




## SAFETY DATA SHEET – L84

**1. IDENTIFICATION**

**REVISION DATE: 3/26/2020**

<p><b>Product Name:</b> “Battery, Electric Storage, Wet, Nonspillable, Not Regulated”.</p> <p><b>NONSPILLABLE Absorbed Electrolyte Battery – Electrical Storage Valve Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) Battery – Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM)</b></p> <p><b>Product Lines: TEL, SGC, UPS, DCS, VRS, BBA, and TEL-HT</b></p>	<p><b>Product Use:</b> Electric Storage Battery <b>Manufacturer/Supplier:</b> C&amp;D Technologies, Inc.</p> <p><b>Address:</b> C&amp;D Technologies, Inc. 1400 Union Meeting Road Blue Bell, PA 19422-0858</p> <p><b>Web Sites:</b> www.cdtechno.com</p> <p>North America 24 Hour Emergency Telephone: (CHEM TEL) 1-800-255-3924 International 24 Hour Emergency Telephone: (CHEM TEL) 1-813-248-0585 C&amp;D Technologies Inc. Telephone: 215-619-2700</p>
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**2. GHS HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

Health		Environmental	Physical
			
<p>Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation) Skin Corrosion/Irritation Eye Damage Reproductive Carcinogenicity (lead compounds) Carcinogenicity (arsenic) Carcinogenicity (acid mist) Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure)</p>	<p><b>Category 4</b> <b>Category 1A</b> <b>Category 1</b> <b>Category 1A</b> <b>Category 1B</b> <b>Category 1A</b> <b>Category 1A</b> <b>Category 2</b></p>	<p>Aquatic <b>Chronic 1</b> Aquatic <b>Acute 1</b></p>	<p>Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3</p>

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<i>Hazard Statements</i>	<i>Precautionary Statements</i>
<p><b>DANGER!</b>                      Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or in contact with skin.                      Acid causes severe skin burns and eye damage.                      May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled.                      May cause harm to breast-fed children.                      May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.                      Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.                      Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns.                      Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure if ingested or inhaled.                      Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.                      May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.                      Explosive, fire, blast or projection hazard</p>	<p>Obtain special instructions before use.                      Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.                      Wash thoroughly after handling.                      Do not eat drink or smoke when using this product.                      Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.                      Wear protective gloves/protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.                      Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.                      Avoid contact with internal acid.                      Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.                      Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking  <b>IF SWALLOWED OR CONSUMED:</b> rinse mouth.                      Do NOT induce vomiting. Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell.  <b>IF ON CLOTHING OR SKIN</b> (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. Rinse skin with water/shower.  <b>IF INHALED:</b> Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  <b>IF IN EYES:</b> 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.                      Store locked up, in a well-ventilated area, in accordance with local and national regulation.                      Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local and national regulation                      Keep out of reach of children.</p>

HEALTH HAZARDS	Signal Word	Hazard Statement
Acute Toxicity	Warning	H302: Harmful if swallowed
Oral A.1 (6)	Warning	H312: Harmful in contact with skin
Dermal A.1 (5)	Warning	H332: Harmful if inhaled
Inhalation A.1 (5)		
Skin Irritation		
A.2 (2)	Warning	H315: Causes skin irritation
Skin Corrosion		
A.2 (1A,1B,1C)	Danger	H314: Causes serious skin burns and eye damage
Serious Eye Damage		
A.3 (1)	Danger	H318: Causes serious eye damage
Eye Irritation		
A.3 (2A)	Warning	H319: Causes serious eye irritation
Respiratory Sensitization		
A.4 (1A, 1B)	Danger	H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Skin Sensitization		
A.4 (1A, 1B)	Warning	H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction
Germ Cell Mutagenicity		
A.5 (1A, 1B)	Danger	H:340: May cause genetic defects

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A.5 (2) Carcinogenicity	Warning	H341: Suspected of causing genetic defects
A.6 (1A, 1B)	Danger	H350: May cause cancer
A.6 (2) Reproductive Toxicity	Warning	H351: Suspected of causing cancer
A.7 (1A, 1B)	Danger	H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
A.7 (2) Specific Target Organ Toxicity Single Exposure	Warning	H361: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
A.8 (1)	Danger	H370: Causes damage to organs
A.8 (2) Specific Target Organ Toxicity Repeated or Prolonged Exposure	Warning	H371: May cause damage to organs
A.9 (1)	Danger	H372: Causes damage to organs
A.9 (2) Aspiration Hazard	Warning	H373: May cause damage to organs
A.10 (1) ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS	Danger	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Aquatic Toxicity Acute		
1.1	Warning	H400: Very toxic to aquatic life
Aquatic Toxicity Chronic		
2.1	Warning	H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

### 3. \*COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENTS (Chemical/Common Names):	CAS No.:	% by Wt:
Lead and Lead Compounds (inorganic)	7439-92-1	60-80
Sulfuric Acid/ Battery Electrolyte 1.300 sg 40% wt (H2SO4/H2O)	7664-93-9	18-24
Calcium	7440-70-2	< 0.05
Tin	7440-31-5	<1.0
Inert Compounds	N/A	7-10

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### INHALATION:

Sulfuric Acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Consult a physician.

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

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### INGESTION:

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 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.

### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

**Flash Point:** Not Applicable

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

**Extinguishing media:** CO<sub>2</sub>; foam; dry chemical. Do not use carbon dioxide directly on cells. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate media for surrounding fire.

### 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:

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.

### 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth or 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 un-neutralized acid to sewer. Acid must be managed in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

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### 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.

#### 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.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Exposure Limits (mg/m<sup>3</sup>) Note: N.E. = Not Established

INGREDIENTS (Chemical/Common Names):	OSHA PEL	ACGIH	US NIOSH	Quebec PEV	Ontario OEL	EU OEL
Lead and Lead Compounds (inorganic)	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.15 (b)
Sulfuric Acid/Electrolyte (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> /H <sub>2</sub> O)	1	0.2	1	1	0.2	0.05 (c)
Tin	2	2	2			
Calcium						
Non-hazardous ingredients						

(a)As dusts/mists (b)As inhalable aerosol (c)Thoracic fraction

#### Engineering Controls (Ventilation):

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.

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### 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:

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:

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. Chemically impervious apron and face shield recommended when adding water or electrolyte to batteries. Wash Hands after handling.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties Listed Below are for Electrolyte:			
Boiling Point:	<b>110° - 112° C</b>	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1):	<b>1.300 +/- 0.300</b>
Melting Point:	<b>N/A</b>	Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	<b>10</b>
Solubility in Water:	<b>N/A</b>	Vapor Density (AIR = 1):	<b>Greater than 1</b>
Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)	<b>Less than 1</b>	% Volatile by Weight:	<b>N/A</b>
pH:	<b>~1 to 2</b>	Flash Point:	<b>Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas)</b>
LEL (Lower Explosive Limit)	<b>4.1% (Hydrogen)</b>	UEL (Upper Explosive Limit)	<b>74.2% (Hydrogen)</b>
Appearance and Odor:	<b>Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.</b>		

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable X Unstable    

This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature.

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

### Incompatibilities: (materials to avoid)

Electrolyte: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers, and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.

Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, and reducing agents.

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Arsenic compounds: strong oxidizers; bromine azide. NOTE: hydrogen gas can react with inorganic arsenic to form the highly toxic gas – arsine

### **Hazardous Decomposition Products:**

Electrolyte: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide.

Lead compounds: Temperatures above the melting point are likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.

### **Hazardous Polymerization:**

Will not occur

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

### **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. The presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine 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 and ulceration.

Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.

Arsenic compounds: Contact may cause dermatitis and skin hyperpigmentation

### **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.

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### Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:

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.

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

### Acute Toxicity:

Inhalation LD50:

Electrolyte: LC50 rat: 375 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; LC50: guinea pig: 510 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)

Oral LD50:

Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg

Elemental lead: Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)

### 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



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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 19<sup>th</sup> 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.

### 12. 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

### Additional Information

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

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (UNITED STATES)

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling. Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when the requirements of 40 CFR Section 266.80 are met. Spilled sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).

Electrolyte: Place neutralized 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.

Following local, State/Provincial, and Federal/National regulations applicable to end-of-life characteristics will be the responsibility of the end-user.

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

All Dynasty AGM batteries, when transported by air, surface or by vessel are identified as “**Battery, Electric Storage, Wet, Nonspillable, Not Regulated**”.

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The battery(s) must be identified as above on the Bill of Lading and properly packaged with their terminals protected from short circuit. NA or UN numbers do not apply.

Dynasty AGM battery(s) warning label identifies each battery as NONSPILLABLE.

Dynasty AGM battery(s) preprinted cartons identifies each battery as NONSPILLABLE.

Dynasty AGM battery(s) shipped without Dynasty cartons (bulk packed) need to be identified as NONSPILLABLE or NONSPILLABLE BATTERY on the outer packaging.

Wet, nonspillable batteries do not need to be shipped and transported as fully-regulated Class 8 Corrosive hazardous materials / dangerous goods when tested, packaged and marked in accordance with the following regulations.

### **U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulations:** 49 CFR 173.159(f) and 49 CFR 173.159a

- The batteries are excepted from regulation if they have been tested in accordance with the vibration and pressure differential tests found in 49 CFR 173.159(f) and “rupture test” found at 49 CFR 173.159a;
- When offered for transport, the batteries must be protected against short circuits and securely packaged in accordance with 49 CFR 173.159a; and
- The batteries and outer packaging must be marked NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY or NON-SPILLABLE as required by 49 CFR 173.159a

### **IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations:** Packing Instruction 872 and Special Provision A67

- The batteries are excepted from regulation if they have been tested in accordance with the vibration and pressure differential tests found in Packing Instruction 872 and “rupture test” found in Special Provision A67 of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
- When offered for transport, the batteries must be protected against short circuits and securely packaged in accordance with Special Provision A67.
- The words “Not Restricted” and “Special Provision A67” must be included in the description of the substance on the Air Waybill when an Air Waybill is issued.

### **IMDG Code:** Special Provision 238.1 and 238.2

The batteries are exempt from regulation since they have been tested and meet the IMDG Special Provisions 238.1 and 238.2 as follows:

- Per Provision 238.1, Batteries can be considered as non-spillable provided that they are capable of withstanding the vibration and pressure differential tests given below, without leakage of battery fluid:

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**Vibration test:** The battery is rigidly clamped to the platform of a vibration machine and a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.8 mm (1.6 mm maximum total excursion) is applied. The frequency is varied at the rate of 1 HZ/min between the limits of 10 Hz and 55 Hz. The entire range of frequencies and return is traversed in 95 +/- 5 minutes for each mounting position (direction of vibration) of the battery. The battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for equal time periods.

**Pressure differential test:** Following the vibration test, the battery is stored for 6 hours at 24 degrees C +/- 4 degrees C while subjected to a pressure differential of at least 88 kPa. The battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for at least 6 hours in each position.

Non-spillable type batteries which are an integral part of and necessary for the operation of mechanical or electronic equipment shall be securely fastened in the battery holder on the equipment and protected in such a manner to prevent damage and short circuits.

- Per Provision 238.2, Non-spillable batteries are not subject to provisions of this Code if, at a temperature of 55 degrees C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.
- When offered for transport, the batteries must be protected against short circuits and securely packaged in accordance with Special Provision 238.1 and 238.2.

**Other areas:** Transportation of batteries in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consults state environmental agency.

**Air:** Dynasty AGM batteries meet the conditions in IATA/ICAO Special Provision A67 per IATA DGR 61<sup>st</sup> Edition 2020 Dangerous Goods Regulations.

**Surface:** Dynasty AGM batteries meet the conditions for DOT Haz Mat Regulations CFR-Title 49 parts 171-189.

**Vessel:** Dynasty AGM Batteries meet the conditions of IMDG exception 238 per IMDG Code 2018 Edition Incorporating Amendment 39-18.

### ***15. 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). For more information consult 40 CFR Part 355.

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### 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. 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.

### 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).

### **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. Wash hands after handling.**

\*Battery companies not party to the 1999 consent judgment with Mateel Environmental Justice Foundation should include a Proposition 65 Warning that complies with the current version of Proposition 65.

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### INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS:

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.

### ***16. OTHER INFORMATION***

NFPA Hazard Rating for sulfuric acid:

Flammability (Red) = 0

Health (Blue) = 3

Reactivity (Yellow) = 2

X = Acid

Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

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MSDS Preparation/Review Date: 3/26/2020  
Prepared by: W.E. Kozlowski – Director EHS

Revision: 8