

**GHS
SAFETY DATA SHEET**

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION		
MANUFACTURER Exide Technologies 13000 Deerfield Parkway, Bldg. 200 Milton, GA 30004	CHEMICAL/TRADE NAME (as used on label)	Lead-Acid Battery
FOR FURTHER INFORMATION Primary Contact: Exide MSDS Support (770) 421-3485 Secondary Contact: Eric Murray (800) 523-4622 Fred Ganster (610) 921-4052	CHEMICAL FAMILY/ CLASSIFICATION FOR EMERGENCY CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 (703) 527-3887 – Collect 24-hour Emergency Response Contact Ask for Environmental Coordinator	Electric Storage Battery
II. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION		
Signal Word: Danger		
Category:	GHS Codes	Description
Health:	STOT RE 2	H302 Harmful if swallowed.
	Acute Tox. 4	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
	Repr. 1A	H332 Harmful if inhaled.
	Skin Corr. 1A	H350 May cause cancer by ingestion
	Flam. Gas 1	H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.
	Carc. 1A (arsenic)	H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
		H220 Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen)
		H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
		P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
		P308+313 If exposed/concerned, seek medical attention/advice.
	P301/330/331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.	
	P303/361/353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.	
	P304/340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.	
	P305/351/338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.	
	P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.	
Handling:	P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking
	P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
	P264	Wash thoroughly after handling.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P403	Store in well-ventilated area
	P405	Store locked up.
	P391	Collect spillage
	P273	Avoid release to the environment
	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.
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 the 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	54-62
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.4
Tin	7440-31-5	0.16
Calcium	7440-70-2	0.02
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.01
Electrolyte (sulfuric acid/water/solution)	7664-93-9	26-40
Case Material:		
Polypropylene	9003-07-0	5-12
Hard Rubber	N/A	
Plate Separator Material:		
Polyethylene	9002-88-4	1-2

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:** Electrolyte: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
Lead/arsenic compounds: Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.
- Skin Contact:** Electrolyte: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes.
Lead/arsenic compounds: Wash immediately with soap and water.
- Eye Contact:** Electrolyte and Lead/arsenic compounds: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; consult physician immediately.
- Ingestion:** Electrolyte: Give large quantities of water; **do not** induce vomiting; consult physician.
Lead/arsenic compounds: 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:** CO₂; 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

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 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:

Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery. Handle carefully and avoid tipping, which may allow electrolyte leakage. 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.

Storage:

Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas separated from incompatible materials and from activities that may create flames, spark, or heat. Store on smooth, impervious surfaces provided with measures for liquid containment in the event of electrolyte spills. 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

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Limits (mg/m ³)					
	US OSHA	US ACGIH	US NIOSH	Quebec PEV	Ontario OEL	EU OEL
Inorganic compounds of:						
Lead	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15(a)
Antimony	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5(a,d)
Tin	2	2	2	2	2	2(e)
Arsenic	0.01	0.01	0.002(c)	0.002	0.01	0.01(a,f)
Electrolyte (sulfuric acid/water/solution)	1	0.2	1	1	0.2	0.05(b)

NOTES:

- a) as inhalable aerosol
- b) thoracic fraction
- c) potential occupational carcinogen
- d) based on OELs of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, & UK
- e) based on OEL of Belgium
- f) based on OEL of Belgium & Denmark

Engineering Controls (Ventilation):

Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant. Handle batteries cautiously, do not tip to avoid spills. 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 filling, charging, or 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:

Rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet. Acid-resistant apron. Under severe exposure or emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, and boots.

Eye Protection:

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	203° F-240° F (for S.G. range)	Specific Gravity @ 70°F (H ₂ O=1)	1.230 to 1.350
Melting Point	Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	17 to 11 (for S.G. range)
% 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	A 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

X. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable X
 Unstable

Conditions to Avoid: Prolonged overcharge at high current; 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.

Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, and reducing agents.

Arsenic compounds: strong oxidizers; bromine azide. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with inorganic arsenic to form the highly toxic gas - arsine

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/arsenic 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. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.

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)
 Elemental arsenic: No data

Oral LD₅₀: Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg
 Elemental lead: Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)
 Elemental arsenic: LD₅₀ mouse: 145 mg/kg

Inhalation:

Electrolyte: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. May lead to increase of risk of lung cancer.

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/arsenic compounds: Acute ingestion may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity. Acute ingestion should be treated by physician.

Skin Contact:

Electrolyte: Direct contact of internal electrolyte liquid with the skin may cause skin irritation or damaging burns.

Lead compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.

Arsenic compounds: Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyperpigmentation

Eye Contact:

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

Lead/arsenic compounds: May cause eye irritation.

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 & sulfuric acid solution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water & 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 or 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 LC₅₀ (modeled for aquatic invertebrates): <1 mg/L, based on lead bullion

Arsenic: 24 hr LC₅₀, freshwater fish (*Carrassius auratus*) >5000 g/L.

XIII. DISPOSAL INFORMATION**US**

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling. Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when recycled. Spilled sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).

Electrolyte: Place neutralized slurry into sealed acid resistant containers and dispose of as hazardous waste, as applicable. 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.

XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**GROUND – US-DOT/CAN-TDG/EU-ADR/APEC-ADR:**

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, Wet, Filled with Acid

Hazard Class: 8

ID Number: UN2794

Packing Group: III

Labels: Corrosive

AIRCRAFT – ICAO-IATA:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, Wet, Filled with Acid

Hazard Class: 8

ID Number: UN2794

Packing Group: III

Labels: Corrosive

Reference IATA packing instructions 870

VESSEL – IMO-IMDG:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, Wet, Filled with Acid

Hazard Class: 8

ID Number: UN2794

Packing Group: III

Labels: Corrosive

Reference IMDG packing instructions P801

Additional Information:

- Transport requires proper packaging and paperwork, including the Nature and Quantity of goods, per applicable origin/destination/customs points as-shipped. Batteries must be kept upright at all times and packaged as required to prevent short circuits.

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 Exide 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 toxic chemicals that may be reportable under EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements. For 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 Weight</u>
Lead	7439-92-1	54-62
Sulfuric Acid/Water Solution	7664-93-9	26-40
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.4
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.01
Tin	7440-31-5	0.16

Note: The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries that are "consumer products".

TSCA: Each ingredient chemical listed in Section II of this MSDS is also listed on the TSCA registry.

OSHA: hazardous in accordance with Hazard Communication Act (29CFR1910.1200)

RCRA: Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when recycled. Spilled sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).

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
Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

US State Notifications and Warnings:	Identification	Notifications/Warning												
California	California Proposition 65	<p>"WARNING: This product contains lead and arsenic, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm."</p> <p>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: Arsenic (as arsenic oxides); CAS# 7440-38-2; <0.1% wt Strong inorganic acid mists including sulfuric acid; CAS #: NA; 26-40% wt Lead – CAS No. 7439-92-1; 54-62% wt. Arsenic – CAS No. 7440-38-2 – 0.1%</p>												
	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.													
	NPRI and Ontario Regulation 127/01	<p>This product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Canada NPRI and/or Ont. Reg. 127/01:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="781 768 1495 884"> <thead> <tr> <th>Chemical</th> <th>CAS #</th> <th>%wt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Lead</td> <td>7439-92-1</td> <td>54-62</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Arsenic</td> <td>7440-38-2</td> <td>0.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sulfuric acid</td> <td>7664-93-9</td> <td>26-40%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Chemical	CAS #	%wt	Lead	7439-92-1	54-62	Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.1	Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	26-40%
	Chemical	CAS #	%wt											
Lead	7439-92-1	54-62												
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.1												
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	26-40%												
Toxic Substances List	Lead Arsenic													
XVI. OTHER INFORMATION														
DATE ISSUED: SEPTEMBER 17, 2012														
OTHER 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.													
SOURCES OF INFORMATION:	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.													
PREPARED BY:	ENVIRONMENTAL, SAFETY AND HEALTH DEPARTMENT													
	EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES													
	13000 DEERFIELD PKWY., BLDG. 200													
	MILTON, GA 30004													
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<p>ALL PERSONS USING THIS PRODUCT, ALL PERSONS WORKING IN AN AREA WHERE THIS PRODUCT IS USED, AND ALL PERSONS HANDLING THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE CONTENTS OF THIS DATA SHEET. THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATED TO EMPLOYEES AND OTHERS WHO MIGHT COME IN CONTACT WITH THE PRODUCT.</p>														
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<p>ANY PHOTOCOPY MUST BE OF THIS ENTIRE DOCUMENT</p>														