I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Trade Name (as used on label): Lead-Acid Battery

Chemical Family/Classification: Electric Storage Battery

Manufacturer's Name/Address: Hawker

P.O. Box 808
9404 Ooltewah Industrial Drive
Ooltewah, TN 37363

Telephone: For information and emergencies, contact Hawker's Environmental, Health & Safety Dept. at 423-236-5700 ATTN: Kevin P. Wileman

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTIFY INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Approximate % by Wt. Or Vol.</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Lead Compound:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Antimony</td>
<td>7440-36-0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Arsenic</td>
<td>7440-38-2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Calcium</td>
<td>7440-79-2</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Tin</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>--</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid)</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>10-30</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Material:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
<td>9003-07-0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrene</td>
<td>9003-53-6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>9003-54-7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene</td>
<td>9003-56-9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Butadiene Styrene</td>
<td>9003-55-8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrenechloride</td>
<td>9002-86-2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate, Hard Rubber, Polyethylene</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Silicon Dioxide (Gel batteries only)</td>
<td>7631-86-9</td>
<td>20-40</td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheet Molding Compound</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Glass reinforced polyester)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. PHYSICAL DATA

Electrolyte:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point</td>
<td>203 - 240° F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific Gravity (H2O = 1)</td>
<td>1.215 to 1.350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting Point</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in Water</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor Density (AIR = 1)</td>
<td>Greater than 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate: (Butyl Acetate = 1)</td>
<td>Less than 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Volatile by Weight</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appearance and Odor</td>
<td>Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point: N/A

Extinguishing Media: CO2; foam; dry chemical

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

If batteries are on charge, shut off power. Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Water applied to electrolyte generates heat and causes it to spatter. Wear acid-resistant clothing.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

Highly flammable hydrogen gas is generated during charging and operation of batteries. To avoid risk of fire or explosion, keep sparks or other sources of ignition away from batteries. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact negative and positive terminals of cells and batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service.

V. REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Conditions To Avoid: Prolonged overcharge; sources of ignition

Incompatibility: (Materials to avoid)

- Sulfuric Acid: Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.
- Lead Compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

- Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen.
- Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsenic gas.

VI. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Routes of Entry:

- Sulfuric Acid: Harmful by all routes of entry.

Inhalation:

- Sulfuric Acid: Breathing of sulfuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.

Ingestion:

- Sulfuric Acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.

Skin Contact:

- Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.

Eye Contact:

- Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, corneal damage, and blindness.
EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES:

**Inhalation:**
- **Sulfuric Acid:** Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. 
- **Lead:** Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.

**Ingestion:**
- **Sulfuric Acid:** Give large quantities of water; do not induce vomiting; 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. 
- **Lead:** Wash immediately with soap and water.

**Eyes:**
- **Sulfuric Acid and Lead:** Flush immediately with large amounts of water for a least 15 minutes; consult physician.

**Proposition 65:**
- Warning: Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Batteries also contain other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

**VII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE:**

**Spill or Leak Procedures:**
- Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, and vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, carefully neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves, and face shield. Do not allow discharge of unneutralized acid to sewer.
- Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

**Waste Disposal Methods:**
- 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.

**VIII. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE (Cont.)**

**Handling and Storage:**
- Store batteries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas with impervious surfaces and adequate containment in the event of spills. Batteries should also be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Separate from incompatible materials. Store and handle only in areas with adequate water supply and spill control. Avoid damage to containers. Keep away from fire, sparks and heat.

**Precautionary Labeling:**
- POISON - CAUSES SEVERE BURNS
- DANGER - CONTAINS SULFURIC ACID

**VIII. CONTROL MEASURES**

**Engineering Controls:**
- Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant.

**Work Practices:**
- Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Make certain vent caps are on securely. Avoid contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing when filling or handling batteries.

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

**Protective Gloves:**
- Rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet.

**Eye Protection:**
- Chemical goggles or face shield.

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

**Emergency Flushing:**
- In areas where sulfuric acid is handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply.
IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION

NFPA Hazard Rating for Sulfuric Acid:

- Flammability (Red) = 0
- Reactivity (Yellow) = 2
- Health (Blue) = 3

Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

U.S. DOT:

The transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries within the continental United States is regulated by the U.S. DOT through the Code of Federal Regulations, Title 49 (CFR49). These regulations classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. Refer to CFR 49, 173.159 for more details pertaining to the transportation of wet and moist batteries.

The shipping information is as follows:

- Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
- Packing Group: III
- Hazardous Class: 8
- Label/Placard Required: Corrosive
- UN Indentification: UN2794

Contact your Hawker representative for additional information regarding the classification of batteries.

IATA:

The international transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries is regulated by the International Air Transport Association (IATA). These regulations also classify these types of batteries as a hazardous material. The batteries must be packed according to IATA Packing Instruction 870.

The shipping information is as follows:

- Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
- Packing Group: III
- Hazardous Class: 8
- Label/Placard Required: Corrosive
- UN Indentification: UN2794

Contact your Hawker representative for additional information regarding the classification of batteries.

IMDG:

The international transportation of wet and moist charged (moist active) batteries is regulated by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods code (IMDG). These regulations also classify these types of batteries as hazardous material. The batteries must be packed according to IMDG Packing instructions P801.

The shipping information is as follows:

- Proper Shipping Name: Batteries, wet, filled with acid
- Packing Group: III
- Hazardous Class: 8
- Label/Placard Required: Corrosive
- UN Indentification: UN2794

Contact your Hawker representative for additional information regarding the classification of batteries.

IX. OTHER REGULATORY INFORMATION (Cont.)

RCRA:

Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste by the EPA when recycled, however state and international regulations may vary.

CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA:

- (a) Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulfuric acid under CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA (Emergency Planning Community Right to Know Act) is 1,000 lbs. State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulfuric acid may vary.
- (b) Sulfuric acid is a listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of 1,000 lbs.
- (c) EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 1,000 lbs. or more of sulfuric acid is present at one site. The quantity of sulfuric acid will vary by battery type. Contact your Hawker representative for additional information.
- (d) EPCRA Section 312 Tier 2 reporting is required for 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.
- (e) Supplier Notification: This product contains toxic chemicals, which may be reportable under EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements.

If you are a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20 through 39, the following information is provided to enable you to complete the required reports:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Toxic Chemical</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Approximate % by Wt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>10 - 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Antimony</td>
<td>7440-36-0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>* Arsenic</td>
<td>7440-38-2</td>
<td>0.2</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.

The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries, which are "consumer products".

- * Not present in all battery types. Contact your Hawker representative for additional information.

TSCA:

Ingredients in Hawker's batteries are listed in the TSCA Registry as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>TSCA Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electrolyte: Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄)</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inorganic Lead Compound: Lead (Pb)</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Oxide (PbO)</td>
<td>1317-36-8</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Sulfate (Pb₃(SO₄)₂)</td>
<td>7446-14-2</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antimony Sb</td>
<td>7440-36-0</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arsenic (As)</td>
<td>7440-38-2</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Calcium (Ca)</td>
<td>7440-70-2</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin (Sn)</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>Listed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CAA:

Hawker 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 Amendements (CAA) of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, Hawker established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.