



Safety Data Sheet

EnergyCell XLC Batteries

Section I: Chemical Product and Company Identification		
Chemical Trade Name (as used on battery)	Valve-Regulated Lead-Acid Battery	
Synonym	Sealed Lead Acid Battery, VRLA Battery	
Manufacturer's Name	Hitachi Chemical Energy Technology Co., Ltd.	
Address and Telephone	N. 16 Gongye W. Rd., Erzen Village, Guantian District, Tainan City 72048, Taiwan	Telephone: +886.6.698.7600
Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: +1.800.424.9300 CHEMTREC INT'L: +1.703.527.3877		

Section II : Hazard Identification
<p>No hazards occur during the normal operation of a lead-acid battery as it is described in the instructions for use that are provided with the battery. However, lead-acid batteries have three significant characteristics:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They contain an electrolyte which contains diluted sulfuric acid. Sulfuric acid may cause severe chemical burns. • During the charging process or during operation these batteries may develop hydrogen gas and oxygen, which under certain circumstances may result in an explosive mixture. • They can contain a considerable amount of energy, which may be a source of high electrical current and a severe electrical shock in the event of a short circuit. <p>The batteries may need to be marked with the symbols listed under Section XV.</p>

Section II : Hazard Identification				
HEALTH		ENVIRONMENTAL		
				
Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation)	Category 4	Aquatic	Short-term (Acute)	Category 1
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Category 1A		Long-term (Chronic)	Category 1
Eye Damage / Irritation	Category 1			
Reproductive Toxicity	Category 1A			
Carcinogenicity	Category 1B			
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2			
Hazard Statements DANGER <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. • May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled. • May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled. • Causes damage to central nervous system, blood, and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure. • May cause harm to breast-fed children. • Very toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. 		Precautionary Statements Prevention <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash thoroughly after handling. • Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. • Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. • Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray. • Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. • Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing. • Keep away from heat / sparks/ open flames / hot surfaces. • Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Response <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. • If on skin (or hair): Immediately take off all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. • If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a poison center / doctor. • If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. • If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. Storage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store locked up. • Store in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations. Disposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations. 		

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Section III : Composition / Information on Ingredients

Substance or Mixture: Mixture				
Chemical Name or Common Name	Component part	Content Rate (Mass Ratio)	Chemical Formula	CAS Number
Lead	Terminal, electrode plate	70 to 80%	Pb	7439-92-1
Lead dioxide	Electrode plate		PbSO ₂	1309-60-0
Lead sulfate	Electrode plate		PbSO ₄	7446-14-2
Dilute sulfuric acid (27 to 50%)	Electrolyte	14 to 20%	H ₂ SO ₄	7664-93-9
PP resin	Battery container, lid	5 to 9%	—	9003-07-0
Glass fiber	Separator	1 to 2%	—	65997-17-3

NOTE: Inorganic lead and electrolyte (sulfuric acid) are the primary components of every battery sold by OutBack. There are no mercury or cadmium containing products present in batteries manufactured by OutBack.

Section IV: First-Aid Measures

Inhalation	Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate, dilute sulfuric acid	Remove subject to fresh air, keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice / attention.
Skin Exposure	Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate	Wash skin with plenty of water and soap. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice / attention.
	Dilute sulfuric acid	Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes. If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes.
Eye Exposure	Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate, dilute sulfuric acid	Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while lifting lids. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Seek immediate medical attention if eyes have been exposed directly to acid.
Ingestion	Lead, lead dioxide, lead sulfate	Flush mouth with water; consult physician immediately.
	Most important symptoms, acute and delayed:	Stomach cramps, lethargy, headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, wheezing, pallor, hemoglobinuria, collapse.
	Dilute sulfuric acid	Give large quantities of water; swallow activated carbon; do not induce vomiting, or aspiration into the lungs may occur and can cause permanent injury or death; consult physician.
	Most important symptoms, acute and delayed:	Corrosive, burning sensation, sore throat, cough, breathlessness, shortness of breath, redness, pain, blisters, severe skin burns, severe burns, abdominal pain, shock or collapse.

Protection for first-aid personnel: Protective equipment such as rubber gloves and tight-fitting safety goggles.

Special note to physician (dilute sulfuric acid): Symptoms of lung edema often do not show until a few hours have passed. Symptoms may be aggravated if the subject remains active. Rest and medical observation are necessary.

Section V: Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Carbon dioxide; foam; dry chemical. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate media for surrounding fire.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	No information.
Specific Risk / Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In case of fire, irritative, corrosive or toxic fumes or gases may be generated. There is a possibility of explosion of the product by heat. There is a possibility of hydrogen emission and explosion during charging.

Special Firefighting Procedures

Use positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Water applied to electrolyte generates heat and causes it to spatter. Wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, face and eye protection. Keep additional combustible material away from the area to prevent the fire from spreading. If batteries are on charge, shut off power to the charging equipment, but note that strings of series connected batteries may pose risk of electric shock even when charging equipment is shut down. Move the equipment from the area if possible. If not movable, cool the equipment with water spray. After extinguishing the fire, continue to cool the equipment thoroughly with water.

Protection for Firefighters

Approach the fire from upwind while extinguishing. Wear chemical-protective clothing (self-contained breathing apparatus, protective glasses, etc.) appropriate for firefighting.

Section VI: Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wear appropriate protective equipment (gloves, glasses, clothing, etc.), when processing the leakage. Do not touch or walk through the leakage. Do not breathe dust, mist and vapor There is a possibility of hydrogen emission and explosion during charging.
Precautions for the environment	Do not allow discharge of non-neutralized acid to the rivers, sewer, and soil.
Method for containment and clean-up	Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves, and face shield. Stop any acid leakage. Contain / absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, or vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Clean the area with water. Do not allow discharge of non-neutralized acid to the sewer. Acid must be managed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA. Dispose of any material in accordance with Section XIII.
Prevention of secondary hazards	Remove all ignition sources. Prepare fire extinguishing equipment in case of ignition.

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Section VII: Handling and Storage

Handling	
Technical measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Take the measures described in Section VIII. Wear appropriate protective equipment.
Exhaust and general ventilation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work in a well-ventilated place and provide local exhaust or general ventilation as necessary.
Safety in handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not bring flames near the product. Do not dismantle or modify the product. Do not short-circuit the battery terminals. Handling and charging of the product should be in a well-ventilated place. Avoid overturning or dropping the battery container, or similar physical shock. Be careful not to spill the dilute sulfuric acid. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
Storage	
Technical measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make sure to provide all ventilation and lighting that are needed for storing and handling hazardous materials.
Storage conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Store batteries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas with impervious surfaces and adequate containment in the event of spills. Batteries should also be stored under a roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Charged lead-acid batteries do not freeze in temperatures as low as -50°C. Do not store near flames, sparks, or heat sources. Do not store where the product will be exposed to high temperatures, high humidity, rain, or direct sunlight. Store where there is no risk of exposure to toxic gas, dust, submergence, or liquid droplets. Store and handle only in areas with adequate water supply and spill control. Seek agreement with local water authorities if large quantities of batteries must be stored. Separate from incompatible materials. Avoid damage to containers. Keep away from metallic objects which could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short circuit. Observe all usage instructions while batteries are stored.
Charging	
Preventative	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shut off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections. There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series-connected batteries, whether or not being charged.
Protective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Batteries being charged will generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. The 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.

Section VIII: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Controlled exposure level:		
Lead (electrode plate, terminal), lead dioxide (electrode plate), lead sulfate (electrode plate)		Lead and its compounds(as lead) TLV = 0.05 mg/m^3
Permissible exposure level, OSHA PEL:		
Lead (electrode plate, terminal), lead dioxide (electrode plate), lead sulfate (electrode plate)		Lead and inorganic compounds(as lead): TLV = 0.05 mg/m^3
	Dilute sulfuric acid (electrolyte)	Sulfuric acid: TWA = 1 mg/m^3
Permissible exposure level, ACGIH (2017)		
Lead (electrode plate, terminal), lead dioxide (electrode plate), lead sulfate (electrode plate)		Lead and inorganic compounds(as lead): TLV-TWA = 0.05 mg/m^3
	Dilute sulfuric acid (electrolyte)	Sulfuric acid: TLV-TWA = 0.2 mg/m^3
Engineering controls		Provide hand wash and eye wash facilities and safety shower near the handling place as necessary.
Personal protective equipment		
	Respiratory protection	Wear respiratory protective equipment (air respirator, dust mask, gas mask [for acid gases]) as necessary.
	Hand protection	Wear impermeable protective gloves (acid-resistant).
	Eye protection	Wear protective glasses, goggle-type safety glasses, etc.
Hygiene measures		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Protective equipment shall be inspected regularly according to the protective equipment checklist.

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Section IX: Physical and Chemical Properties

	Lead	Lead Dioxide	Lead Sulfate	Dilute Sulfuric Acid
Appearance (physical state, form, color, etc.)	Silver-white solid	Brown crystal or powder	White crystal	Colorless transparent liquid
Odor	No information	No information	No information	Odorless (normal temperature)
Threshold of odor	No information	No information	No information	No information
pH	No information	No information	No information	≤ 1
Melting point	327.4°C	888°C	1170°C	No information
Boiling point	1749°C	1480°C	No information	No information
Flash point	Non-flammable	Non-flammable	Non-flammable	Non-flammable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Non-flammable	Non-flammable	Non-flammable	Non-flammable
Specific gravity (density)	11.35 g/cm ³ (20°C)	9.53 g/cm ³	6.2	Approx. 1.2 ~1.4
Solubility	Water: insoluble	Water: insoluble	Water: hardly soluble	Miscible in water. Soluble in alcohol.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	No information	No information	No information	No information
Auto-ignition temperature	Non-flammable	Non-flammable	Non-flammable	Non-flammable
Decomposition temperature	No information	290°C	1000°C	No information
Viscosity	No information	No information	No information	No information
Other information	No information	No information	No information	No information

Section X: Stability and Reactivity

Stability	
Lead	Will be eroded by pure water and weak organic acids when oxygen is present. Will be eroded by fluorine or chlorine under normal temperature conditions.
Lead dioxide / lead sulfate	Considered to be stable under normal handling and storage.
Dilute sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid vapors will be generated if heating occurs. Rapid contact with water may generate heat, as well as scattering of acid. Dilute sulfuric acid (which is created by diluting with water) generates hydrogen gas by the corrosion of various metals. It may cause a flash explosion by mixing with air.
Hazardous reactivity	
Lead	Hazardous reactions do not occur under normal conditions.
Lead dioxide	Will react violently with combustible materials and organic matter (sulfuric hydrogen peroxide, phosphoric acid). This may be a fire risk.
Lead sulfate	May react with strong oxidizing agents.
Dilute sulfuric acid	May cause fire or explosion by various reactions. It is a strong oxidant and reacts with combustible and reducing materials. It is strong acid and reacts violently with bases. It is corrosive to most common metals forming a flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen). It reacts with water and organic materials violently with a release of heat.
Conditions to avoid	Heating, contact with ignition sources open flame, spark, etc.
Incompatible materials	
Lead	Oxidizing agents.
Lead dioxide	Flammable materials, reducing materials.
Lead sulfate	Strong oxidizing agents.
Dilute sulfuric acid	Combustible materials, reducing materials, strong oxidizing agents, strong bases.
Hazardous decomposition products	If a fire occurs, irritative or toxic gases or fumes may be generated.
Other information	There is a possibility of hydrogen emission and explosion during charging.

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Section XI: Toxicological Information

This information does not apply to the finished product "lead-acid battery". This information only applies to its compounds in case of a broken product. Different exposure limits exist on a national level.

Lead (electrode plate, terminal)	
Acute toxicity (oral)	Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg Classified as Category 4 of GHS acute toxicity (oral)
Acute toxicity (dermal)	No data.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — gases)	Classification not applicable because it is a solid in the definition of GHS.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — vapors)	Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 11 mg/l Classified as Category 4 of GHS acute toxicity (inhalation — vapors)
Acute toxicity (inhalation — dusts and mists)	No data.
Skin corrosion/irritation	No data.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	GHS Category 2 — due to descriptions of lead causing chromosome aberrations from the sources below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IARC Supplement 7 (1987) EHC 3 (1977) DFGOT (Vol. 17, 2002) ACGIH (7th, 2001)
Carcinogenicity	GHS Category 2 — from the classifications below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IARC Supplement 7 (1987) and Japan Society for Occupational Health 2B ACGIH (7th, 2001) A3 EPA (IRIS (1993) B2
Reproductive toxicity	GHS Category 1A — due to descriptions of sperm formation disorders and ovulation dysfunction from the sources below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EHC 3 (1977) ACGIH (7th, 2001) A3 DFGOT (Vol. 17, 2002)
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Classification not possible.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	GHS Category 1 — due to descriptions of effects on the hematopoietic system, nervous system, kidneys, and cardiovascular system from the sources below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EHC 3 (1977) ACGIH (7th, 2001) A3 PATY (4th, 1994) IARC 23 (1980) DFGOT (Vol. 17, 2002)
Aspiration hazard	No data.
Lead dioxide (electrode plate)	
Acute toxicity (oral)	No data.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	No data.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — gases)	Classification not applicable because it is a solid in the definition of GHS.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — vapors)	No data.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — dusts and mists)	No data.
Skin corrosion/irritation	GHS Category 2 — due to the description "Probably a severe eye, skin, and mucous membrane irritant "(HSDB 2006).
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	GHS Category 2A — due to the description "Probably a severe eye, skin, and mucous membrane irritant "(HSDB 2006).
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Classification not possible.
Carcinogenicity	GHS Category 2 — from the classifications below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NTP (2005) R IARC (1987) 2B ACGIH (2001) A3
Reproductive toxicity	GHS Category 1A — based on experts' judgement, as lead is known as a neurotoxic and reproductive toxic substance for humans.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure, repeated exposure)	GHS Category 1 — due to descriptions of effects on the nervous system, kidneys, and cardiovascular system from CERI Hazard Assessment Report 2001-9 (2002).
Aspiration hazard	No data

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Lead sulfate (electrode plates)	
Acute toxicity (oral)	No data.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	No data.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — gases)	Classification not applicable because it is a solid in the definition of GHS.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — vapors)	No data.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — dusts and mists)	No data.
Skin corrosion/irritation	No data.
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	No data.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	No data.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Classification not possible. Inorganic lead compounds in MAK / BAT (2010) are classified as GHS Category 3A.
Carcinogenicity	GHS Category 1B — based on IARC classification Group 2A (inorganic compounds) and ACGIH classification A3 (inorganic lead compounds).
Reproductive toxicity	Classification not possible.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	GHS Category 1 — due to descriptions of effects on cardiovascular, renal, nervous, and digestive systems.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	GHS Category 1 — due to descriptions of effects on cardiovascular, renal, and nervous systems.
Aspiration hazard	No data
Dilute sulfuric acid (electrolyte)	
Acute toxicity (oral)	GHS Category 5 — from the LD ₅₀ data value (oral, rat) of 2140 mg/kg.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	No data
Acute toxicity (inhalation — gases)	Classification not applicable because it is a liquid in the definition of GHS.
Acute toxicity (inhalation — vapors)	No data
Acute toxicity (inhalation — dusts and mists)	GHS Category 2 — from the LC ₅₀ data values (inhalation, rat) below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 0.375 mg/L (2 hour) • 347 ppm (1 hour) — 4-hour equivalent value: 0.347 mg/L
Skin corrosion/irritation	GHS Category 1A-1C — due to the classification of concentrated sulfuric acid as a corrosive substance (as the pH is 1 or less).
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	GHS Category 1 — from the observations below. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moderate irritation to rabbit eyes with application of 5% solution • Severe irritation to rabbit eyes with application of 10% solution • Critical damage to human eyes from accidental application
Respiratory sensitization	No data
Skin sensitization	Classification not possible.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Classification not possible.
Carcinogenicity	Classification not possible.
Reproductive toxicity	Classification not possible.
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	GHS Category 1 — due to descriptions of effects on the respiratory system.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	GHS Category 1 — due to descriptions of effects on the respiratory system.
Aspiration hazard	No data

Section XII: Ecological Information

This information is of relevance if the battery is broken and the ingredients are released to the environment.

Lead (electrode plate, terminal)	
Ecotoxicity	No data
Persistence/degradability	No data
Bioaccumulation	No data
Mobility in soil	No data
Hazardous to the ozone layer	This product does not contain ingredients listed in the Annex of the Montreal Protocol.
Lead dioxide (electrode plate)	
Ecotoxicity	No data
Persistence/degradability	No data
Bioaccumulation	No data
Mobility in soil	No data
Hazardous to the ozone layer	This product does not contain ingredients listed in the Annex of the Montreal Protocol.

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Lead sulfate	
Ecotoxicity	Acute and chronic: GHS Category 1— from the IC ₅₀ 48-hour data value (daphnia magna) of 0.5 mg/L
Persistence/degradability	No data
Bioaccumulation	No data
Mobility in soil	No data
Hazardous to the ozone layer	This product does not contain ingredients listed in the Annex of the Montreal Protocol.
Dilute sulfuric acid (electrolyte)	
Ecotoxicity	Acute: GHS Category 3 — from the LC ₅₀ 96-hour data value (bluegill) of 16 to 28 mg/L Chronic: Classification not possible.
Persistence/degradability	No data
Bioaccumulation	No data
Mobility in soil	No data
Hazardous to the ozone layer	This product does not contain ingredients listed in the Annex of the Montreal Protocol.

Section XIII: Disposal Considerations

Spent batteries	Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling. Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when the requirements of 40 CFR Section 266.80 are met. Spilled sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).
Electrolyte	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.
NOTE: Following local, State/Provincial, and Federal/National regulations applicable to end-of-life characteristics will be the responsibility of the end user.	

Section XIV: Transport Information

International regulations (dangerous goods)	
Inland transport	Follow ADR/RID regulations.
In the U.S. and Canada	Follow U.S. DOT regulations.
Sea transport	Follow IMO regulations.
Air transport	Follow ICAO / IATA regulations (according to IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations [DGR], 60 th Edition)
UN Number	<p>These batteries must be identified as "Battery, Electric Storage, Wet, Nonspillable" when transported by air, sea or by land transportation. The battery(s) must be identified as above on the Bill of Lading and properly packaged with their terminals protected from short circuit. NA or UN numbers do not apply. The battery(s) warning label identifies each battery as NONSPILLABLE</p> <p>These sealed lead-acid batteries are classified as "Nonspillable" for the purpose of transportation by DOT, and IATA/ICAO as result of passing the vibration and pressure differential test described in DOT [49 CFR 173.159 (f)] and IATA/ICAO [Special Provision A67]. These sealed lead-acid batteries can be safely transported on deck or below decks on either passenger or cargo vessels upon passing the vibration and pressure differential tests as described in the IMDG regulations (Special Provision 238). To transport these batteries as "non-spillable" they must be shipped in a condition that would protect them from short circuits and be securely packaged so as to withstand conditions normal to transportation.</p> <p>For all modes of transportation, each battery and outer package is labeled "NONSPILLABLE" per 49 CFR 173.159(f) and 49 CFR 173.159a. When repackaging (either as batteries or as a component of another product), the outer package must be labeled "NONSPILLABLE" per 49 CFR 173.159(f) and 49 CFR 173.159a.</p>
UN class: Proper shipping name	BATTERIES, WET, NONSPILLABLE, electric storage
Packing group: Special requirements	IMO SP29, SP238 IATA A67
Marine pollutant	No
Special safety measures and condition for transport	When loading, ensure the batteries will not overturn or be subject to other falling damage. Take all available precautions to secure the batteries and to prevent shifting or collapse. Avoid transport under direct sunlight and high temperatures. Transport in accordance with the standards of other related laws and regulations.
Emergency response guideline number	154
HS code	8507.20

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Section XV: Regulatory Information

TSCA inventory	All ingredients in this product are listed on the TSCA inventory.
TSCA SNUR	Not listed.
SARA Title III	
Section 302, EPCRA, Extremely Hazardous Substances	Sulfuric acid is a listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1000 lbs.
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 Configuration	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	"40 CFR § 372.38 Exemptions (b) Articles" states "If a toxic chemical is present in an article at a covered facility, a person is not required to consider the quantity of the toxic chemical present in such article when determining whether an applicable threshold has been met under §372.25, §372.27, or §372.28 or determining the amount of release to be reported under §372.30. This exemption applies whether the person received the article from another person or the person produced the article. However, this exemption applies only to the quantity of the toxic chemical present in the article. If the toxic chemical is manufactured (including imported), processed, or otherwise used at the covered facility other than as part of the article, in excess of an applicable threshold quantity set forth in §372.25, §372.27, or §372.28, the person is required to report under §372.30. Persons potentially subject to this exemption should carefully review the definitions of article and release in §372.3. If a release of a toxic chemical occurs as a result of the processing or use of an item at the facility, that item does not meet the definition of article. Therefore, the Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to VRLA batteries which are "consumer products".
Clean Air Act	This product does not contain any substances regulated as hazardous air pollutants under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act.
Clean Water Act	Lead is regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act.
State Regulations (U.S.)	
Proposition 65	WARNING: 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.

Section XVI: Other Information

Reference:

Globally Harmonized System of classification and labelling of chemicals, (5th Ed., 2013), UN JIS Z 7253:2012

- 1) NITE GHS classification data.
- 2) ECHA Home page <http://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals>
- 3) NITE CHRIP http://www.safe.nite.go.jp/japan/sougou/view/SystemTop_jp.faces

Notice:

The contents described in this SDS are prepared based on the data and information currently available. However, it does not make any guarantee in regard to content, physical and chemical properties, hazards, etc. The user is responsible for safe handling after referring to this SDS. In addition, the precautions are intended for normal handling. If special handling is required, make certain to implement all additional applicable safety measures.

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