



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Form # 853020
Revised: 8/10/05
Supersedes: 2/9/05

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Trade Name (as used on label): Lead-Acid Battery	Chemical Family/Classification: Electric Storage Battery
Manufacturer's Name/Address: EnerSys P.O. Box 14145 2366 Bernville Road Reading, PA 19612-4145	Telephone: For information and emergencies, contact EnerSys' Environmental, Health & Safety Dept. at 610-208-1996 24-Hour Emergency Response Contact: CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC INT'L: 703-527-3887

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTIFY INFORMATION

Components	CAS Number	Approximate % by Wt. Or Vol.	Air Exposure Limits (ug/m ³)		
			OSHA	ACGIH	NIOSH
Inorganic Lead Compound:					
Lead	7439-92-1	60	50	150	100
* Antimony	7440-36-0	2	500	500	--
* Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2	10	200	--
* Calcium	7440-70-2	0.2	--	--	--
* Tin	7440-31-5	0.2	2000	2000	--
Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid)	7664-93-9	10-30	1000	1000	1000
Case Material:		5-10	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	--				
Other:					
Silicon Dioxide (Gel batteries only)	7631-86-9	20-40	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sheet Molding Compound (Glass reinforced polyester)	--		N/A	N/A	N/A

Inorganic lead and electrolyte (sulfuric acid) are the primary components of every battery manufactured by EnerSys. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type. Contact your EnerSys representative for additional information.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

Electrolyte:			
Boiling Point:	203 - 240° F	Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):	1.215 to 1.350
Melting Point:	N/A	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	10
Solubility in Water:	100%	Vapor Density (AIR = 1):	Greater than 1
Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Less than 1	% Volatile by Weight:	N/A
Appearance and Odor:	Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.		

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: N/A	Flammable Limits: LEL = 4.1% (Hydrogen Gas)	UEL = 74.2%
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Extinguishing Media: CO₂; foam; dry chemical
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:
If batteries are on charge, shut off power. Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Water applied to electrolyte generates heat and causes it to spatter. Wear acid-resistant clothing.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:
Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during charging and operation of batteries. To avoid risk of fire or explosion, keep sparks or other sources of ignition away from batteries. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact negative and positive terminals of cells and batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service.

V. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable
Conditions To Avoid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition

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 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.
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.

VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA	
Routes of Entry:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Harmful by all routes of entry.</p> <p><u>Lead Compounds:</u> Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume.</p>
Inhalation:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.</p> <p><u>Lead Compounds:</u> Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.</p>
Ingestion:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.</p> <p><u>Lead Compounds:</u> 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.</p>
Skin Contact:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.</p> <p><u>Lead Compounds:</u> Not absorbed through the skin.</p>
Eye Contact:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.</p> <p><u>Lead Components:</u> May cause eye irritation.</p>
Effects of Overexposure - Acute:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.</p> <p><u>Lead Compounds:</u> Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.</p>
Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.</p> <p><u>Lead Compounds:</u> Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.</p>
Carcinogenicity:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Category I carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.</p> <p><u>Lead Compounds:</u> Lead is listed as a 2B carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.</u></p> <p><u>Arsenic:</u> Listed by National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), OSHA and NIOSH as a carcinogen only after prolonged exposure at high levels.</p>
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:	<p>Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neurologic diseases.</p>
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:	
Inhalation:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.</p> <p><u>Lead:</u> Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.</p>
Ingestion:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Give large quantities of water; do not induce vomiting; consult physician.</p> <p><u>Lead:</u> Consult physician immediately.</p>
Skin:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid:</u> Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes.</p> <p><u>Lead:</u> Wash immediately with soap and water.</p>
Eyes:	<p><u>Sulfuric Acid and Lead:</u> Flush immediately with large amounts of water for a least 15 minutes; consult physician.</p>
Proposition 65:	<p><u>Warning:</u> Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.</p>
VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE	
Spill or Leak Procedures:	<p>Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, and vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, carefully neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves, and face shield. Do not allow discharge of unneutralized acid to sewer.</p>
Waste Disposal Methods:	<p><u>Spent batteries:</u> Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.</p> <p>Place neutralized slurry into sealed containers and handle as applicable with state and federal regulations. Large water-diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.</p>

IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION (Cont.)

IMDG:

The international transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries is regulated by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods code (IMDG). These regulations also classify these types of batteries as hazardous material. The batteries must be packed according to IMDG code pages 8120 and 8121.

The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid	Packing Group: III
Hazardous Class: 8	Label/Placard Required: Corrosive
UN Identification: UN2794	

Some EnerSys batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed on page 8121. Non-spillable batteries must be packed according to IMDG page 8121.

The shipping information for non-spillable batteries is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, non-spillable	Packing Group: III
Hazardous Class: 8	Label/Placard Required: Corrosive
UN Identification: UN2800	

In addition, some EnerSys non-spillable batteries have been tested and meet the non-regulated criteria listed in the IMDG code page. 8121. These batteries are exempted from all IMDG code provided that the batteries' terminals are protected against short circuits.

Contact your EnerSys representative for additional information regarding the classification of batteries.

RCRA:

Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste by the EPA when recycled, however state and international regulations may vary.

CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA:

(a) Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid under CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA (Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act) is 1,000 lbs. State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric acid may vary.

(b) Sulfuric acid is a listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1,000 lbs.

(c) EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 1,000 lbs. or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site. The quantity of sulfuric acid will vary by battery type. Contact your EnerSys representative for additional information.

(d) EPCRA Section 312 Tier 2 reporting is required for batteries if 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.

(e) Supplier Notification: This product contains toxic chemicals, which may be reportable under EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements.

If you are a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20 through 39, the following information is provided to enable you to complete the required reports:

<u>Toxic Chemical</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Approximate % by Wt.</u>
Lead	7439-92-1	60
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	10 - 30
* Antimony	7440-36-0	2
* Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2

If you distribute this product to other manufacturers in SIC Codes 20 through 39, this information must be provided with the first shipment of each calendar year.

The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries, which are "consumer products".

* Not present in all battery types. Contact your EnerSys representative for additional information.

TSCA:

Ingredients in EnerSys' batteries are listed in the TSCA Registry as follows:

	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>TSCA Status</u>
<u>Electrolyte:</u>	Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	7664-93-9	Listed
<u>Inorganic Lead Compound:</u>			
	Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	Listed
	Lead Oxide (PbO)	1317-36-8	Listed
	Lead Sulfate (PbSO ₄)	7446-14-2	Listed
	Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	Listed
	Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2	Listed
	Calcium (Ca)	7440-70-2	Listed
	Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	Listed

CAA:

EnerSys supports preventative actions concerning ozone depletion in the atmosphere due to emissions of CFC's and other ozone depleting chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I substances. Pursuant to Section 611 of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.