SCHOLLE CORP -- BATTERY FLUID, ACID (ELECTROLYTE) -- 6810-00-249-9354

========== Product Identification ==========

Product ID:BATTERY FLUID, ACID (ELECTROLYTE)
MSDS Date:06/01/1995
FSC:6810
NIIN:00-249-9354
MSDS Number: CCBZF
=== Responsible Party ===
Company Name:SCHOLLE CORP
Address:200 W NORTH AVE
City:MELROSE PARK
State:IL
ZIP:60164-2402
Country:US
Info Phone Num:708-562-7290
Emergency Phone Num:708-56
2-7290
CAGE:97807
=== Contractor Identification ===
Company Name:RADIAN INTL LLC
Address:8501 N MOPAC BLVD
Box:201088
City:AUSTIN
State:TX
ZIP:78720-1088
Country:US
Phone:512-419-5224
Contract Num:SP0450-00-D-4021
CAGE:29913
Company Name:SCHOLLE CORP
Address:200 W NORTH AVE
Box:City:MELROSE PARK
State:IL
ZIP:60164-2402
Country:US
Phone:708-562-7290
CAGE:97807

========== Composition/Information on Ingredients ==========

Ingred Name:SULFURIC ACID- 66 (MINERAL ACID, OIL OF VITRIOL, H2SO4,

SULPHURIC ACID)
CAS:7664-93-9
RTECS #:WS5600000
Minumum % Wt:34.
Maxumum % Wt:36.
Other REC Limits:NONE SPECIFIED
OSHA PEL:1 MG/M3
ACGIH TLV:1 MG/M3/3 STEL; 9596
EPA Rpt Qty:1000 LBS
DOT Rpt Qty:1000 LBS

Ingred Name:WATER
CAS:7732-18-5
RTECS #:ZC0110000
Minumum % Wt:64.
Maxumum % Wt:66.
Other REC Limits:NONE SPECIFIED

========== Hazards Identification ==========

Routes of Entry: Inhalation:YES Skin:YES Ingestion:YES
Reports of Carcinogenicity:NTP:NO IARC:NO O
SHA:NO
Health Hazards Acute and Chronic:ACUTE:THIRD DEGREE BURNS. SEVERE RESPIRATORY, SKIN, AND EYE IRRITANT. BRONCHITIS, LARYNGEAL AND PULMONARY EDEMA MAY RESULT.
Explanation of Carcinogenicity:THE OVERALL WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE FROM ANIMAL TOXICITY & HUMAN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDIES SHOW NO RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CANCER & SULFURIC ACID EXPOSURE.
Effects of Overexposure:PRICKLING OR BURNING SENSATION OF SKIN AND MUCOUS MEMBRANES. COUGHING, SNEEZING, TIGHTNESS OF CHEST, DIFFICULTY
IN BREATHING.
Medical Cond Aggravated by Exposure:ANY PRE-EXISTING RESPIRATORY DISEASE, FOR EXAMPLE EMPHYSEMA. INDIVIDUALS WITH PREEXISTING DISEASE OF THE LUNGS MAY HAVE INCREASED SUSCEPTIBILITY TO THE TOXICITY OF EXCESSIVE EXPOSURE.

========== First Aid Measures ==========

First Aid:INHALATION: REMOVE FROM EXPOSURE. CPR, IF INDICATED. GIVE OXYGEN. EYES: FLUSH IMMEDIATELY WITH LARGE AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR 15 MINUTES. HOLD EYELIDS OPEN WHILE FLUSIN

G. SKIN: FLUSH IMMEDIATELY
WITH LARG E AMOUNTS OF WATER. REMOVE CONTAMINATED CLOTHING AND SHOES (THIS CAN BE DONE WHILE UNDER SHOWER). INGESTED: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. GIVE LARGE AMOUNTS OF MILK, MILK OF MAGNESIA OR TABLE OIL OR FRESH E GGS. USE WATER WHEN NOTHING ELSE IS AVAILABLE. RINSE MOUTH OFTEN.

========== Fire Fighting Measures ==========

Extinguishing Media:DRY CHEMICAL OR CO2 SMALL FIRES. WATER FOG, LARGE FIRES.
Fire Fighting Procedures:DO NOT DIRECT WATER INTO ACID TANKS. COOL OUTSIE OF TANK WITH WATER. WEAR FULL-FACE, SELF-CONTAINED RESPIRATOR, RUBBERIZED OUTER WEAR, GLOVES, BOOTS.
Unusual Fire/Explosion Hazard:SULFURIC ACID WILL NOT BURN BUT CAN START FIRES WITH ORGANIC MATERIAL, NITRATES, CARBIDES, CHLORATES AND METAL POWDERS. FLAMMABLE HYDROGEN GAS CAN FORM WHEN ACID CONTACTS MOST METALS. HYDROGEN MAY ACC UMULATE IN CONTAINERS, AVOID IGNITION SOURCES, SPILL OVER INTO SEWERS MAY GENERATE HYDROGEN GAS OR TOXIC SULFIDES.

========== Accidental Release Measures ==========

Spill Release Procedures:WEAR FULL ACID-PROTECTIVE GEAR. REMOVE SOURCES OF IGNITION. NEUTRALIZE SPILL WITH LIME OR SODA ASH. FLUSH TO ON-SITE WASTE WATER TREATMENT SYSTEM. DIKE LARGE SPILLS. DO NOT WASH INTO STORM OR SANITA RY SEWER SYSTEM.
Neutralizing Agent:LIME OR SODA ASH (MIN 5.2 LBS PER GALLON OF ELECTROLYTE)

========== Handling and Storage ==========

Handling and Storage Precautions:DO NOT STORE NEAR ORGANICS. HYDROGEN MAY BE GENERATED INSIDE DRUMS AND TANKS. AVOID FLAMES AND SPARKS.
Other Precautions:NEVER ADD WATER TO CONTAINERS OF ACID. BEWARE OF ACID REACTION IN SEWERS THAT MAY PRODUCE FLAMMABLE HYDROGEN GAS OR TOXIC SULFIDES.

========== Exposure Controls/Personal Protection ==========

Respiratory Protection:WHEN NEEDED USE NIOSH OR MSHA APPROVED HALF OR FULL-FACE MASK WITH ACID GAS CARTRIDGE. FOR HIGH CONCENTR

ATIONS,
USE SELF- CONTAINED BREATHING UNIT.
Ventilation:VENTILATION: REQUIRED. LOCAL EXHAUST: YES. MECHANICAL:
VENTILATE STORAGE TANKS BEFORE ENTERING.
Protective Gloves:RUBBER.
Eye Protection:CHEMICAL GOGGLES OR FULL FACE SHIELD.
Other Protective Equipment:RUBBER SAFETY SHOES/BOOTS. RUBER APRON OR
FULL SUIT IF SPLASHES LIKELY.
Work Hygienic Practices:PROHIBIT SMOKING. PROVIDE SAFETY SHOWERS/EYE
WASHES NEAR WORK SITE. TRAIN EMPLOYEES IN CHEMICAL HANDLING
PRACTICES.
Supplement
al Safety and Health
UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS: ADDITION OF WATER TO ACID CAUSES HEAT
AND POSSIBLE SPLATTERING. *MAINTENANCE OF CONTAMINATED EQUIPMENT:
USE SAME PRECAUTIONS AS IN ABOVE. LABELING PRIORITY: BATTERY F
LUID, ACID, 8, UN2796, PG. II.

========== Physical/Chemical Properties ==========

HCC:C1
Boiling Pt:=135.C, 275.F
B.P. Text:APPROX
Melt/Freeze Pt:=-62.2C, -80.F
M.P/F.P Text:APPROX
Decomp Temp:Decomp Text:NOT GIVEN
Vapor Pres:< 1MMHG@100F
Vapor D
ensity:3.4
Spec Gravity:1.265
pH:< 1
Evaporation Rate & Reference:NOT GIVEN
Solubility in Water:COMPLETE
Appearance and Odor:CLEAR, COLORLESS LIQUID, NO ODOR.
Percent Volatiles by Volume:0%

========== Stability and Reactivity Data ==========

Stability Indicator/Materials to Avoid:YES
STRONG CORROSIVE AGENT WILL ATTACK MOST METALS. CONTACT WITH ORGANICS,
NITRATES, CARBIDES, CHLORATES,ETC. MAY CAUSE IGNITION. ALLYL
COMPOUNDS, AND ALDEHYDES UNDERGO POLYMERIZATION-POSS

IBLE VIOLENT.
Stability Condition to Avoid:CONTACT WITH METALS, ORGANICS.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:SULFUR DIOXIDE AT HIGH TEMPERATURE.
REACTS WITY ABOVE TO FORM HYDROGEN CYANIDE AND HYDROGEN SULFIDE.
SULFUR TRIOXIDE, HYDROGEN SULFIDE, HYDROGEN GAS
Conditions to Avoid Polymerization:ALL CONTACT WITH ORGANIC SUBSTANCES
AND MOST METALS.

========== Toxicological Information ==========

Toxicological Information:ACUTE ORAL LD50: 2,140 MG/KG IN RATIO, SKIN
A
ND EYE IRRITATION (RABBIT): CORROSIVE INHALATION 1 HOUR LC50 RAT:
347 PPM. FORMULA: H2SO4. FORMULA WEIGHT: 98.08. I.A.R.C.
MONOGRAPHS: A LIMITE STUDY OF RE FINERY WORKERS SUGGEST A POSSIBLE
LINK BETWEEN SULFURIC ACID EXPOSURE & LARYNGEAL CANCER. HOWEVER,
DUE TO THE SMALL NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED & THE MIXED EXPOSURE TO
SEVERAL OTHER MATERIALS INCLUDING DIETHYLSULFATE (AN I.A.R.C. &
NTP CARCINOGEN), THERE IS NO CAUSE-AND-EFFECT RELATIONSHIP THAT CAN
BE INTERRED FRO
M THE DATA AVAILABLE.

========== Disposal Considerations ==========

Waste Disposal Methods:FLUSH AS ABOVE. NEUTRALIZE WITH LIME OR SODA ASH
(AMINIMUM OF 5.2 POUNDS SODA ASH PER GALLON OF BATTERY FLUID,
ELECTROLYTE). CONSULT REGULATIONS. EPA HAZARDOUS WASTE D0002-
CORROSIVE AND D0003-REACTI VE IF DISCARDED WITHOUT PRIOR
NEUTRALIZATION.

========== MSDS Transport Information ==========

Transport Information:SHIPPING NAME: BATTERY FLUID.
CLASS: 8. UN NO.:
UN2796.

========== Regulatory Information ==========

SARA Title III Information:40 CFR PART 372.45. NOTIFICATION: BATTERY
FLUID, ACID CONTAINS APPROXIMATELY 35% BY WEIGHT OF H2SO4 (CAS NO.
7664-93-9) AND IS SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF SECTION
313 OF TITLE III OF THE SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION
ACT OF 1986. IT IS ALSO SUBJECT TO THE REPORTING REQUIREMENTS OF 40
CFR PART 372.
Federal Regulatory Informat

ion:REPORTABLE QUANTITY: 1,000 LB./454 KG.
AS H2SO4.
State Regulatory Information:CAL/OSHA: NO. PROP65: NO. EMERGENCY &
FIRST AID PROCEDURES: SPEED IN REMOVING ACID IS ESSENTIAL. TREAT
MOST URGENT SYMPTOMS FIRST: CESSATION OF BREATHING, EYE INJURY,
SKIN CONTACT, SHOCK. SEEK MEDICAL ASSISTANCE EVEN IF INJURY
APPEARS SLIGHT.

========== Other Information ==========

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