystals; mixes with water. Insoluble in alcohol.

Ammonium molybdate based on $(\text{MoO}_4)^{(2-)}$ should not be confused with a similarly called substance (also known as ammonium dimolybdate) based on so-called (and equally confused) molybdic acid (85%).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 1235.9

Melting Range (°C): 90 (- H₂O)

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 5.0- 5.5 (5%)

Volatile Component (%vol): Nil @ 38 C.

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Not available

Specific Gravity (water=1): 2.3 - 2.4

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Non Volatile

Flash Point (°C): Non Flammable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): 190

Viscosity: Not Applicable

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Molybdenum is of biological importance as an essential trace element in the Mo-flavoprotein enzyme, xanthine oxidase. It is also necessary for nitrogen-fixation by soil bacteria; livestock poisoning has been recorded in animals feeding on herbage containing high levels of molybdenum. Signs of molybdenum poisoning include loss of appetite, listlessness, diarrhoea and reduced growth rate. Anaemia is characteristic of molybdenum toxicity with low haemoglobin concentration and reduced red blood cell count. Livers and kidneys of severely poisoned animals show fatty degeneration. Other symptoms include achromotrichia (loss of hair pigment), testicular degeneration, poor conception and deficient lactation, dyspnoea, incoordination and irritation of the mucous membranes. Molybdenum depresses liver sulfide oxidase activity and the resulting sulfide accumulation leads to the formation of highly insoluble cupric sulfide and the subsequent appearance of copper deficiency. Symptoms of molybdenosis described above are similar to those of hypocuprosis.

Human metabolism allows detoxification of ammonia, however toxic effects appear if this mechanism is overwhelmed by other than small doses. Large doses of ammonium salts may produce diarrhoea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce diuresis and systemic ammonia poisoning. Such poisonings have been described after parenteral administration of the salts and produce flaccidity of facial muscles, tremor, generalised discomfort, anxiety and impairment of motor performance, recognition and of critical flicker fusion. Such a clinical picture resembles that found in terminal liver failure - elevated levels of ammonia are found regularly in advanced liver disease.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

SKIN

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Bronchial and alveolar exudate are apparent in animals exposed to molybdenum by inhalation. Molybdenum fume may produce bronchial irritation and moderate fatty changes in liver and kidney.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Practical experience shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a substantial number of individuals, and/or of producing a positive response in experimental animals.

Cattle, rabbits, and chicks on high dietary levels of molybdenum exhibited deformities of joints of the extremities. Chronic exposure of workers in Russian molybdenum-copper plant resulted in a fall in the albumin/globulin ratio owing to a rise in globulins (particularly alpha-globulins) which is interpreted as evidence of liver dysfunction with hyperbilirubinaemia. Hepatotoxic effects are also found in animals given molybdenum salts with a rise in alpha-globulin levels, hypoalbuminaemia and increased serum bilirubin reported. Other reported biochemical effects include an early depletive effect on tissue nicotinamide nucleotides, hyperaminoaciduria, reduction in red blood cell life-span and hyper-thyroidism. Industrial exposure to some insoluble molybdenum compounds is thought to have resulted in an increased incidence of weakness, fatigue, anorexia, headache and joint and muscular pain. Animals exposed to certain insoluble molybdenum compounds show anorexia, diarrhoea, weight loss, listlessness, and liver and kidney damage. Molybdenum disturbs bone metabolism, giving rise to lameness, bone joint abnormalities, osteoporosis and high serum phosphatase levels. Low molybdenum intake has been attributed to the high incidence of oesophageal cancer in South Africa among the Bantu of Transkei, in China and in Russia. Under the conditions of a 2-year inhalation study* there was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of molybdenum trioxide in male rats, male mice and female mice based on a marginally significant positive trend of alveolar/bronchiolar adenoma or carcinoma. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity in female rats exposed to 10, 30 and 100 mg/m³. Exposure of male and female rats to molybdenum trioxide by inhalation resulted in increased incidences of chronic alveolar inflammation, hyaline degeneration of the olfactory epithelium (females), hyaline degeneration of the respiratory epithelium and squamous metaplasia of the epiglottis. Exposure of female and male mice to molybdenum trioxide resulted in an increased incidence of metaplasia of the alveolar epithelium, histiocyte cellular inflammation (males), hyaline degeneration of the respiratory epithelium, hyaline degeneration of the olfactory epithelium (females), squamous metaplasia of the epiglottis, and hyperplasia of the larynx. Molybdenum trioxide was not mutagenic in any of five strains of *Salmonella typhimurium* and did not induce sister chromatid exchanges or chromosomal aberrations in cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells in vitro. All tests were conducted with or without S9 metabolic activation enzymes.

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 11 of 12

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

National Toxicology Program: Technical Report Series 462, April 1997.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 333 mg/kg

For ammonium dimolybdate: (CAS 27546- 07- 2)

Positive reaction in 20% of experimental animals
(OECD 406; GPMT according to

Magnusson-Kligman

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In air ammonia is persistent whilst, in water, it biodegrades rapidly to nitrate, producing a high oxygen demand. Ammonia is strongly adsorbed to soil. Ammonia is non-persistent in water (half-life 2 days) and is moderately toxic to fish under normal temperature and pH conditions. Ammonia is harmful to aquatic life at low concentrations but does not concentrate in the food chain.

Drinking Water Standards:

0.5 mg/l (UK max.)

1.5 mg/l (WHO Levels)

Soil Guidelines: none available.

Air Quality Standards: none available.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.

- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

- Recycle wherever possible.

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

- Dispose of by: Burial in a licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)

- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

continued...

AMMONIUM MOLYBDATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3
Page 12 of 12

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

No regulations applicable

No data available for ammonium molybdate as CAS: 13106-76-8, CAS: 12054-85-2, CAS: 140899-16-7.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
ammonium molybdate	13106- 76- 8, 12054- 85- 2, 140899- 16- 7

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 9-Apr-2018