

GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION		
MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER Exide Technologies 13000 Deerfield Parkway, Bldg. 200 Milton, GA 30004	CHEMICAL/TRADE NAME (* as used on label)	*Lead-Acid Battery Non-spillable Valve Regulated Lead-Acid Battery (VRLA) Absorbed Electrolyte Battery
	PRODUCT ID	UN2800
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION Primary Contact: Exide SDS Support (770) 421-3485 Secondary Contact: Joe Bolea (423) 989-6377 Joe Kumper (678) 566-9380 Fred Ganster (610) 921-4052	CHEMICAL FAMILY/ CLASSIFICATION	Electric Storage Battery
	FOR EMERGENCY In the U.S. Call CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 24-hour Emergency Response Contact/ (703) 527-3887 – Collect Ask for Environmental Coordinator In Canada Call CANUTEC (888) 226-8832, (613) 996-6666 or *666 on a Mobile Phone	
II. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION		
 Signal Word: Danger		
Category:	GHS Codes	Description
Health: STOT RE 2 Acute Tox. 4 Repr. 1A Skin Corr. 1A Flamm Gas 1 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1	H302/H312/H332 H314 H315/H318 H302/H313/H332 H350 H360 H373 H220 H203 H410 P260 P314 P301/330/331 P303/361/353 P304/340 P305/351/338 P311 H362	Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or in contact with skin. Acid causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage. Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled. May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled. Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure if ingested or inhaled. Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen). May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging. Explosive, fire, blast or projection hazard. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. If exposed/concerned, or if you feel unwell seek medical attention/advice. IF SWALLOWED OR CONSUMED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON CLOTHING OR SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. May cause harm to breast-fed children.
Handling:	P201 P202 P210 P263 P264 P270 P280 P403/P405 P271 P501 P201	Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. Store locked up, in a well-ventilated area, in accordance with local and national regulation. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local & national laws. Keep out of reach of children.
WARNING: Batteries subjected to abusive charging at excessively high currents for prolonged periods of time without vent caps in place may create a surrounding atmosphere of an offensive, strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid.		
Reactivity: highly reactive with water and alkalis		

III. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS			
Ingredient	CAS Number	% by Wt.	
Inorganic compounds of Lead	7439-92-1	65-69	
Electrolyte (no fluid/completely absorbed) sulfuric acid/water/solution	7664-93-9	17-30	
Case Material: Polypropylene	9003-07-0	3-8	
Separator:	N/A	1-3	
Note: Inorganic lead and electrolyte (water and sulfuric acid solution) are the primary components of every battery manufactured by Exide Technologies or its subsidiaries. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type. Polypropylene is the principal case material of automotive and commercial batteries.			
IV. FIRST AID MEASURES			
Take proper precautions to ensure you own health and safety before attempting to rescue a victim and provide first aid.			
Inhalation:	<u>Electrolyte:</u> Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.		
	<u>Lead compounds:</u> Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.		
Skin Contact:	<u>Electrolyte:</u> Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes.		
	<u>Lead compounds:</u> Wash immediately with soap and water.		
Eye Contact:	<u>Electrolyte and Lead compounds:</u> Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; consult physician immediately		
Ingestion:	<u>Electrolyte:</u> Give large quantities of water; do not induce vomiting; consult physician.		
	<u>Lead compounds:</u> Consult physician immediately.		
V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES			
Flash Point:	Not Applicable		
Flammable Limits:	LEL = 4.1% (hydrogen gas in air) ; UEL = 74.2%		
Extinguishing media:	CO ₂ ; foam; dry chemical		
Fire Fighting Procedures: Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Beware of acid splatter during water application and wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, face and eye protection. If batteries are on charge, shut off power to the charging equipment, but, note that strings of series connected batteries may still pose risk of electric shock even when charging equipment is shut down.			
Hazardous Combustion Products: In operation, batteries generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. They must always be assumed to contain this gas which, if ignited by burning cigarette, naked flame or spark, may cause battery explosion with dispersion of casing fragments and corrosive liquid electrolyte. Carefully follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service. Keep away all sources of gas ignition and do not allow metallic articles to simultaneously contact the negative and positive terminals of a battery.			
VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES			
Remove combustible materials and all sources of ignition. Stop flow of material and contain spill by diking with soda ash, etc. Carefully neutralize spill with soda ash, etc. Make certain mixture is neutral then collect residue and place in a drum or other suitable container with a label specifying "contains hazardous waste" or (if uncertain call distributor regarding proper labeling procedures). Dispose of as hazardous waste. If battery is leaking, place battery in a heavy duty plastic bag. Wear acid resistant boots, face shield, chemical splash goggles and acid resistant gloves. Do not allow discharge of acid to sewer. Acid must be managed in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.			
VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE			
Handling:	Single batteries pose no risk of electric shock but there may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries exceeding three 12-volt units. Batteries are non-spillable - potential for exposure to contents only during recycling or if outer casing is cracked or damaged.		
Storage:	Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas that are separated from incompatible materials and from activities which may create flames, sparks, or heat. Keep away from metallic objects that could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circuit.		
Charging:	There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series connected batteries, whether or not being charged. Shut-off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections. Batteries being charged will generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. Charging space should be ventilated. Keep battery vent caps in position. Prohibit smoking		

and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby. Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged.

VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Limits (mg/m³)

Ingredient:	US OSHA	US ACGIH	US NIOSH	Quebec PEV	Ontario OEL	EU OEL
Inorganic Lead	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15(a)
Electrolyte (sulfuric acid/water solution)	1	0.2	1	1	0.2	0.05(b)

NOTES:

- (a) as inhalable aerosol;
- (b) thoracic fraction

Engineering Controls (Ventilation):

Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant. Handle batteries cautiously. Make certain vent caps are on securely. If battery case is damaged, avoid bodily contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing, eye and face protection, when charging or handling batteries.

Hygiene Practices:

Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking or smoking after handling batteries.

Respiratory Protection (NIOSH/MSHA approved):

None required under normal conditions. When concentrations of sulfuric acid mist are known to exceed PEL, use NIOSH or MSHA-approved respiratory protection.

Skin Protection:

None required under normal conditions. If battery case is damaged, use rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet, acid-resistant apron, clothing, and boots.

Eye Protection:

None required under normal conditions. If battery case is damaged, chemical goggles or face shield.

Other Protection:

In areas where water and sulfuric acid solutions are handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply.

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES - ELECTROLYTE

Boiling Point@760 mm Hg	226 to 237° F	Specific Gravity @ 77°F (H ₂ O=1)	1.2185 to 1.3028
Melting Point	Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	13.5 to 17.8
% Solubility in Water	100	pH	Less than 1
Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate=1)	Less Than 1	Vapor Density (AIR=1)	Greater than 1
Appearance and Odor Threshold	Sulfuric Acid: Clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor. A battery is a manufactured article; no apparent odor.	Viscosity	Not applicable
		% Volatiles by Volume @70°F	Not Applicable
Octanol Water Partition Coefficient (K _{ow})	Not Applicable		

Note: The properties above reflect 30-40% Sulfuric acid

X. STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable X
Unstable

Conditions to Avoid: Prolonged overcharging and overheating current; sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatibilities: (materials to avoid)

Electrolyte: 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. No further concern for mechanical impact.

Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent

hydrogen, and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Electrolyte: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide.

Lead compounds: Temperatures above the melting point are 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 DATA

Routes of Entry:

Electrolyte: Harmful by all routes of entry.

Lead compounds: Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated above the melting point, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor, or fume.

Acute Toxicity:

Inhalation LD₅₀: Electrolyte: LC₅₀ rat: 375 mg/m³; LC₅₀: guinea pig: 510 mg/m³

Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)

Oral LD₅₀: Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg

Elemental lead: Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)

Inhalation:

Electrolyte: 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.

Ingestion:

Electrolyte: 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.

Skin Contact:

Electrolyte: Severe irritation, burns, and ulceration. Sulfuric acid is not readily absorbed through the skin and is not a dermal sensitizer.

Lead compounds: Not absorbed through the skin and not a dermal sensitizer.

Eye Contact:

Electrolyte: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, blindness.

Lead compounds: May cause eye irritation.

Synergistic Products:

Electrolyte: No known synergistic products

Lead compounds: Synergistic effects have been noted with heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, mercury), N-nitroso-N-(hydroxyethyl)ethylamine, N-(4-fluoro-4-biphenyl)acetamide, 2-(nitrosoethylamine)ethanol, and benzo[a]pyrene.

Additional Information:

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and sulfuric acid solution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and sulfuric acid solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause blindness. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver, and neurologic diseases.

Additional Health Data:

All heavy metals, 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 VIII. Follow good personal hygiene to avoid inhalation and ingestion: wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating, smoking or leaving the work site. Keep contaminated clothing out of non-contaminated areas, or wear cover clothing when in such areas. Restrict the use and presence of food, tobacco and cosmetics to non-contaminated areas. Work clothes and work equipment used in contaminated areas must remain in designated areas and never taken home nor laundered with personal non-contaminated clothing. This product is intended for industrial use only and should be isolated from children and their environment.

XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Fate: lead is very persistent in soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Bioaccumulation of lead occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain. Most studies include lead compounds and not elemental lead.

Environmental Toxicity: Aquatic Toxicity:

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 LC ₅₀ (modeled for aquatic invertebrates): <1 mg/L, based on lead bullion	
XIII. DISPOSAL INFORMATION		
US		
Sulfuric Acid:	Neutralize as described above for a spill, collect residue and place in a container labeled as containing hazardous waste. Dispose of as a hazardous waste. If uncertain about labeling procedures, call your local battery distributor or listed contact. DO NOT FLUSH LEAD CONTAMINATED ACID TO SEWER.	
Spent batteries	Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling. Follow applicable federal, state and local regulations Neutralize as in preceding step. Collect neutralized material in sealed container and handle as hazardous waste as applicable. A copy of this MSDS must be supplied to any scrap dealer or secondary lead smelter with the battery.	
XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION		
GROUND – US-DOT/CAN-TDG/EU-ADR/APEC-ADR:No proper shipping name therefore is not regulated as hazardous material. Label: “NON-SPILLABLE” or “NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY” For US, refer to 49 CFR 173.159(f)(1) & (2) for details. Non-spillable batteries are excepted from 49 CFR if the following criteria are met: - The battery must be protected against short circuits and securely packaged - Each battery and the outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked “NON-SPILLABLE” or “NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY”.		
AIRCRAFT – ICAO- IATA:No proper shipping name therefore is not regulated as hazardous material. Label: “NON-SPILLABLE” or “NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY” For air shipments, reference IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations Special Provision A67 and Packing Instruction 872. Non-spillable batteries are excepted from IATA – IATA regulations provided that the battery terminals are protected against short circuits.		
VESSEL – IMO-IMDG:No proper shipping name therefore is not regulated as hazardous material. Label: “NON-SPILLABLE” or “NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY” For shipments by water, reference IMDG Special Provision 238.1 & .2 and Packing Instruction P003. Non-spillable batteries are excepted from all IMDG Code provided that the battery terminals are protected against short circuits.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: - Non-Spillable Battery complies with the provisions listed in 49 CFR 173.159. Does not require marking with an identification number or hazardous label and is not subject to hazardous shipping paper requirements. - Non-Spillable Battery complies with the provisions listed in ICAO- IATA. The words “Not Restricted” and the Special Previsions number must be included in the description of the substance on the Air Waybill. - Each battery and the outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked “NON-SPILLABLE” or “NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY”. - Batteries must be kept upright at all times and packaged as required to prevent short circuits. - Transport may require packaging and paperwork, including the Nature and Quantity of goods, per applicable origin/destination/customs points as-shipped.		
XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION		
United States: EPA SARA Title III Section 302 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS): Sulfuric acid is a listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1,000 lbs. EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 500 lbs or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site (40 CFR 370.10). An average automotive/commercial battery contains approximately 5 lbs of sulfuric acid. Contact your GNB representative for additional information. Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid under CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act) is 1,000 lbs. State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric acid may vary. Section 311/312 Hazard Categorization: EPCRA Section 312 Tier Two reporting is required for non-automotive 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. Section 313 EPCRA Toxic Substances: Supplier Notification: This product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of (Title) III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.		
Chemical	CAS	Percent by Weight
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	65-69
Electrolyte: Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	7664-93-9	17-30
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. Note: The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries that are "consumer products".		

TSCA: Each ingredient chemical listed in Section III of this SDS is also listed on the TSCA Registry.

OSHA: Considered hazardous under Hazard Communication Act (29CFR1910.1200)

RCRA: Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when recycled.

CAA: Exide Technologies 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, Exide established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.

NFPA Hazard Rating for sulfuric acid:

Flammability (Red)	=	0
Health (Blue)	=	3
Reactivity (Yellow)	=	2

US State Notifications & Warnings	Identification	Notifications/Warning								
California	California Proposition 65	"WARNING: This product contains lead, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm."								
		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.								
		The following chemicals identified to exist in the finished product as distributed into commerce are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or to cause reproductive harm: 1. Strong inorganic acid mists including sulfuric acid; CAS #: NA; 17-30% wt 2. Lead – CAS No. 7439-92-1; 65-69% wt.								
	Consumer Product Volatile Organic Compound Emissions	This product is not regulated as a consumer product for purposes of CARB/OTC VOC Regulations, as sold for the intended purpose and into the industrial/commercial supply chain.								
Country/Organization	Identification	Notifications/Warning								
Canada	All chemical substances in this product are listed on the CEPA DSL/NDSL or are exempt from list requirements.	This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. Refer to the Controlled Products Regulation for product labeling requirements								
	NPRI and Ontario Regulation 127/01	This product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Canada NPRI and/or Ont. Reg. 127/01: <table><tr><td><u>Chemical</u></td><td><u>CAS #</u></td><td><u>%wt</u></td></tr><tr><td>Lead</td><td>7439-92-1</td><td>65-69</td></tr><tr><td>Sulfuric acid</td><td>7664-93-9</td><td>17-30</td></tr></table>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>%wt</u>	Lead	7439-92-1	65-69	Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9
<u>Chemical</u>	<u>CAS #</u>	<u>%wt</u>								
Lead	7439-92-1	65-69								
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	17-30								
	Toxic Substances List	Lead								
EU	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):	All ingredients remaining in the finished product as distributed into commerce are exempt from, or included on, the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.								

XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

DATE ISSUED: May 12, 2017

OTHER INFORMATION:

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlled Product Regulations (CPR) 24(1) and 24(2).
Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directives to the Use, Import/Export of the product as-sold.
International Agency for Research on Cancer (1987), IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans: Overall Evaluations of Carcinogenicity: An updating of IARC Monographs Volumes 1-42, Supplement 7, Lyon, France.
Ontario Ministry of Labor Regulation 654/86. Regulations Respecting Exposure to Chemical or Biological Agents.

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ANY PHOTOCOPY MUST BE OF THIS ENTIRE DOCUMENT
