

Chemical Family/Classification:

Sealed Lead Battery

For information and emergencies, contact EnerSys Energy Products

24-Hour Emergency Response Contact: CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC INT'L: 703-527-3877

Environmental, Health & Safety Dept. at 660-429-2165

### I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

#### Chemical Trade Name (as used on label):

Cyclon®, Odyssey, Genesis®, SBS, XE®, Armsafe Plus®, MILPC, Nexsys, or Large TPPL. Synonyms:

Sealed Lead Acid Battery, VRLA Battery

## Manufacturer's Name/Address:

EnerSys Energy Products Inc. 617 N. Ridgeview Drive Warrensburg, MO 64093-9301

II GHS HAZARDS IDENTFICATI	ON				
HEALTH		ENVIRONMENTAL	PHYSICAL		
Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation) Skin Corrosion/Irritation Eye Damage Reproductive Carcinogenicity (lead compounds) Carcinogenicity (acid mist) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 4 Category 1A Category 1 Category 1A Category 1B Category 1A Category 2	Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Acute 1	Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3		
GHS LABEL: HEALTH	I	ENVIRONMENTAL	PHYSICAL		
Hazard Statements DANGER!		Precautionary Statements Wash thoroughly after handling.			
Causes severe skin burns and serious e May damage fertility or the unborn chi		Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing, eye protection/face prote	ction.		
inhaled.	1	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.			
May cause cancer if ingested or inhale Causes damage to central nervous syst		Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. Avoid contact with internal acid.			
kidneys through prolonged or repeated		Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.	is. Avoid contact with internal acid.		
May form explosive air/gas mixture du		Obtain special instructions before use.			
Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).	anng enarging.	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and unders	tood		
Explosive, fire, blast, or projection haz	zard.	Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing			
May cause harm to breast-fed children		Keep away from heat./sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking			
Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or cont Causes skin irritation serious eve dam	tact with skin	······································			

**Telephone:** 

# Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage. III. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	CAS Number	Approximate % by
components	CAS Mulliber	Weight
Inorganic Lead Compound:		weight
Lead	7439-92-1	45 - 60
Lead Dioxide	1309-60-0	15 - 25
Tin	7440-31-5	0.1 - 0.2
Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid/Water)	7664-93-9	15 - 20
Case Material:		5 - 10
Polypropylene	9003-07-0	
Polystyrene	9003-53-6	
Styrene Acrylonitrile	9003-54-7	
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	9003-56-9	
Styrene Butadiene	9003-55-8	
Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2	
Polycarbonate, Hard Rubber, Polyethylene	9002-88-4	
Polyphenylene Oxide	25134-01-4	
Polycarbonate/Polyester Alloy		
Other:		
Absorbent Glass Mat		1 - 2
Inorganic lead and sulfuric acid electrolyte are the p	* 1	
There are no mercury or cadmium containing produ-	cts present in batteries n	nanufactured by EnerSys
IV. FIRST AID MEASURES		
Inhalation:	1 1 1 1 1 10 1 1	<b>a</b> 1 1
Sulfuric Acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If	breathing is difficult, gi	ve oxygen. Consult a ph



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Ingestion:						
	ve from exposure, gargle, wash nose an	u nps, consult physician	•			
	I: Give large quantities of water; do no	t induce vomiting or sen	iration into the lungs m	av occur and can cause	permanent injury or death	
consult a phy		t induce voluting of usp.	nation into the lungs in	ay occur and can cause	permanent injury of deal	,
	ilt physician immediately.					
	nt physician minediatery.					
<u>Skin:</u>						
	<u>l:</u> Flush with large amounts of water for				ing shoes.	
	persist, seek medical attention. Wash c	ontaminated clothing bef	fore reuse. Discard cont	aminated shoes		
Lead: Wash	immediately with soap and water.					
Eyes:						
Sulfuric Aci	l and Lead: Flush immediately with lar	ge amounts of water for	at least 15 minutes whi	le lifting lids		
Seek immed	ate medical attention if eyes have been	exposed directly to acid.				
/. FIRE FIGHTING M		• •				
lash Point: N/A		Flammable Limits:	LEL = 4.1% (Hydroge	en Gas)	UEL = 74.2% (Hydrogen	Gas)
	arbon dioxide; foam; dry chemical. Ave					
pecial Fire Fighting Pr		na oroannig raporsi osi	e appropriate media for	ourrounding mer		
	re on charge, shut off power. Use positi	tive pressure, self contain	nad braathing apparatus	Water applied to alec	trolute generates	
	ses it to spatter. Wear acid-resistant clo			s. water applied to elec	d'oryte generates	
	ngs of series connected batteries may s	till pose risk of electric s	hock even when charge	ng equipment is shut do	own.	
Inusual Fire and Explo						
	nable hydrogen gas is generated during					
	nition away from batteries. Do not allo		imultaneously contact r	negative and positive ter	minals of cells and	
batteries. Fo	llow manufacturer's instructions for ins	tallation and service.				
I. ACCIDENTAL RE						
pill or Leak Procedure						
	material, contain/absorb small spills wi	th dry sand, earth, and ve	ermiculite. Do not use	combustible materials	If possible, carefully	
	illed electrolyte with soda ash, sodium l					
	ge of unneutralized acid to sewer. Acid					
	-	-	organice with local, sta	ie, and rederal requirem		
	environmental agency and/or federal E	PA.				
II. HANDLING AND	STORAGE					
andling:						
	ng operations, do not breach the casing		the battery.			
here may be increasing 1	isk of electric shock from strings of cor	nected batteries				
eep containers tightly cl	osed when not in use. If battery case is	broken, avoid contact wi	ith internal components			
eep vent caps on and co	ver terminals to prevent short circuits. I	Place cardboard between	layers of stacked auton	notive batteries to avoid	damage and short circuit	s.
	ble materials, organic chemicals, reduc					
	, ,	0 , ,	U	U	L. L	
nipping.						
torage:	wall ventilated areas with impervious	surfaces and adequate or	ontainment in the event	of spills Battarias sho	uld	
torage: tore batteries in cool, dry	, well-ventilated areas with impervious					
tore batteries in cool, dry lso be stored under roof	or protection against adverse weather c	onditions. Separate fron	n incompatible material	s. Store and handle onl	у	
tore batteries in cool, dry lso be stored under roof n areas with adequate wa	or protection against adverse weather c er supply and spill control. Avoid dam	onditions. Separate fron age to containers. Keep	n incompatible material	s. Store and handle onl	у	
torage: tore batteries in cool, dry lso be stored under roof in a areas with adequate wa bould bridge the terminals	or protection against adverse weather c	onditions. Separate fron age to containers. Keep	n incompatible material	s. Store and handle onl	у	I
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(c) Thoracic fraction



Earlier Control Control Accountering         Market a work of the second account of the second accou	Fower/Full Solutions			ECO #: 100	)1/9/
Handle batteries cataritusly, a workt splits. Made certain wert cape are on security. Avoid context with internal components. Ware protective coloridation is acceptable.           Constrained of the statutes. Charge the batteries. Do not allow metallic nucreliato simulationcouly contact both the positive and negative versionals of the batteries. Charge the batteries in near with adequate ventilation. General distation ventilations is acceptable.           Constrained Constrained Constrained Statutes. Charge the batteries in near with adequate ventilation of submit add mist are known to exceed the PU1, and NISH or MSHA approved respirately protection.           Statutes Constrained Constra	Engineering Controls (Ventilation):				
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politic and negative familia of the batteries. Charge the batteries in area with adquate vendition. General dation vendition is neceptable.  Reprinter Treateries INIONIALISATE Approved  Note required and to normal conditions. When concentrations of suffarie acid naist are known to exceed the FEL, use NIOSH of MSHA-approved  I battery case is damaged, use rabbe or plastic acid resistant glores with ellow-length gaunable, acid resistant apone, clohing and boots  For Practication I bottery case is damaged, use cheroid gauged or face shield.  Note required and the plastic acid resistant glores with ellow-length gaunable, acid resistant apone, clohing and boots  K. PHYSICAL AND CHENICAL PROPERTIES  Properties Lated Books are for Electrolyte:  Define Texture  Moding Point  Point Control Point  Define Texture  Moding Point  Point Control Point  Define Texture  Moding Point  Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Control Point Point Point Control Point					
Respiratory Protection, NTOSIA/SIMA approvab;           Now required under normal conditions. When concentrations of subtric acid mist are known to exceed the PEL, use NIOSH or MSHA-approved required protection.           Sim Protection:           IF theory case is damaged, use whenced gas for face sticked.           Concernent on the or plastic acid missioner glosses with allows length gasmelin, acid misstana group, cluthing and boots.           Exerns the organization of the organizatio					
None required under normal conditions. When concentrations of sulfaric acid mist are known to exceed the PEL, use NIOSH or MISHA-approved respiratory protection. Star Protections In theory case is damaged, use chosine algogies or face sheld. In theory case is damaged, use chosine algogies or face sheld. In theory case is damaged, use chosine algogies or face sheld. In theory case is damaged, use chosine algogies or face sheld. In theory case is damaged, use chosine algogies or face sheld. In the severe exposure emergency conditions, were acid-resistant chosing and book. INCLUSION ACM NOT DELECTORY INCLUSION ACM NOT DELECTORY INCLUSION ACM NOT DELECTORY INCLUSION ACM ACM INCLUSION ACM ACM INCLUSION		e the batteries in are	as with adequate ventilation. General dilution	n ventilation is acceptable.	
espiratory protection. Protection: Protect					
Skill Treferetorian:		trations of sulfuric	acid mist are known to exceed the PEL, use l	NIOSH or MSHA-approved	
I hanery cae's (alonged, use rohler on planic sciel resistant alones with elbow, length gauntin, acid resistant apron, chaking and hone. I Portexicans I Portexican I Portexicans I Portexicans I Portexican I Porte					
Structure Truttery case is damaged, use chemical goggles or face shield.         Other Protections         Other Protections         Constructions         Properties Laked Bolow art for Licerolytic         Structure Truttery Constructions         Mathing Point       NA         Structure Truttery Constructions         Structure Truttery Constructure Truttery Construc					
If batery case is damaged, use chemical goggles or face shield. Outer Potextical Data Protectional Deep resource emergency conditions, wear acid resistant clushing and boots. DEVPSTCH.2ARNOTEEMICAL PROPERTIES Properties Laked Acids are for Electrolyte: Net and the properties of the properime of the properime of the properties of the properties of		esistant gloves with	elbow-length gauntlet, acid-resistant apron, c	clothing and boots	
Other Productions         The Action of State		1.1.1.1			
Under sever exposure energency conditions, were seid-resistant clothing and boots. Properties Listed Below are for Electrolyte: Solid For		e shield.			
N. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES           Propertie List & Boling Foint:         20.3–240° F         Specific Gravity (Hz) = 10           Meding Foint:         10.0°         Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):         10           Subhilty in Water:         10.0°         Vapor Density (AR = 1):         Crimet than 1           Evoperation Rate: (Buy) Accetate = 1)         Less than 1         Ys Ondalite by Weight:         NA.           Appearance and Odor:         Manufactured article: to apparent odor.         Balo Foint:         Jeck (Hyper Perpletive Linkt)         J.2% (Hybridgen)           Appearance and Odor:         Manufactured article: to apparent odor.         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a slarp, penetrating, pungent odor.           X. STABLETV AND REACTIVITY         Stabula with combination of the pressure of puncture         The product is stable most: normal conditions at ambient temperature           This product is stable most: normal conditions at ambient temperature         Stabula with combination of the outh water. Contact with nearls may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents.           Manual Mutter Acid:         Contact with strong acids, bases, halide, halogentaus, portact with strong acid or base or presence of nanceent bybydrogen gas.           Lead Compoundity: Void contact with strong acid, bases, halide, halogentaus, notact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent bybrogen may generate highly toxic axine gas.           Matter Acid:         Althi		d maniatant alathing	and heads		
Properties Listed Below are for Electrolyte:         203 - 240° F         Specific Gravity (H2O = 1):         1.215 to 1.350           Milling Point:         NA         Yapor Pressure (ram Hg):         10           Solubility to Water:         100%         Vapor Pressure (ram Hg):         10           Exaporation Rate: (Buyl Acetate = 1)         Less than 1         % Volatile by Weight:         NA           NA         Presh Posity:         Below room temperature (as hydrogen as)           LEL Clover Explosive Limit         4.1% (Hydrogen)         ULL (Upper Explosive Limit)         74.2% (Hydrogen)           X. STABILITY MO EXACTIVIY         Stability:         Stability:         Na           Stability: Stable X		id-resistant clothing	and boots.		
Boiling Point:         203 - 240° F         Specific Gravity (1EO = 1):         1215 to 1.350           Melling Point:         NA         Vapor Density (1EO = 1):         10           Stability in Water:         1100%         Vapor Density (AIR = 1):         Graver than 1           Exagoration Rate: (Buyl Actuate = 1)         Less than 1         %V Outlick by Weight:         NA           Appearance and Odor:         Flash Point:         Relow room temperature (as hydrogen gas)           Appearance and Odor:         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetoning, purgent odor.           X. STAMULTY AND REACTIVITY         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetoning, purgent odor.           Stability: Isable         Distribution of the stable stable of the stable of the stable stable of the st					
Mething Point:         NA         Vapor Pressure (runn Hg):         10           Solubility in Water:         100%         Vapor Pressure (runn Hg):         Greater than 1           Evaporation Rate: (Buyl Acetae - 1)         Less than 1         % Volatility by Weight:         NA           NA         PH: 1-10         2         Flash Point:         Below mono temperature (as hydrogen gas)           Appearance and Odor:         LEL (Lower Explosive Limit)         74.2% (Hydrogen)         74.2%           Solubility: Stahle X.         Consume:         Consume:         Solubility: Stahle X.           Solubility: Stahle X.         Consume:         Consume:         Solubility: Stahle X.           Consume:         Consume:         Consume:         Solubility: So	• •	203 - 240° F	Specific Crewity (H2O - 1):	1 215 to 1 350	
Solubility in Water:         110%         Yupor Density (AIR = 1):         Cleater than 1           Evaporation Rate (Buryl Actate 1 = )         Jess than 1 %, Volatlite by Weight:         N/A           PIE J: to 2         Flash Point:         Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas)           Appearance and Odor:         Flash Point:         Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas)           Appearance and Odor:         Manufactured attick; no apparent odor.           Appearance and Odor:         Manufactured attick; no apparent odor.           N. STABULTY AND REACTIVITY         Fleat hydrogen UEL (Upper Explavite Linit)         74.2% (Hydrogen)           Outcl is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature         Conditions To Avoid: Protodega exores of ignition           Incompatibility: (Materials to avoid)         Saffinic Acid: Context with strong acids, bases, haldes, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur froide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Context with metals may produce toxic saffur dioxide, funces appeared at the strong acid or base or presence of nascent Lead Compounds. Hydrogen metals, bases, haldes, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and exployi onic arise gas.           Maradow PotwareTailong:         Will not exoure           Will not exoure         Militaria Acid. Suffic arise and many explose of dust; canate with strong acid or base or presence of nascent Hydrogen may cannot can one dustrogen may ca					
Evaporation Rule: (Butyl Acettet = 1)         Less than 1         % Valatile by Weight:         NA           LEI. (Lower Explosive Limit)         4.1% (flydrogen)         UEL (Upper Explosive Limit)         24.2% (flydrogen)           Appearance and Odor:         Manufactured article: no apparent odor.         24.2% (flydrogen)           Stability: Stabi X.         Unstable         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a shap, pnetrating, pungent odor.           Stability: Stabi X.         Unstable         Constable         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a shap, pnetrating, pungent odor.           Stability: Stabi X.         Unstable         Constable         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a shap, pnetrating, pungent odor.           Stability: Addi: Context with ornhauftles and organic materials may couse fire and explosion. Alto mears violently with strong reducing agents.         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a shap. pnetrating, pungent odor.           Stabilitic Addi: Context with ornhauftles and organic materials may couse fire and explosion. Alto mears violently with strong reduces name and may release flammable hydrogen gas.         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a shap. Pnetrating.           Stabilitic Addi: Multir toxide, context with strong acids, bases, halides, halidgenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a shap.           Stabilitic Addi: Humfal by all routes of entry.         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a shap.         Electrolyte is a clear liquid					
pHt         1 to 2         Flask Point         Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas).           Appearance and Odor:         Manufactured article: to apparent dor.         [74.2%] (Hydrogen)           X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Stability: Stable Z.         Unstable         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Stability: Stable Z.         Unstable         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Staffart: Acid: Materials to avoid         Unstable         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Staffart: Acid: Materials to avoid         Unstable         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Staffart: Acid: Materials to avoid         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Staffart: Acid: Materials to avoid         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Staffart: Acid: Materials to avoid         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Staffart: Acid: Materials to avoid         [Electrolyte is a clear liquid with strong acids objectrolyte avoid avoid clear liquid with strong acids objectrolyte avoid	•				
LEL (Lower Explosive Limit)         4.1% (flydrogen)         TEL (Upper Explosive Limit)         74.2% (flydrogen)           Appearance and Odor:         Manufactured article; no apparent odor.           X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY         Conditions To Avoid: Prolonged overlange; sources of ignition           Incompatibility: Chattering the contract synthemetry of the control overlange; sources of ignition         Control overlange; sources of ignition           Sufficity: Add: Context with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium initrate, permanguate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reactive during agents, metals, suffit troixide, gas, strong oxiditers and water. Context with metals may produce toxic sulfut dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.           Hazardons Decomposition Products:         Suffixe: Add: Suffix troixide, carbon monoxide, sulfaric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide.           Manufactured and the occur         Suffixe: Add: Martin Buly toxic asine gas.           Manufactured and the occur         Suffixe: Add: Hydrogen or presence of nascent hydrogen any generate highly toxic asine gas.           Mardons Dotometration:         Suffixe: Add: Hydrogen or presence of nascent hydrogen any cause intrinsition of upper respiratory irritation.           Lead Comprounds: High thromato set or entry.         Le	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A				
Appearance and Oder:         Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Betreinfyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pangent odor.           X. STAULTY AND REACTIVITY         Clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pangent odor.           Stability: Stable X.         Unstable           The product is stable more more and ordifions at ambient temperature Conditions To Aveil Control conductions at ambient temperature Conditions To Aveil Control conductions and oracing and conditions at ambient temperature Conditions To Aveil Control conductions and over of patients.           Manufactured at the product is stable more more conditions at ambient temperature by drogen gas.         Control conductions and water.           Acting Compondity: Avoid contract with strong acids, bases, haldes, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.           Hazardoos Portunetzaite         Hazardoos potomeros and water.           Will no occur         Suffirie: Acid: Harmful by all routes of entry.           Ead Compondity: Hind the patientures likely to produce to kice netal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent by drogen may generate highly toxice araine gas.           Hazardoos Portunetzaitent Will not occur         Suffirie: Acid: Harmful by all routes of entry.           Ead Compondity: Hardful by all routes of entry.         Ead Compondity: Hardfords exposure and over from seas irritution of page respiratory irritation.           Ead Compondity: Hardford by all by cost of fumes, wapor or dustre sepinatory irritation.         Ead Compondity: Hardf	1			^	i gas)
Description of an A Cont.         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Stability: Stable X.         Unstable           This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature           Conditions To Avoid: Peolonged overcharge; sources of ignition           Incompatibility: (Naterials to avoid)           Sutfuric Addi. Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, suffur citoxide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfar divide funes and may release flammable bydrogen gas.           Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, portassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen agents.           Heardows Devolution:         Sutfuric Acid: Suffur trioxide, canbon monoxide, suffuric acid mist, suffur dioxide, and hydrogen suffide.           Lead Compounds: Thip temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.           Will not occur         Will not occur           XI tONCOLOCOCICCL LNORMATION           Routes of Lattrix:         Lead Compounds: Thranfol by all routes of entry.           Lead Compounds: Inhalation of flead dust or fumes may cause sever respiratory irritation.           Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause severe respiratory irritation.           Lead Compounds: Net absorbed through the skin.	LEL (Lower Explosive Limit)	4.1% (Hydrogen)	UEL (Upper Explosive Limit)	74.2% (Hydrogen)	
Department         Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.           Stability: Stable X         Unstable           This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature           Conditions To Avoid: Peolonged overcharge; sources of ignition           Incompatibility: (Naterials to age, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.           Materials to age, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.           Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, portassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.           Harardous Decomposition Products:           Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuri acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide.           Lead Compounds: Thigh temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen ang generate highly toxic arsine gas.           Will not occur         X1 toxicol. ColGCLA LNORMATION           Koutes of Latter:         Lead Compounds: Thigh thermostatures likely to produce to is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic acin may generate highly toxic arsine gas.           Sulfuric Acid: M	Annearance and Odory	Manufactured artic	cle; no apparent odor.		
X. STABLITY AND REACTIVITY  C. C	Appearance and Odd1.		**	dor.	
Stability:         Stabili	X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY				
This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature         Conditions To Avoid: Prolonged workbarg: sources of ignition         Incompatibility: (Materials to avoid)         Sulfuric Acid:       Control with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur troixide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.         Lead Compounds:       Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.         Hazardous Decomposition Products:       Sulfuric Acid:         Sulfuric Acid:       Sulfuric Acid: Suffur toxice arisine gas.         Hazardous Phonomy and the produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arisine gas.         Will not occur       Will not occur         XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION       Sulfuric Acid: Hamrful by all routes of entry:         Sulfuric Acid:       Breading of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Inhalation         Sulfuric Acid:       Breading of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Inhalation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.         Lead Compounds:       Inhalatin on fead dust or finmes may cause akorinitat					
Incompatibility: Chaterials to avoid? Sulfuric Acid: Context with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts wiolently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable bydrogen gas. Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent bydrogen and reducing agents. Eardous Decomposition Products: Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfaric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. Lead Compounds: Hot roducts: Will not occur Will not occur Will not occur Sulfuric Acid: Hamful by all routes of entry. Lead Compounds: Intervention of the product toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid to create dust, vapor or fume. The presence of nascent highly one may generate highly toxic arisine gas. Hazardous Decourd WIL CONCIGCAL INFORMATION Sulfuric Acid: Hamful 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 highly foxic arisine gas. Inhalation: Sulfuric Acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Inhalation of fould dust or funes may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Inhalation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds: Nat yeases evere irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds: Nat yease severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds: Nat yease severe irritation. Lead Compounds: Nat yease severe irrit		oerature			
Incompatibility: (Materials to avoid) Sulfuric Acid: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable bydrogen gas. Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents. Lead Compounds: Infut trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent bydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas. Hazardous Decourders Will not occur XL TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Sulfuric Acid: Hamful 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 highly foxic arisine gas. Inhalation: Sulfuric Acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Hazardous Polyment and to rease avace irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs. Infusion Sulfuric Acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds: Nat assorbed through the skin. Eve Contact Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds: Nat yabacian. Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, hums, comea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Nat yabacian. Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, hums, comea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Nat yabacian. Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, hums, comea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Nat yabacian. Sulfuric Acid: Possible erxino, hums, comea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Pay cause eye intritation. Lead Compounds: Supprime of toxicity include headache, fatigue, ab	Conditions To Avoid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition				
metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Sulfuric Acid, Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas. Hazardous Obcomerizations Will not occur XI TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Routes of Entry: Lead Compounds; Hazindous 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. Halation: Lead Compounds; Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds; Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs. Lead Compounds; Not assorted through the skin. Eve Contact: Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Not assorted through the skin. Eve Contact: Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds; Nay cause ever irritation, throat, esophagus and stomach. Lead Compounds;	Incompatibility: (Materials to avoid)				
hydrogen gas. Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents. Hazardous Decomposition Products: Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas. Hazardous Pohrmerization: Will not occur XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Routes of Entry: Sulfuric Acid: Harmful by all routes of entry. Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Acute instant on may cause aboutinal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician. Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Nor acutes ever irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Nor acutes ever irritation, and ever explicatory irritation. Lead Compounds: Nor acutes aboutinal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician. Eve Contact: Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: May cause ever irritation, and theration. Effects of Overexposure - Acute: Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Lead Compounds: Anemia, Suppounds: Anemia, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Lead Compounds: Anemia, supropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and fremales. Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity.	Sulfuric Acid: Contact with combustibles and organic	materials may cause	e fire and explosion. Also reacts violently w	ith strong reducing agents,	
i_end Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, pernanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen agents.         Hazardous Decomposition Products:         Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide.         Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.         Will not occur         KIONICOLOCICAL INFORMATION         Routes of Entry:         Sulfuric Acid: Harmful by all routes of entry.         Lead Compounds: Hazardous Polymetrizations         Sulfuric Acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds: Autor acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds: Auto ingestion may cause adominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.         Staffuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, and ulceration.         Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.         Erec Ontext:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.         Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdonninal pain, loss of appetite, muscle aches and weakness, skeep dimine Acid: Severe skin irritation.         Erec Ontext:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation.<	metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers and water.	Contact with metal	ls may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes an	d may release flammable	
and reducing agents.         Hazardous Percomposition Products:         Suffuric Acid: Suffur troixide, carbon monoxide, suffuric acid mist, suffur dioxide, and hydrogen suffide.         Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent         hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.         Will not occur         XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION         Routes of Entry:         Lead Compounds: High temperatures 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:         Suffuric 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.         Incestion:         Suffuric Acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.         Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.         Suffuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, comea damage, and blindness.         Lead Compounds: May cause eye irritation.         Effects of Overceposure - Acute!         Suffuric Acid: Severe irritation, dumage to cornea, u	hydrogen gas.				
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Suffuric Acid: Suffur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuri caid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide. Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas. Hazardous PO/merization Will not occur XI TOXICO/COICAL 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 and unlugs. 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, hurns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin. Erecontact: Sulfuric Acid: Severe sinitation, hurns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: May cause eye irritation. Erecontact: Sulfuric Acid: Severe sinitation, hurns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Subject on of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irribability. Acid: Severe shi irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Subject orsion of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irribability. Suffuric Acid: Severe shi irritation, dumage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation. Lead C	Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, ba	ises, halides, haloge	nates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, pero	xides, nascent hydrogen	
Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur ricxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide.         Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.         Hazardous Polymerization:         Will not occur         XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION         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 severe respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause a worniting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.         Stifuric Acid: Severe irritation, hurns and ulceration.         Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.         Ever context:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.         Lead Compounds: May cause ever irritation.         Lead Compounds: May cause ever irritation.         Effect of Overcepsoure - Acute:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe sith initiation, durange to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.	and reducing agents.				
Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust, contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.         Hazardous Polymerization:       Will not occur         Store Colocation:       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 severe respiratory irritation to upper respiratory tract and lungs.         Ingestion:       Sulfuric Acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.         Lead Compounds: Near basorbed through the skin.       Eda Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.         Eve Contact:       Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.         Lead Compounds: Surger severe irritation, burns, comea damage, and blindness.       Lead Compounds: May cause eve irritation.         Eve Contact:       Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Eve Contact:       Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds: Supportsor toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances	Hazardous Decomposition Products:				
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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.         Eve 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, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:       Sulfuric Acid: Severe toxin of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/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: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mis	sts may cause severe	e respiratory irritation.		
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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.         Eve 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, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:       Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Entervice	Ingestion:				
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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, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:       Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:		e, and blindness.			
Sulfuric Acid:       Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:       Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:					
Lead Compounds:       Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:	Effects of Overexposure - Acute:				
disturbances and irritability.  Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:  Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues. Carcinogenicity:					
Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:	Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include head	ache, fatigue, abdor	ninal pain, loss of appetite, muscle aches and	weakness, sleep	
Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:	disturbances and irritability.				
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conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues. Carcinogenicity:					
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Carcinogenicity:	*	-	• • • •	central nervous system damage,	
		natopoietic) tissues.			
Sulfunda Aside The International Assessment for Descende on Course (CADC) for descendence for a finite set of the first set s					
Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a	Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research				
Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric	Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to	humans. This class	ssification does not apply to liquid forms of s	ulfuric 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	acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic ac	id mist (sulfuric aci	d 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.	product, such as overcharging, may result in the genera	ation of sulfuric acid	1 mist.	*	
Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, 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. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present</u> . Page 3	Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS C	Category 1B. Proof	of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at pr	resent. Page	e 3



Power/Full Solution	s ECO #: 1001797
Medical Conditions General	ly Aggravated by Exposure:
	sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate
disassas such as	eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neurologic diseases.
	ezzena and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, niver and neurologic diseases.
Acute Toxicity:	
nhalation LD50:	
Electrolyte: LC50 rat: 375 mg	/m3; LC50: guinea pig: 510 mg/m3
	ty Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)
Achievental Lead. Reale Toxiel	y rom Estimate – +500 ppm ( loased on read burnon)
Dral LD50:	
Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg	
Elemental Lead: Acute Toxici	ty Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)
Additional Health Data:	
	, 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 per	sonal hygiene to avoid inhalation and ingestion: wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating, smoking or leaving the
worksite Keen c	ontaminated clothing out of non-contaminated areas, or wear cover clothing when in such areas. Restrict the use and presence of food,
	netics to non-contaminated areas. Work clothes and work equipment used in contaminated areas must remain in designated areas and
	e or laundered with personal non-contaminated clothing. This product is intended for industrial use only and should be isolated from
children and thei	r environment.
The 10 <sup>th</sup> Ameria	nent to EC Directive 67/548/EEC classified lead compounds, but not lead in metal form, as possibly toxic to reproduction.
Distant CT 2	then to be birdery of 346 Else dassined read compounds, out not read in inetial form, as possibly toxic to reproduction.
	May cause harm to the unborn child, applies to lead compounds, especially soluble forms.
II. ECOLOGICAL INFO	RMATION
nvironmental Fate:	
Lead is very pers	istent in soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow.
<b>,</b>	of lead occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain.
	ude lead compounds and not elemental lead.
<b>Environmental Toxicity:</b> Aq	
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): <1 mg/L, based on lead bullion
	46 in EC30 (modeled for aquate invertebraics). <1 ing/E, based on read burnon
dditional Information:	
<ul> <li>No known effe</li> </ul>	cts on stratospheric ozone depletion.
<ul> <li>Volatile organi</li> </ul>	c compounds: 0% (by Volume)
	ring Class (WGK): NA
	RATIONS (UNITED STATES)
	ondary lead smelter for recycling. Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when the requirements of
40 CFR Section 266.80 are m	et. This should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental
gency and/or federal EPA.	
Electrolyte:	
	aled containers and handle as applicable with state and federal regulations. Large water-diluted spills, after
-	uld be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental
gency and/or federal EPA.	
Following local, State/Provinc	ial, and Federal/National regulations applicable to end-of-life characteristics will be the responsibility of the end-user.
IV. TRANSPORT INFOR	MATION
J.S. DOT:	
	he hazardous materials regulations (HMR) because the batteries meet the requirements of 49 CFR 173.159(f) and 49 CFR 173.159a
of the U.S. Depa	rtment of Transportation's HMR. Battery and outer package must be marked "NONSPILLABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY"
Battery terminals	must be protected against short circuits.
ATA Dangerous Goods Reg	
	the dangerous goods regulations because the batteries meet the requirements of Packing Instruction 872 and Special Provisions A67 of
	Air Transportation Association (IATA) Dangerous goods Regulations and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical
Instructions. Ba	tery Terminals must be protected against short circuits.
The monde " MO	F DESTDICTED" SDECIAL DROVISION A67" must be required when the six workill is issued
	F RESTRICTED", SPECIAL PROVISION A67" must be provided when the air waybill is issued.
MDG:	
	e dangerous goods regulations for transport by sea because the batteries meet the requirements of Special Provision 238 of the
International Ma	ritime Dangerous Goods( IMDG CODE). Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits.
	ping and Handling of Cyclon Cells:
	ical Fire Hazard – Protect against shorting. Terminals can short and cause a fire if not insulated during shipping. Cyclon product
	"NONSPILLABLE" during shipping. Follow all federal shipping regulations. See section IX of this sheet and CFR 49 Parts 171
	ilable online at www.gpoaccess.gov.
equirements for Shipping	Cyclon Product as Single Cells:
	r other durable inert material must be used to insulate each terminal of each cell unless cells are shipping in the original packaging
	full box quantities. Protective caps are available for all cell sizes by contacting EnerSys Customer Service at 1-800-964-2837.
	Cyclon Product Assembled Into Multicell Batteries:
	ies must have short circuit protection during shipping. Exposed terminals, connectors, or lead wires must be insulated with a
durable inert mat	erial to prevent exposure during shipping.
V. REGULATORY INFO	
NITED STATES:	
PA SARA Title III:	
ection 302 EPCRA Extreme	y Hazardous Substances (EHS):
	listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1,000 lbs.
	insteal Extremely frazardous Substance under EFCKA, with a filleshold fraining Quality (11Q) of 1,000 lbs.
Sulfuric acid is a	
Sulfuric acid is a	302 notification is required if 1000 lbs or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site (40 CFR 370.10). For more information consult Page 4



Section 304				
Section 304	40 CFR Part 355. The quantity of sulfuric acid will var	y by battery type. Contact y	our EnerSys representative for additional information	
	4 CERCLA Hazardous Substances:			
	Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid			
		o Know Act) is 1,000 lbs. S	State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric ac	id may vary.
ection 31	1/312 Hazard Categorization:			
			f sulfuric acid is present in quantities of 500 lbs or more	and/or if lead is
	present in quantities of 10,000 lbs or more. For more in	formation consult 40 CFR	370.10 and 40 CFR 370.40	
ection 313	3 EPCRA Toxic Substances:			
			overed facility, a person is not required to consider the qu	
			eshold has been met under § 372.25, § 372.27, or § 372.2	
			applies whether the person received the article from anot	her person
	or the person produced the article. However, this exem	ption applies only to the qu	antity of the toxic chemical present in the article.	
	× 1.2. 1			
Supplier N	Notification:			· ,
			ction 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) re	
	If you are a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20	through 39, the following i	nformation is provided to enable you to complete the req	uired reports:
	Toxic Chemical	CAS Number	Approximate % by Wt.	
	Lead	7439-92-1	45 - 60	
	Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte	7664 02 0	15 20	
	(Sulfuric Acid/Water)	7664-93-9	15 - 20	
	Tin	7440-31-5	0.1 - 0.2	
	See 40 CFR Part 370 for more details.			
	If you distribute this product to other manufacturers in	SIC Codes 20 through 39,	this information must be provided with the first shipmen	t
	of each calendar year.			
	The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does	not apply to batteries, whi	ch are "consumer products".	
SCA:				
	TSCA Section 8b – Inventory Status: All chemicals con	nprising this product are ei	ther exempt or listed on the TSCA Inventory.	
		of export will be required f	for articles, except PCB articles, unless the Agency so rec	juires in the
	context of individual section 5, 6, or 7 actions.			
	TSCA Section 13 (40 CFR Part 707.20): No import ce			
	Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substance	s Control Act, Section IV.A	(A)	
<u>CRA:</u>				10 CED ( 252
			managed in compliance with 40 CFR section 266.80 or 4	10 CFR part 2/3.
	Waste sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste;	EPA hazardous waste num	iber D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).	
AA:		1 1 4 4 4 4 1		
<u>AA:</u>			ere due to emissions of CFC's and other ozone depleting	
<u>AA:</u>	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA)	
	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys establ	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec		ne.
	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys establ EGULATIONS (US):	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA)	ne.
	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys establ EGULATIONS (US): <u>Proposition 65:</u>	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate t	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline	
	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys establ EGULATIONS (US): <u>Proposition 65:</u> Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate to ies contain lead and lead co	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to	cause
TATE RI	<ul> <li>chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys estable</li> <li>EGULATIONS (US):</li> <li>Proposition 65:</li> <li>Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain o</li> </ul>	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate to ies contain lead and lead co	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline	cause
TATE RI	<ul> <li>chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys estable</li> <li>EGULATIONS (US):</li> <li>Proposition 65:</li> <li>Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain of ATIONAL REGULATIONS:</li> </ul>	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate t ies contain lead and lead co ther chemicals known to th	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to e State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after h	cause
TATE RI	<ul> <li>chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys estable</li> <li>EGULATIONS (US):</li> <li>Proposition 65:</li> <li>Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain o</li> </ul>	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate t ies contain lead and lead co ther chemicals known to th	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to e State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after h	cause
TATE RI	<ul> <li>chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys estable</li> <li>EGULATIONS (US):</li> <li>Proposition 65:</li> <li>Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain of ATIONAL REGULATIONS:</li> <li>Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlle</li> </ul>	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate to ies contain lead and lead co ther chemicals known to the d Product Regulations (CP)	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to e State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after H R) 24(1) and 24(2).	cause
TATE RI	<ul> <li>chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys estable</li> <li>EGULATIONS (US):</li> <li><u>Proposition 65:</u></li> <li>Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain o</li> <li>ATIONAL REGULATIONS:</li> <li>Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlle</li> <li>Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directive</li> </ul>	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate to ies contain lead and lead co ther chemicals known to the d Product Regulations (CP)	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to e State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after H R) 24(1) and 24(2).	cause
TATE RI NTERNA VI. OTH	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys establ EGULATIONS (US): <u>Proposition 65:</u> Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain o ATIONAL REGULATIONS: Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlle Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directive HER INFORMATION	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate to ies contain lead and lead co ther chemicals known to the d Product Regulations (CP)	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to e State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after H R) 24(1) and 24(2).	cause
TATE RI NTERNA VI. OTH	<ul> <li>chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys estable</li> <li>EGULATIONS (US):</li> <li><u>Proposition 65:</u></li> <li>Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain o</li> <li>ATIONAL REGULATIONS:</li> <li>Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlle</li> <li>Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directive</li> </ul>	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate to ies contain lead and lead co ther chemicals known to the d Product Regulations (CP)	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to e State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after H R) 24(1) and 24(2).	cause
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NTERNA IVI. OTF Levised Al IFPA Haz DISCLAIP This Safety	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys estable EGULATIONS (US): <u>Proposition 65:</u> Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessor cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain of ATIONAL REGULATIONS: Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlle Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directive HER INFORMATION B (12-16-16) zard Rating for Sulfuric Acid: Flammability (Red) = 0 Health (Blue) = 3	ubstances. Pursuant to Sec shed a policy to eliminate to ies contain lead and lead co ther chemicals known to th d Product Regulations (CPI s to the Use, Import/Export Rea Sult h the requirements of 29 C	tion 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadling ompounds, chemicals known to the State of California to e State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after H R) 24(1) and 24(2). The product as-sold. ctivity (Yellow) = 2 furic acid is water-reactive if concentrated. FR 1910.1200. To the extent allowed by law,	cause aandling.

other damages, arising out of the use of, or reliance on, this Safety Data Sheet.