




# Safety Data Sheet

## NorthStar Batteries

Section I: Chemical Product and Company Identification		
Chemical Trade Name (as used on battery)	Lead-Acid Battery, Non-Spillable, Wet	
Product Use	Electric Storage Battery	
Manufacturer's Name	NorthStar Battery Co., LLC	
Synonyms	Industrial Battery, Traction Battery, Stationary Battery, Deep Cycle Battery	
Address and Telephone	4000 E. Continental Way, Springfield, MO 65803	Telephone: 417-575-8200
Emergency Telephone: CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: 800-424-9300 CHEMTREC INT'L: 703-527-3877		

Section II: Hazard Identification																		
HEALTH	ENVIRONMENTAL	PHYSICAL																
																		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation)</td> <td>Category 4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Skin Corrosion/Irritation</td> <td>Category 1A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Eye Damage</td> <td>Category 1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Reproductive</td> <td>Category 1A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carcinogenicity (lead)</td> <td>Category 1B</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carcinogenicity (arsenic)</td> <td>Category 1A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Carcinogenicity (acid mist)</td> <td>Category 1A</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure)</td> <td>Category 2</td> </tr> </table>	Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation)	Category 4	Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1A	Eye Damage	Category 1	Reproductive	Category 1A	Carcinogenicity (lead)	Category 1B	Carcinogenicity (arsenic)	Category 1A	Carcinogenicity (acid mist)	Category 1A	Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure)	Category 2	<p>Aquatic Chronic 1 Aquatic Acute 1</p>	<p>Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3</p>
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<p><b>Hazard Statements</b></p> <p><b>DANGER</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</li> <li>May damage fertility or the unborn child if ingested or inhaled.</li> <li>May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.</li> <li>Causes damage to central nervous system, blood, and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.</li> <li>May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.</li> <li>Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen).</li> <li>Explosive, fire, blast, or projection hazard.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Precautionary Statements</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Wash thoroughly after handling.</li> <li>Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product.</li> <li>Wear protective gloves/protective clothing, eye protection/face protection.</li> <li>Avoid breathing dust / fume / gas / mist / vapors / spray.</li> <li>Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. Avoid contact with internal acid.</li> <li>Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.</li> <li>Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</li> </ul>																	

Section III: Composition / Information on Ingredients		
Material	CAS Number	% By Weight
Lead and Lead Compounds (inorganic)	7439-92-1	50
Electrolyte (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> / H <sub>2</sub> O)	7664-93-9	17
Lead Oxide	1309-60-0	20
Tin	7440-31-5	0.2
<p><b>NOTE:</b> Inorganic lead and electrolyte (sulfuric acid) are the primary components of every lead-acid battery sold by OutBack. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type. Contact your OutBack representative for additional information.</p>		

# Safety Data Sheet for NorthStar Batteries

## Section IV: First Aid Measures

<b>Inhalation</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult physician.
	<b>Lead</b>	Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips. Consult physician.
<b>Ingestion</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	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.
	<b>Lead</b>	Consult physician immediately.
<b>Skin Exposure</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	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.
	<b>Lead</b>	Wash immediately with soap and water.
<b>Eye Exposure</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid and Lead</b>	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 V: Firefighting Measures

<b>Hydrogen Flammable Limits (% by Volume):</b>		Flash Point: N/A
Lower Explosion Limit (LEL): 4.1% (Hydrogen gas)	Upper Explosion Limit (UEL): 74.2% (Hydrogen gas)	
<b>Extinguishing Media</b>		
Carbon dioxide; foam; dry chemical. Do not use carbon dioxide directly on cells. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate media for surrounding fire.		
<b>Special Firefighting Procedures</b>		
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. 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.		
<b>Hazardous Combustion Products</b>		
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. 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.		

## Section VI: Accidental Release Measures

<b>Spill or Leak Procedures</b>
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 non-neutralized acid to sewer. Acid must be managed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

## Section VII: Handling and Storage

<b>Handling</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Always follow warning information and instructions provided with the batteries and any device connected to them.</li> <li>Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery.</li> <li>Handle carefully and avoid tipping, which may allow electrolyte leakage.</li> <li>There may be increased risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries.</li> <li>Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.</li> <li>If battery case is broken, avoid contact with internal components.</li> <li>Keep vent caps on. Cover terminals to prevent short circuits.</li> <li>Do not stack batteries.</li> <li>Keep away from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reducing substances, metals, strong oxidizers, and water.</li> <li>Use banding or stretch wrap to secure items for shipping.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Separate from incompatible materials.</li> <li>Keep away from fire, sparks, and heat.</li> <li>Keep away from metallic objects which could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short circuit.</li> </ul>
<b>Charging</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shut off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections.</li> <li>There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series-connected batteries, whether or not being charged.</li> <li>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.</li> </ul>

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## Section VIII: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

INGREDIENTS (Chemical/Common Names)	Exposure limits are measured in mg/m <sup>3</sup>					
	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)
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			
<b>ABBREVIATIONS</b> N.E. = Not Established OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit	<b>NOTES</b> (b) As inhalable aerosol (c) Thoracic fraction					
<b>Engineering Controls (ventilation)</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact both the positive and negative terminals of the batteries.</li> <li>Charge the batteries in areas with adequate ventilation. General dilution ventilation is acceptable.</li> </ul>						
<b>Respiratory Protection (NIOSH/MSHA approved)</b>						
None required under normal conditions. When concentrations of sulfuric acid mist are known to exceed the PEL (Permissible Exposure Limit), use NIOSH or MSHA-approved respiratory protection.						
<b>Skin Protection</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If battery case is damaged, use rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet, acid-resistant apron, clothing, and boots.</li> </ul>						
<b>Eye Protection</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If battery case is damaged, use chemical goggles or face shield.</li> </ul>						
<b>Other Protection</b>						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Under severe exposure conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.</li> </ul>						

## Section IX: Physical and Chemical Properties

### Properties Listed Below are for Electrolyte:

<b>Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O = 1):</b>		<b>Appearance and Odor:</b>	Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.
Silver Product	1.320 +/- 0.01		
BLUE® Product	1.280 +/- 0.01		
RED® Product	1.320 +/- 0.01		
BLUE+® Product	1.320 +/- 0.01		
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	203 to 240 °F	<b>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):</b>	10
<b>Melting Point:</b>	N/A	<b>Vapor Density (AIR = 1):</b>	Greater than 1
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	100%	<b>% Volatile by Weight:</b>	N/A
<b>Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)</b>	Less than 1	<b>Flash Point:</b>	Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas)
<b>pH:</b>	~1 to 2	<b>LEL (Lower Explosive Limit):</b>	4.1% (Hydrogen)
<b>LEL (Lower Explosive Limit):</b>	4.1% (Hydrogen)	<b>UEL (Upper Explosive Limit):</b>	74.2% (Hydrogen)

## Section X: Stability and Reactivity

<b>Stability:</b> Stable <u>  X  </u> Unstable _____ This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature.		
<b>Conditions To Avoid:</b> Prolonged overcharge at high current; sources of ignition		
<b>Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	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.
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, and reducing agents.
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>	<b>Electrolyte</b>	Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulfide.
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	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.
<b>Hazardous Polymerization:</b> Will not occur.		

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## Section XI: Toxicological Information

**Non-human Toxicological Data:** Not available

<b>Routes of Entry</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Harmful by all routes of entry.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	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.		
<b>Inhalation</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause irritation of upper respiratory and lungs.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.		
<b>Ingestion</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	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.		
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	Not absorbed through the skin.		
<b>Eye Contact</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	May cause eye irritation.		
<b>Effects of Overexposure (Acute)</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.		
<b>Effects of Overexposure (Chronic)</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	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 50mcg / 100 ml or higher. Heavy lead exposure may result in central nervous system damage, encephalopathy, and damage to the blood-forming (hematopoietic) tissues.		
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	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.		
	<b>Lead Compounds</b>	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.		
<b>Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:</b>				
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.				
<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	<b>Inhalation LD50</b>		<b>Oral LD50</b>	
	<b>Electrolyte</b>	LC50 rat: 375 mg/m <sup>3</sup> LC50 guinea pig: 510 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	<b>Electrolyte</b>	Rat: 2140 mg/kg
	<b>Elemental Lead</b>	Acute Toxicity Point Estimate = 4500 ppmV (based on lead bullion)	<b>Elemental Lead</b>	Acute Toxicity Estimate = 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 the 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 worksite. 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 be 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.

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## Section XII: Ecological Information

<b>Environmental Fate</b>	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.	
<b>Environmental Toxicity</b>	<b>Aquatic Toxicity</b>	
	<b>Sulfuric Acid</b>	24 hr LC50, freshwater fish ( <i>Brachydanio rerio</i> ): 82 mg/L 96 hr LOEC, freshwater fish ( <i>Cyprinus carpio</i> ): 22 mg/L
	<b>Lead</b>	48 hr LC50 (modeled for aquatic invertebrates): <1 mg/L, based on lead bullion
	<b>Additional information:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No known effects on stratospheric ozone depletion</li> <li>• Volatile organic compounds: 0% (by Volume)</li> <li>• Water Endangering Class (WGK): NA</li> </ul>

## Section XIII: Disposal Considerations (United States)

<b>Spent batteries</b>	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. This should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.
<b>Electrolyte</b>	Place neutralized slurry into sealed containers and handle as applicable with state and federal regulations. Large water-diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.
<b>NOTE:</b> Following local, State/Provincial, and Federal/National regulations applicable to end-of-life characteristics will be the responsibility of the end user.	

## Section XIV: Transport Information

<b>U.S. DOT</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excepted from the hazardous materials regulations (HMR) because the batteries meet the requirements of 49 CFR 173.159(f) and 49 CFR 173.159a of the U.S. Department of Transportation's HMR.</li> <li>• Battery and outer package must be marked "NONSPILLABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY"</li> <li>• Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits.</li> </ul>
<b>IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations DGR</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Excepted from the dangerous goods regulations because the batteries meet the requirements of Packing Instruction 872 and Special Provisions A67 of the International Air Transportation Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations and International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions.</li> <li>• Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits.</li> <li>• The words "NOT RESTRICTED, SPECIAL PROVISION A67" must be provided on an air waybill when the air waybill is issued.</li> </ul>
<b>IMDG</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits.</li> </ul>

## Section XV: Regulatory Information

<b>United States EPA SARA Title III</b>	<b>Section 302 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS)</b>	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 1,000 lbs. or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site (40 CFR 370.10). For more information consult 40 CFR Part 355. The quantity of sulfuric acid will vary by battery type. Contact your OutBack representative for additional information.
	<b>Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances</b>	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.
	<b>Section 311/312 Hazard Categorization</b>	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.
	<b>Section 313 EPCRA Toxic Substances</b>	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.

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## Section XV: Regulatory Information (continued)

<b>United States EPA SARA Title III (continued)</b>	<b>Supplier Notification:</b> 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:											
	<b>Toxic Chemical</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>										
	Lead	7439-92-1										
	Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid / Water)	7664-93-9										
	Lead Oxide	1360-60-0										
	Tin	7440-31-5										
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"><b>Approximate % by Weight</b></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Lead</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid / Water)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">17</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Lead Oxide</td> <td style="text-align: center;">20</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">Tin</td> <td style="text-align: center;">0.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			<b>Approximate % by Weight</b>	Lead	50	Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid / Water)	17	Lead Oxide	20	Tin	0.2
	<b>Approximate % by Weight</b>											
Lead	50											
Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid / Water)	17											
Lead Oxide	20											
Tin	0.2											
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See 40 CFR Part 370 for more details.</li> </ul>											
<b>TSCA</b>	<b>Section 8b Inventory Status</b>	All chemicals comprising this product are either exempt or listed on the TSCA Inventory.										
	<b>Section 12b (40 CFR Part 707.60(b))</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.										
	<b>Section 13 (40 CFR Part 707.20)</b>	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).										
<b>RCRA</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> <li>Waste sulfuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosivity) and D008 (lead).</li> </ul>											
<b>CAA</b>	EnerSys supports preventative actions concerning ozone depletion in the atmosphere due to emissions of CFCs and other ozone depleting chemicals (ODCs), 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, EnerSys established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODCs prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.											
<b>STATE REGULATIONS (U.S.)</b>	<b>Proposition 65**</b>	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.										
<b>INTERNATIONAL REGULATIONS</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Distribution into Quebec to follow Canadian Controlled Product Regulations (CPR) 24(1) and 24(2).</li> <li>Distribution into the EU to follow applicable Directives to the Use, Import/Export of the product as sold.</li> </ul>											

\*The reporting threshold for sulfuric acid is  $\geq$  the designated TPQ or 500 lbs., whichever is less

\*\*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

## Section XVI: Regulatory Information

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

## OutBack Power

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## Part Number, Revision and Date

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