	<u>MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET</u>	Form # 853020
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I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical/Trade Name (as used on label):

Lead-Acid Battery

Manufacturer's Name/Address

Yuasa Battery, Inc.
2901 Montrose Ave.
Laureldale, PA 19605

Chemical Family/Classification:

Electric Storage Battery

Telephone

For information and emergencies, contact Yuasa Battery
Environmental Dept. (610) 929-5781

24-hour Emergency Response Contact:


CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: 800.424.9300
CHEMTREC INTERNATIONAL: 1.703.527.3887

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS / IDENTITY INFORMATION

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Approximate % by Wt. or Vol.</u>	<u>Air Exposure Limits (µg/m³)</u>		
			<u>OSHA</u>	<u>ACGIH</u>	<u>NIOSH</u>
Inorganic lead Compound:					
Lead	7439-92-1	60	50	150	100
* Antimony	7440-36-0	2	500	500	--
* Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2	10	200	--
* Calcium	7440-70-2	0.2	--	--	--
* Tin	7440-31-5	0.2	2000	2000	--
Electrolyte (sulfuric acid)	7664-93-9	10-30	1000	1000	1000
Case Material:		5-10	N/A	N/A	N/A
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	--				
Plate Separator Material:					
Glass reinforced polyester	--				

- Inorganic lead and electrolyte (sulfuric acid) are the primary components of every battery manufactured by Yuasa Battery, Inc. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type. Contact your Yuasa Battery representative for additional information.

III. PHYSICAL DATA

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Electrolyte:

<u>Boiling Point:</u>	203-204°F	<u>Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):</u>	1.215 to 1.350
<u>Melting Point:</u>	Not Applicable	<u>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):</u>	10
<u>Solubility in Water:</u>	100%	<u>Vapor Density (AIR = 1):</u>	Greater than 1
<u>Evaporation Rate:</u> (Butyl acetate = 1)	Less than 1	<u>% Volatile by Weight:</u>	Not Applicable
<u>Appearance and Odor:</u>	Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.		

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: Not Applicable Flammable Limits: LEL = 4.1% (Hydrogen Gas) UEL = 74.2%

Extinguishing media: CO₂; foam; dry chemical

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: If batteries are on charge, shut off power. Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Water applied to electrolyte generates heat and causes it to spatter. Wear acid-resistant clothing.

Unusual Fire and Explosion hazards: Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during charging and operation of batteries. To avoid risk of fire or explosion, keep sparks or other 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 installation and service.

V. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable X Conditions to Avoid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition
 Unstable ____

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.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Sulfuric acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen.

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.

VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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Routes of Entry:

Sulfuric acid: Harmful by all 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.

Inhalation:

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.

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.

Skin Contact:

Sulfuric acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.

Lead compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.

Eye 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 drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.

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.

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Lead compounds: Lead is listed as a 2B carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. 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.

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

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

Inhalation:

Sulfuric acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Lead: Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.

Ingestion:

Sulfuric acid: Give large quantities of water; do not induce vomiting; consult physician.

Lead: Consult physician immediately.

Skin:

Sulfuric acid: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes.


Lead: Wash immediately with soap and water.

Eyes:

Sulfuric acid and lead: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; consult physician.

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. Wash hands after handling.

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Spill or Leak Procedures:

Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, and vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, carefully neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves, and face shield. Do not allow discharge of unneutralized acid to sewer.

Waste Disposal Methods:

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

Place neutralized slurry into sealed containers and handle as applicable with state and federal regulations. Large water-diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

Handling and Storage:

Store batteries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas with impervious surfaces and adequate containment in the event of spills. Batteries should also be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Separate from incompatible materials. Store and handle only in areas with adequate water supply and spill control. Avoid damage to containers. Keep away from fire, sparks and heat.

Precautionary Labeling:

POISON - CAUSES SEVERE BURNS

DANGER - CONTAINS SULFURIC ACID

VIII. CONTROL MEASURES

Engineering Controls:

Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant.

Work Practices:

Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Make certain vent caps are on securely. Avoid contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing when filling or handling batteries.

Respiratory Protection:

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


Protective gloves:

Rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet.

Eye Protection:

Chemical goggles or face shield.

VIII. CONTROL MEASURES (continued)

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Other Protection:

Acid-resistant apron. Under severe exposure or emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.

Emergency Flushing:

In areas where sulfuric acid is handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply.

IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Rating for sulfuric acid:

Flammability (Red)	=	0
Health (Blue)	=	3
Reactivity (Yellow)	=	2

Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

U.S. DOT

The transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries within the continental United States is regulated by the U.S. DOT through the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 (CFR 49). These regulations classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. Refer to CFR 49, 173.159 for more details pertaining to the transportation of wet and moist batteries. The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Hazardous Class: 8
UN Identification: UN2794
Packing Group: III
Label / Placard Required: Corrosive


Some Yuasa Battery batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in CFR 49, 173.159 (d) (3) (i) and (ii). Non-spillable batteries are excepted from CFR 49, Subchapter C requirements, provided that the following criteria are met:

1. The batteries must be protected against short circuits and securely packaged.
2. The batteries and their outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked "NON-SPILLABLE" or "NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY".

The exception from CFR 49, Subchapter C translates to no proper shipping name, no hazardous class, no UN number, no packing group and no hazardous labels when transporting a non-spillable battery.

Contact your Yuasa Battery representative for additional informational regarding the classification of batteries.

IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION (continued)

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IATA

The international transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries is regulated by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). These regulations also classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. The batteries must be packed according to IATA Packing Instruction 800. The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
 Hazardous Class: 8
 UN Identification: UN2794
 Packing Group: III
 Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

Some Yuasa Battery batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in IATA Packing Instruction 806. Non-spillable batteries must be packed according to IATA Packing Instruction 806. The shipping information for non-spillable batteries is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, non-spillable
 Hazardous Class: 8
 UN Identification: UN2800
 Packing Group: III
 Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

In addition, some Yuasa Battery non-spillable batteries have been tested and meet the non-regulated criteria listed in IATA special provision A67. These batteries are excepted from all IATA regulations provided that the batteries' terminals are protected against short circuits.

Contact your Yuasa Battery representative for additional informational regarding the classification of batteries.

IMDG


The international transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries is regulated by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods code (IMDG). These regulations also classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. The batteries must be packed according to IMDG code pages 8120 and 8121. The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
 Hazardous Class: 8
 UN Identification: UN2794
 Packing Group: III
 Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

Some Yuasa Battery batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed on page 8121. Non-spillable batteries must be packed according to IMDG page 8121. The shipping information for non-spillable batteries is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, non-spillable
 Hazardous Class: 8
 UN Identification: UN2800
 Packing Group: III
 Label / Placard Required: Corrosive

In addition, some Yuasa Battery non-spillable batteries have been tested and meet the non-regulated criteria listed in the IMDG code page 8121. These batteries are excepted from all IMDG code provided that the batteries' terminals are protected against short circuits.

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Contact your Yuasa Battery representative for additional informational regarding the classification of batteries.

RCRA: Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste by the EPA when recycled, however state and international regulations may vary.

CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA:

(a) Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid under CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA (Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act) is 1,000 lbs. State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric acid may vary.

(b) Sulfuric acid is a listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1,000 lbs.

(c) EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 1,000 lbs. or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site. The quantity of sulfuric acid will vary by battery type. Contact your Yuasa Battery representative for additional information.

(d) EPCRA Section 312 Tier 2 reporting is required for 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.


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

<u>Toxic Chemical</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>Approximate % by Wt.</u>
Lead	7439-92-1	60
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	10-30
* Antimony	7440-36-0	2
* Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.2

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 Yuasa Battery representative for additional information.

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TSCA

Ingredients in Yuasa Battery batteries are listed in the TSCA Registry as follows:

<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS Number</u>	<u>TSCA Status</u>
<u>Electrolyte</u>		
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	7664-93-9	Listed
<u>Inorganic lead Compound:</u>		
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	Listed
Lead Oxide (PbO)	1317-36-8	Listed
Lead Sulfate (PbSO ₄)	7446-14-2	Listed
Antimony (Sb)	7440-36-0	Listed
Arsenic (As)	7440-38-2	Listed
Calcium (Ca)	7440-70-2	Listed
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	Listed

CAA

Yuasa Battery, Inc. supports preventative actions concerning ozone depletion in the atmosphere due to emissions of CFC's and other ozone depleting chemicals (ODC's), defined by the USEPA as Class I substances. Pursuant to Section 611 of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, Yuasa Battery, established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.