According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

FormulaShell SAE 20W-50 Motor Oil

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 10/09/2020	
1.5	10/08/2020	800001029044	Date of last issue: 02/05/2020	

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

: FormulaShell SAE 20W-50 Motor Oil Product name

Product code : 001D7233

Manufacturer or supplier's details

PO Box 4427 Houston TX 77210-4427 USA
: (+1) 877-276-7285

Emergency telephone number

Spill Information		877-504-9351
Health Information	:	877-242-7400

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Recommended use

: Engine oil.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Based on available data this substance / mixture does not meet the classification criteria.

Signal word:No signal wordHazard statements:PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria.Precautionary statements: Prevention: No precautionary phrases.Response: No precautionary phrases.No precautionary phrases.Storage: No precautionary phrases.No precautionary phrases.	GHS label elements Hazard pictograms	:	No Hazard Symbol required
Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Not classified as an environmental hazard under GHS criteria. Precautionary statements : Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storage: :	Signal word	:	No signal word
Prevention: No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storage:	Hazard statements	:	Not classified as a physical hazard under GHS criteria. HEALTH HAZARDS: Not classified as a health hazard under GHS criteria. ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
	Precautionary statements	:	No precautionary phrases. Response: No precautionary phrases. Storage:

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Disposal:

No precautionary phrases.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis.

Used oil may contain harmful impurities.

Not classified as flammable but will burn.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2012 criteria.

Under normal conditions of use or in a foreseeable emergency, this product does not meet the definition of a hazardous chemical when evaluated according to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture: MixtureChemical nature: Highly refined mineral oils and additives.
The highly refined mineral oil contains <3% (w/w) DMSO-
extract, according to IP346.* contains one or more of the following CAS-numbers: 64742-
53-6, 64742-54-7, 64742-55-8, 64742-56-9, 64742-65-0,
68037-01-4, 72623-86-0, 72623-87-1, 8042-47-5, 848301-69-
9, 68649-12-7, 151006-60-9, 163149-28-8.

Hazardous components

Chemical name	Synonyms	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
Interchangeable low viscosity base oil (<20,5 cSt @40°C) *		Not Assigned	0 - 90
Alkaryl amine	bis(nonylphenyl)amine	36878-20-3	1-3

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

If inhaled	:	No treatment necessary under normal conditions of use. If symptoms persist, obtain medical advice.
In case of skin contact	:	Remove contaminated clothing. Flush exposed area with wa- ter and follow by washing with soap if available. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
In case of eye contact	:	Flush eye with copious quantities of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	:	In general no treatment is necessary unless large quantities are swallowed, however, get medical advice.

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		nportant symptoms ects, both acute and l	:	of black pustules a	signs and symptoms may include formation and spots on the skin of exposed areas. ult in nausea, vomiting and/or diarrhoea.
	Protect	ion of first-aiders	:		ng first aid, ensure that you are wearing the nal protective equipment according to the d surroundings.
	medica	on of any immediate I attention and special ent needed	:	Treat symptomation	cally.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon diox- ide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	Do not use water in a jet.
Specific hazards during fire- fighting	:	Hazardous combustion products may include: A complex mixture of airborne solid and liquid particulates and gases (smoke). Carbon monoxide may be evolved if incomplete combustion occurs. Unidentified organic and inorganic compounds.
Specific extinguishing meth- ods	:	Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local cir- cumstances and the surrounding environment.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protec-	:	Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Environmental precautions	:	Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contami- nation. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.
		Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up	:	Slippery when spilt. Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Prevent from spreading by making a barrier with sand, earth

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			Soak up residue v	ent material. ectly or in an absorbent. vith an absorbent such as clay, sand or other and dispose of properly.
A	dditional advice	:	see Section 8 of t	selection of personal protective equipment his Safety Data Sheet. disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of Sheet.
SECTI	ON 7. HANDLING AND ST	OR	AGE	
Τ¢	echnical measures	:	vapours, mists or Use the information sessment of local	e ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of aerosols. on in this data sheet as input to a risk as- circumstances to help determine appropri- ife handling, storage and disposal of this
A	dvice on safe handling	:	Avoid inhaling var When handling pr worn and proper l	oduct in drums, safety footwear should be nandling equipment should be used. of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-
A	voidance of contact	:	Strong oxidising a	igents.
Pi	roduct Transfer	:		and bonding procedures should be used nsfer operations to avoid static accumulation.
	urther information on stor- ge stability	:	place.	htly closed and in a cool, well-ventilated led and closable containers.
			Store at ambient	emperature.
Pa	ackaging material	:	Suitable material: steel or high dens Unsuitable materi	
C	ontainer Advice	:		ainers should not be exposed to high tem- e of possible risk of distortion.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parame- ters / Permissible concentration	Basis
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Oil mist, mineral	Not Assigned	TWA (Mist)	5 mg/m3	OSHA Z-1
Oil mist, mineral		TWA (Inhal- able particu-	5 mg/m3	ACGIH
		late matter)		

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/

Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods http://www.osha.gov/

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances http://www.hse.gov.uk/

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp

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L'Institut National de Recherche et de Securité, (INRS), France http://www.inrs.fr/accueil

Engineering measures

The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

Adequate ventilation to control airborne concentrations.

Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.

General Information:

Define procedures for safe handling and maintenance of controls.

Educate and train workers in the hazards and control measures relevant to normal activities associated with this product.

Ensure appropriate selection, testing and maintenance of equipment used to control exposure, e.g. personal protective equipment, local exhaust ventilation.

Drain down system prior to equipment break-in or maintenance.

Retain drain downs in sealed storage pending disposal or subsequent recycle.

Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing hands after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants. Discard con-

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taminated clothing and footwear that cannot be cleaned. Practice good housekeeping. Personal protection : No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under norm conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, prec tions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protective equipment subable for the spi- cific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment supplers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appro- priate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)]. Hand protection Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use o gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN3 US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or niller tub gloves suppliers. Contaminated gloves is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical re sistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice fi glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Ap cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recomment gloves with preference for 480 minutes where suitable gloves offering this hevel of protecti may not be available and in this case a lower breakthroug time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenam and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemicial as it is dependent on the exact compo	Version 1.5	Revision Date: 10/08/2020	SDS Number: 800001029044	Print Date: 10/09/2020 Date of last issue: 02/05/2020
Respiratory protection: No respiratory protection is ordinarily required under norm conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, prec tions should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentra tions to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the spi cific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suitable for the spi select an appro- priate combination of mask and filter. Select a filter suitable for the combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >s65°C (149°F)].Hand protection Remarks:Where hand contact with the product may occur the use o gloves supproved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN3) US: E739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubb gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical re sistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advic Are sonal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washeed and dried thoroughly. Ap cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend the same but recognize that suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection or the same but recognize that suitable glove offering this level of protect may not be available and in this case a lower breakthroug time may bace acceptable so long as appropriate maintenan and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is a good predictor of glove material is handled such that it could be splashed into e protection or th				
 conditions of use. In accordance with good industrial hygiene practices, prections should be taken to avoid breathing of material. If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the spicific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers. Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of organic gases and vapours and particles [Type A/Type P boiling point >65°C (149°F)]. Hand protection Remarks Where hand contact with the product may occur the use o gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN37 US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubb gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice f glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Ap cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break-through time of more than 240 minutes with preference for 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but recognize that suitable glove scane to achemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove threaking and treplacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the gexet composition of the glove threaking and treplacement regimes are followed. Blove threaking and treplacement regimes are followed. Blove threaking and the glove material. Glove	Pers	onal protective equip	oment	
Remarks:Where hand contact with the product may occur the use o gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN37 US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rub gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical re sistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice f glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Ap cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break- 	Resp	iratory protection	conditions of u In accordance tions should be If engineering tions to a level select respirate cific conditions Check with res Where air-filte priate combina Select a filter s and vapours a	with good industrial hygiene practices, precau- e taken to avoid breathing of material. controls do not maintain airborne concentra- which is adequate to protect worker health, ory protection equipment suitable for the spe- s of use and meeting relevant legislation. spiratory protective equipment suppliers. ring respirators are suitable, select an appro- ation of mask and filter. suitable for the combination of organic gases nd particles [Type A/Type P boiling point
Remarks:Where hand contact with the product may occur the use o gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN37 US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubb gloves Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical re sistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice fr gloves suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Ap cation of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. For continuous contact we recommend gloves with break- through time of more than 240 minutes with preference for 480 minutes where suitable gloves offering this level of protecti may not be available and in this case a lower breakthroug time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenant and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model.Eye protection:If material is handled such that it could be splashed into exprete protective eyewear is recommended.Skin and body protection:Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.	Hand	l protection		
Skin and body protection Skin protection is not ordinarily required beyond standard work clothes.			gloves approve US: F739) main suitable chemin gloves Suitabile usage, e.g. free sistance of gloo glove suppliers Personal hygie Gloves must of gloves, hands cation of a nor For continuous through time of 480 minutes we short-term/splat recognize that may not be ave time maybe act and replacement a good predict dependent on Glove thickness	ed to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, de from the following materials may provide cal protection. PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber lity and durability of a glove is dependent on quency and duration of contact, chemical re- ve material, dexterity. Always seek advice from s. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. ene is a key element of effective hand care. nly be worn on clean hands. After using should be washed and dried thoroughly. Appli- n-perfumed moisturizer is recommended. s contact we recommend gloves with break- f more than 240 minutes with preference for > there suitable gloves can be identified. For ash protection we recommend the same but suitable gloves offering this level of protection ailable and in this case a lower breakthrough ceptable so long as appropriate maintenance ent regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not or of glove resistance to a chemical as it is the exact composition of the glove material. as should be typically greater than 0.35 mm
work clothes.	Eye p	protection		
	Skin	and body protection	work clothes.	
Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recom-	Prote	ective measures		-

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				mended national	standards. Check with PPE suppliers.		
	Therma	al hazards	:	Not applicable			
	Enviro	nmental exposure co	ntro	ls			
	·			Take appropriate measures to fulfill the requirements of rele- vant environmental protection legislation. Avoid contamination of the environment by following advice given in Section 6. If necessary, prevent undissolved material from being dis- charged to waste water. Waste water should be treated in a municipal or industrial waste water treatment plant before discharge to surface water. Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.			
SEC	TION 9	. PHYSICAL AND CHI	EMIC	CAL PROPERTIES	5		
	Appear	ance	:	Liquid at room te	mperature.		
	Colour		:	amber			
	Odour ⁻	Threshold	:	Data not availabl	e		
	рН		:	Not applicable			
	pour po	vint	:	-33 °C / -27 °F Method: Unspeci	fied		
	Initial bo range	oiling point and boiling	:	> 280 °C / 536 °F estimated value(
	Flash p	oint	:	204 °C / 399 °F			
				Method: Unspeci	fied		
	Evapora	ation rate	:	Data not availabl	e		
	Flamma	ability (solid, gas)	:	Data not availabl	e		
		explosion limit / upper bility limit	:	Typical 10 %(V)			
		explosion limit / Lower bility limit	:	Typical 1 %(V)			
,	Vapour	pressure	:	< 0.5 Pa (20 °C /	68 °F)		
				estimated value(s)		
	Relative	e vapour density	:	> 1 estimated value(s)	s)		

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Relativ	e density	:	0.879 (15 °C / 59)°F)
Densit	у	:	879 kg/m3 (15.0 Method: ASTM [
	ity(ies) ter solubility	:	negligible	
Sol	ubility in other solvents	:	Data not availabl	e
	on coefficient: n- I/water	:	log Pow: > 6 (based on inform	ation on similar products)
Auto-iç	gnition temperature	:	> 320 °C / 608 °F	-
Decom	nposition temperature	:	Data not availab	е
Viscos Vise	ity cosity, dynamic	:	Data not availabl	e
Vis	cosity, kinematic	:	160.6 mm2/s (40	0.0 °C / 104.0 °F)
			Method: Unspec	ified
			17.85 mm2/s (10	0 °C / 212 °F)
			Method: Unspec	ified
Explos	ive properties	:	Not classified	
Oxidizi	ing properties	:	Data not availab	e
Condu	ctivity	:	This material is r	not expected to be a static accumulator.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	:	The product does not pose any further reactivity hazards in addition to those listed in the following sub-paragraph.
Chemical stability	:	Stable.
Possibility of hazardous reac- tions	:	Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
Conditions to avoid	:	Extremes of temperature and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials	:	Strong oxidising agents.
Hazardous decomposition products	:	No decomposition if stored and applied as directed.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Basis for assessment		:	: Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products.Unless indicated otherwise the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).		
Skin ar	ation on likely routes ad eye contact are the p atal ingestion.			ure although exposure may occur following	
Acute	toxicity				
Produc	<u>st:</u>				
Acute o	oral toxicity	:	LD50 (rat): > 5,000 Remarks: Low tox Based on available	• •	
Acute i	nhalation toxicity	:	Remarks: Based of are not met.	on available data, the classification criteria	
Acute o	dermal toxicity	:	LD50 (Rabbit): > 5 Remarks: Low tox Based on available		

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to skin., Prolonged or repeated skin contact without proper cleaning can clog the pores of the skin resulting in disorders such as oil acne/folliculitis., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product:

Remarks: Slightly irritating to the eye., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Product:

Remarks: Not a skin sensitiser. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Product:

: Remarks: Non mutagenic, Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity

Product:

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Remarks: Not a carcinogen., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Remarks: Product contains mineral oils of types shown to be non-carcinogenic in animal skinpainting studies., Highly refined mineral oils are not classified as carcinogenic by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

IARC	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.
OSHA	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.
NTP	No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

Reproductive toxicity

Product:

Remarks: Not a developmental toxicant., Does not impair fertility., Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - single exposure

Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

STOT - repeated exposure

Product:

Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration toxicity

Product:

Not an aspiration hazard.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Used oils may contain harmful impurities that have accumulated during use. The concentration of such impurities will depend on use and they may present risks to health and the environment on disposal., ALL used oil should be handled with caution and skin contact avoided as far as possible.

Remarks: Continuous contact with used engine oils has caused skin cancer in animal tests.

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Remarks: Slightly irritating to respiratory system.

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION Basis for assessment : Ecotoxicological data have not been determined specifically for this product. Information given is based on a knowledge of the components and the ecotoxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).(LL/EL/IL50 expressed as the nominal amount of product required to prepare aqueous test extract). Ecotoxicity Product: Toxicity to fish (Acute toxici-Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l ty) Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Acute Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l toxicity) Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Toxicity to algae (Acute tox-2 icity) Remarks: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l Practically non toxic: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Toxicity to fish (Chronic tox-Remarks: Data not available icity) Remarks: Data not available Toxicity to daphnia and other : aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) Toxicity to microorganisms Remarks: Data not available (Acute toxicity) Persistence and degradability **Product:** Biodegradability Remarks: Not readily biodegradable. 5 Major constituents are inherently biodegradable, but contains components that may persist in the environment.

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	Bioaco	umulative potential			
	Produc Bioacc	<u>ot:</u> umulation	:	Remarks: Contair cumulate.	ns components with the potential to bioac-
	Mobilit	y in soil			
	Produc	<u>et:</u>			
	Mobility	/	:	Remarks: Liquid under most environmental conditions. If it enters soil, it will adsorb to soil particles and will not b mobile.	
				Remarks: Floats	on water.
	Other a	adverse effects			
	Produc	<u>st:</u>			
	Additio mation	nal ecological infor-	:	ozone creation po Product is a mixtu	one depletion potential, photochemical otential or global warming potential. ure of non-volatile components, which will not in any significant quantities under normal
				Poorly soluble mi Causes physical	xture. fouling of aquatic organisms.
					ot cause chronic toxicity to aquatic organ- tions less than 1 mg/l.
SEC	TION 1	3. DISPOSAL CONSI	DER	ATIONS	
	Disnos	al methods			
	-	from residues	:	toxicity and physi determine the pro ods in compliance	e if possible. ility of the waste generator to determine the cal properties of the material generated to oper waste classification and disposal meth- e with applicable regulations. to the environment, in drains or in water
				ground water, or	ould not be allowed to contaminate soil or be disposed of into the environment. sed product is dangerous waste.
	Contan	ninated packaging	:	to a recognized c the collector or co Disposal should b	dance with prevailing regulations, preferably ollector or contractor. The competence of ontractor should be established beforehand. be in accordance with applicable regional, al laws and regulations.

Local legislation

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Remarks

: Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

US Department of Transportation Classification (49 CFR Parts 171-180)

Not regulated as a dangerous good

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

Not regulated as a dangerous good

IMDG-Code

Not regulated as a dangerous good

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable for product as supplied. MARPOL Annex 1 rules apply for bulk shipments by sea.

Special precautions for user

Remarks

: Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

*: This material does not contain any components with a CERCLA RQ., Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards	:	No SARA Hazards
SARA 313	:	This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any Hazardous Chemicals listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

FormulaShell SAE 20W-50 Motor Oil

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 10/09/2020
1.5	10/08/2020	800001029044	Date of last issue: 02/05/2020

US State Regulations

Pennsylvania Right To Know

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	4259-15-8
Zinc dialkyldithiophosphate	68784-31-6
Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0

California Prop. 65

This product does not contain any chemicals known to State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other reproductive harm.

California List of Hazardous Substances

Distillates (petroleum), solvent-dewaxed heavy paraffinic	64742-65-0
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7

California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants

Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated light paraffinic	64742-55-8
Distillates (petroleum), hydrotreated heavy paraffinic	64742-54-7

Other regulations:

The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

EINECS	:	All components listed or polymer exempt.
TSCA	:	All components listed.
DSL	:	All components listed.

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reac- 0, 1, 0 tivity)

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	:	USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
OSHA Z-1	:	USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-1 Lim-
		its for Air Contaminants
ACGIH / TWA	:	8-hour, time-weighted average
OSHA Z-1 / TWA	:	8-hour time weighted average
Abbreviations and Acronyms	:	The standard abbreviations and acronyms used in this docu- ment can be looked up in reference literature (e.g. scientific dictionaries) and/or websites.

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

FormulaShell SAE 20W-50 Motor Oil

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 10/09/2020
1.5	10/08/2020	800001029044	Date of last issue: 02/05/2020
		Carriage of Dar AICS = Austral ASTM = Ameria BEL = Biologica BTEX = Benze CAS = Chemic CEFIC = Europ CLP = Classific COC = Clevela DIN = Deutsche DMEL = Derive DNEL = Derive DSL = Canada EC = Europear EC50 = Effectiv ECETOC = Europ EINECS = The Chemical Subs EL50 = Effectiv ENCS = Japan Inventory EWC = Europe GHS = Globally Labelling of Ch IARC = Internat IC50 = Inhibitor IMDG = Internat IC50 = Inhibitor IMDG = Internat INV = Chinese IP346 = Institu determination of KECI = Korea I LC50 = Lethal I MARPOL = Inter NOEC/NOEL = served Effect L OE_HPV = Occ PBT = Persiste PICCS = Philip Substances PNEC = Predic REACH = Regi Chemicals RID = Regulatin gerous Goods	es Institut fur Normung ad Minimal Effect Level d No Effect Level Domestic Substance List o Commission ve Concentration fifty ropean Center on Ecotoxicology and Toxicolo- ls ean Chemicals Agency European Inventory of Existing Commercial stances re Loading fifty ese Existing and New Chemical Substances an Waste Code y Harmonised System of Classification and emicals tional Agency for Research on Cancer tional Agency for Research on Cancer tional Agency for Research on Cancer tional Air Transport Association ry Concentration fifty y Level fifty ational Maritime Dangerous Goods Chemicals Inventory te of Petroleum test method N° 346 for the of polycyclic aromatics DMSO-extractables Existing Chemicals Inventory Concentration fifty Dose fifty per cent. hal Loading/Effective Loading/Inhibitory loading Loading fifty ernational Convention for the Prevention of Ships No Observed Effect Concentration / No Ob- evel cupational Exposure - High Production Volume int, Bioaccumulative and Toxic pine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical ted No Effect Concentration fistration Evaluation And Authorisation Of ons Relating to International Carriage of Dan-

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

FormulaShell SAE 20W-50 Motor Oil

Version	Revision Date:	SDS Number:	Print Date: 10/09/2020
1.5	10/08/2020	800001029044	Date of last issue: 02/05/2020

STEL = Short term exposure limit
TRA = Targeted Risk Assessment
TSCA = US Toxic Substances Control Act
TWA = Time-Weighted Average
vPvB = very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.

Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).
Revision Date	:	10/08/2020

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

US / EN



US - OSHA SAFETY DATA SHEET

SEALED LEAD ACID BATTERY

Safety Data Sheet According to Regulation (EC) No. 453/2010

Issue Date 13-Feb-2014 Revision Date 10-Jul-2018 Version 2 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

Product identifier Product Name

Valve Regulated Lead Battery

Other means of identification Product Code UN/ID No. Synonyms

UN2800 Not available.

853023

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on useRecommended UsePower sport batteries.Uses Advised AgainstAny other not listed above

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet Supplier Address SHENG CHANG TECH CO., LTD Lot I-1A-CN, My Phuoc 2 Industrial Park, My phuoc ward, Ben Cat Town, Binh Duong Province, Vietnam T +84-274-3553577 - F +84-274-3553576

Emergency telephone numberCompany Phone Number(610) 929-578124 Hour Emergency Phone NumberCHEMTREC

Domestic (800) 424-9300 International 1(703) 527-3887

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Health Hazards Not classified.

Physical Hazards

Not classified.

OSHA Regulatory Status

Material is an article. No health effects are expected related to normal use of this product as sold. Hazardous exposure can occur only when the product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create lead dust, vapor or fume. Refer to the Material Safety Data Sheet for Lead Acid Battery when battery is filled with electrolyte/battery acid.

Label elements Emergency Overview						
ailable. Physical Stat	e Solid.	Odor	Odorless.			

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

Not available.

Other information

Not available.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Common name Synonyms

Valve Regulated Lead Battery. Not available.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Weight-%
Powdered Lead	7439-92-1	63-78
Tin	7440-31-5	0.006
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.2
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.003
Calcium	7440-70-2	0.002
Sulfuric Acid	7664-93-9	10-30

*Note: Non-hazardous chemical ingredients are not listed

	4. FIRST AID MEASURES				
First aid measures					
Eye Contact	First aid is not expected to be necessary if material is used under ordinary conditions and as recommended. If contact with material occurs flush eyes with water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention.				
Skin Contact	First aid is not expected to be necessary if material is used under ordinary conditions and as recommended. Wash skin with soap and water. If signs/symptoms develop, get medical attention. If exposure to electrolyte (sulfuric acid) occurs, flush with large quantities of water for 15 minutes. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes. If exposure to lead component occurs, wash contaminated skin with plenty of soap and water.				
Inhalation	First aid is not expected to be necessary if material is used under ordinary conditions and as recommended. If signs/symptoms develop, move person to fresh air.				
Ingestion	First aid is not expected to be necessary if material is used under ordinary conditions and as recommended. If electrolyte (sulfuric acid) portion of battery is ingested give large quantities, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately. If lead portion of battery is ingested get medical attention immediately.				
Self-Protection of the First Aider	Do not use mouth-to-mouth methods if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or another proper respiratory medical device.				
Most important symptoms and effe	cts, both acute and delayed				
Symptoms	Symptoms of lead toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability. Lead absorption may cause nausea, weight loss, abdominal spasms, and pain in arms, legs and joints. Effects of chronic lead exposure may include central nervous system (CNS) damage, kidney dysfunction, anemia, neuropathy particularly of the motor nerves with wrist drop, and potential reproductive effects.				
Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed					
Note to Physicians	Treat symptomatically.				

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable extinguishing media

CO₂, dry chemical or foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media Avoid using water.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Sulfuric acid in the electrolyte is corrosive to skin and eyes.

Hazardous Combustion Products Lead portion of battery will likely produce toxic metal fume, vapor or dust.

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical ImpactNot applicable.Sensitivity to Static DischargeNone known.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

If batteries are on charge, shut off power. Do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact negative and positive terminals of cells and batteries. Wear a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal Precautions	No special precautions expected to be necessary if material is used under ordinary conditions and as recommended. Avoid contact of lead with skin.			
Other information	Non-emergency personnel should utilize chemical gloves.			
For emergency responders	Wear chemical gloves, goggles, acid resistant clothing and boots, respirator if insufficient ventilation.			
Environmental precautions				
Environmental Precautions	Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. Runoff from fire control and dilution water may be toxic and corrosive and may cause adverse environmental impacts. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.			
Methods and material for containment and cleaning up				
Methods for Containment	In event of a battery rupturing; stop the leak if you can do it without risk. Absorb with earth, sand, or other non-combustible material. Cautiously neutralize spilled liquid.			
Methods for Cleaning Up	Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and national regulations.			
7. HANDLING AND STORAGE				

Precautions for safe handling

Advice on Safe Handling Handle batteries cautiously. Do not tip to avoid spills (if filled with electrolyte). Avoid contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing when filling or handling batteries. Follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service. Do not allow conductive material to touch the battery terminals. Short circuit may occur and cause battery failure and fire. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco. Eyewash stations and safety showers should be provided with unlimited water supply. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage Conditions	Store in a cool/low-temperature, well-ventilated place away from heat and ignition sources. Batteries should be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Place cardboard between layers of stacked batteries to avoid damage and short circuits. Store batteries on an impervious surface. Storage class: Class 8B: Non-flammable corrosive materials.
Incompatible materials	Sulfuric acid : Contact with combustible and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may product toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.
	Lead compounds : Avoid contact with strong bases, acids, combustible organic materials, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, reducing agents and water.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

This product, as supplied, contains the following hazardous materials with occupational exposure limits established by the region-specific regulatory bodies.

Chemical Name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH IDLH
Powdered Lead	TWA: 0.05 mg/m ³ TWA: 0.05	TWA: 50 µg/m ³ TWA: 50 µg/m ³	IDLH: 100 mg/m ³ IDLH: 100
7439-92-1	mg/m³ Pb	Pb	mg/m³ Pb
			TWA: 0.050 mg/m ³ TWA: 0.050
			mg/m³ Pb
Sulfuric Acid	TWA: 0.2 mg/m ³ thoracic	TWA: 1 mg/m ³	IDLH: 15 mg/m ³
7664-93-9	particulate matter	(vacated) TWA: 1 mg/m ³	TWA: 1 mg/m ³

Appropriate engineering controls	
Engineering Controls	The health hazard risks of handling this material are dependent on factors, such as physical form and quantity. Site-specific risk assessments should be conducted to determine the appropriate exposure control measures. Good general ventilation should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels as low as reasonably achievable.
Individual protection measures, su	ch as personal protective equipment
Eye/Face Protection	In laboratory, medical or industrial settings, safety glasses with side shields are highly recommended. The use of goggles or full face protection may be required depending on the industrial exposure setting. Contact a health and safety professional for specific information.
Skin and Body Protection	Wear appropriate gloves. No skin protection is ordinarily required under normal conditions of use. In accordance with industrial hygiene practices, if contact with leaking battery is expected precautions should be taken to avoid skin contact. Under severe exposure or emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.
Respiratory Protection	In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
General Hygiene Considerations	Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical State
Appearance
Color

Property pН **Melting Point/Freezing Point Boiling Point/Boiling Range** Flash Point **Evaporation Rate** Flammability (solid, gas) Flammability Limit in Air **Upper Flammability Limit:** Lower Flammability Limit: Vapor Pressure Vapor Density **Specific Gravity** Water Solubility Solubility in Other Solvents **Partition Coefficient Autoignition Temperature Decomposition Temperature Kinematic Viscosity Dynamic Viscosity Explosive Properties Oxidizing Properties**

Other information Softening Point Molecular Weight VOC Content (%) Density Bulk Density Solid. Not available. Clear (electrolyte)

Values

1

100%

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available.

Not available. Not available.

Not available.

Not available

Not available.

Not available. Not available. 95 °C - 95.555 °C Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. Not available. 10 mmHq

Not available. Not available. Not available. 75.8523-84.2803 lbs/ft³ Not available. Odor Odor Threshold Odorless. Not available.

Remarks

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Not reactive.

Chemical stability

Stable at normal temperatures and pressures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

None under normal processing.

Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid

Prolonged overcharge, sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials

Sulfuric acid: Contact with combustible and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide, strong oxidizers and water. Contact with metals may product toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.

Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong bases, acids, combustible organic materials, halides, halogenates, potassium nitrate,

permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, reducing agents and water.

Hazardous decomposition products

Lead compounds exposed to high temperatures will likely produce toxic metal fume, vapor or dust; contact with strong acid/base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas. Sulfuric acid: Sulfur oxides (SOx).

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Information

Acute Toxicity

Chemical Name	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50	Intravenous LD50
Sulfuric Acid	= 2140 mg/kg (Rat)	-	85 - 103 mg/m³ (Rat)1 h	-
7664-93-9				

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms	Symptoms of lead toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability. Lead absorption may cause nausea, weight loss, abdominal spasms, and pain in arms, legs and joints. Effects of chronic lead exposure may include central nervous system (CNS) damage, kidney dysfunction, anemia, neuropathy particularly of the motor nerves with wrist drop, and potential reproductive effects.
Delayed and immediate effects as v	vell as chronic effects from short- and long-term exposure
Skin Corrosion/Irritation	No data available.
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation	No data available.
Sensitization	No data available.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	The evidence for genotoxic effects of highly soluble inorganic lead compounds is contradictory, with numerous studies reporting both positive and negative effects. Responses appear to be induced by indirect mechanisms, mostly at very high concentrations that lack physiological relevance.
Carcinogenicity	 Sulfuric acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Category 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. Batteries subjected to abusive charging at excessively high currents for prolonged periods without vent caps in place may create a surrounding atmosphere of the offensive strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid. Lead: There is evidence that soluble lead compounds may have a carcinogenic effect, particularly on the kidneys of rats. However, the mechanisms by which this effect occurs are still unclear. Epidemiology studies of workers exposed to inorganic lead compounds have found a limited association with stomach cancer. This has led to the classification by IADC that increane (Crew 20).
	IARC that inorganic lead compounds are probably carcinogenic to humans (Group 2A). Arsenic: An increased lung cancer mortality was observed in multiple human populations exposed to arsenic primarily through inhalation. Also, increased mortality from multiple internal organ cancers (liver, kidney, lung, and bladder) and an increased incidence of skin cancer were observed in populations consuming drinking water high in inorganic arsenic.

Chemical Name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Powdered Lead	A3	Group 2A	Reasonably Anticipated	Х
7439-92-1				
Sulfuric Acid	A2	Group 1		Х

7664-93-9				
Reproductive Toxicity	Lead : Pregnancy exposure to lead might cause miscarriage or premature birth, but reports on these effects are old and might have involved higher lead exposures than are currently encountered. Maternal blood lead concentrations above 30 mcg/dL can be associated with detectable abnormalities in cognitive/behavioral testing in infants. Lower concentrations (less than 10 mcg/dL) might be associated with subtle neurobehavioral effects, but these effects might be transient. Breastfeeding is not recommended if the maternal blood lead concentration is 40 mcg/dL or hi			
Teratogenicity	Lead is a teratogen. Overexposure of lead by either parent before pregnancy may increase the chances of miscarriage or birth defects.			
STOT - Single Exposure	Not classified.			
STOT - Repeated Exposure	Not classified.			
Chronic Toxicity	Lead : Lead is a cumulative poison. Increasing amounts of lead can build up in the body and may reach a point where symptoms and disabilities occur. Continuous exposure may result in decreased fertility.			
	Antimony : Chronic effects due to antimony are alterations of the ECG, especially T-wave abnormalities, myocardial changes, pneumoconiosis, but also pneumonitis, tracheitis, laryngitis, bronchitis, pustular skin eruptions called antimony spots, and contact allergy to the metal.			
Target Organ Effects	Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation. Inorganic lead compounds have been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the hematopoietic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system. Postnatal exposure to lead compounds is associated with impacts on neurobehavioral development in children.			
Aspiration Hazard	Due to the physical form of the product, it is not an aspiration hazard.			

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Chemical Name	Algae/aquatic plants	Fish	Toxicity to microorganisms	Crustacea
Powdered Lead		1.17: 96 h Oncorhynchus		600: 48 h water flea µg/L
7439-92-1		mykiss mg/L LC50		EC50
		flow-through 0.44: 96 h		
		Cyprinus carpio mg/L LC50		
		semi-static 1.32: 96 h		
		Oncorhynchus mykiss mg/L		
		LC50 static		
Sulfuric Acid		500: 96 h Brachydanio rerio		29: 24 h Daphnia magna
7664-93-9		mg/L LC50 static		mg/L EC50

Persistence and degradability Lead is persistent in soils and sediments.

Bioaccumulation

Not available.

<u>Mobility</u>

Not available.

Other adverse effects

Not available.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Disposal of Wastes	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.
Contaminated Packaging	Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations.

US EPA Waste Number

Chemical Name	RCRA	RCRA - Basis for Listing	RCRA - D Series Wastes	RCRA - U Series Wastes
Powdered Lead		Included in waste streams:	5.0 mg/L regulatory level	
7439-92-1		F035, F037, F038, F039,		
		K002, K003, K005, K046,		
		K048, K049, K051, K052,		
		K061, K062, K069, K086,		
		K100, K176		

California Hazardous Waste Codes Not available.

This product contains the following substances that are listed with the State of California as a hazardous waste.

Chemical Name	California Hazardous Waste Status
Powdered Lead	Toxic
7439-92-1	
Sulfuric Acid	Toxic
7664-93-9	Corrosive

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Note:	This product is not regulated for domestic transport by land, air or rail. Under 49 CFR 171.8, individual packages that contain lead metal (<100 micrometers) below the reportable quantity (RQ) are not regulated. Under 49 CFR 171.4, except when transporting aboard a vessel, the requirements of this subchapter specific to marine pollutants do not apply to non-bulk packaging transported by motor vehicles, rail cars and aircrafts.
<u>DOT</u>	 These batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in CFR49, 173.159 (d) (3) (i) and (ii). Non-spillable batteries are excepted from CFR 49, Subchapter C requirements, provided that the following criteria are met: 1.) The batteries must be protected against short circuits and securely packaged. 2.) The batteries and their outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked "NON-SPILLABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY".
UN/ID No.	UN2800
Proper shipping name	Batteries, wet, non-spillable
Hazard Class	8
Subsidiary class	8
Packing Group	
Special Provisions	159a
<u>TDG</u>	These batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria. Non-spillable batteries are excepted provided that the following criteria are met: 1.) The batteries must be protected against short circuits and securely packages. 2.) The batteries and their outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked "NON-SPILLABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY".
UN/ID No.	UN2800
Proper shipping name	Batteries, Wet, Non-Spillable
Hazard Class	8
Subsidiary class	8

Packing Group Special Provisions	III 39
MEX	Not regulated.
<u>ICAO (air)</u>	VRLA batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in IATA Packing Instruction 872 and Special Provision A67. These batteries are accepted from all IATA regulations provided that the battery terminals are protected against short circuits. The words "Not Restricted, as per Special Provision A67" must be included in the description on the Air Waybill.
UN/ID No.	UN2800
Proper shipping name	Batteries, Wet, Non-Spillable
Hazard Class Subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing Group	8
Special Provisions	A48, A67, A164, A183
•	
	VRLA batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in IATA Packing Instruction 872 and Special Provision A67. These batteries are accepted from all IATA regulations provided that the battery terminals are protected against short circuits. The words "Not Restricted, as per Special Provision A67" must be included in the description on the Air Waybill.
UN/ID No. Proper shipping pame	UN2800
Proper shipping name Hazard Class	Batteries, Wet, Non-Spillable 8
Subsidiary hazard class	8
Packing Group	
Special Provisions	A48, A67, A164, A183
IMDG	These batteries have been tested and meet the non-spillable criteria listed in IMDG Code Special Provision 238.1 and .2; therefore, are not subject to the provisions of the IMDG Code provided that the battery terminals are protected against short circuits when packaged for transport.
UN/ID No.	UN2800
Proper shipping name Hazard Class	Batteries, Wet, Non-Spillable
Subsidiary hazard class	8 8
Packing Group	
Special Provisions	29, 238
Marine pollutant	No
<u>RID</u>	Non-spillable batteries are not subject to the requirements of ADR if, at a temperature of 55C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, as packaged for carriage, the terminals are protected from short circuit.
UN/ID No. Bronor chinning name	
Proper shipping name Hazard Class	Batteries, Wet, Not-Spillable
Classification code	8 C11
Special Provisions	238, 295, 598
<u>ADR</u>	Non-spillable batteries are not subject to the requirements of ADR if, at a temperature of 55C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, as packaged for carriage, the terminals are protected from short circuit.
UN/ID No.	UN2800
Proper shipping name	Batteries, Wet, Not-Spillable
Hazard Class Classification code	8 C11
Special Provisions	238, 295, 598
	,,

<u>ADN</u>

Not regulated.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

<u>SARA 313</u>

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product contains a chemical or chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Weight-%	SARA 313 - Threshold Values %
Powdered Lead - 7439-92-1	7439-92-1	63-78	0.1
Sulfuric Acid - 7664-93-9	7664-93-9	10-30	1.0

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute Health Hazard	No
Chronic Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No

CWA (Clean Water Act)

This product contains the following substances which are regulated pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42).

Chemical Name	CWA - Reportable Quantities	CWA - Toxic Pollutants	CWA - Priority Pollutants	CWA - Hazardous Substances
Powdered Lead 7439-92-1		Х	Х	
Sulfuric Acid 7664-93-9	1000 lb			Х

CERCLA

This material, as supplied, contains the following substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302).

Chemical Name	Hazardous Substances RQs	CERCLA/SARA RQ	Reportable Quantity (RQ)
Powdered Lead	10 lb		RQ 10 lb final RQ
7439-92-1			RQ 4.54 kg final RQ
Sulfuric Acid	1000 lb	1000 lb	RQ 1000 lb final RQ
7664-93-9			RQ 454 kg final RQ

U.S. State Regulations

California Proposition 65

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.

Chemical Name	California Proposition 65
Powdered Lead - 7439-92-1	Carcinogen
	Developmental
	Female Reproductive
	Male Reproductive

U.S. State Right-to-Know Regulations

This product contains the following substances regulated by state right-to-know regulations.

Chemical Name	New Jersey	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Powdered Lead	Х	X	Х
7439-92-1			

Sulfuric Acid	Х	X	Х
7664-93-9			

U.S. EPA Label Information EPA Pesticide Registration Number Not applicable.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

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Prepared By	IES Engineers
Issue Date	13-Feb-2014
Revision Date	10-Jul-2018
Revision Note	Changes in section 3 and 11

Disclaimer

This information is based on our current knowledge and is intended to describe the product for the purposes of health, safety and environmental requirements only. It should not therefore be construed as guaranteeing any specific property of the product

End of Safety Data Sheet