SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Interstate All-Battery
4301 121st Street
Urbandale, IA 50323

EMERGENCY PHONE: 24 hours – (800) 255-3924
INFORMATION PHONE: (800) 541-8419, Ext. 6672 or 6663

PRODUCT NAME: Nickel-Cadmium Sealed Cell Battery

SDS NUMBER: NICD1 **REVISION NUMBER:** 1

DATE OF PREPARATION/REVISION: June 1, 2015

Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOTE: Under normal conditions of battery use, internal components will not present a health hazard. The following information is provided for battery electrolyte (acid) for exposure that may occur during container breakage or under extreme heat conditions such as fire.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

The battery should not be opened or burned. Exposure to the ingredients contained within or their combustion products could be harmful. If the battery is opened or broken then the following hazards apply:

ROUTES OF ENTRY:

EYE CONTACT: Contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation and chemical burns. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of the chemical remains. Seek medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Contents of an open battery can cause skin irritation and/or chemical burns. Nickel, nickel compounds, cobalt, and cobalt compounds can cause skin sensitization and an allergic contact dermatitis. Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If a chemical burn occurs or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

INHALATION: Contents of an open battery can cause respiratory irritation. Hypersensitivity to nickel can cause allergic pulmonary asthma. Provide fresh air and seek medical attention.

INGESTION: Swallowing a battery can be harmful. Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Exposure and/or contact with battery electrolyte (acid) may lead to acute irritation of the skin, corneal damage of the eyes, and irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and upper respiratory system, including lung.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

Chronic overexposure to nickel may result in cancer; dermal contact may result in dermatitis in sensitive individuals.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

A knowledge of the available toxicology information and of the physical and chemical properties of the material suggests that overexposure in unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material	% by Wt.	CAS Number	Eight Hour Exposure Limits	
			OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL
Nickel, Nickel Compounds	15-40%	7440-02-0	1.0 $\mu g/m^3$	0.015 $\mu g/m^3$
Cadmium, Cadmium Compounds	10-40%	7440-43-9	0.005 $\mu g/m^3$	
Cobalt Compounds	0-3%	7440-48-4	0.1 $\mu g/m^3$	0.05 $\mu g/m^3$
Carbon Black	0-1%	1333-86-4	3.5 $\mu g/m^3$	
Iron	20-65%	7439-89-6		
Potassium Hydroxide	0-5%	1310-58-3		2.0 $\mu g/m^3$
Sodium Hydroxide		1310-73-2	2.0 $\mu g/m^3$	2.0 $\mu g/m^3$
Lithium Hydroxide		1310-65-2		

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately rinse with cool running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately after rinsing.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If acid is splashed on clothing or shoes, remove immediately and discard.

INHALATION: Remove from exposure to fresh air and consult a physician if any of the acute effects listed above develop.

INGESTION: Do not induce vomiting. Refer to a physician immediately.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Carbon dioxide (CO2) or dry chemical fire extinguisher, 10-B:C.

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Fight the fire in a defensive mode, while exiting the area. When using a CO2 fire extinguisher, DO NOT re-enter the area until it has been thoroughly ventilated (i.e., purged) of the CO2 extinguishing agent.

Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

DO NOT use of finely divided combustibles materials (e.g., sawdust) for cleaning up spills. If batteries show signs of leaking, AVOID skin or eye contact with the material leaking from the battery. Dilute the leaked electrolyte with water and neutralize with diluted sulfuric acid. Use chemical resistant rubber gloves and non-flammable absorbent materials for clean-up. Do not throw out into the environment.

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES: Thoroughly wash hands after cleaning-up a battery spill (i.e., leaking or venting batteries). NO eating, drinking, or smoking in battery storage areas.

Accidental short circuit for a few seconds will not seriously affect the battery. However, this battery is capable of delivering very high short circuit currents. Prolonged short circuits will cause high cell temperatures which can cause skin burns. Sources of short circuits include jumbled batteries in bulk containers, metal jewelry, and metal covered tables or metal belts used for assembly of batteries into devices. Do not open battery. The negative electrode material may be pyrophoric. Should an individual cell from a battery become disassembled, spontaneous combustion of the negative electrode is possible. This is much more likely to happen if the electrode is removed from its metal container. There can be a delay between exposure to air and spontaneous combustion.

SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS: Never seal or encapsulate nickel metal hydride batteries. Do not obstruct safety release vents on batteries. Encapsulation (potting) of batteries will not allow cell venting and can cause high pressure rupture.

STORAGE: Store Nickel Cadmium batteries in a cool, well ventilated area. Elevated temperatures can result in shortened battery life. Do not store batteries in direct sunlight or under hot conditions. Keep batteries away from open flame or heat.

OPEN BATTERY STORAGE: Battery should not be opened. Should a cell become disassembled, the electrode should be stored in a fireproof cabinet, away from combustibles. Keep batteries between -20℃ and 35℃ for prolong storage. When the cells are closed to fully charged, the storage temperature should be between -20℃ and 30℃ and should be controlled at 10-20℃ during transportation and packed with efficient air ventilation.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION: Not required under normal handling conditions. Battery should not be opened. Should a cell become disassembled, the electrode should be stored in a fireproof cabinet, away from combustibles.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required under normal handling conditions. If respiratory irritation occurs, wear a respirator suitable for protection against acid mist.

GLOVES: Not necessary under normal conditions. Use neoprene or natural rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.

EYE PROTECTION: Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear safety glasses with side shields if handling an open or leaking battery.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: None required under normal handling conditions.

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

▪ **APPEARANCE (PHYSICAL STATE, & COLOR) :**	Solid & metallic
▪ **ODOR:**	Odorless
▪ **ODOR THRESHOLD:**	Not applicable
▪ **PH:**	Not applicable
▪ **MELTING POINT/FREEZING POINT:**	Not applicable
▪ **INITIAL BOILING POINT AND BOILING RANGE:**	Not applicable
▪ **FLASH POINT:**	Not applicable
▪ **EVAPORATION RATE:**	Not applicable
▪ **FLAMMABILITY (SOLID, GAS):**	Not determined
▪ **UPPER/LOWER FLAMMABILITY OR EXPLOSIVE LIMITS:**	Not determined
▪ **VAPOR PRESSURE:**	Not applicable
▪ **VAPOR DENSITY:**	Not applicable
▪ **RELATIVE DENSITY:**	Not applicable
▪ **SOLUBILITY(IES):**	Insoluble in water
▪ **PARTITION COEFFICIENT: *N*-OCTANOL/WATER:**	Not applicable
▪ **AUTO-IGNITION TEMPERATURE:**	Not applicable
▪ **DECOMPOSITION TEMPERATURE:**	Not applicable

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

STABILITY:

☐ Unstable ☑ Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID:

Flames, sparks, and other sources of ignition

INCOMPATIBILITY: Conductive materials, water, seawater, strong oxidizers and strong acids

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Acid or harmful fumes are emitted during fire.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no data available on the product itself. The information of the internal cell materials is as follows.

NICKEL, NICKEL COMPOUNDS

・Acute toxicity:

Oral	GHS: out of Category
Skin	Unknown
Inhalation（gas）	GHS: exempt from a classification
Inhalation（steam）	Unknown
Inhalation（mist）	Unknown

・Skin corrosivity: Unknown
・Serious damage and irritant property for eyes: Unknown.
・Respiratory or skin sensitization:
Respiratory sensitization: GHS: Category 1
The allergy, asthma or breathing difficulties might be caused when inhaling.
Skin sensitization: GHS: Category 1
The allergic skin reaction might be caused.

・Germline mutagenicity:
GHS: It is not possible to classify it due to data deficiency.
・Carcinogenicity:
GHS: Category 2
ACGIH: (Metal) A5 – Not suspected as a human carcinogen
ACGIH: (water-soluble compounds) A4 – Not classified as a human carcinogen obviously
ACGIH: (Insoluble compounds) A1 – Confirmed human carcinogen
NIOSH: Potential occupational carcinogen
NTP: Reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogen
IARC: (Metal) Group 2B possibly carcinogenic to human
IARC: (Compounds) Group 1 carcinogenic to human
・Reproduction Toxicity:
GHS: It is not possible to classify it due to data deficiency.
・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (single exposure):
GHS: Category 1(respiratory organ and kidney).
The disorder of the respiratory organ and the kidney is caused.
・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (repeated exposure):
GHS: Category 1(respiratory organ).
The disorder of the respiratory organ is caused by long-term or repeated exposure.

CADMIUM, CADMIUM COMPOUNDS

・Acute toxicity:
Oral GHS: Category 4 (Swallowing is harmful.)
Skin Unknown
Inhalation（dust） GHS: Category 1 (It is dangerous in the life when inhaling.)
・Skin corrosivity: Unknown
・Serious damage and irritant property for eyes: Unknown
・Respiratory or skin sensitization: Unknown
・Germline mutagenicity:
GHS: Category 2
The hereditary disorder might be caused.
・Carcinogenicity:
GHS: Category 1A
ACGIH: A2 – Suspected human carcinogen
NIOSH: Potential occupational carcinogen
NTP: Known to be a human carcinogen
IARC: Group 1 carcinogenic to human
・Reproduction Toxicity:
GHS: Category 2
Harmful effects on reproductive capacity or fetus might be exerted.
・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (single exposure):
GHS: Category 1
Damage of lungs and the respiratory organ is caused.
Overexposure causes the pulmonary disorder.
・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (repeated exposure):
GHS: Category 1

The disorder of the kidney, lungs, blood, bone, and respiratory organ is caused by long-term or repeated exposure.

COBALT COMPOUNDS

・Acute toxicity:

Oral GHS:	out of Category.
Skin	Unknown
Inhalation（gas）	GHS: exempt from a classification.
Inhalation（steam）	Unknown
Inhalation（mist）	GHS: It is not possible to classify it due to data deficiency.

・Skin corrosivity: Unknown.

・Serious damage and irritant property for eyes: Unknown.

・Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Respiratory sensitization: GHS: Category 1
The allergy, asthma or breathing difficulties might be caused when inhaling.
Skin sensitization: GHS: Category 1
The allergic skin reaction might be caused.

・Germline mutagenicity: Unknown.

・Carcinogenicity:

GHS: Category 2
ACGIH: A3 –Confirmed animal carcinogen but relevance to human carcinogen is unknown.
IARC: Group 2B possibly carcinogenic to human.
The cancer might be caused.

・Reproduction Toxicity:

GHS: Category 2.
The adverse effect on reproductive competence or the fetus might occur.

・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (single exposure):

GHS: Category 3(respiratory tract irritating properties).
The respiratory organ might be stimulated.

・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (repeated exposure):

GHS: Category 1(respiratory organ).
The disorder of the respiratory organ is caused by long-term or repeated exposure.

CARBON BLACK

・Acute toxicity:

Oral	rat LD50 >15400 mg/kg
Skin	Unknown
Inhalation（dust）	Unknown

・Skin corrosivity: Unknown

・Serious damage and irritant property for eyes: Unknown

・Respiratory or skin sensitization:

Respiratory sensitization: Unknown
Skin sensitization: Unknown

・Germline mutagenicity: Unknown

・Carcinogenicity: GHS: Category 2
ACGIH: A3 –Confirmed animal carcinogen but relevance to human carcinogen is unknown.
IARC: Group 2B possibly carcinogenic to human.
The cancer might be caused.

・Reproduction Toxicity: Unknown.

・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (single exposure): Unknown.

・Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (repeated exposure):

GHS: Category 1
The disorder of the pulmonary is caused by long-term or repeated inhalation exposure.

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE

- Acute toxicity:
  - Oral: GHS: Category 3. Harmful if swallowed
  - Skin: GHS: It is not possible to classify
  - Inhalation（steam）: GHS: It is not possible to classify
  - Inhalation（dust）: GHS: It is not possible to classify
- Skin corrosivity: GHS: Category 1B.
  Serious chemical wound of the skin and damage of eyes is caused.
- Serious damage and irritant property for eyes: GHS: Category 1
- Respiratory or skin sensitization:
  - Respiratory sensitization: GHS: It is not possible to classify
  - Skin sensitization: GHS: out of Category
- Germline mutagenicity: GHS: out of Category
- Carcinogenicity: GHS: It is not possible to classify
- Reproduction Toxicity: GHS: It is not possible to classify
- Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (single exposure):
  GHS: Category 1
  The disorder of the respiratory system is caused
- Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (repeated exposure)
  GHS: It is not possible to classify

SODIUM HYDROXIDE

- Acute toxicity:
  - Oral: GHS: It is not possible to classify
  - Skin: GHS: It is not possible to classify
  - Inhalation（gas）: GHS: out of Category
  - Inhalation（steam）: Unknown
  - Inhalation（dust）: Unknown
- Skin corrosivity: GHS: Category 1
  Serious chemical wound of the skin and damage of eyes is caused.
- Serious damage and irritant property for eyes: GHS: Category 1
  Serious damage of eyes is caused
- Respiratory or skin sensitization:
  - Respiratory sensitization: GHS: It is not possible to classify
  - Skin sensitization: GHS: out of Category
- Germline mutagenicity: GHS: out of Category
- Carcinogenicity: GHS: It is not possible to classify.
- Reproduction Toxicity: GHS: It is not possible to classify.
- Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (single exposure):
  GHS: Category 1(respiratory system).
  The disorder of the respiratory organ is caused.
- Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (repeated exposure):
  GHS: It is not possible to classify

LITHIUM HYDROXIDE

- Acute toxicity:
  - Oral: GHS: Category 3. Harmful if swallowed
  - Skin: Unknown
  - Inhalation（steam）: Unknown
  - Inhalation（dust）: GHS: Category 3. Harmful if inhaled
- Skin corrosivity: GHS: Category 1

Serious chemical wound of the skin and damage of eyes is caused

- Serious damage and irritant property for eyes: GHS: Category 1
- Respiratory or skin sensitization:
  - Respiratory sensitization: GHS: It is not possible to classify
  - Skin sensitization: GHS: It is not possible to classify
- Germline mutagenicity: Unknown
- Carcinogenicity: Unknown
- Reproduction Toxicity: Unknown
- Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (single exposure):
  GHS: Category 1.
  The disorder of the respiratory system is caused by inhalation exposure.
- Certain target organ/ Systemic toxicity (repeated exposure):
  GHS: Category 1&2.
  The disorder of the respiratory system is caused by long-term or repeated inhalation exposure. The disorder of the liver and the hematopoietic system by long-term or repeated oral exposure might be caused.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF MATERIALS ON PLANTS OR ANIMALS: Nickel and its compounds may cause an adverse effect to animals and plants that come into contact with them.

EFFECTS ON AQUATIC LIFE: Nickel and its compounds may cause an adverse effect to animals and plants in an aquatic environment that come into contact with them.

Section 13: DISPOSAL

Ni-Cad batteries are considered a RCRA-regulated hazardous waste due to the characteristic of toxicity (cadmium, EPA Hazardous Waste Number D006).

EPA published the Universal Waste Rule [60 *Federal Register* (*FR*) 25492; May 11, 1995]. This rule codified, in part 273 of the 40 *Code of Federal Regulations* (*CFR*), a simplified set of requirements for hazardous waste batteries, which was designed to facilitate environmentally-sound collection and increase proper recycling or treatment.

It is recommended that the batteries be recycled. To find an Interstate All Battery Store that will send Ni-Cad batteries for recycling, please go to the dealer locator function found at www.interstatebatteries.com.

Section 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UN NUMBER: UN3028
UN PROPER SHIPPING NAME: Batteries, Dry, Containing Potassium Hydroxide, Solid
TRANSPORT HAZARD CLASS: Class 8
PACKING GROUP: III

Nickel Cadmium batteries are considered to be "dry cell" batteries and are unregulated for purposes of transportation by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), International Civil Aviation Administration (ICAO), International Air Transport Association (IATA), and the International Maritime Organization (IMO). The only requirements for shipping these batteries by DOT is Special Provision 130 which states: "Batteries, dry are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter only when they are offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolutions of heat (for example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals). The only requirement for shipping these batteries by ICAO and IATA is Special Provision A123 which states: "An electrical battery or battery powered device having the potential of dangerous evolutions of heat that is not prepared so as to prevent a short-circuit (e.g. in the case of batteries, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals; or in the case of equipment, by disconnection of the battery and protection of exposed terminals) is forbidden from transportation."

All Nickel Cadmium batteries are classified as a D006 hazardous waste because of the presence of Cadmium. This waste code is assigned because of toxicity, not corrosiveness. These batteries do not meet the definition of a corrosive waste.

Securely pack in strong outer packaging. Be sure to protect against short-circuiting by positioning batteries side-by-side. Nickel Cadmium batteries are accepted for shipping by FedEx and UPS.

Provision 130 in 49 CFR 172.102 says:

"Batteries, dry, sealed, n.o.s.," commonly referred to as dry batteries, are hermetically sealed and generally utilize metals (other than lead) and/or carbon as electrodes. These batteries are typically used for portable power applications. The rechargeable (and some non-rechargeable) types have gelled alkaline electrolytes (rather than acidic) making it difficult for them to generate hydrogen or oxygen when overcharged and therefore, differentiating them from non-spillable batteries. Dry batteries specifically covered by another entry in the § 172.101 Table must be transported in accordance with the requirements applicable to that entry. For example, nickel-metal hydride batteries transported by vessel in certain quantities are covered by another entry (*see* Batteries, nickel-metal hydride, UN3496). Dry batteries not specifically covered by another entry in the § 172.101 Table are covered by this entry (*i.e.*, Batteries, dry, sealed, n.o.s.) and are not subject to requirements of this subchapter except for the following:

(a) *Incident reporting.* For transportation by aircraft, a telephone report in accordance with § 171.15(a) is required if a fire, violent rupture, explosion or dangerous evolution of heat (i.e., an amount of heat sufficient to be dangerous to packaging or personal safety to include charring of packaging, melting of packaging, scorching of packaging, or other evidence) occurs as a direct result of a dry battery. For all modes of transportation, a written report submitted, retained, and updated in accordance with § 171.16 is required if a fire, violent rupture, explosion or dangerous evolution of heat occurs as a direct result of a dry battery or battery-powered device.

(b) *Preparation for transport.* Batteries and battery-powered device(s) containing batteries must be prepared and packaged for transport in a manner to prevent:

(1) A dangerous evolution of heat;

(2) Short circuits, including but not limited to the following methods:

(i) Packaging each battery or each battery-powered device when practicable, in fully enclosed inner packaging made of non-conductive material;
(ii) Separating or packaging batteries in a manner to prevent contact with other batteries, devices or conductive materials (e.g., metal) in the packaging; or
(iii) Ensuring exposed terminals or connectors are protected with non-conductive caps, non-conductive tape, or by other appropriate means; and

(3) Damage to terminals. If not impact resistant, the outer packaging should not be used as the sole means of protecting the battery terminals from damage or short circuiting. Batteries must be securely cushioned and packed to prevent shifting which could loosen terminal caps or reorient the terminals to produce short circuits. Batteries contained in devices must be securely installed. Terminal protection methods include but are not limited to the following:

(i) Securely attaching covers of sufficient strength to protect the terminals;
(ii) Packaging the battery in a rigid plastic packaging; or
(iii) Constructing the battery with terminals that are recessed or otherwise protected so that the terminals will not be subjected to damage if the package is dropped.

(c) *Additional air transport requirements.* For a battery whose voltage (electrical potential) exceeds 9 volts—

(1) When contained in a device, the device must be packaged in a manner that prevents unintentional activation or must have an independent means of preventing unintentional activation (*e.g.*, packaging restricts access to activation switch, switch caps or locks, recessed switches, trigger locks, temperature sensitive circuit breakers, *etc.*); and

(2) An indication of compliance with this special provision must be provided by marking each package with the words “not restricted” or by including the words “not restricted” on a transport document such as an air waybill accompanying the shipment.

(d) *Used or spent battery exception.* Used or spent dry batteries of both non-rechargeable and rechargeable designs, with a marked rating up to 9-volt that are combined in the same package and transported by highway or rail for recycling, reconditioning, or disposal are not subject to this special provision or any other requirement of the HMR. Note that batteries utilizing different chemistries (*i.e.*, those battery chemistries specifically covered by another entry in the § 172.101 Table) as well as dry batteries with a marked rating greater than 9-volt may not be combined with used or spent batteries in the same package. Note also that this exception does not apply to batteries that have been reconditioned for reuse.

Special Provision A123 in the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations says:

This entry applies to Batteries, electric storage, not otherwise listed in Subsection 4.2 – List of Dangerous Goods. Examples of such batteries are: alkali-manganese, zinc-carbon, nickel-metal hydride and nickel-cadmium batteries. Any electrical battery or battery powered device, equipment or vehicle having the potential of dangerous evolution of heat must be prepared for transport so as to prevent:

(a) A short-circuit (e.g. in the case of batteries, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals; or, in the case of equipment, by disconnection of the battery and protection of exposed terminals) is forbidden from transport; and

(b) Accidental activation

The words “Not Restricted” and the Special Provision number 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.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS: NiCD batteries are not classified as dangerous goods and are exempt for the TDG Regulations

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING: This product has been evaluated and requires a warning labeling under California Proposition 65. The Cadmium Compound has been found to cause cancer.

SARA TITLE III: The contents of this product are not subject to the reporting requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40CFR 355 and 372).

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT: These products are manufactured articles and are exempt from regulation.

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Disclaimer: This information has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, no representation, warranty (either express or implied) or guarantee is made to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained herein. This information relates to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his own particular use. We do not accept liability for any loss or damage that may occur, whether direct, indirect, incidental or consequential, from use of this information.