**GHS**
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

## I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER
Exide Technologies
13000 Deerfield Parkway, Bldg. 200
Milton, GA 30004

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/TRADE NAME (* as used on label): *Lead-Acid Battery Non-spillable
Maintenance Free Battery / GEL Battery
Valve Regulated Battery
Sealed Lead-Acid Battery

PRODUCT ID: UN2800

CHEMICAL FAMILY/ CLASSIFICATION: Electric Storage Battery

***FOR EMERGENCY***

In the **U.S.** Call **CHEMTREC** (800) 424-9300
(703) 527-3887 – Collect

24-hour Emergency Response Contact/
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**<br>**Acute Tox. 4**<br>**Repr. 1A**<br>**Skin Corr. 1A**<br>**Flamm Gas 1**<br><br>**Aquatic Acute 1**<br>**Aquatic Chronic 1** | H302/H312/H332<br>H314<br>H315/H318<br>H302/H313/H332<br>H350<br>H360<br>H373<br><br>H220<br><br>H203<br>H410<br>P260<br>P314<br>P301/330/331<br><br>P303/361/353<br><br><br>P304/340<br><br>P305/351/338<br><br>P311<br>H362 | Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or in contact with skin.<br>Acid causes severe skin burns and eye damage.<br>Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.<br>Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns.<br>May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.<br>May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled.<br>Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure if ingested or inhaled.<br>Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen). May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.<br>Explosive, fire, blast or projection hazard.<br>Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.<br>Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.<br>If exposed/concerned, or if you feel unwell seek medical attention/advice.<br>**IF SWALLOWED OR CONSUMED:** rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.<br>**IF ON CLOTHING OR SKIN (or hair):** Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.<br>**IF INHALED:** Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.<br>**IF IN EYES:** Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.<br>Immediately call a **POISON CENTER** or doctor/physician.<br>May cause harm to breast-fed children. |
| **Handling:** | | P201<br>P202<br>P210<br>P263<br>P264<br>P270<br>P280<br>P403/P405<br><br>P271<br>P501<br>P201 | Obtain special instructions before use.<br>Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.<br>Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.<br>Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.<br>Wash thoroughly after handling.<br>Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product.<br>Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.<br>Store locked up, in a well-ventilated area, in accordance with local and national regulation.<br>Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.<br>Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local & national laws.<br>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 | 42-70 |
| Tin | 7440-31-5 | 0.28 |
| Calcium | 7440-70-2 | 0.03 |
| Electrolyte (hydrogel): | | |
| Sulfuric Acid (Diluted sulfuric acid in solid state, percentage acid: 38.5%) | 7664-93-9 | 23-50 |
| Silicon Dioxide | 6067-86-0 | 4-6 |
| Case Material: | | |
| Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene or | 9003-56-9 | 4-12 |
| Polypropylene | 9003-07-0 | |
| Separator: | 9002-88-4 | 0.5-3.0 |

**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 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 compounds: Wash immediately with soap and water.

**Eye Contact:** Electrolyte and Lead 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 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:** $CO_2$; 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

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 un-neutralized acid to sewer.*** Neutralized 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. No hazards under normal usage as the sulfuric acid is immobilized in a gel structure)

**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.

## II. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

| | Occupational Exposure Limits ($mg/m^3$) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Ingredient:** | US OSHA | US ACGIH | US NIOSH | Quebec PEV | Ontario OEL | EU OEL |
| Inorganic forms of: | | | | | | |
| Lead | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.05 | 0.15(a) |
| Tin | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2(b) |
| Calcium | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Electrolyte (hydrogel: Sulfuric Acid (Diluted sulfuric acid in solid state, percentage acid: 38.5%) | 1 | 0.2 | 1 | 1 | 0.2 | 0.05(c) |
| Silicon Dioxide | 80 $mg/m^3/\%SiO_2$(d) | N/A | 6 | 6(c) | 10(c) | 0.1(e) |

NOTES:

(a) as inhalable aerosol based on OEL for Belgium

(b) Thoracic fraction

(c) as silica gel

(e) based on OEL for Belgium & Denmark

N/A not applicable

**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, rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet.

**Eye Protection:**

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

**Other Protection:**

Under severe exposure or emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, and boots.
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 @ $77^oF$ ($H_2O$=1) | 1.2185 to 1.3028 |
| Point of Solidification | -69°C | 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 |
| | | Viscosity | Not applicable |
| Appearance and Odor Threshold | Electrolyte is a white translucent gel; no apparent odor. A battery is a manufactured article. | % Volatiles by Volume @$70^oF$ | 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 overcharge at high current; sources of ignition.

**Incompatibilities:** (materials to avoid)

Electrolyte (Water and Sulfuric Acid Solution): 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 $LD_{50}$:* Electrolyte: $LC_{50}$ rat: 375 mg/m$^3$; $LC_{50}$: guinea pig: 510 mg/m$^3$
Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)

*Oral $LD_{50}$:* 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.
Tin: Affects the metabolism of various essential minerals such as zinc, copper, and iron

**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 $LC_{50}$, 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**

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

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:**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):***

Su lfuric 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 | 7439-92-1 | 42-70 |
| Sulfuric Acid/Water Solution | 7664-93-9 | 23-50 |

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. Spilled sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity).

**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:<br>1. Strong inorganic acid mists including sulfuric acid; CAS #: NA; 23-50% wt<br>2. Lead – CAS No. 7439-92-1; 42-70% 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 MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.<br><br>Refer to the Controlled Products Regulations 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:<br>Chemical — CAS # — %wt<br>Lead — 7439-92-1 — 42-70<br>Sulfuric acid — 7664-93-9 — 23-50 |
| | Toxic Substances List | Lead |
| **Country/Organization** | **Identification** | **Notifications/Warning** |
| 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 24, 2017

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.

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