GHS
SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER/SUPPLIER
GNB Industrial Power
A division of Exide Technologies
3950 Sussex Avenue
Aurora, IL 60504-7932

CHEMICAL/TRADE NAME
Valve regulated lead acid
absorbed glass mat blocs with
Pb Cd Models: Champion LD,
Champion M83.. & Pallet Pro
M90…, Element M83.. & Pallet
Pro M90…, Sunlyte 12-5000X
with date code containing
CHP27/PV5000

CHEMICAL FAMILY/CLASSIFICATION
Electric Storage Battery

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
Primary Contact:
Exide SDS Support (770) 421-3485
Secondary Contact:
Joe Bolea (423) 989-6377
Fred Ganster (610) 921-4052

FOR EMERGENCY
CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
(703) 527-3887 – Collect
24-hour Emergency Response Contact
Ask for Environmental Coordinator

II. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Signal Word: Danger

Category:   GHS Codes  Description
Health:  STOT RE 2
Acute Tox. 4  H302  Harmful if swallowed.
Repr. 1A  H314  Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Skin Corr. 1A  H332  Harmful if inhaled.
Flam. Gas 1  H350  May cause cancer via inhalation.
Carc 1B (cadmium)  H360  May damage fertility or the unborn child.
Aquatic Chronic 1  H373  May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated
exposure.
Aquatic Acute 1

Handling:

P210  Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No
smoking
P260  Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray
P264  Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280  Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye
protection/face protection.
P403  Store in well-ventilated area
P405  Store locked up.
P391  Collect spillage
P273  Avoid release to the environment
P501  Dispose of contents/container in accordance with
local/regional/national/international regulation.

WARNING: Batteries subjected to abusive charging at excessively high currents for prolonged periods of time without vent caps in place
may create a surrounding atmosphere of the offensive strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid.


### III. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>% by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic compounds of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>63-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>7440-36-0</td>
<td>&lt;0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>7440-43-9</td>
<td>0.2-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte (sulfuric acid)</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>22-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Material:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
<td>9003-07-0</td>
<td>6-7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Talc (Non-Asbestos Type)</td>
<td>14807-96-6</td>
<td>&lt;1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separator Material: Glass</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>2-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:**
Inorganic lead and electrolyte (water and sulfuric acid solution) are the primary components of every battery manufactured by Exide Technologies or its subsidiaries. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type. Polypropylene is the principal case material of automotive and commercial batteries. Electrolyte in this product is non-spill and completely absorbed within a solid matrix.

### IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

Take proper precautions to ensure you own health and safety before attempting to rescue a victim and provide first aid.

**Inhalation:**
- **Electrolyte:** Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
- **Lead compounds:** Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.
- **Cadmium compounds:** Provide respiratory support, as necessary

**Skin Contact:**
- **Electrolyte:** Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes, and do not wear again until cleaned. If acid is splashed on shoes, remove and discard if they contain leather.
- **Lead/Cadmium compounds:** Wash immediately with soap and water. Neither metal is readily absorbed through the skin.

**Eye Contact:**
- **Electrolyte and Lead/cadmium compounds:** Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; consult physician immediately.

**Ingestion:**
- **Electrolyte:** Give large quantities of water; **do not** induce vomiting; consult physician.
- **Lead/cadmium compounds:** Consult physician immediately.

### V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- **Flash Point:** Not Applicable
- **Flammable Limits:** LEL = 4.1% (hydrogen gas in air); UEL = 74.2%
- **Extinguishing media:** CO₂, foam; dry chemical

**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.

**Hazardous Combustion Products:**
In operation, or when on charge, batteries generate and release flammable hydrogen and oxygen gases (hydrogen is highly flammable and oxygen supports combustion). They must always be assumed to contain this gas which, 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.

### VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Remove combustible materials and all sources of ignition. Stop flow of material and contain spill by diking with soda ash, etc. Carefully neutralize spill with soda ash, etc. Make certain mixture is neutral then collect residue and place in a drum or other suitable container with a label specifying "contains hazardous waste" or (if uncertain call distributor regarding proper labeling procedures). Dispose of as hazardous waste. If battery is leaking, place battery in a heavy duty plastic bag. Wear acid resistant boots, face shield, chemical splash goggles and acid resistant gloves. **Do not allow discharge of acid to sewer.** Acid must be managed in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.
VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling:
Single batteries pose no risk of electric shock but there may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries exceeding three 12-volt units. Batteries are non-spillable - potential for exposure to contents only during recycling or if outer casing is cracked or damaged.

Storage:
Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas that are separated from incompatible materials and from activities which may create flames, sparks, or heat. Keep away from metallic objects that could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circuit.

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.

VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient:</th>
<th>US OSHA</th>
<th>US ACGIH</th>
<th>US NIOSH</th>
<th>Quebec PEV</th>
<th>Ontario OEL</th>
<th>EU OEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05(b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.5(b,f)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>0.005</td>
<td>0.002(b)</td>
<td>0.0025(d)</td>
<td>0.025</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>0.01(g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2(g)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte (sulfuric acid/water solution)</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>Case Material: Talc (Non-Asbestos Type)</td>
<td>20mppcf (b)</td>
<td>2(b)</td>
<td>2(b)</td>
<td>3(b,e)</td>
<td>2(b)</td>
<td>0.25(b,h)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES:
(a) as dusts/mists
(b) as inhalable aerosol
(c) thoracic fraction
(d) potential occupational carcinogen.
(e) non-fibrous

Engineering Controls (Ventilation):
Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant. Handle batteries cautiously. 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 charging or handling batteries. Follow all manufacturers’ recommendations when stacking or palletizing. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact both the positive and negative terminals of the batteries. Use a battery carrier to lift a battery or place hands at opposite corners to avoid spilling acid through the vents. Avoid contact with internal components of the batteries.

Hygiene Practices:
Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking or smoking after handling batteries.

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

Skin Protection:
None required under normal conditions. If battery case is damaged, use rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet, acid-resistant apron, clothing, and boots.

Eye Protection:
None required under normal conditions. If battery case is damaged, chemical goggles or face shield.

Other Protection:
In areas where water and sulfuric acid solutions are handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply.
IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES - ELECTROLYTE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point@760 mm Hg</td>
<td>219 to 237° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Solubility in Water</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate=1)</td>
<td>Less Than 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance and Odor Threshold</td>
<td>Sulfuric Acid: A clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor. A battery is a manufactured article; no apparent odor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Octanol Water Partition Coefficient (K_{ow})</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity @ 77°F (H2O=1)</td>
<td>1.1394 to 1.3028</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)</td>
<td>13.5 to 20.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>Greater than 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (AIR=1)</td>
<td>Greater than 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Volatiles by Volume @70°F</td>
<td>Not Applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The properties above reflect 20-40% Sulfuric acid

X. STABILITY & REACTIVITY DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stability</td>
<td>Stable X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unstable __</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to Avoid:</td>
<td>Prolonged overcharging and overheating current; sparks and other sources of ignition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatibilities: (materials to avoid)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, most metals, carbides, chlorates, nitrates, picrate, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers, and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas. No further concern for mechanical impact.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, potassium, carbides, sulfides, phosphorus, sulfur, and reducing agents.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium compounds: strong oxidizers; elemental sulfur, selenium and tellurium</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead/cadmium compounds: Temperatures above the melting point are likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous Polymerization:</td>
<td>Will Not Occur</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

XI. TOXICOLOGICAL DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Route of Entry:</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte: Harmful by all routes of entry. Under normal conditions of use, sulfuric acid vapors and mist are not generated. Sulfuric acid vapors and mist may be generated when product is overheated, oxidized, or otherwise processed or damaged. Lead/cadmium compounds: Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated above the melting point, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapor, or fume.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation LD_{50}</td>
<td>Electrolyte: LC_{50} rat: 375 mg/m³; LC_{50} guinea pig: 510 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elemental cadmium: rat (2h)LC_{50}: &lt;132 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oral LD_{50}</td>
<td>Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elemental lead: Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elemental cadmium: LD_{50} rat: 2330 mg/kg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation:</td>
<td>Electrolyte: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation. Lead/cadmium compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ingestion:</td>
<td>Electrolyte: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. Lead/cadmium compounds: Acute ingestion may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity. Acute ingestion should be treated by physician.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Skin Contact:
- **Electrolyte:** Severe irritation, burns, and ulceration. Sulfuric acid is not readily absorbed through the skin and is not a dermal sensitizer.
- **Lead/cadmium compounds:** Not readily absorbed through the skin and is not a dermal sensitizer.

Eye Contact:
- **Electrolyte:** Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, blindness.
- **Lead/cadmium compounds:** May cause eye irritation.

Synergistic Products:
- **Electrolyte:** No known synergistic products
- **Lead compounds:** Synergistic effects have been noted with heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, mercury), N-nitroso-N-(hydroxyethyl)ethylamine, N-(4-fluoro-4-biphenyl)acetamide, 2-(nitrosoethyl)amine ethanol, and benzo[a]pyrene.
- **Cadmium compounds:** Increased cadmium accumulation in brain tissues when ingested with ethanol.
- **Tin:** Affects the metabolism of various essential minerals such as zinc, copper, and iron

Additional Information:
**Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:**
Overexposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and sulfuric acid solution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and sulfuric acid solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause blindness. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver, and neurologic diseases.

**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 VIII. 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.

**XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**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.

**Environmental Toxicity:** Aquatic Toxicity:
- Sulfuric acid: 24-hr LC₅₀, freshwater fish *(Brachydanio rerio)*: 82 mg/L
- 96 hr- LOEC, freshwater fish *(Cyprinus carpio)*: 22 mg/L
- Lead: 48 hr LC₅₀ (modeled for aquatic invertebrates): <1 mg/L, based on lead bullion
- Cadmium: 96 hr LC₅₀, freshwater fish *(Jordanella floridana)*: 1.5-2.5 mg/L

**XIII. DISPOSAL INFORMATION**

**US:**
- **Sulfuric Acid:** Neutralize as described above for a spill, collect residue and place in a container labeled as containing hazardous waste. Dispose of as a hazardous waste. If uncertain about labeling procedures, call your local battery distributor or listed contact. DO NOT FLUSH LEAD CONTAMINATED ACID TO SEWER.
- **Spent batteries:** Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling following applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

**XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**GROUND – US-DOT/CAN-TDG/EU-ADR/APEC-ADR:**
Batteries, Wet, Non-Spillable
UN 2800, 8, PG III
Label: “NON-SPILLABLE” or “NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY”
For US, refer to 49 CFR 173.159 for details.

**AIRCRAFT – ICAO- IATA:**
For air shipments, reference IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations Special Provision A67 and Packing Instruction 872.

**VESSEL – IMO-IMDG:**
For shipments by water, reference IMDG Special Provision 238 and Packing Instruction P003.
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:
- Non-Spillable Battery complies with the provisions listed in 49 CFR 173.159. Does not require marking with an identification number or hazardous label and is not subject to hazardous shipping paper requirements.
- Each battery and the outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked “NON-SPILLABLE” or “NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY”.
- Batteries must be kept upright at all times and packaged as required to prevent short circuits.
- Transport may require packaging and paperwork, including the Nature and Quantity of goods, per applicable origin/destination/customs points as-shipped.

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 500 lbs or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site (40 CFR 370.10). An average automotive/commercial battery contains approximately 5 lbs of sulfuric acid. Contact your Exide representative for additional information.

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 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.

Section 313 EPCRA Toxic Substances:
Supplier Notification: This product contains a toxic chemical or chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of (Title) III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>CAS</th>
<th>Percent by Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead (Pb)</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>63-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte: Sulfuric Acid (H2SO4)</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>22-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium (Cd)</td>
<td>7740-43-9</td>
<td>0.2-0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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. Note: The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries that are "consumer products".

TSCA: Each ingredient chemical listed in Section III of this SDS is also listed on the TSCA Registry.

OSHA: Considered hazardous under Hazard Communication Act (29CFR1910.1200)

RCRA: Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when recycled. Spilled sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity).

CAA: Exide Technologies 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, Exide established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.

NFPA Hazard Rating for sulfuric acid:
- Flammability (Red) = 0
- Health (Blue) = 3
- Reactivity (Yellow) = 2
US State Notifications & Warnings:

California Proposition 65

"WARNING: This product contains lead and cadmium, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, or birth defects or other reproductive harm."

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.

The following chemicals identified to exist in the finished product as distributed into commerce are known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or to cause reproductive harm:
1. Strong inorganic acid mists including sulfuric acid; CAS #: NA; 22-23% wt
2. Lead; CAS #: 7439-92-1; 63-68% wt.
3. Cadmium; CAS #: 7440-43-9; 0.2-0.3% wt.

Consumer Product Volatile Organic Compound Emissions

This product is not regulated as a consumer product for purposes of CARB/OTC VOC Regulations, as sold for the intended purpose and into the industrial/commercial supply chain.

Country/Organization Identification Notifications/Warning

Canada All chemical substances in this product are listed on the CEPA DSL/NDSL or are exempt from list requirements. This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the SDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations. Refer to the Controlled Products Regulations for product labeling requirements.

NPRI and Ontario Regulation 127/01 This product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Canada NPRI and/or Ont. Reg. 127/01:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical</th>
<th>CAS #</th>
<th>%wt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>63-68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric acid</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>22-23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadmium</td>
<td>7440-43-9</td>
<td>0.2-0.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toxic Substances List Lead Cadmium

EU European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):

All ingredients remaining in the finished product as distributed into commerce are exempt from, or included on, the European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances.

DATE ISSUED: September 11, 2013

OTHER INFORMATION:

Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlled Product Regulations (CPR) 24(1) and 24(2).

Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directives to the Use, Import/Export of the product as-sold.


Ontario Ministry of Labor Regulation 654/86. Regulations Respecting Exposure to Chemical or Biological Agents.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION:

GNB INDUSTRIAL POWER
A DIVISION OF EXIDE TECHNOLOGIES
3950 SUSSEX AVENUE
AURORA, IL 60504-7932

PREPARED BY:

VENDEE AND THIRD PERSONS ASSUME THE RISK OF INJURY PROXIMATELY CAUSED BY THE MATERIAL IF REASONABLE SAFETY PROCEDURES ARE NOT FOLLOWED AS PROVIDED FOR IN THE DATA SHEET, AND VENDOR SHALL NOT BE LIABLE FOR INJURY TO VENDEE OR THIRD PERSONS PROXIMATELY CAUSED BY ABNORMAL USE OF THE MATERIAL EVEN IF REASONABLE PROCEDURES ARE FOLLOWED.
ALL PERSONS USING THIS PRODUCT, ALL PERSONS WORKING IN AN AREA WHERE THIS PRODUCT IS USED, AND ALL PERSONS HANDLING THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE FAMILIAR WITH THE CONTENTS OF THIS DATA SHEET. THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE EFFECTIVELY COMMUNICATED TO EMPLOYEES AND OTHERS WHO MIGHT COME IN CONTACT WITH THE PRODUCT.

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