I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Trade Name (as used on label): Cyclon®, Genesis®, SBS, XE®, Armsafe Plus®, MILPC, or Large TPPL.

Synonyms: Sealed Lead Acid Battery, VRLA Battery

Manufacturer's Name/Address: EnerSys Energy Products Inc.

761 N. Ridgeview Drive

Warrensburg, MO 64093-9301

Telephone: For information and emergencies, contact EnerSys Energy Products

Environmental, Health & Safety Dept. at 660-429-2165

24-Hour Emergency Response Contact:
CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC INT'L: 703-527-3877

II. GHS HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HEALTH</th>
<th>ENVIRONMENTAL</th>
<th>PHYSICAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation) Category 4</td>
<td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td>
<td>Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A</td>
<td>Aquatic Acute 1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eye Damage Category 1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reproductive Category 1A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity (lead compounds) Category 1B</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carcinogenicity (acid mist) Category 1A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure) Category 2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

GHS LABEL:

Hazard Statements

DANGER!

Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage.

May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled.

May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.

May cause damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.

Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or contact with skin

Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.

Precautionary Statements

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.

Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. Avoid contact with internal acid.

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood

Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking

III. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Approximate % by Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Lead Compound:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>45 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Dioxide</td>
<td>1309-60-0</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>0.1 - 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid/Water)</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Material:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
<td>9003-07-0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrene</td>
<td>9003-53-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>9003-54-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene</td>
<td>9003-56-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Butadiene</td>
<td>9003-55-8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polytinylchloride</td>
<td>9002-86-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate, Hard Rubber, Polyethylene</td>
<td>9002-88-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polysulfone Oxide</td>
<td>25134-01-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate/Polyester Alloy</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other: Absorbent Glass Mat</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>1 - 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Inorganic lead and sulfuric acid electrolyte are the primary components of every battery manufactured by EnerSys Energy Products.

There are no mercury or cadmium containing products present in batteries manufactured by EnerSys Energy Products.

IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation:

Sulfuric Acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician
**SAFETY DATA SHEET**

**Lead and Lead Compounds (inorganic)**
- **OSHA PEL**: 0.05
- **ACGIH**: 0.05
- **US NIOSH**: 0.05
- **Quebec PEV**: 0.05
- **Ontario OEL**: 0.05
- **EU OEL**: 0.15 (b)

**Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: 0.2
- **US NIOSH**: 1
- **Quebec PEV**: 1
- **Ontario OEL**: 0.2
- **EU OEL**: 0.05 (c)

**Polypropylene**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Polystyrene**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Styrene Acrylonitrile**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Acrylonitrile Butadiene**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Styrene Butadiene**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Polyvinylchloride**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: 1
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Polycarbonate, Hard**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Rubber, Polyethylene**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Polyethylene Oxide**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Polyester Alloy**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**Absorbent Glass Mat**
- **OSHA PEL**: N.E.
- **ACGIH**: N.E.
- **US NIOSH**: N.E.
- **Quebec PEV**: N.E.
- **Ontario OEL**: N.E.
- **EU OEL**: N.E.

**N E T E S:**
- **Notes:**
  - (b) As inhalable aerosol
  - (c) Thoracic fraction

**INGREDIENTS**

**Flammable Limits:**
- **LEL** = 4.1% (Hydrogen Gas)
- **UEL** = 74.2% (Hydrogen Gas)

**INHALATION**
- Sulfuric Acid: Give large quantities of water; do not induce vomiting or aspiration into the lungs may 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 contaminated clothing completely, including shoes.
- If symptoms persist, seek medical attention. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Discard contaminated 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 while lifting lids
- Seek immediate medical attention if eyes have been exposed directly to acid.

**V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flash Point:** N/A

**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, gloves, face and eye protection.
- 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 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.

**VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**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. Acid must be managed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.
- There may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service.
- 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. 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.
- There may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service.
- 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. 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.

**VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Handling:**
- Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery.
- 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 containers tightly closed when not in use. If battery case is broken, avoid contact with internal components.
- 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 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. Keep away from metallic objects which could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circuit.
- 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. 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.

**VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Exposure Limits (mg/m3) Note: N.E. = Not Established**

**INGREDIENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical/Common Names</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>US NIOSH</th>
<th>Quebec PEV</th>
<th>Ontario OEL</th>
<th>EU OEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead and Lead Compounds (inorganic)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15 (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.05 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrene</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile Butadiene</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene</td>
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<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Butadiene</td>
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<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylchloride</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate, Hard</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber, Polyethylene</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyethylene Oxide</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylchloride/Polyester Alloy</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rubber, Polyethylene</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Absorbent Glass Mat</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES:**
- (b) As inhalable aerosol
- (c) Thoracic fraction
SAFETY DATA SHEET

Engineering Controls (Ventilation):
Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant. Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Make certain vent caps are on securely. Avoid 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 the batteries in areas with adequate ventilation. General dilution ventilation is acceptable.

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

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

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

Other Protection:
Under severe exposure emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
Properties Listed below are for Electrolyte:

- Boiling Point: 203 - 240° F
- Specific Gravity (H2O = 1): 1.215 to 1.350
- Melting Point: N/A
- Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): 10
- Solubility in Water: 100%
- Vapor Density (AIR = 1): Greater than 1
- Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1) Less than 1 
- % Volatile by Weight: N/A
- pH: 1 to 2
- Flash Point: Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas)

- LEL (Lower Explosive Limit) 4.1% (Hydrogen)
- UEL (Upper Explosive Limit) 74.2% (Hydrogen)
- Appearance and Odor: Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
Stability: Stable
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.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
- Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid 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 arsenic gas.

Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Routes of Entry:
- Sulfuric Acid: Hazardous by all routes of entry.
- Lead Compounds: 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 arsenic gas.

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, corneal damage, and blindness.
- Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.

Eye Contact:
- Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, corneal 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, muscle 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 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.
Amendment to EC Directive 67/548/EEC classified lead compounds, but not lead in metal form, as possibly toxic to reproduction. 

Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling. Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when the requirements of Section 302 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS):

UNITED STATES:

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Requirements for Shipping Cyclon Product Assembled Into Multicell Batteries:

IMDG:

Excepted from the dangerous goods regulations for transport by sea because the batteries meet the requirements of Special Provision 238 of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG CODE). Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits.

The words “NOT RESTRICTED”, SPECIAL PROVISION A67” must be provided when the air waybill is issued.

Requirements for Safe Shipping and Handling of Cyclon Cells:

Warning – Electrical Fire Hazard – Protect against shorting. Terminals can short and cause a fire if not insulated during shipping. Cyclon product must be labeled “NONSPILLABLE” during shipping. Follow all federal shipping regulations. See section IX of this sheet and CFR 49 Parts 171 through 180, available online at www.gpoaccess.gov.

Requirements for Shipping Cyclon Product as Single Cells:

Protective caps or other durable inert material must be used to insulate each terminal of each cell unless cells are shipping in the original packaging from EnerSys, in full box quantities. Protective caps are available for all cell sizes by contacting EnerSys Customer Service at 1-800-964-2837.

Requirements for Shipping Cyclon Product Assembled Into Multicell Batteries:

Assembled batteries must have short circuit protection during shipping. Exposed terminals, connectors, or lead wires must be insulated with a durable inert material to prevent exposure during shipping.

XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES:

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 1000 lbs or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site (40 CFR 370.10). For more information consult...
SAFETY DATA SHEET

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 313/312 Hazard Categorization:
EPCRA Section 312 Tier Two 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 a 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 § 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 exemption applies only to the quantity of the toxic chemical present in the article.

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:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxic Chemical</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Approximate % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>45 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Sulfuric Acid/Water)</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>0.1 - 0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

See 40 CFR 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".

TSCA:
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. Waste sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).

CAA:
EnerSys 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 61 of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.

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 the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:
Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlled Product Regulations (CRP) 24(1) and 24(2).
Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directives to the Use, Import/Export of the product as-sold.

XVI. OTHER INFORMATION
Revised: AA (06-16-16)

NFPA Hazard Rating for Sulfuric Acid:
- Flammability (Red) = 0
- Reactivity (Yellow) = 2
- Health (Blue) = 3
- Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

DISCLAIMER
This Safety Data Sheet is created by the manufacturer to comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200. To the extent allowed by law, the manufacturer hereby expressly disclaims any liability to any third party, including users of this product, including, but not limited to, consequential or other damages, arising out of the use of, or reliance on, this Safety Data Sheet.