Gloves	length gauntlet when filling batteries.	Protection	Safety goggles.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment	Ventilation as described in the Industrial Ventilation Manual produced by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, shall be provided in areas where exposures are above the PEL or TLV specified by OSHA or other local, state and federal regulations. Acid-resistant rubber or plastic apron, boots and protective clothing. Safety shower and eyewash.		

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	Melting Point Polypropylene > 320o F
	x Vapor Density Hydrogen (Air = 1): 0.069 At STP
Without Acid Solubility in Water Appearance and Odor	Evaporation Rate Not Applicable
	Battery: Polypropylene or hard rubber case, solid; may be contained within an outer casing of aluminum or steel. Case has metal terminals.
	Lead (internal): Gray, metallic, solid; Brown/grey oxide

SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	Unstable Stable	Conditions to Avoid	High temperatures - cases decompose at >320°F. Avoid overcharging and smoking, or sparks near battery surface and rapid overcharge.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Sparks, Open flames, Keep battery case away from strong oxidizers.		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	An explosive hydrogen/oxygen mixture within the battery may occur during charging. Combustion can produce carbon dioxide (CO2) and carbon monoxide (CO). Molten metals produce fumes and/or vapor that may be toxic or respiratory irritants.		
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur Will Not Occur	Do not overcharge	

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL: The primary routes of exposure to lead are ingestion or inhalation of dust and fumes.

ACUTE: