# SAFETY DATA SHEET

## I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

**Chemical Trade Name (as used on label):**
FlexPak & Flex Sealed Lead Battery

**Synonyms:**
Sealed Lead Acid Battery, TPPL Battery

**Manufacturer’s Name/Address:**
Hawker<br>PO Box 808<br>9404 Ooltewah Industrial Drive<br>Ooltewah, TN 37363-0808

**Telephone:**
For information and emergencies, contact Hawker Powersource Environmental, Health & Safety Dept. at 423-238-5700

**24-Hour Emergency Response Contact:**
CHEMTREC DOMESTIC: 800-424-9300  CHEMTREC INT'L: 703-527-3877

## II. GHS HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### Acute Toxicity
- **Category 4**

### Skin Corrosion/Irritation
- **Category 1A**

### Eye Damage
- **Category 1**

### Reproductive
- **Category 1A**

### Carcinogenicity (lead compounds)
- **Category 1B**

### Carcinogenicity (acid mist)
- **Category 1A**

### Specific Target Organ Toxicity (repeated exposure)
- **Category 2**

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### GHS LABEL:

#### HEALTH
- **DANGER!**
  - Wash thoroughly after handling.
  - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
  - 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.
  - May cause harm to breast-fed children
  - Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or contact with skin
  - Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.

#### ENVIRONMENTAL
- Aquatic Chronic 1
- Aquatic Acute 1

#### PHYSICAL
- Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3

### Hazard Statements
**DANGER!**
- Causes severe skin burns and 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.
- May cause harm to breast-fed children
- Harmful if swallowed, inhaled, or contact with skin
- Causes skin irritation, serious eye damage.

### 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.
- Contact with internal components may cause irritation or severe burns. Avoid contact with internal acid.
- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system, and skin.
- Obtain special instructions before use.
- Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
- Avoid contact during pregnancy/while nursing.
- Keep away from heat./sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.

## III. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### Components

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>CAS Number</th>
<th>Approximate % by Weight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Inorganic Lead Compound:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>45 - 60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lead Dioxide</td>
<td>1309-60-0</td>
<td>15 - 25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>0.1 - 0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid/Water):</strong></td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>15 - 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Case Material:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
<td>9003-07-0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrene</td>
<td>9003-53-6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>9003-54-7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene</td>
<td>9003-56-9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Styrene Butadiene</td>
<td>9003-55-8</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyvinylchloride</td>
<td>9002-86-2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate, Hard Rubber, Polyethylene</td>
<td>9002-88-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polyphenylene Oxide</td>
<td>25134-01-4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polycarbonate/Polyester Alloy</td>
<td>--</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Other:
- Absorbent Glass Mat -- 1 - 2

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Inorganic lead and sulfuric acid electrolyte are the primary components of every battery manufactured by Hawker Powersource. There are no mercury or cadmium containing products present in batteries manufactured by Hawker Powersource.

### IV. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### Inhalation:
- **Sulfuric Acid:** Remove to fresh air immediately. 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 a 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.

### V. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

#### Flash Point: N/A

**Flammable Limits:**
- LEL = 4.1% (Hydrogen Gas)
- UEL = 74.2% (Hydrogen Gas)

#### Extinguishing Media:
- Carbon dioxide; foam; dry chemical. Avoid breathing vapors. Use appropriate media for surrounding fire.

#### 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, gloves, face and eye protection.
- Note that strings of series connected batteries may still pose risk of electric shock even when charging equipment is shut down.

#### 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.

### VI. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

#### 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. Acid must be managed in accordance with local, state, and federal requirements.
- Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

#### VII. HANDLING AND STORAGE

##### Handling:
- Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery.
- 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 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. Keep away from metallic objects which could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous short-circuit.

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

### VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Exposure Limits (mg/m³)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>INGREDIENTS (Chemical/Common Names)</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>US NIOSH</th>
<th>Quebec PEV</th>
<th>Ontario OEL</th>
<th>EU OEL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lead and Lead Compounds (inorganic)</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.05</td>
<td>0.15 (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tin</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte</td>
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<td>0.2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>0.05 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polypropylene</td>
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<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystyrene</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Styrene Acrylonitrile</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acrylonitrile Butadiene</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
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<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Styrene Butadiene</td>
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<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Polyvinylchloride</td>
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<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>N.E.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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NOTES:
(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 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. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact both the positive and negative terminals of the batteries. Charge the 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 the 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:
Under severe exposure emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.

IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties Listed Below are for Electrolyte:

- **Boiling Point:** 203 - 240° F
- **Specified 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:** Less than 1
- **% Volatile by Weight:** N/A
- **pH:** ~1 to 2
- **UEL (Upper Explosive Limit):** Below room temperature (as hydrogen gas)
- **LEL (Lower Explosive Limit):** 4.1% (Hydrogen)

Appearance and Odor:
Manufactured article; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odor.

X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable X
Unstable

This product is stable under normal conditions at ambient temperature

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 sulfide.
- 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.

Hazardous Polymerization:
Will not occur.

XL. 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 arsenic 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.

Eye Contact:
- Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, corneal damage, and blindness.
U.S. DOT:

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XIII. 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. This should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

Electrolyte:
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.

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

XIV. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT:
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. Battery and outer package must be marked "NONSPILLABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY." Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits.

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations DGR:

Table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lead Components</th>
<th>May cause eye irritation.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**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, muscle aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.

**Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:**

- **Sulfuric Acid:** Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and 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 50mcg/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 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.
- **Lead Compounds:** 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.

**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)

- **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 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 be designated 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 1986 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.

**XII. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Environmental Fate:**

Lead is very persistent in soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Bioaccumulation of lead occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain.

**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
除危险货物规定外，电池应符合国际航空运输协会（IATA）危险货物规定和国际民航组织（ICAO）技术说明。电池终端必须受到保护，以防止短路。

IMDG:
除危险货物规定外，由海洋运输的电池应符合特殊规定238的IMDG代码。电池终端必须受到保护，以防止短路。

第XV章：法规信息

美国:
EPA SARA Title III:
Section 302 EPCRA Extremely Hazardous Substances (EHS):
硫酸是EPCRA下“非常危险物质”类物质，其Threshold Planning Quantity（TPQ）为1,000磅。EPCRA第302节的通知要求如果在一处储存点有1,000磅或更多的硫酸，必须进行更多详细信息的咨询。40CFR第370.10节。有关更多信息，请联系您的Hawker代表。

Section 304 CERCLA Hazardous Substances:
报告量（RQ）为100%硫酸在CERCLA（超级基金）和EPCRA（紧急规划和社区知情权法案）下的最低起飞重量为1,000磅。州和地方的报告量可能有所不同。

Section 311/312 Hazard Categorization:
EPCRA第312条第2级报告要求未包括汽车用电池，如果硫酸在电池中存在，电池重量为500磅或更多，或者铅在电池中存在，电池重为10,000磅或更多。有关更多信息，请参见40CFR第370.10节和40CFR第370.40节。

Section 313 EPCRA Toxic Substances:
40CFR第372.38(b)条指出：如果在受控设施中有毒化学物质与其它物质混合，必须进行更多的详细的报告。40CFR第370.10节和40CFR第370.40节提供了更多信息。

供应商通知:
此产品包含有毒化学物质，可被报告为EPCRA第313条毒性化学物质释放清单（Form R）的要求。如果您正在生产基础设施，并且根据SIC代码20到39，下述信息将为您提供所需的报告。

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>有毒化学物质</th>
<th>CAS编号</th>
<th>大约%（重量）</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>铅</td>
<td>7439-92-1</td>
<td>45-60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>硫酸电解液</td>
<td>7664-93-9</td>
<td>15-20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>锡</td>
<td>7440-31-5</td>
<td>0.1-0.2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

有关更多信息，请参见40CFR第370.10节。

如果您将此产品分发给SIC代码20到39的其他制造商，必须提供第一次分发日历年的信息。

TSCA:
TSCA第8b条–库存状态：所有构成此产品的化学物质要么是豁免的，要么是列入TSCA的。

TSCA第12b条（40CFR第70760(b)）：对于文章的出口，除非有例外规定。

TSCA第13条（40CFR第707.20）：没有进口认证要求（EPA 305-B-99-001，1999年6月，EPA引入的化学物质进口要求）。

RCRA:
废物铅酸电池应符合处理要求。在管理时，如果符合40CFR第266.80或40CFR第273，废物硫酸酸性盐是一种危险废物，EPA危害废物编号D002（腐蚀性）和D008（铅）。

CAA:
Hawker支持预防措施，防止已经排放到大气中的CFCs和其它破坏臭氧层的化学物质（ODCs），定义为USEPA的Class I物质。Pursuant to Section 61 of the Clean Air Act Amendments（CAA）of 1990，Hawker于1993年1月19日，完成了新的政策，以避免使用Class I ODCs。

州法规（US）:
Proposition 65:
警告：电池终端和相关的配给设备含有铅和与铅化合物，对加州人造成癌症和有害。电池中也含有其他化学物质，对加州人造成癌症。洗手后处理。

国际规定:
出口到魁北克省需遵循加拿大控制产品规定（CPR）24(1)和24(2)。

出口到欧盟需遵循适用的指令。
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**NFPA Hazard Rating for Sulfuric Acid:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flammability (Red)</th>
<th>Reactivity (Yellow)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Health (Blue) = 3

Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

**DISCLAIMER**

This Safety Data Sheet is created by the manufacturer to comply with the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.1200. To the extent allowed by law, the manufacturer hereby expressly disclaims any liability to any third party, including users of this product, including, but not limited to, consequential or other damages, arising out of the use of, or reliance on, this Safety Data Sheet.