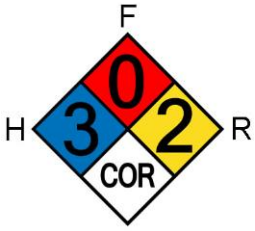
HAZARD RATING



TROJAN BATTERY COMPANY
MOIST DRY BATTERY

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1—PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: MOIST DRY BATTERY **CHEMICAL FAMILY:** LEAD ACID STORAGE BATTERY	**PRODUCT USE:** ELECTRIC STORAGE BATTERY
MANUFACTURER'S NAME: TROJAN BATTERY COMPANY	**EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER:** CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300 INTERNATIONAL (703) 527-3887
ADDRESS: 12380 CLARK ST., SANTA FE SPRINGS, CA 90670	**OTHER INFORMATION CALLS:** (562) 236-3000 (800) 423-6569
PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARATION: ISMAEL PEDROZA, JR. – DIRECTOR OF EH&S	**REVISION DATE:** FEBRUARY 21, 2017

SECTION 2 – GHS HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	1. Acute Hazards	Do not open battery. Avoid contact with internal components. Internal components include lead and liquid electrolyte. Electrolyte - Electrolyte is corrosive and contact may cause skin irritation and chemical burns. Electrolyte causes severe irritation and burns of eyes, nose and throat. Ingestion can cause severe burns and vomiting. Lead -Direct skin or eye contact may cause local irritation. Inhalation or ingestion of lead dust or fumes may result in headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia and leg, arm and joint pain.
2. Sub-chronic and Chronic Health Effects	Electrolyte - Repeated contact with sulfuric acid battery electrolyte fluid may cause drying of the skin which may result in irritation, dermatitis, and skin burns. Repeated exposure to sulfuric acid mist may cause erosion of teeth, chronic eye irritation and/or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat and lungs. Lead - Prolonged exposure may cause central nervous system damage, gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, and wrist-drop and kidney dysfunction. Pregnant women should be protected from excessive exposure to prevent lead from crossing the placental barrier and causing infant neurological disorders. **California 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, and during charging, strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid are evolved, a chemical Known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.	
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure	If battery is broken or material is spilled, then persons with the following medical conditions must take precautions: pulmonary edema, bronchitis, emphysema, dental erosion and tracheobronchitis.	

Routes of Entry	Inhalation - YES Ingestion - YES	Eye Contact - YES Skin Contact - YES				
Chemical(s) Listed as Carcinogen or potential Carcinogen	Proposition 65 - YES	National Toxicology Program - YES	I.A.R.C. Monographs - YES	OSHA - NO	EPA CAG - YES	NIOSH - YES

Health		Environmental	Physical
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)	**Category 4** **Category 1A** **Category 1** **Category 1A** **Category 1B** **Category 1A** **Category 1A** **Category 2**	Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Acute 1	Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3

Signal Word: DANGER

GHS LABEL

Health	Environmental	Physical

Hazard Statements
DANGER!
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Causes serious eye damage.
May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled.
May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.
Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.
May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.
Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).
Explosive, fire, blast or projection hazard.

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.
Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.
Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns.
Avoid contact with internal acid.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.

SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

C.A.S.	PRINCIPAL HAZARDOUS COMPONENT(S) (Chemical & common name(s))	Hazard Category	% by Wt:
7439-92-1	Lead/Lead Oxide/Lead Sulfate	Acute-Chronic	75 - 97%
7440-36-0	Antimony	Chronic	0.5 - 2%
7440-38-2	Arsenic	Acute-Chronic	< 0.2%
7664-93-9	Sulfuric Acid (Battery Electrolyte)	Reactive-Oxidizer Acute-Chronic	< 5%
7440-70-2	Calcium	Reactive	< 0.15%
7440-31-5	Tin	Chronic	< 1%

SECTION 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.

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.

SECTION 5 - FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point: Not Applicable
Flammable Limits: LEL = 4.1% (Hydrogen Gas in air); UEL = 74.2%
Extinguishing media: CO2; foam; dry chemical. Do not use carbon dioxide directly on cells. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate media for surrounding fi

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.

SECTION 6 -- ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Procedures for Cleanup: Stop release, if possible. Avoid contact with any spilled material. Contain spill, isolate hazard area, and deny entry. Limit site access to emergency responders. Neutralize with sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, lime or other neutralizing agent. Place battery in suitable container for disposal. Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. Sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, sand, lime or other neutralizing agent should be kept on-site for spill remediation.

Personal Precautions: Acid resistant aprons, boots and protective clothing. ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields/face shield recommended. Ventilate enclosed areas.

Environmental Precautions: Lead and its compounds and sulfuric acid can pose a severe threat to the environment. Contamination of water, soil, and air should be prevented.

SECTION 7 -- HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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

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

SECTION 8 -- EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ingredients:	OSHA PEL	ACGIH	US NIOSH	Quebec PEV	Ontario OEL	EU OEL
Lead, inorganic	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.05**	**0.15 (b)**
Antimony	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5**	**0.5 (b,d)**
Tin	**2**	**2**	**2**			
Copper	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1 (a)**	**0.1 (e)**
Arsenic	**0.01**	**0.01**	**0.01**			
Sulfuric Acid	**1**	**0.2**	**1**	**1**	**0.2**	**0.05 (c)**
Polypropylene	**N.E.**	**N.E.**	**N.E.**	**N.E.**	**N.E.**	**N.E.**

NOTES:

***Ingredients listed are representative of a typical industrial battery. Consult individual manufacturer's SDS for information relating to a specific battery.**

(a) As dusts/mists **(b)** As inhalable aerosol **(c)** Thoracic fraction **(d)** Potential occupational carcinogen

(e) Based on OEL's of Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Netherlands, Switzerland, & U.K.

(f) Based on OEL of Belgium **(g)** Based on OEL of Netherlands

N.E. = Not Established

PEL's for individual states may differ from OSHA PEL's. Check with local authorities for the applicable state PEL's.

OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; USNIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.
All Trojan Battery models do not contain cadmium. Trojan Battery Models: T-105, T-125, T-145, T-875, T-1260, T-1275 do not contain Mercury.

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.

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.

SECTION 9 -- PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties Listed Below are for Electrolyte:			
Boiling Point:	**210 - 245° 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.**		

SECTION 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.
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

SECTION 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.

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 Group I carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A. 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 by IARC as a Group 2A - 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.

Arsenic: Arsenic is listed by IARC as a Group 1 - carcinogenic to humans. Per the guidance found in OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix F, this is approximately equivalent to GHS Category 1A.

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/m3; LC50: guinea pig: 510 mg/m3
Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)
Elemental Arsenic: No data

Oral LD50:
Electrolyte: rat: 2140 mg/kg
Elemental Lead: Acute Toxicity Estimate (ATE) = 500 mg/kg body weight (based on lead bullion)
Elemental Arsenic: LD50 mouse: 145 mg/kg
Elemental Antimony: LD50 rat: 100 mg/kg

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

SECTION 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
Arsenic:	24 hr LC50, freshwater fish (Carrassisus auratus) >5000 g/L

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

SECTION 13 -- DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

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.

SECTION 14 -- TRANSPORT INFORMATION

United States: The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR) applicable to lead acid batteries are specified in 49 CFR 173.159.

Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Hazard Class: 8
ID Number: UN2794
Packing Group: III
Labels: Corrosive

49 CFR 173.159(e) Specifies that when transported by highway or rail, electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter, if all of the following are met:

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

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

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR):
The shipping information is as follows:

Proper Shipping Name:	Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Packing Group:	N/A
Hazardous Class:	8
Label/Placard Required:	Corrosive
UN Identification:	UN2794
Reference	IATA Packing Instruction 870 (IATA DGR 56th Edition)

IMDG Code:
The shipping information is as follows:
Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Packing Group: N/A
Hazardous Class: 8
Label/Placard Required: Corrosive
UN Identification: UN2794
Reference IMDG Code Packing Instruction P801

SECTION 15 -- REGULATORY INFORMATION

UNITED STATES FEDERAL REGULATIONS:
EPCRA Sections 302, 304, 311 & 312
Industrial lead-acid batteries, such as those used in forklifts, do **NOT** meet the OSHA definition of an "article" (US EPA, Oct. 1998). Therefore, the lead and acid that compose these batteries must be included when determining the various thresholds for these EPCRA section regulations. The acid in lead-acid batteries is **Sulfuric Acid**, which is an Extremely Hazardous Substance (EHS). The following table outlines the applicable EPCRA Sections and their respective thresholds for **Sulfuric Acid**:

EPCRA Sections – Sulfuric Acid	***Thresholds***
302 - Emergency Planning Notification	TPQ ≥ 1,000 lbs.
304 - Emergency Release Notification	RQ ≥ 1,000 lbs.
311 - MSDS Reporting	*TPQ ≥ 500 lbs.
312 - Chemical Inventory Reporting (i.e. Tier II)	*TPQ ≥ 500 lbs.

***The reporting threshold for Sulfuric Acid is ≥ the designated TPQ or 500 lbs, whichever is less.**

The lead used in lead-acid batteries does not qualify for any OSHA or EPCRA exemptions. Lead is not an EHS, and the following table outlines the applicable EPCRA Sections and their respective thresholds for **Lead**:

EPCRA Sections - Lead	***Thresholds***
311 - MSDS Reporting	≥ 10,000 lbs.
312 - Chemical Inventory Reporting (i.e. Tier II)	≥ 10,000 lbs.

EPCRA Section 313
The reporting of lead and sulfuric acid (and their releases) in lead-acid batteries used in cars, trucks, most cranes, forklifts, locomotive engines, and aircraft for the purposes of EPCRA Section 313 is not required. Lead-acid batteries used for these purposes are exempt for Section 313 reporting per the "Motor Vehicle Exemption." See page B-22 of the *U.S. EPA Guidance Document for Lead and Lead Compound Reporting under EPCRA Section 313* for additional information of this exemption.

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

Toxic Chemical	CAS Number	Approximate % by Weight
Lead	7439-92-1	73
Sulfuric Acid/Water Solution	7664-93-9	25
Antimony	7440-36-0	1
Arsenic	7440-38-2	<2.0
Tin	7440-31-5	<1

SECTION 16 -- OTHER INFORMATION

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

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.

DISCLAIMER:
THE INFORMATION ABOVE IS BELIEVED TO BE ACCURATE AND REPRESENTS THE BEST INFORMATION CURRENTLY AVAILABLE TO US. HOWEVER, TROJAN BATTERY COMPANY MAKES NO WARRANTY OF MERCHANTABILITY OR ANY OTHER WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO SUCH INFORMATION, AND WE ASSUME NO LIABILITY RESULTING FROM ITS USE. USERS SHOULD MAKE THEIR OWN INVESTIGATIONS TO DETERMINE THE SUITABILITY OF THE INFORMATION FOR THEIR PARTICULAR PURPOSES. ALTHOUGH REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS HAVE BEEN TAKEN IN THE PREPARATION OF THE DATA CONTAINED HEREIN, IT IS OFFERED SOLELY FOR YOUR INFORMATION, CONSIDERATION AND INVESTIGATION. THIS MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET PROVIDES GUIDELINES FOR THE SAFE HANDLING AND USE OF THIS PRODUCT; IT DOES NOT AND CANNOT ADVISE ON ALL POSSIBLE SITUATIONS, THEREFORE, YOUR SPECIFIC USE OF THIS PRODUCT SHOULD BE EVALUATED TO DETERMINE IF ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONS ARE REQUIRED.

SDS REVISION DATE: FEBRUARY 21, 2017