

29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHA Hazard

**Communication Rule Format** 

Chem-Tel 24 Hour Emergency # 1-800-255-3924

MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY LLC

**1000 Cranberry Woods Drive** 

Cranberry Twp, PA 16066

Phone: 724-776-8600

## PRODUCT IDENTITY

### LABEL IDENTITY - MSA P/N 10093414 Gas Gard XL Battery Pack Assembly

This pack is composed of two batteries:

#### Genesis NP2.3-12FR 12V, 2.3Ah

A Safety Data Sheet for this battery from the manufacturer EnerSys is attached.

WARNING: This is a hazardous chemical product. By following the directions and warnings provided with this product, the hazards associated with the use of this product can be greatly reduced but never entirely eliminated. Mine Safety Appliances Company makes no warranties, expressed or implied, with respect to this product and EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS THE WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY AND ANY WARRANTY OF FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE. Users assume all risks in handling, using or storing this product.

Creation Date: August 2015

Rev 0: August 20, 2015



I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION			• 6• 4•			
Chemical Trade Name (as used on label):		Chemical Family/Cla				
Non-Spillable Lead Acid Battery		Electric Storage Batter	ry			
Synonyms:		T-1				
Industrial Battery, Traction Battery, Stationary Battery,		<u>Telephone:</u>				
Deep Cycle Battery Manufacturer's Name/Address:			mergencies, contact Ene a & Safety Dept. at 610-	•		
EnerSys		Environmental, Health	a Salety Dept. at 610-	208-1996		
P.O. Box 14145		24-Hour Emergency	Posponso Contact:			
2366 Bernville Road				CHEMTREC INT'L: 703-527-3877		
Reading, PA 19612-4145		CHEWITKEC DOMES	STIC: 800-424-9300	CHEWITKEC INTE. 703-327-3877		
I GHS HAZRDS IDENTFICATION						
HEALTH		ENVIRONMENTAL		PHYSICAL		
Acute Toxicity		Aquatic Chronic 1		Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3		
(Oral/Dermal/Inhalation) Category 4		Aquatic Acute 1		Explosive chemical, Division 1.5		
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A		Aquatic Acute 1				
Eye Damage Category 1						
Reproductive Category 1A						
Carcinogenicity (lead compounds) Category 1B						
Carcinogenicity (arsenic) Category 1A						
Carcinogenicity (acid mist) Category 1A						
Specific Target Organ Category 2						
For the second s						
GHS LABEL:						
HEALTH		ENVIRONMENTAL		PHYSICAL		
Hazard Statements	Precautionary State	ments				
DANGER!	Wash thoroughly afte	Wash thoroughly after handling.				
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.	Do not eat, drink or s	moke when using this p	roduct.			
Causes serious eye damage.		es/protective clothing, e		ction.		
May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or		Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.				
nhaled.	e					
	-	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.				
May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.		Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.				
Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and		Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. Avoid contact with internal acid.				
cidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure. May	Irritating to eyes, resp	piratory system, and skir	1.			
form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.						
Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).						
Explosive, fire, blast, or projection hazard.						
III. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTIFY INFORM	ATION					
Components	CAS Number	Approximate % by				
Incurrentia Load Commounds		Wt.				
Inorganic Lead Compound:	7420 02 1	15 60				
Lead Lead Disvide	7439-92-1	45-60 15-25				
Lead Dioxide	1309-60-0 7440-36-0	15-25 2				
* Antimony * Arsenic	7440-38-0	0.2				
* Calcium	7440-38-2	0.2				
* Tin	7440-70-2	0.04				

7440-31-5

7664-93-9

0.2

10-30



Power/Full Solutions			ECO #: 1001584
Case Material:		5-10	
Polypropylene	9003-07-0		
Polystyrene	9003-53-6		
Styrene Acrylonitrile	9003-54-7		
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	9003-56-9		
Styrene Butadiene	9003-55-8		
Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2		
Polycarbonate, Hard Rubber, Polyethylene	9002-88-4		





	Power/Full Solutions			Supersedes: INEW				
Other:				ECO #: 1001584				
Other:	Silicon Diovida (Cal batterias only)	7631-86-9	1-5					
	Silicon Dioxide (Gel batteries only)	/031-80-9	1-5					
	Sheet Molding Compound							
	(Glass reinforced polyester)							
	Inorganic lead and electrolyte (sulfuric acid) are the primary components of every battery manufactured by EnerSys.							
	Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type. Contact your EnerSys representative for additional information.							
IV. FIRST	Γ AID MEASURES							
Inhalation								
	Sulfuric Acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If		oxygen. Consult a phy	ysician.				
	Lead: Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose an	d lips; consult physician.						
Ingestion:								
	Sulfuric Acid: Give large quantities of water; do not	induce vomiting or aspira	tion into the lungs ma	y occur and can cause permanent injury or death;				
	consult a physician.							
	Lead: Consult physician immediately.							
Skin:								
	Sulfuric Acid: Flush with large amounts of water for	at least 15 minutes; remove	ve contaminated cloth	ing completely, including shoes.				
	If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Wash co	ontaminated clothing befor	e reuse. Discard conta	aminated shoes.				
	Lead: Wash immediately with soap and water.	-						
Eyes:	~ A							
	Sulfuric Acid and Lead: Flush immediately with lar	ge amounts of water for a l	east 15 minutes while	lifting lids				
	Seek immediate medical attention if eyes have been							
V FIRE F	FIGHTING MEASURES							
Flash Poin		Flammable Limits: L	EL = 4.1% (Hydroger	n Gas) UEL = 74.2%				
	ning Media: CO2; foam; dry chemical. Do not use car							
	re Fighting Procedures:	son alonae aneeny on een	ion i i i orde ordenning ve	poisi ese appropriate media foi surrounding mer				
Special Fil	If batteries are on charge, shut off power. Use posit	ive pressure self-contained	l breathing apparatus	Water applied to electrolyte generates				
	heat and causes it to spatter. Wear acid-resistant clo	•	• • •	water applied to electrolyte generates				
				and the second stand stand standard standards				
	But note that strings of series connected batteries ma	ly still pose risk of electric	snock even when cha	rging equipment is shut down.				
Unusual Fi	ire and Explosion Hazards:	.1	Law to The contract					
	Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during							
	sources of ignition away from batteries. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact negative and positive terminals of cells and							
	batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for inst	allation and service.						
	CAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE							
Spill or Le	eak Procedures:							
	Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with	•		· ·				
	neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium b			÷ •				
	allow discharge of unneutralized acid to sewer. Acid	must be managed in accor	dance with local, stat	e, and federal requirements.				
	Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.							
VII. HAN	DLING AND STORAGE							
Handling:								
Unless invo	olved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing	or empty the contents of th	e battery. Handle care	efully and avoid tipping,				
which may	allow electrolyte leakage. There may be increasing risl	of electric shock from stri	ings of connected batt	eries.				
Keep conta	iners tightly closed when not in use. If battery case is	proken, avoid contact with	internal components.					
1	caps on and cover terminals to prevent short circuits. I	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1					
	from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reduci			0				
· ·	nom compusible materials, organic chemicals, ieuter	ing substances, metals, sub	ing origizors and walk	s. ese canoning of stretch wrup to secure fields for				
shipping.								
<u>Storage:</u> Stora bottor	ries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas with impervious	ourfaces and classics	ainmont in the area	of apilla Dettorios should				
		*		*				
	red under roof for protection against adverse weather co		*	•				
	as with adequate water supply and spill control. Avoid damage to containers. Keep away from fire, sparks and heat. Keep away from metallic objects could							
-	terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circ	uit.						
Charging:								
There is a p	possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment	and from strings of series	connected batteries, v	whether or not being charged. Shut-off power to				
chargers wl	henever not in use and before detachment of any circui	t connections. Batteries bei	ing charged will gener	rate and release flammable hydrogen gas.				
Charging sp	space should be ventilated. Keep battery vent caps in position. Prohibit smoking and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby.							
	and eve protection when near batteries being charged.							

Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged.



VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits (mg/m3) Note	<u>LS/PERSONAL PROTECTION</u> e: N.E.= Not Established	N				
NGREDIENTS	OSHA PEL	ACGIH	US NIOSH	Quebec PEV	Ontario OEL	EU OEL
Chemical/Common Names)						
ead and Lead Compounds						
inorganic)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15 (b)
Antimony	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5 (b,e)
Arsenic	0.01	0.01	0.002	0.2	0.01	N.E
Calcium	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Fin	2	2	2	2	2	N.E
Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid)	1	0.2	1	1	0.2	0.05 (c)
Polypropylene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Polystyrene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Styrene Acrylonitrile	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Acrylonitrile Butadiene						
Styrene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Styrene Butadiene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Polyvinylchloride	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	1	N.E
Polycarbonate, Hard		1				
Rubber, Polyethylene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Silicon Dioxide						
(Gel Batteries Only)	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
<u>`````````````````````````````````````</u>						
Short Malling Comment						
Sheet Molding Compound		NE	NE	NE	NE	
(Glass reinforced polyester) NOTES:	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Handle batteries ca clothing, eye and fa positive and negative Respiratory Protection (NIOSI None required under respiratory protection Skin Protection: If battery case is da Eve Protection: If battery case is da Other Protection: In areas where sulfation	well-ventilated area. If mechan utiously to avoid spills. Make ce ace protection when filling, charg ve terminals of the batteries. Cha <u>H/MSHA approved):</u> er normal conditions. When con-	ertain vent caps are on se ing or handling batterie rge the batteries in areas centrations of sulfuric ac l-resistant gloves with e face shield. ions greater then 1%, er	ecurely. Avoid contact w s. Do not allow metallic : s with adequate ventilation rid mist are known to exact bow-length gauntlet, aci nergency eyewash statio	with internal component materials to simultaned on. General dilution ver ceed the PEL, use NIO did-resistant apron, cloth	busly contact both the ntilation is acceptable. SH or MSHA-approved ning and boots. be provided,	
	nended when adding water or ele				8	
X. PHYSICAL AND CHEMI						
Properties Listed Below are for	r Electrolyte:					
<b>Boiling Point:</b>		203 - 240° F	Specific Gravity (H2	20 = 1):	1.215 to 1.350	
Melting Point:		N/A	Vapor Pressure (mm	n Hg):	10	
Solubility in Wate	er:	100%	Vapor Density (AIR	= 1):	Greater than 1	
Evaporation Rates	: (Butyl Acetate = 1)	Less than 1	% Volatile by Weigh	nt:	N/A	
•		<b>H:</b> ~1 to 2	Flash Point:		Below room temperature	(as hydrogen gas)
LEL (Lower Expl		4.1% (Hydrogen)	UEL (Upper Explosi	ve Limit)	74.2% (Hydrogen)	(
Appearance and C		Manufactured article			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	



Stability:         Stable X         Unstable           This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature         Conditions To Avoid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition           Incompatibility:         Materials to avoid)         Sulfuric Acid: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.           Lead Compounds:         Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.           Arsenic compounds:         Stuffur froxide; sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfur cacid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfide.           Lead Compounds:         High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.           Hazardous Polymerization:         Will not occur           Will not occur         XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION           Routes of Entry:         Lead Compounds; Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.           Inhalation:         Sulfuric Acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.           Lead Compounds: Invasto lead dust or fumes may caus	Power/ Full Solutions	ECO #:	1001584
The product is stable under normal conditions at amblent temperature Conditions To Avoid: Probaged overcharge; sources of gaution IntermatRMBR: Variate Variate Variate Variate and organic natorials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strang reducing agents, motals. Related to Avoid: Staffact Acid: Contact with strong acids, basels, halides, halogenates, potussion nitrate, permangnane, provides, nascent hydrogen and calcular agents. Acont Contact with strong acids, basels, halides, halogenates, potussion nitrate, permangnane, provides, nascent hydrogen and calcular agents. Acont Compands: Avoid Contact with strong acids, basels, halides, halogenates, potussion nitrate, permangnane, provides, nascent hydrogen and calcular agents. Acont Compands: Table temperatures likely to produce toxic text affante, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Handrose Posterizations Will not coarts Vill not coart Staffact, Acid: Hannful by all notes of entry. Lead Compands: Handrose of text or all strates and the program within. Lead Compands: Handrose of text or all strates are used with a product is hand on calcular or planes. Lead Compands: Handrose of text or all strates are used with the product is hand on calcular or there with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Handrose Postscraftadis Will not coarts National Allers: Staffarie, Acid: Bornhul by all notes of entry. Lead Compands: Handrose of text or players or mains may areas the hydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Handrose Staffarie, Acid: Mandrose of text or Hydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Handrose Staffarie, Acid: Mandrose or presented to active present hydrogen may areas areas with the representation. Lead Compands: Intervent Mydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Handrose Staffarie, Acid: Mandrose or presented to acteve reinitition of matter, and active regressentation of text res	X. REACTIVITY DATA		
Conditions To Avid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition  Incommutability: Districties to avide  Subject Acid: Contract with combattibes and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metab, sulfar fixed, edg. Contact with notion garde, bases, haldes, halogenates, produce toxis sulfar dioxide finances and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, haldes, halogenates, produce toxis antifur dioxide finances and may release flammable Acids to compounds: Arong oxiditers: bromine acids. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with intergand: americs to form the highly toxic gas-artine.  Harardon Decomposition Products:  Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decomposition Products: Harardon Decompo	Stability: Stable X Unstable		
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Incomentifying differences of the second sec	Conditions To Avoid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition		
Salaris, Add.       Contact with combatishes and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with storage inducing agents, metabase, large induces toxic sulfur divide funnes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.         Lead Compands.       Avoid contact with storage acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassin mirates, permanguate, perrotades, nascent hydrogen and robeiding gasts.         Marchae Documpation Products.       Salarko, documpation Products.         Salarko, documpation Products.       Salarko, documpation Products.         With Order Documpation Products.       Salarko, documpation Products.         Salarko, docid.       Documpation Products.         Salarko, docid.       Documpation Products.         Salarko, docid.       Documpation.         Salarko, docid.       Documatint.			
metals suffer frokide gas, strong oxidiares and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic suffar dioxide fumes and may release flammable bybogon gas. <u>Iraul Compounds</u> , Aronic context with strong acids, bases, huildes, halogenates, patassium nitrate, pernangunate, peroxides, ascent hydrogen and reducing agents. <u>Aronic compounds</u> , strong oxidiares: homine azide. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with inorganic anenic to form the highly toxic gas-anine. <u>Hardroo Bocomposition Producet</u> <u>Kulturis Acids</u> , 801fur trokske, carbon munoxide, suffar cioxide, and hydrogen suffate. <u>Land Compounds</u> , High tempenatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of naccent hydrogen may generate highly toxic axing gas. <u>Hardroo Pocomposition Producet</u> <u>Kulturis Acids</u> , 801fur trokske, carbon munoxide, suffar cioxide, and hydrogen suffate. <u>Land Compounds</u> , High tempenatures likely toxic axing gas. <u>Hardroo Pocomposition Producet</u> <u>Kulturis Acids</u> , 801fur trokske, carbon munoxide, and hydrogen acid or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume. <u>Kulturis Acids</u> , 14arnful by all nutes of entry. <u>Laud Compounds</u> . High tensors exposure can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fume. <u>Laud Compounds</u> . Kulturis acids appearent highly toxic axing gas. <u>Hardiation</u> <u>Subfiris Acid</u> , Breathing of suffurie acid vapors or miss may cause severe respiratory tract and langs. <u>Laud Compounds</u> . Kulturis dustor of linea and yapors or miss may cause severe respiratory tract and langs. <u>Laud Compounds</u> . Kulturis dustor fumes may cause abovering a distribution distribution distribution and subtin program subtin strong acids or appearter highly toxic axing gas. <u>Laud Compounds</u> . Kulturis dustor of lineat and yapor or miss may cause severe respiratory tract and langs. <u>Laud Compounds</u> . <u>Kulturis Acid</u> , Breathing of suffurie acid wapors or miss may cause severe respiratory tract and langs. <u>Laud Compounds</u> . <u>Kulturi</u>			
hydrogen gas. Lead Componds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents. Avoid: componds: tring oxidizers; bromine azide. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with inorganic ansenic to form the highly toxic gas-arine. Harardona Decompedition Trooletts: Balatica Add, Sultur trools, earbon mooxide, sulturic acid mist, sultur dioxide, and hydrogen sulfade. Lead Componds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal furme, vapor, or dust: contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arisine gas. Harardona Pah-mechanica: Will not occur XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Reads of furt: Sulturic Add: Harmful by all rotes of ontry. Lead Componds. Harardona exposure can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or danaged to create dust, vapor or fume. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Inhaldion: Sulturic Add: Breathing of sulfaci caid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory initiation. Lead Componals. Harardonic of badd ust of funces may cause severe respiratory initiation. Lead Componals. Harardonic of badd ust of funces may cause severe respiratory initiation. Lead Componals. Harardonic of badd ust of funces may cause severe respiratory initiation. Lead Componals. Harardonic of badd ust of funces may cause severe respiratory initiation. Lead Componals. Harardonic of badd ust of funces may cause severe respiratory initiation. Lead Componals. Harardonic of badd ust of funces may cause abdoninial pain, nases, vomiting, diartica and severe camping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicia' and mass the treated may cause diaboninia pain, nases, vomiting, diartica and severe camping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicia' and mass the treated may cause diaboninia pain, nases, vomiting, diartica and severe camping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicia' and mass the treated may cause diabon			
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and reducing agents. Acceler companders: brond outdreers: bornine azide. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with inorganic anemic to form the highly toxic gas-arine. Harardoon Decomposition Products: Subtrick Acid. Sufter troosted, carbor monoxide, suffuric acid mist, suftur dexide, and hydrogen suffade. Land Compounds. High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fune, vapor, or dust: contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arise gas. Harardoon Partmetization: Will due occur N. TOSECOLOGECAL INFORMATION Reacts of Entry Subtrick Acid: Harmful by all rotes or denty. Land Compounds. Harardoon sequence an occur only when product is heated, exidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fune. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Inhaldion: Subtrick Acid: Harardhing of subfici casid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds. Harardon of lead due of times may cause intering on the product is heated, exidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor or fune. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arising gas. Inhaldion: Subtrick Acid: Breathing of subfici casid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds. Harardon of lead due of times may cause intering intrination. Lead Compounds: hardnein of lead due of times may cause intering on a stormes. Lead Compounds: hardnein of lead due of times may cause intering the intering the systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician. Lead Compounds: hardnein set addition of upper respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Marator tang cause demandits and skin hyper pignentation. Lead Compounds: Subtrick Acid: Severe irritation, hums, comea damage, and bindness. Lead Compounds: Subtrick Acid: Severe intritation, demage to comea, upper respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Subtrick Acid: Severe intritation of the out of partice interves, system toxicity. Some toxicity, Some toxicity,			
Areance campoints_strong oxiders; branine adds. NOTE: hydrogen gas can read: with inorganic arsenic to form the highly toxic gas-arsine.           Suffuric Acid: Suffur trioxide, carbon monoxide, suffuric acid mist, suffur dioxide, and hydrogen suffide.         [add:Compoints].           Juncations Formarization:         [add:Compoints].           Will not occur:         [add:Compoints].           Vill not occur:         [add:Compoints].           Interactions Formations:         [add:Compoints].           Vill not occur:         [add:Compoints].           Interactions Formations:         [add:Compoints].           Interactions Formations:         [add:Compoints].           Interactions Formations:         [add:Compoints].           Interactions Formations:         [add:Compoints].           Interactions:         [add:Compoints].           Inte			
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toxicity and must be treated by a physician. Skin Contacti Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration. Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin. Arsenic Compounds: Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyper pigmentation. Eve Contacti Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness. Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin. Arsenic Compounds: Contact may cause equivation. Eve Contacti Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability. Effects of Overexposure - Acute: Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability. Effects of Overexposure - Chronic: Sulfuric Acid: Sostble erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes. Lead Compounds: Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop, kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females. Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of Shurper, Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage. encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues. Carcinogenicity Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carlinogenic to humans. This classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 1- carcinogenicity in humans is acktime acid mist. Lead Compounds: Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 1- c			
Skin Contact:       Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.         Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.       Arsenic Compounds: Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyper pigmentation.         Eve Contact:       Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation , burns, cornea damage, and blindness.         Lead Compounds: Nay cause eye irritation.       Effects of Overexposure - Acute:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.       Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronei:       Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds: Anemia, neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 acritingen, a substance that is carcinogenic acid mist (ulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.		C	
Sulfuric Acid:       Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.         Lead Compounds:       Not absorbed through the skin.         Arsenic Compounds:       Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyper pigmentation.         Ere Contact:       Sulfuric Acid:       Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.         Lead Compounds:       May cause eye irritation.       Effects of Overexposure - Acute:         Sulfuric Acid:       Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:       Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds:       Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist dropy kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in certral nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid:       The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds: <td< th=""><th>toxicity and must be treated by a physician.</th><th></th><th></th></td<>	toxicity and must be treated by a physician.		
Lead Compounds:       Not absorbed through the skin.         Arsenic Compounds:       Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyper pigmentation.         Eve Contact:       Sulfuric Acid:       Severe irritation , burns, cornea damage, and blindness.         Lead Components:       May cause eye irritation.         Effects of Overexposure - Acute:       Sulfuric Acid:       Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chrone::       Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds:       Acid Compounds: name; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         CarcinogeniCity:       Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mas a Group 1 carcinogen, ikely in animals at ext			
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Eve Contact:       Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation , burns, cornea damage, and blindness.         Lead Components: May cause eye irritation.         Effects of Overexposure - Acute:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds: Amenia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B roof of carcinogenicity in humans is lack	Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.		
Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation , burns, cornea damage, and blindness.         Lead Components: May cause eye irritation.         Effects of Overexposure - Acute:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds: Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 1.2 carcinogen, listely in animalas at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120	Arsenic Compounds: Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyper pigmentation.		
Lead Components: May cause eye irritation.         Effects of Overexposure - Acute:         Sulfuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to comea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds: Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 2.4 carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 18.       Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.         Arsenic: Arsenic is listed by IARC	Eve Contact:		
Effects of Overexposure - Acute:         Sulfuric Acid:       Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:       Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds:       Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid:       The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animaks at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking</u>			
Sulfuric Acid:       Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of toot enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds:       Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid:       The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist containing may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead Compounds:       Lead Group 1 carcinogeni, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist containing may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead Compounds:       Lead Soutions contained within a battery. I	Lead Components: May cause eye irritation.		
Sulfuric Acid:       Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.         Lead Compounds:       Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of toot enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds:       Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid:       The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist containing may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead Compounds:       Lead Group 1 carcinogeni, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist containing may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead Compounds:       Lead Soutions contained within a battery. I			
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disturbances and irritability.         Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds: Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 18.       Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.         Arsenic:       Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category			
Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:         Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds:       Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid:       The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead is listed as a Group 1 carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.</u> Arsenic:       Arsenic: Is listed by LARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category			
Sulfuric Acid:       Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.         Lead Compounds:       Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid:       The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.       Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B.       Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.         Arsenic:       Arsenic: is listed by LARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.         Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:       Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung			
Lead Compounds:       Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.         Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:       Sulfuric Acid:       The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.         Arsenic:       Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.         Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:       Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin ma			
Repeated exposure to lead and lead compounds in the workplace may result in nervous system toxicity. Some toxicologists report abnormal conduction velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.         Carcinogenicity:         Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.         Lead Compounds:       Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.</u> Arsenic: Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.         Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:         Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate		alac	
<ul> <li>velocities in persons with blood lead levels of 50mcg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.</li> <li>Carcinogenicity:         <ul> <li>Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.</li> <li>Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200</li> <li>Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.</li> <li>Arsenic: Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:         <ul> <li>Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate</li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
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product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist. <u>Lead Compounds:</u> Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.</u> <u>Arsenic</u> : Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A. <u>Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:</u> Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate	Group 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric		
Lead Compounds:       Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.</u> Arsenic:       Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.         Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:       Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate	acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the	e	
Lead Compounds:       Lead is listed as a Group 2A carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200         Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. <u>Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.</u> Arsenic:       Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.         Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:       Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate	product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.		
Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1B. Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.         Arsenic:       Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.         Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:       Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate		200	
Arsenic: Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.  Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:  Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate			
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Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate		, 13	
Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of sulfuric acid with skin may aggravate			
diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neurologic diseases.		2	
	diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neurologic diseases.		



Power/Full Solutions	ECO	7: 1001584		
Acute Toxicity:				
Inhalation LD50:				
Electrolyte: LC50 rat: 375 mg/m3; L0	C50: guinea pig: 510 mg/m3			
Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Poin	Estimate = $4500 \text{ ppmV}$ (based on lead bullion)			
Elemental arsenic: No data				
Oral LD50:				
Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg				
	ate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)			
Elemental arsenic: LD50 mouse: 145				
Elemental Antimony: LD50 rat: 100				
Elemental Antinony. ED50 fat. 100	ing/ kg			
Additional Health Data:				
•	ling the hazardous ingredients in this product, are taken into the body primarily by inhalation and ingestion.			
·	ns can be avoided by adequate precautions such as ventilation and respiratory protection covered in Section 8.			
	giene to avoid inhalation and ingestion: wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating, smoking or leaving the			
·	nated clothing out of non-contaminated areas, or wear cover clothing when in such areas. Restrict the use and presence of food,			
	o non-contaminated areas. Work clothes and work equipment used in contaminated areas must remain in designated areas and			
never taken home or lau	ndered with personal non-contaminated clothing. This product is intended for industrial use only and should be isolated from			
children and their envir	onment.			
The 19 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to	EC Directive 67/548/EEC classified lead compounds, but not lead in metal form, as possibly toxic to reproduction.			
Risk phrase 61: May ca	use harm to the unborn child, applies to lead compounds, especially soluble forms.			
XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMAT	ON			
Environmental Fate:				
Lead is very persistent i	n soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow.			
Bioaccumulation of lead	l occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain.			
Most studies include lea	d compounds and not elemental lead.			
Environmental Toxicity: Aquatic T	oxicity:			
Sulfuric acid: 24-hr	LC50, freshwater fish (Brachydanio rerio): 82 mg/L			
96 hi	- LOEC, freshwater fish (Cyprinus carpio): 22 mg/L			
Lead: 48 hr	LC50 (modeled for aquatic invertebrates): <1 mg/L, based on lead bullion			
	LC50, freshwater fish (Carrassisus auratus) $>5000$ g/L.			
Additional Information:				
	tratospheric ozone depletion.			
	pounds: 0% (by Volume)			
· Water Endangering Class (WGK): NA				
XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIO				
	ad smelter for recycling. Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when the requirements of			
	should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental			
agency and/or federal EPA.	or construction of the second state of the sec			
Electrolyte:				
	ontainers and handle as applicable with state and federal regulations. Large water-diluted spills, after			
	nanaged in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental			
agency and/or federal EPA.	nanagou in accordance with approved local, state and rederal requirements. Consult state environmental			
0	Eddral Mational morpletions applicable to and of life abaractoristics will be the more resibility of the end ways			
ronowing local, state/Provincial, and	Federal/National regulations applicable to end-of-life characteristics will be the responsibility of the end-user.			



XIV. TRA	ANSPORT INFORMATION					
U.S. DOT	<u>·</u>					
	Excepted from the hazardous materials regulations (HM	R) because the batteries	meet the requirements of 49 CFR 173.159(f) and 49 CFR 173.159a			
	of the U.S. Department of Transportation/s HMR. Battery and outer package must be marked "NONSPILLABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY"					
	Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits	S.				
ATA Da	ngerous Goods Regulations DGR:					
	Excepted from the dangerous goods regulations because	the batteries meet the re-	quirements of Packing Instruction 872 and Special Provisions A67 of			
	the International Air Transportation Association (IATA)	Dangerous goods Regul	ations and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical			
	Instructions. Battery Terminals must be protected again	st short circuits.				
	The words "NOT RESTRICTED", SPECIAL PROVISI	ON A67" must be provid	led on an airway bill when air waybill is issued.			
IMDG:						
			batteries meet the requirements of Special Provision 238 of the			
	International Maritime Dangerous Goods( IMDG CODE	). Battery terminals mus	st be protected against short circuits.			
	ULATORY INFORMATION					
	STATES:					
	RA Title III:					
Section 30	02 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS):					
	Sulfuric acid is a listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance					
	*		s present at one site (40 CFR 370.10). For more information consult			
	40 CFR Part 355. The quantity of sulfuric acid will vary	by battery type. Contact	your EnerSys representative for additional information.			
Section 30	04 CERCLA Hazardous Substances:					
	Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid					
~		Know Act) is 1,000 lbs.	State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric acid may vary.			
Section 31	11/312 Hazard Categorization:					
	· · · ·		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. For more inf	ormation consult 40 CFR	R 370.10 and 40 CFR 370.40.			
Section 31	13 EPCRA Toxic Substances:					
		•	covered facility, a person is not required to consider the quantity of the			
	toxic chemical present in such article when determining	whether an applicable th	reshold 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 exempt	ion applies only to the q	uantity of the toxic chemical present in the article.			
Supplier I	Notification:					
	This product contains toxic chemicals, which may be rep	ortable under EPCRA S	ection 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements. If			
	you are a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20 three	ugh 39, the following in	formation is provided to enable you to complete the required reports:			
	Toxic Chemical	CAS Number	Approximate % by Wt.			
	Lead	7439-92-1	60			
	Electrolyte	7664-93-9	10 - 30			
	(Sulfuric Acid (H2SO4/H2O))	7004-75-7	10 50			
	* Antimony	7440-36-0	2			
	* Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2			
	Tin	7440-31-5	0.2			
	See 40 CRG Part 370 for more details.					
	If you distribute this product to other manufacturers in SIC Codes 20 through 39, this information must be provided with the first shipment					
	of each calendar year.					
	The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries, which are "consumer products".					
	* Not present in all battery types. Contact your EnerSys	representative for additi	ional information.			



<u>TSCA:</u>	TSCA Section 8b – Inventory Status: All chemicals co	omprising this product are either exempt or listed on the TSCA Inventory.				
	TSCA Section 12b (40 CFR Part 707.60(b)) No notice context of individual section 5, 6, or 7 actions.	TSCA Section 12b (40 CFR Part 707.60(b)) No notice of export will be required for articles, except PCB articles, unless the Agency so requires in the context of individual section 5, 6, or 7 actions.				
	TSCA Section 13 (40 CFR Part 707.20): No import c Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substanc	ertification required (EPA 305-B-99-001, June 1999, Introduction to the es Control Act, Section IV.A).				
<u>RCRA:</u>	1 5	nandling requirements when managed in compliance with 40 CFR section 266.80 or 40 CFR part 273.				
<u>CAA:</u>	chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I s	ne depletion in the atmosphere due to emissions of CFC's and other ozone depleting substances. Pursuant to Section 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) lished a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.				
STATE F	REGULATIONS (US):					
	Proposition 65:					
		rries contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.				
INTERN	ATIONAL REGULATIONS:					
	Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlle	ed 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.					
XVI. OT	HER INFORMATION					
Revised:	05/14/2015					
NFPA Ha	azard Rating for Sulfuric Acid:					
	Flammability (Red) $= 0$	Reactivity (Yellow) $= 2$				
	Health (Blue) $= 3$	Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.				