Kingfisher Company, inc.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

This Data Sheet applies to the following list of Kingfisher batteries

KCi #	Model #	Description
17007	BP12025	Sealed lead acid Battery Pack, 12V, 2.5AH
17014	BP1205	Sealed lead acid Battery Pack, 12V, 5AH
17033	BP1208	Sealed lead acid Battery Pack, 12V, 8AH
17012	BP1216	Sealed lead acid Battery Pack, 12V, 16AH
17122	BP1226	Sealed lead acid Battery Pack, 12V, 26AH
17121	BP1242	Sealed lead acid Battery Pack, 12V, 42AH
17200	KF1270	Sealed lead acid battery, 7 AH
17201	KF12120	Sealed lead acid battery, 12 AH
17202	KF12180	Sealed lead acid battery, 18 AH
17203	KF12350	Sealed lead acid battery, 35 AH
17204	KF12550	Sealed lead acid battery, 55 AH

SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical Trade Name (as used on label):
Cyclon®, Genesis®, SBS, SBS J, Hawker XE™, Odyssey®, Trolling Thunder™, NexSys™, OptiGrid™ or XFC

Chemical Family/Classification:
Sealed Lead Battery

Synonyms:
Sealed Lead Acid Battery, VRLA Battery

Telephone:
For information and emergencies, contact EnerSys Energy Products Environmental, Health & Safety Dept. at 660-429-2165

Manufacturer's Name/Address:
EnerSys Energy Products Inc.
617 N. Ridgeview Drive
Warrensburg, MO 64093-9301

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

II GHS HAZRDS IDENTFICATION

HEALTH		ENVIRONMENTAL	PHYSICAL
Acute Toxicity (Oral/Dermal/Inhalation)	Category 4	Aquatic Chronic 1	Explosive Chemical, Division 1.3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	Category 1A	Aquatic Acute 1	
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		

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.

III. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTIFY INFORMATION

Components	CAS Number	Approximate % by Weight
Inorganic Lead Compound:		
Lead	7439-92-1	45 - 60
Lead Dioxide	1309-60-0	15 - 25
Tin	7440-31-5	0.1 - 0.2
Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid/Water)	7664-93-9	15 - 20
Case Material:		5 - 10
Polypropylene	9003-07-0	
Polystyrene	9003-53-6	
Styrene Acrylonitrile	9003-54-7	
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	9003-56-9	
Styrene Butadiene	9003-55-8	
Polyvinylchloride	9002-86-2	
Polycarbonate, Hard Rubber, Polyethylene	9002-88-4	
Polyphenylene Oxide	25134-01-4	
Polycarbonate/Polyester Alloy	--	
Other:		
Absorbent Glass Mat	--	1 - 2

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

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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. 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. 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.

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VIII. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Limits (mg/m3) 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)
Tin	2	2	2	2	2	N.E
Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte	1	0.2	1	1	0.2	0.05 (c)
Polypropylene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Polystyrene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Styrene Acrylonitrile	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Styrene Butadiene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Polyvinylchloride	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	1	N.E
Polycarbonate, Hard Rubber, Polyethylene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Polyphenylene Oxide	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Polycarbonate/Polyester Alloy Rubber, Polyethylene	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E
Absorbent Glass Mat	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E	N.E

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	**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.		

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X. REACTIVITY DATA

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 arsine gas.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur

XI. 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.

Eye Contact:

Sulfuric Acid: Severe irritation , burns, cornea damage, and blindness.

Lead Components: 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, 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.

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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 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 19th 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.
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

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.

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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:

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. Battery Terminals must be protected against short circuits.

The words " NOT RESTRICTED" , SPECIAL PROVISION A67" must be provided when the air waybill is issued.

IMDG:

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). Battery terminals must be protected against short circuits.

Requirements for Safe Shipping and Handling of Cyclon Cells:

Warning – Electrical Fire Hazard – Protect against shorting. Terminals can short and cause a fire if not insulated during shipping. Cyclon product must be labeled “NONSPILLABLE” during shipping. Follow all federal shipping regulations. See section IX of this sheet and CFR 49 Parts 171 through 180, available online at wwww.gpoaccess.gov.

Requirements for Shipping Cyclon Product as Single Cells:

Protective caps or other durable inert material must be used to insulate each terminal of each cell unless cells are shipping in the original packaging from EnerSys, in full box quantities. Protective caps are available for all cell sizes by contacting EnerSys Customer Service at 1-800-964-2837.

Requirements for Shipping Cyclon Product Assembled Into Multicell Batteries:

Assembled batteries must have short circuit protection during shipping. Exposed terminals, connectors, or lead wires must be insulated with a durable inert material to prevent exposure during shipping.

XV. 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 1000 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 EnerSys representative for additional information.

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.

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:

Toxic Chemical	CAS Number	Approximate % by Wt.
Lead	7439-92-1	45 - 60
Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid/Water)	7664-93-9	15 - 20
Tin	7440-31-5	0.1 - 0.2

See 40 CFR Part 370 for more details.

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".

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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).

CAA:

EnerSys 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 611of the Clean Air Act Amendments (CAAA) of 1990, finalized on January 19, 1993, EnerSys established a policy to eliminate the use of Class I ODC's prior to the May 15, 1993 deadline.

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. Batteries also contain other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

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.

XVI. OTHER INFORMATION

Revised: 05/14/2015

NFPA Hazard Rating for Sulfuric Acid:

Flammability (Red) = 0
Health (Blue) = 3
Reactivity (Yellow) = 2
Sulfuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.