Batteries Plus, LLC
1325 Walnut Ridge Drive
Hartland, WI 53029

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS) LEAD ACID BATTERY WET, FILLED WITH ACID

The information and recommendations below are believed to be accurate at the date of document preparation. Batteries Plus, LLC makes no warranty or merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to this information and assumes no liability resulting from its use. This SDS provides guidelines for safe use and handling of product. It does not, and cannot, advise all possible situations. All specific uses of this product must be evaluated by the end user to determine if additional safety precautions should be taken.

The following information is provided as a courtesy to Batteries Plus customers.

SECTION 1 – IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Lead Acid Battery Wet, Filled With Acid
Common Name(s)	Starting Lighting Ignition (SLI) – Battery
Synonyms	SLI
DOT Description	Wet Battery, spillable
Chemical Name	Lead Acid Battery, Secondary Battery
Distributed By	Batteries Plus, LLC
Address	1325 Walnut Ridge Drive, Hartland, WI 53029
Emergency number	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
International Emergency Number	CHEMTREC +1 703-741-5970 (Collect)

SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S)

GHS Classification:

Health	Environmental	Physical
Acute Toxicity – Category 4	Aquatic Chronic – 1	Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3
Skin Corrosion – Category 1A	Aquatic Acute - 1	
Eye Damage – Category 1		
Reproductive – Category 1A		
Carcinogenicity (lead) – Category 1B		
Carcinogenicity (arsenic) – Category 1A		
Carcinogenicity (lead mist) – Category 1A		
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure) – Category 2		

GHS Label Elements:

Signal Word: DANGER!

Emergency Overview - May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging. Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin. Prolonged inhalation or ingestion may result in serious damage to health. Pregnant women exposed to internal components may experience reproductive/developmental effects.

Hazard Statements	
Health	Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or in contact with skin. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious 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 if ingested or inhaled. May cause harm to breast-fed children.
Environmental	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Physical	May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging. Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen). Explosive; fire, blast or projection hazard. Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
Precautionary Statements	
Prevention	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. Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage. Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. Avoid contact with internal acid. Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin. Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
Response	IF SWALLOWED OR CONSUMED: rinse mouth, Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON CLOTHING OR SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with later/shower. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If exposed/concerned, or if you feel unwell seek medical attention/advice.
Storage and Disposal	Store locked up, in a well-ventilated area. In accordance with local and national regulation. Avoid release to the environment. Collect spillage. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/ regional/national/international regulations. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking. Use only outdoors or in well ventilated area Keep out of reach of children.

Additional Information – No health effects are expected related to normal use of this product as sold.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Percentage %
Lead and/or Lead Oxide	7439-92-1	43-70
Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid and water)	7664-93-9	20-44
Antimony	7440-36-0	0-4
Polypropylene	9003-07-0	5-10

Additional Information - These ingredients reflect components of the finished product related to performance of the product as distributed into commerce. Inorganic lead, lead compounds and electrolyte (sulfuric acid) are the primary components. Other metals (i.e. Sn, Cu, As) may be present at concentrations below the applicable reporting threshold.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation	**Electrolyte:** Remove to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician immediately. **Lead:** Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips. Consult physician immediately.
Eyes Contact	**Electrolyte and Lead:** Flush eyes immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Consult a physician immediately.
Skin Contact	**Electrolyte:** Flush affected area(s) with large amounts of water using deluge emergency shower, if available, shower for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing, including shoes. Consult a physician if skin irritation appears. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated shoes. **Lead:** Wash immediately with soap and water.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting or aspiration into the lungs may occur and can cause permanent injury or death. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult a physician immediately.

SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point – N/A

Auto Ingestion – No Data Available

Flammable Limits - LEL=4.1% (Hydrogen Gas in air); UEL=74.2%

Extinguisher Media - CO2; foam; dry chemical type extinguishers. Do not use carbon dioxide directly on cells. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate media for surrounding fire.

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures - Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Beware of acid splatter during water application and wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, face and eye protection. If batteries are on charge, shut off power to the charging equipment, but note that strings of series connected batteries may still pose risk of electric shock even when charging equipment is shut down.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard - Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during charging and operation of batteries. If ignited by burning cigarette, naked flame or spark, may cause battery explosion with dispersion of casing fragments and corrosive liquid electrolyte. Carefully follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service. Keep away all sources of gas ignition and do not allow metallic articles to simultaneously contact the negative and positive terminals of a battery. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service.

Additional Information - Fire-fighting runoff and dilution water may be toxic and corrosive and may cause adverse environmental impacts.

SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Stop the flow of material. Contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, dirt, or vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. Spilled electrolyte should be neutralized with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, or lime if possible. Wear acid resistant clothing, gloves, boots, and a face shield. Do not allow discharge of un-neutralized acid to sewer. Acid must be managed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

Additional Information - **Lead acid batteries are recyclable**. Dispose of in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.

SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling - Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery. Handle carefully and avoid tipping, which may allow electrolyte leakage. There may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. If battery case is broken, avoid contact with internal components. Keep vent caps on and cover terminals to prevent short circuits. Place cardboard between layers of stacked automotive batteries to avoid damage and short circuits. Keep away from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reducing substances, metals, strong oxidizers and water. Use banding or stretch wrap to secure items for shipping.

Storage - Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas separated from incompatible materials and from activities that may create flames, spark or heat. Store on smooth, impervious surfaces provided with measures for liquid containment in the event of electrolyte spills. Keep away from metallic objects that could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circuit. Room ventilation is required for batteries utilized for standby power generation.

Charging - There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series connected batteries, whether or not being charged. Shut-off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections. Batteries being charged will generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. Charging space should be ventilated. Keep battery vent caps in position. Prohibit smoking and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby. Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged.

SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits (mg/m^3)						
Ingredients	OSHA PEL	ACGIH	US NIOSH	Quebec PEV	Ontario OEL	EU OEL
Lead, 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,d)
Tin	2	2	2			
Copper	1	1	1	1	1 (a)	0.1 (e)
Arsenic	0.01	0.01	0.01			
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.
(a) As dusts/mists (b) As inhalable aerosol (c) Thoracic fraction (d) Based on OEL's of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, & U.K. (e) Based on OEL of Netherlands						

Engineering Controls/Systems Design Information - Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant. Handle batteries cautiously, do not tip to avoid spills. Make certain vent caps are on securely. If battery case is damaged, avoid bodily contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing, eye and face protection, when filling, charging, or handling batteries. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact both the positive and negative terminals of the batteries. Charge batteries in areas with adequate ventilation. General dilution ventilation is acceptable.

Respiratory Protection (NIOSH/MSHA approved) - None required under normal handling conditions. When concentrations of sulfuric acid mist are known to exceed PEL, use NIOSH or MSHA-approved respiratory protection.

Eye Protection - If battery case is damaged, use chemical goggles or face shield.

Skin Protection - If battery case is damaged, use rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet, acid-resistant apron, clothing and boots.

Other Protection - In areas where water and sulfuric acid solutions are handled in concentrations greater than 1% emergency eyewash stations or showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply. Chemically impervious apron and face shield recommended when adding water or electrolyte to batteries. Wash hands after handling.

Additional Information - Batteries are housed in polypropylene cases which are regulated as total dust or respirable dust only when they are ground up during recycling. The OSHA PEL for dust is 15 mg/m³ as total dust or 5 mg/m³ as respirable dust. May be required to meet Domestic Requirements for a Specific Destination(s).

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point	Electrolyte: 203°-240°F	**Melting Point**	Electrolyte: NA
Vapor Pressure	Electrolyte: 10 mmHg	**Vapor Density**	>1
Specific Gravity (H2O=1)	Electrolyte: 1.215-1.350	**Solubility in Water**	Electrolyte: 100%
Evaporation Rate	<1 (n-BuAc=1)	**pH**	~1-2
Reactivity in Water	NA	**Auto-Ignition Temperature**	NA
Lower Explosive Limit (LEL)	4% (as hydrogen gas)	**Upper Explosive Limit (UEL)**	74% (as hydrogen gas)
Odor Threshold	Not Applicable	**Viscosity (poise @ 25° C)**	Not Available
Partition Coefficient	NA	**Decomposition Temperature**	Not Available
Flash Point	Below room temperature (Hydrogen)		
Appearance and Odor	Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.		
Physical State	Sulfuric acid: Liquid; Lead: Solid		

SECTION 10 – STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Stability - This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature.

INCOMPATIBILITY (MATERIALS TO AVOID) –

Lead/Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, and reducing agents.
Battery Electrolyte (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 that may release flammable hydrogen gas.
Arsenic Compounds: strong oxidizers; bromide azide. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with inorganic arsenic to form the highly toxic gas-arsine.

Hazardous Decomposition –

Battery Electrolyte (Acid): Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide.
Lead/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.

Conditions to Avoid - Prolonged overcharge at high current; sources of ignition.

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY (Test Results Basis and Comments):
Inhalation LD_{50}:
Electrolyte: LC_{50} rat 375 mg/m³ ; LC_{50}: guinea pig: 510 mg/m³
Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Point Estimate =4500 ppm V (based on lead bullion)
Elemental Arsenic: No data
Oral LD_{50}:
Electrolyte: rat 2140 mg/kg
Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)
Elemental Arsenic: LD_{50} mouse: 145 mg/kg
Elemental Antimony: LD_{50} rat: 100 mg/kg

ROUTES AND METHODS OF ENTRY -

Inhalation -
Sulfuric Acid: Breathing sulfuric acid mist or vapor may cause severe respiratory irritation.
Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.
Skin Contact - Sulfuric Acid: May cause severe irritation, burns and/or ulceration. Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin. Arsenic Compounds: Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyperpigmentation.

Eye Contact -
Sulfuric Acid: May cause severe irritation, burns, cornea damage and/or blindness. Lead Compound: May cause eye irritation.

Ingestion -
Sulfuric Acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.
Lead Compounds: Acute ingestion may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE –

Acute Effects -
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 disturbance and irritability.

Chronic Effects -

Sulfuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat & 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 50 µg/100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.

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 diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neurologic diseases.

CARCINOGENICITY

Sulfuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Category I 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 2B 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 1A. Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.

Arsenic: Listed by National Toxicology Program (NTP), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), OSHA and NIOSH as a carcinogen only after prolonged exposure at high levels.

Additional Health Data - All heavy metals, including the hazardous ingredients in this product, are taken into the body primarily by inhalation and ingestion. Most inhalation problems can be avoided by adequate precautions such as ventilation and respiratory protection covered in Section 8. Follow good personal hygiene to avoid inhalation and ingestion: wash hands, face, neck and arms thoroughly before eating, smoking or leaving the work site. Keep contaminated clothing out of non-contaminated areas, or wear cover clothing when in such areas. Restrict the use and presence of food, tobacco and cosmetics to non-contaminated areas. Work clothes and work equipment used in contaminated areas must remain in designated areas and never taken home or laundered with personal non-contaminated clothing. This product is intended for industrial use only and should be isolated from children and their environment.

The 19th 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 cause harm to the unborn child, applies to lead compounds, especially soluble forms.

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Environmental Toxicity

Sulfuric acid:	24-hr LC50, fresh water fish (Brachydanio rerio): 82 mg/l
	96-hr LOEC, fresh water fish (Cyprinus carpio): 22 mg/l (lowest observable effect concentration)
Lead:	48-hr LC50 (modeled for aquatic invertebrates): <1mg/L, based on lead bullion
Arsenic:	24-hr LC50, freshwater fish (Carrassisus auratus)>5000g/L

Environmental Fate - Lead is very persistent in soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Bioaccumulation of lead occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain. Most studies include lead compounds and not elemental lead.

Additional Information -

- No known effects on stratospheric ozone depletion
- Volatile organic compounds: 0% (by Volume)
- Water Endangering Class (WGK): NA

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL

Waste Disposal Method - Spent batteries: Send to lead smelter for reclamation following applicable Federal, State and local regulations. Product can be recycled along with automotive (SLI) lead acid batteries. Spent lead acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when the requirements of 40 CFR Section 266.80 are met. If applicable; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (Lead). Battery electrolyte (acid): Place neutralize slurry into sealed acid resistant containers and dispose of as hazardous waste, as applicable. Large water diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA. Follow local, State/Provincial, and Federal/National regulations applicable to as-used, end-of life characteristics to be determined by end-user.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT

DOT rules specified in 49 CFR 173.159 - Batteries, wet, regulate the transport of wet spillable batteries. 49 CFR 173.159 (e) specifies that when transported by highway or rail, electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter, if all of the following are met:

(1) No other hazardous materials may be transported in the same vehicle;
(2) The batteries must be loaded or braced so as to prevent damage and short circuits in transit;
(3) Any other material loaded in the same vehicle must be blocked, braced, or otherwise secured to prevent contact with or damage to the batteries; and
(4) The transport vehicle may not carry material shipped by any person other than the shipper of the batteries.

If any of these requirements are not met, the batteries must be shipped as fully regulated Class 8 Corrosive hazardous materials.

U.S.DOT	Proper Shipping Name		Batteries, Wet, Filled with Acid	
	Hazard Class	8	ID Number	UN2794
	Packing Group	NA	Labels	Corrosive
IATA	Proper Shipping Name		Batteries, Wet, Filled with Acid	
	Hazard Class	8	ID Number	UN2794
	Packing Group	NA	Labels	Corrosive
	Reference IATA packing instructions 870			
IMDG	Proper Shipping Name		Batteries, Wet, Filled with Acid	
	Hazard Class	8	ID Number	UN2794
	Packing Group	NA	Packing Group	NA
	Reference IMDG packing instructions P801			

SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

INVENTORY STATUS:
All components are listed on the TSCA; EINECS/ELINCS; and DSL, unless noted otherwise below.

U.S. FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
TSCA Section 8b – Inventory Status: All chemicals comprising this product are either exempt or listed on the TSCA Inventory.
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 certification required (EPA 305-B-99-001, June 1999, Introduction to the Chemical Import Requirements of the Toxic Substances Control Act, Section IV.A)

RCRA: Spent Lead Acid Batteries are subject to streamlined handling requirements when managed in compliance with 40 CFR section 266.80 or 40 CFR part 273. If applicable; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).

STATE REGULATIONS (US): *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 State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

EPA SARA Title III:
Section 302 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS): Sulfuric acid is a listed “Extremely Hazardous Substance” under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1,000 lbs. EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 500 lbs. or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site (40 CFR 370.10). For more information consult 40 CFR Part 355.
Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances: Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid under CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act) is 1,000 lbs. State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric acid may vary.
Section 311/312 Hazard Categorization: EPCRA Section 312 Tier II 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. For more information consult 40 CFR 370.10 and 40 CFR 370.40.
Section 313 EPCRA Toxic Substances: 40 CFR Section 372.38(b) states: If 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 40 CFR’s 372.25, 372.27, or 372.28 or determining the amount of release to be reported under 40 CFR 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.
The reporting of lead and sulfuric acid (and their releases) in lead acid batteries used in cars, trucks, most cranes, forklifts, locomotive engines, and aircraft for the purposes of EPCRA Section 313 is not required. Lead acid batteries used for these purposes are exempt for Section 313 reporting per the "Motor Vehicle Exemption." See page B-22 of the *U.S. EPA Guidance Document for Lead and Lead Compound Reporting under EPCRA Section 313* for additional information of this exemption. Always check your state/local requirements as they may differ.

Supplier Notification: This product contains toxic chemicals that may be reportable under EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements. For a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20 through 39, the following information is provided to enable you to complete the required reports:

Toxic Chemical	CAS Number	Approximate % by Weight
Lead	7439-92-1	65
Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid/Water Solution)	7664-93-9	25
Antimony	7440-36-0	< 1.0
Arsenic	7440-38-2	< 0.1

See 40 CFR Part 370 for more details.

Additional Information - This product may be subject to Restriction of Hazardous Substances (RoHS) regulations in Europe and China, or may be regulated under additional regulations and laws not identified above, such as for uses other than described or as-designed/as-intended by the manufacturer, or for distribution into specific domestic destinations.

SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION:

NFPA Hazard Rating for Sulfuric acid:

Flammability (Red) = 0

Health (Blue) = 3

Reactivity (Yellow) = 2

Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.