



HMS RATINGS

Health 3
Flammability 0
Reactivity 2
Personal Protection D

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

FOR COATINGS, RESINS AND RELATED MATERIALS

(Approved by U.S. Department of Labor "Essentially Similar" to Form OSHA-20)

Section I

MANUFACTURER'S NAME Scholle Corporation

DATE OF PREP January, 1986

STREET ADDRESS 200 West North Avenue

CITY, STATE, AND ZIP CODE Northlake, Illinois 60164

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO (312) 562-7290

PRODUCT CLASS Inorganic Acid - Sulfuric Acid

INFORMATION TELEPHONE NO Same

MANUFACTURERS CODE IDENTIFICATION Qual Electrolyte

TRADE NAME Qual (And other brands)
Electrolyte Battery Acid

Section II—HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	CAS #	PERCENT Wt.	OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		VAPOR PRESSURE	TOXICITY DATA
			PPM	Mg/M		
Sulfuric Acid	(7664-93-9)	34-36		3	1	

Section III—PHYSICAL DATA

BOILING RANGE 203°F VAPOR DENSITY HEAVIER LIGHTER THAN AIR

EVAPORATION RATE FASTER SLOWER THAN ETHER PERCENT VOLATILE BY VOLUME < 100% WEIGHT PER GALLON 10.54

Section IV—FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FLAMMABILITY CLASSIFICATION OSHA Corrosive Liquid FLASH POINT N.A. LEL N.A.
DOT Corrosive Liquid

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA UN2796

FOAM "ALCOHOL" FOAM CO₂ DRY CHEMICAL WATER FOG OTHER

UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

The use of self-contained breathing apparatus is recommended for fire fighters. Keep work areas free of hot metal surfaces and other sources of ignition. Water may be helpful in keeping adjacent containers cool; however, avoid spreading burning liquid with water used for cooling purposes. Dilute any spilled or leaking battery electrolyte with large amounts of water. Non-flammable but very reactive - capable of igniting combustible materials.

Section V—HEALTH HAZARD DATA

TLV 1 mg/M³ per 8 hour day

EFFECTS OF OVEREXPOSURE (Also see attached)

Extremely corrosive. Causes severe burns. Repeated contact may cause skin and eye irritation. Repeated inhalation of mist may cause inflammation of lungs.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES (See attached)

Immediately irrigate effected area with water for at least 15 minutes.

Does not contain PCB's

Section VI—REACTIVITY DATA

STABILITY UNSTABLE STABLE

CONDITIONS TO AVOID

All contact with organic substances

INCOMPATIBILITY (Materials to avoid)

Incompatible with all metals and organic substances

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION MAY OCCUR WILL NOT OCCUR

Section VII—SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

In case of spill, wash entire affected area with plenty of water. If water is not available, use sand or ashes. Do not use cloth, sawdust or any other combustibles.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Neutralize with Bicarbonate of Soda and dilute with water.

Section VIII—SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

VENTILATION

PROTECTIVE GLOVES Rubber Gloves

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT Rubber apron, face shield

EYE PROTECTION Chemical Safety Goggles

Section IX—SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING

Store in a cool dry place fully protected from moisture and severe weather. Avoid all handling and storage procedures that may result in spills, leaks, punctures. Only handle and store where an unlimited water supply is available.

OTHER PRECAUTIONS

BATTERY COUNCIL INTERNATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS

Electrolyte shall be a solution of sulphuric acid in pure water at the specific gravity required by the procuring agency. The capacity and performance requirements though are based on the electrolyte gravity of $1.265 \pm .005$ regardless of the gravity at which the batteries are used in service.

The first-class sulphuric acid used in preparing this electrolyte shall conform to the requirements of the latest issue of Federal Specifications O-S-801-b.

Electrolyte used for filling dry-charged batteries shall conform to the specification as stated in this B.C.I. Yearbook, which is quoted below:

- a. Scope: This specification covers sulphuric acid electrolyte for use in dry-charged storage batteries within a specific gravity range of 1.200 to 1.300 Sp. Gr. at 80°F (26.7°C).
- b. Requirements: This specific gravity of the electrolyte shall be as ordered with a tolerance of plus or minus .003.

Specific gravity shall be determined by a hydrometer calibrated at 80°F/80°F. (26.7°C./26.7°C.).

The H₂SO₄ content shall coincide with specific gravity (plus or minus .12%).

Impurities in the electrolyte shall not exceed the maximum limits shown in the table below:

Impurity	Maximum Limit Per Cent
Organic Matter	To pass test defined in Federal Specification O-S-801-b, 4-14-65
Fixed residue	.075
Iron (Fe)	.003
Sulfurous Acid (SO ₂)	.0015
Arsenic (As)	.00004
Antimony (Sb)	.00004
Manganese (Mn)	.000007
Nitrates (NO ₃)	.0002
Ammonium (NH ₄)	.0004
Chloride (Cl)	.004
Copper (Cu)	.0025
Zinc (Zn)	.0015
Selenium (Se)	.0007
Nickel (Ni)	.00004
Platinum (Pt)	To pass test defined in Federal Specification O-S-801-b, 4-14-65

FIRST AID

These general rules are the basis of proper first aid for contact with sulfuric acid:

First aid must be started immediately, since delay can result in serious injury.

Call a physician as soon as possible, no matter how slight the injury appears to be.

All contaminated clothing must be removed immediately. Flush affected areas of the body with copious quantities of water until all traces of sulfuric acid are removed.

Do not neutralize the acid with mild alkaline solutions until all areas of contact have been thoroughly washed with plentiful amounts of running water.

In case of severe or extensive burns, shock symptoms -- rapid pulse, sweating, collapse -- might appear at any time. When they do, place the patient on his back and keep him warm, not hot, until a physician arrives. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient.

In case of eye contact with sulfuric acid:

Wash the eyes with copious quantities of running water for 15 minutes. Hold the eye lids apart to make sure the water washes all tissues of the surface of the eyes and lids. Do not use hot water.

A physician, preferably an eye specialist, must be called immediately. If he does not arrive within 15 minutes, eye irrigation should be resumed for a second 15-minute period. After the first irrigation, two or three drops of 0.5% pontocaine solution or equally effective aqueous topical anesthetic may be placed in the eyes by a qualified first aid man. Do not use any other solution or ointment.

If sulfuric acid has been taken internally, call a physician immediately. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient.

If the patient is conscious, have him wash out his mouth with copious quantities of water. Then have him drink milk, preferably mixed with the whites of eggs. If milk and egg whites are not available, have the patient drink as much water as possible.

Any accidental contact with sulfuric acid, whether external or internal should be described to the physician in detail at the time that he is called. He should be given the exact location of the patient.

Remove to fresh air.

Avoid repeated contact with skin and repeated breathing of vapors.