Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	< 1
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg @ 20 ° C)	Battery Electrolyte (Acid) 11.7
Flammability	
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Hydrogen Flammability Limit Lower- 4.1 % Flammability Limit Upper – 74.2 %
Vapor Pressure	Not applicable.
Vapor Density	3.4 (Air = 1) Battery Electrolyte (Acid)
Relative Density	1.21 - 1.3 Battery Electrolyte (Acid)
Solubility	Lead and Lead dioxide are not soluble. 100 % Battery Electrolyte (Acid).
% Volatile by Weight	Not applicable unless individual components exposed.
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	1076 °F (580 °C) Hydrogen.
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability	The sealed battery is considered stable.
Conditions to Avoid	Sparks and other sources of ignition; high temperature; over charging.
Incompatibility (materials to avoid)	Electrolyte: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers, and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas. Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, and reducing agents. Arsenic compounds: strong oxidizers; bromine azide. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with inorganic arsenic to form the highly toxic gas – arsine
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Electrolyte: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide. Lead compounds: Temperatures above the melting point are likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

NOTE: Under normal conditions of use, this product does not present a health hazard. The following information is provided for organic electrolyte and lead exposure that may occur due to container breakage or under extreme conditions such as fire. Organic electrolyte – reacts with moisture/water to produce hydrofluoric acid in <u>trace</u> quantities. Hydrofluoric acid is extremely corrosive and toxic. In severe exposures it acts as a systemic poison and causes severe burns. The reaction may be delayed. Any contact with this material, even minor, requires immediate medical attention.

ROUTES AND METHODS OF ENTRY

Inhalation	**EXPOSURE IS NOT EXPECTED FOR PRODUCT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE.** Sulfuric Acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.
Skin Contact	**EXPOSURE IS NOT EXPECTED FOR PRODUCT UNDER NORMAL CONDITIONS OF USE.**