

Page 1 of 6 **HFT-97861**

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI, NOHSC, WHMIS, 2001/58 & 1272/2008/EC Standards

SDS Revision: 1.1

SDS Revision Date: 7/25/2015

	1. PRODUCT & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION			
1.1	Product Name:	AAA NIMH RECHARGEABLE BATTERIES		
1.2	Chemical Name:	Nickel Metal Hydride Battery		
1.3	Synonyms:	P/N 97861		
1.4	Trade Names:	Thunderbolt Magnum		
1.5	Product Uses & Restrictions:	Electric Storage Battery		
1.6	Distributor's Name:	Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.		
1.7	Distributor's Address:	26541 Agoura Road, Calabasas, CA 91302 USA		
1.8	Emergency Phone:	CHEMTREC: +1 (703) 527-3887 / +1 (800) 424-9300 (CCN 676687)		
1.9	Business Phone / Fax:	+1 (805) 388-1000		

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Hazard Identification:
This product is classified as a HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE and as DANGEROUS GOODS according to the classification criteria of [NOHSC: 1088 (2004)] and ADG Code (Australia).

The materials contained in this product may only represent the hazards below if the if the integrity of the battery is compromised, physically or electrically abused:

DANGER! CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. <u>Hazard Statements</u> (H): H314 – Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H302 – Harmful if swallowed. H411 – Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

<u>Precautionary Statements</u> (P): P260 – Do not breathe fumes/mist/vapor/spray. P264 – Wash hands and exposed skin areas with soap and warm water thoroughly after handling. P273 – Avoid release to the environment. P280 – Wear protective gloves/eye protection. P301+P330+P331 – IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P304+P340 – IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P310 – Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. P305+P351+P338 – IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. P405 – Store locked up. P501 – Dispose of contents/container to licenses treatment, storage and disposal facility (TSDF).



3. COMPOSITION & INGREDIENT INFORMATION

								EXPO	SURE L	IMITS IN	I AIR (m	g/m³)	
					AC	GIH		NOHSC			OSHA		
					pp	om		ppm			ppm		
							ES-	ES-	ES-	i			
CHEMICAL NAME(S)	CAS No.	RTECS No.	EINECS No.	% 30-60	TLV	STEL	TWA	SIEL	PEAK	PEL	STEL	IDLH	OTHER
POSITIVE ELECTRODE:				30-00									
	12054-48-7	QR7040000	235-008-5		10	NA	NF	NF	NF	5	NA	NA	
NICKEL HYDROXIDE	Acute Tox. 4;	Skin Irrit. 2; Skin	Sens. 1; Acute T	ox. 4; Resp	o. Sens	. 1; Mut	a. 2; Ca	rc. 1A;	Repr. 1	B; STC	T RE 1	; Aqua	tic Acute 1; Aquatic
	chronic 1; H30)2, H315, H317,	H332, H334, H34		360, H	372, H4	00, H41	0H351					
NEGATIVE ELECTRODE:				30-60									
NEGATIVE ELEGINODE.													
	T=	T		ETAL ALLO									
LANTHANUM	7439-91-0	NA	231-099-0		NA	NA	NF	NF	NF	NA	NA	NA	
	7440-45-1	TEI/ 405000	1004 454 0	1	NIA.	NIA.	N.E	NIE	NE	NIA	NIA.	NIA	
CERIUM	Flam. Sol. 1; I	FK485000	231-154-9		NA	NA	NF	NF	NF	NA	NA	NA	
	7440-00-8	QO8575000	231-109-3		NA	NA	NF	NF	NF	NA	NA	NA	
NEODYMIUM	7440-00-0	Q00373000	231-109-3	II.	INA	INA	INI	INI	INI	INA	INA	INA	
	7440-10-0	NA	231-120-3		NA	NA	NF	NF	NF	NA	NA	NA	
PRASEODYMIUM	Pyr. Sol. 1; H2		201 120 0	Į.									
	1. 7 ,		NICKEL M	IETAL ALL	OY								
NICKEL	7440-02-0	QR5950000	231-111-4	30-60	1.5	NA	1	NA	NA	1	NA	10	
NICKEL	Skin Sens. 1,	Carc. 2, CTOT R	E 1, Aquatic Chro	onic 3, H31	7, H35	1, H372	, H412						
COBALT	7440-48-4	GF8750000	231-158-0		(.02)	NA	(.05)	NA	NA	(.01)	NA	NA	DUST
COBALT			quatic Chronic 4;	H317, H33	34, H41								
MANGANESE	7439-96-5	OO9275000	231-105-1		5	NA	1	NF	3	5	NA	NA	FUME
W/ WO/ WEGE		,	•										T
ALUMINUM	7429-90-5	BD0330000	231-072-3		10	NA	5	NF	NF	10	15	5	RESP FRAC
		ater React. 2; H2		1		1			- ·				
ZINC	7440-66-6	ZG8600000	231-175-3	15-40	NA	NA	NF	NF	NF	NA	NA	NA	
	Aquatic Acute	1; Aquatic Chroi	nic 1; H400, H410	7-13	ı								
ELECTROLYTE:				7-13	l								
	1310-58-3	TT2100000	215-181-3		2	NA	2	NF	NF	NE	NA	NA	
POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	Acute Tox. 4,		210-101-0			INA		INI	INI	INL	INA	IVA	
	1310-73-2	WB4900000	215-185-5		2	NA	2	NF	NF	2	NA	10	
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Skin Corr. 1A;		2.0 .00 0	Į.									
LITHUMALINGSOVIDE	1310-65-2	OJ6307070	215-183-4		NA	NA	NF	NF	NF	NA	NA	NA	
LITHIUM HYDROXIDE	Acute Tox. 4,												
	,												



Page 2 of 6 **HFT-97861**

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI, NOHSC, WHMIS, 2001/58 & 1272/2008/EC Standards

SDS Revision: 1.1

SDS Revision Date: 7/25/2015

4.1	First Aid:	Ingestion:	4. FIRST AID MEASURES Give large quantities of water, but do NOT induce vo	miting. Never give anything by mou	th to ar
	Tilde Alde.	ingestion.	unconscious person. Contact the nearest Poison Control (assistance and instructions. Seek immediate medical att victim's head lowered (forward) to reduce the risk of aspira	Center or local emergency telephone nuteration. If vomiting occurs spontaneous	ımber fo
		Eyes:	If product gets in the eyes, flush eyes thoroughly with co holding eyelid(s) open to ensure complete flushing. If the use, consult a physician or emergency room immediately.		
		<u>Skin</u> :	If an open battery cell: Remove contaminated clothing ar discomfort persists and/or the skin reaction worsens, contaminated clothing until after it has been properly clean	contact a physician immediately. Do r	
		Inhalation:	Remove victim to fresh air at once. Under extreme or respiration. Seek immediate medical attention.	conditions, if breathing stops, perform	artificia
.2	Effects of Exposure:	Eyes: Skin:	Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, blindness. Nickel Severe irritation, burns, and ulceration if open battery cell	•	
		Ingestion:	May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esopha compounds may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting rapidly to systemic toxicity.		
		Inhalation:	Breathing of vapors or mists may cause severe respirative irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.	atory irritation. Inhalation of fumes ma	ay cause
.3	Symptoms of Overexposure:	Ingestion:	Severe discomfort, nausea, vomiting and headache. S fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular a irritability.		
		Eyes: Skin:	Severe irritation, redness, and watering, damage to corner Severe skin irritation, red, itching skin, burns and ulcerate	•	ntact wit
			skin.		
		Inhalation:	May cause irritation to the upper respiratory system. Over pneumonitis.		
.4	Acute Health Effects:	Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated above the melting point, oxidized or otherwise processed damaged to create dust, vapor, or fume.			cessed o
			oreate adet, raper, or rainer		
	Chronic Health Effects:	NA			
.6	Target Organs:	NA Eyes, Skin,	Respiratory System		
.6		NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and		2
.6	Target Organs: Medical Conditions	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and oulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and	FLAMMABILITY	1
.6	Target Organs: Medical Conditions	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal	FLAMMABILITY PHYSICAL HAZARDS	1
.6	Target Organs: Medical Conditions	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and culmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and colution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as	FLAMMABILITY PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	1
.6	Target Organs: Medical Conditions	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal	FLAMMABILITY PHYSICAL HAZARDS	1
.6	Target Organs: Medical Conditions	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal	FLAMMABILITY PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT	1
.7	Target Organs: Medical Conditions	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause	FLAMMABILITY PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN	1
i.6 i.7	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and coulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and colution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers.	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may procarbons).	1
	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and culmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and colution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal colution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES al can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply a container of the con	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may lrocarbons). a smothering agent such as	1
i.6 i.7	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES al can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water spray to cool the area with water spray to grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water spray to cool the area with water spray to cool the area with water spray to grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water spray to cool the area wit	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may drocarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will	1
i.6 i.7	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and culmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and colution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal colution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES al can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply a container of the con	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may drocarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will ish burning batteries but will	1
i.6 i.7	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Cr In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may ev	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and bulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water urring nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water olive. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explose	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may lrocarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will lish burning batteries but will is used, however, hydrogen live mixture. In this situation,	1
	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may ev smothering	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and bulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers, re where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water urring nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water olive. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explosingents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-cor	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may lrocarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will lish burning batteries but will lish burning batteries but will lish used, however, hydrogen live mixture. In this situation, natained breathing apparatus.	1
i.6 i.7	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Cr In case of i METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may ew smothering Burning nick	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and bulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water urring nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water olive. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explose	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may Irocarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will lish burning batteries but will lish sused, however, hydrogen live mixture. In this situation, natained breathing apparatus. ling oxides of nickel, cobalt,	1
i.6 i.7	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Cr In case of i METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may ew smothering Burning nick	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and bulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydrometrical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with wurning nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water is olve. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explose agents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-corket metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes included manganese, lanthanum, cerium, neodymium, and praseodymian.	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may procarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will lish burning batteries but will lish burning batteries but will lish sused, however, hydrogen live mixture. In this situation, latained breathing apparatus. ling oxides of nickel, cobalt, ium.	1
5.1 5.2 5.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods: Firefighting Procedures:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may eve smothering Burning nich aluminum, n	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES al can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO2, Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water in light metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water solve. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explosing agents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-corted metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes include the anganese, lanthanum, cerium, neodymium, and praseodym 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASUR	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may drocarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will ish burning batteries but will is used, however, hydrogen ive mixture. In this situation, natained breathing apparatus. ing oxides of nickel, cobalt, ium.	1 1 B
5.1 5.2 5.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may eve smothering s Burning nicl aluminum, n	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with wurning nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water allowe. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explose agents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-corkel metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes including anganese, lanthanum, cerium, neodymium, and praseodym. 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASUR and any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleant including protective gloves and eyewear. Plastic or rub sistant apron may be required for clean-up of large spills.	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may procarbons). a smothering agent such as pater .A smothering agent will ish burning batteries but will is used, however, hydrogen ive mixture. In this situation, natained breathing apparatus. ing oxides of nickel, cobalt, ium. ES up must wear appropriate Personal	1 1 B
4.6 4.7 55.1 55.2 55.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods: Firefighting Procedures:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may eve smothering Burning nicl aluminum, n	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydrometrical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with wurning nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extingulacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water above. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explose agents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-corkel metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes including anganese, lanthanum, cerium, neodymium, and praseodym for the control of large spills. 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASUR and any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleant including protective gloves and eyewear. Plastic or rub sistant apron may be required for clean-up of large spills.	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may lrocarbons). a smothering agent such as ater .A smothering agent will ish burning batteries but will ish burning batteries but will ish urning batteries but will ish urning batteries but will ish guring batteries but will ish urning batteries but will ish guring batteries but will be guring batteries	1 1 B
4.6 4.7 5.1 5.2 5.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods: Firefighting Procedures:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may eve smothering Burning nicl aluminum, n	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause and/or cause solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydrogen color of the color of t	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may procarbons). a smothering agent such as ater .A smothering agent will ish burning batteries but will ish burning batteries but will ish used, however, hydrogen ive mixture. In this situation, ntained breathing apparatus. ing oxides of nickel, cobalt, ium. ES up must wear appropriate Personal Person	1 1 B B Protective tion an inbustible on on tus
4.6 4.7 55.1 55.2 55.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods: Firefighting Procedures:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may ew smothering is Burning nicl aluminum, n Before clea Equipment, chemical-re Small Spills material su water or a	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and olution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO ₂ , Hydrometrical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with wurning nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extingulacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water above. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explose agents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-corkel metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes including anganese, lanthanum, cerium, neodymium, and praseodym for the control of large spills. 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASUR and any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleant including protective gloves and eyewear. Plastic or rub sistant apron may be required for clean-up of large spills.	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may procarbons). a smothering agent such as ater .A smothering agent will ish burning batteries but will is used, however, hydrogen ive mixture. In this situation, ntained breathing apparatus. ing oxides of nickel, cobalt, ium. ES up must wear appropriate Personal Pe	1 1 B Protective tion an inbustible on or us
4.6 4.7 5.1 5.2 5.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods: Firefighting Procedures:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may evi smothering s Burning nich aluminum, n Before clea Equipment, chemical-re Small Spills material sud water or a s plastic broo Large Spills	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and coulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and colution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal colution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO2, Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with watering nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water is agents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-cordel metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes including any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleams including protective gloves and eyewear. Plastic or rub sistant apron may be required for clean-up of large spills. Wear appropriate protective equipment including gloves and eyewear appropriate protective equipment including gloves are material such as "speedy dry" to soak up material. Sweep ms, shovels, dustpans) and place into a plastic container or page. Keep incompatible materials away from spill. Stay up	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may procarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will ish burning batteries but will ish burning batteries but will ish sused, however, hydrogen invermixture. In this situation, natained breathing apparatus. In a single or single	Protective tion an imbustible on not us als (e.g
4.5 4.6 4.7 5.1 5.2 5.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods: Firefighting Procedures:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may ev smothering Burning nich aluminum, n	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and coulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and colution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal colution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause solution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES al can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO2, Hydrometrical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with wourning nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extingulated acent batteries can be controlled with water. When water is colve. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explosive line a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explosive line at hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes including any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleant including protective gloves and eyewear. Plastic or rub sistant apron may be required for clean-up of large spills. Wear appropriate protective equipment including gloves a chas vermiculite or sand to soak up the product and place thas vermiculite or sand to soak up material. Sweep ms, shovels, dustpans) and place into a plastic container or particulating incompatible materials away from spill. Stay up a pazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out of area.	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may procarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will lish burning batteries but will lish bu	Protective tion an imbustible on not us als (e.g. Isolath minim
5.1 5.2 5.3	Target Organs: Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Fire & Explosion Hazards: Extinguishing Methods: Firefighting Procedures:	NA Eyes, Skin, Overexposu aggravate p hydroxide s eczema and hydroxide s blindness. This materia decompose CO ₂ , Dry Ch In case of fi METL-X, sa extinguish b cool the adj gas may eve smothering Burning nich aluminum, n Before clea Equipment, chemical-re Small Spills material su water or a s plastic broo Large Spills immediate h risk. Wear	Respiratory System re to electrolyte mist may cause lung damage and coulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte (water and colution) with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as a contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte (water and metal colution) with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause at can burn but will not readily ignite. However, if involved at high temperatures to form toxic gases (e.g., CO, CO2, Hydremical, Alcohol Foam. Use water spray to cool containers. The where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply and, dry grand dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with watering nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguacent batteries can be controlled with water. When water is agents are recommended. Fire fighters should wear self-cordel metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes including any spill or leak, individuals involved in spill cleams including protective gloves and eyewear. Plastic or rub sistant apron may be required for clean-up of large spills. Wear appropriate protective equipment including gloves and eyewear appropriate protective equipment including gloves are material such as "speedy dry" to soak up material. Sweep ms, shovels, dustpans) and place into a plastic container or page. Keep incompatible materials away from spill. Stay up	PHYSICAL HAZARDS PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT EYES SKIN d in a fire, this product may drocarbons). a smothering agent such as later .A smothering agent will lish burning batteries but will is used, however, hydrogen ive mixture. In this situation, hatined breathing apparatus. In graph apparatus in graph apparatus in graph apparatus in graph apparatus. In graph apparatus in graph apparatus. In graph apparatus in	Protective tion an inbustible o not us als (e.g. Isolan minim as muc



Page 3 of 6

HFT-97861 Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI, NOHSC, WHMIS, 2001/58 & 1272/2008/EC Standards SDS Revision: 1.1 SDS Revision Date: 7/25/2015 7. HANDLING & STORAGE INFORMATION 7.1 Work & Hygiene Practices: Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this product. Handle as to avoid puncturing container(s) 72 Storage & Handling: Use and store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location (e.g., local exhaust ventilation, fans) away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from incompatible substances. Protect containers from physical damage. Storage and handling areas should have equipment to capture and neutralize spills. 7.3 Special Precautions: 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION Exposure Limits: ACGIH NOHSC OSHA OTHER ppm (ma/m³) CHEMICAL NAME(S) TI V STEL ES-TWA ES-STEL ES-PEAK PEL STEL IDLH NICKEL HYDROXIDE 10 NA NF NF NF 5 NA NA NICKEL 1.5 NA NA NA NA 10 1 COBALT (.02)NA (.05)NA NA (.01)NA NA MANGANESE 5 NA 1 NF 3 5 NA NA SODIUM HYDROXIDE NA 2 NF NF 2 NA 10 POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE NA NF NF ΝE NA Ventilation & Engineering Use local or general exhaust ventilation to effectively remove and prevent buildup of dusts generated from the use of this product. Ensure appropriate decontamination equipment is available (e.g., sink, safety shower, eye-wash station). No special respiratory protection is required under typical circumstances of use or handling. If 8.3 Respiratory Protection: necessary, use only respiratory protection authorized per U.S. OSHA's requirement in 29 CFR §1910.134, or applicable U.S. state regulations, or the appropriate standards of Canada, its provinces, EU member states, or Australia. 8.4 Eye Protection: Wear protective eyewear (e.g., safety glasses with side-shield) at all times when handling this product. Always use protective eyewear when cleaning spills or leaks. Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. Have suitable eye wash water available. Use equipment for eve protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU). 8.5 Hand Protection: Use gloves constructed of chemical-resistant materials such as neoprene or heavy nitrile rubber if frequent or prolonged contact is expected. If necessary, refer to U.S. OSHA 29 CFR §1910.138, the appropriate standards of Canada, or the EU member states. 8.6 Body Protection: Avoid prolonged and/or repeated skin contact. Use clean and impervious protective clothing (e.g., neoprene or Tyvek®) if splashing or spraying conditions are present. Protective clothing should include long-sleeves, apron, boots and additional facial protection. If necessary, refer to appropriate standards of Canada, the EU member states, or U.S. OSHA. 9. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1	Appearance:	Grayish, greenish color (positive electrode).
9.2	Odor:	Electrolyte is clear liquid with sharp pungent odor.
9.3	Odor Threshold:	NA NA
9.4	pH:	> 12 (electrolyte).
9.5	Melting Point/Freezing Point:	Melting point of misch metal alloy begins at 995°F (manganese).
9.6	Initial Boiling Point/Boiling Range:	Boiling point of electrolyte is 212 °F (100 °C) (water).
9.7	Flashpoint:	259 °C (498 °F) - Hydrogen
9.8	Upper/Lower Flammability Limits:	NA NA
9.9	Vapor Pressure:	11 mm Hg @ 77 °F
9.10	Vapor Density:	NA NA
9.11	Relative Density:	< 1.3 (water = 1.0)
9.12	Solubility:	Electrolyte: 100% soluble in water
9.13	Partition Coefficient (log Pow):	NA NA
9.14	Autoignition Temperature:	NA NA
9.15	Decomposition Temperature:	NA NA
9.16	Viscosity:	NA NA
9.17	Other Information:	NA NA

10. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

10.1	Stability:	Stable under normal conditions; unstable with heat or contamination.
10.2	Hazardous Decomposition Products:	Metal hydroxides (e.g., Ni(OH) ₂ , Mn(OH) ₂ , etc.) and metal oxides (MnO, NiO, etc.) may form if involved in a fire.
10.3	Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.
10.4	Conditions to Avoid:	Open flames, sparks, high heat, incompatible substances and direct sunlight.
10.5	Incompatible Substances:	Avoid extreme heat and ignition sources. Store away from oxidizers. Do not exceed rated capacity.



Page 4 of 6 **HFT-97861**

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI, NOHSC, WHMIS, 2001/58 & 1272/2008/EC Standards SDS Revision: 1.1 SDS Revision Date: 7/25/2015 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION Inhalation: NO 11.1 Routes of Entry: Absorption: YES Ingestion: YES 11 2 Toxicity Data: This product has NOT been tested on animals to obtain toxicology data. Toxicology data, found in scientific literature, is available for some of the components of the product, but is not presented in this document 11.3 Acute Toxicity: See Section 4.4 11.4 Chronic Toxicity: See Section 4.5 11.5 Suspected Carcinogen: Nickel metal and its compounds are suspected carcinogens; however, the acute and chronic effects of nickel alloys are not known. Nickel (metal) is a suspected carcinogen, IARC Group 2B, NTP 97-2. There are no known chronic health effects for nickel metal alloys. Reproductive Toxicity: 116 This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. Mutagenicity: This product is not reported to produce mutagenic effects in humans. Embryotoxicity: This product is not reported to produce embryotoxic effects in humans. Teratogenicity: This product is not reported to cause teratogenic effects in humans. Reproductive Toxicity: This product is not reported to cause reproductive effects in humans. 11.7 Irritancy of Product: The product can cause allergic skin reactions (e.g., rashes, welts, dermatitis) upon prolonged or repeated exposure. 11.8 Biological Exposure Indices: May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Physician Recommendations: 11.9 Treat symptomatically. 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION 12.1 Environmental Stability: There are no specific data available for this product Effects on Plants & Animals: 12.2 There are no specific data available for this product. 12.3 Effects on Aquatic Life There are no specific data available for this product. 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS 13.1 Waste Disposal Dispose of in accordance with federal, state, provincial and local regulations. Special Considerations 14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION The basic description (ID Number, proper shipping name, hazard class & division, packing group) is shown for each mode of transportation. Additional descriptive information may be required by 49 CFR, IATA/ICAO, IMDG and the CTDGR. 49 CFR (GND): NOT REGULATED 14.2 IATA (AIR): Alb. UN3496, BATTERIES, NICKEL-METAL HYDRIDE, 9 14.3 IMDG (OCN): ďħ, UN3496, BATTERIES, NICKEL-METAL HYDRIDE, 9 14.4 TDGR (Canadian GND) NOT REGULATED 14.5 ADR/RID (EU): NOT REGULATED 14.6 SCT (MEXICO): NOT REGULATED 14.7 ADGR (AUS): **NOT REGULATED** 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION SARA Reporting 15.1 This product contains Nickel Hydroxide, Nickel, Magnesium, Aluminum, Sodium Hydroxide, which are subject to the Requirements reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and 40 CFR Part 373. Nickel, Cobalt, Manganese (metals), and Aluminum (fumes and dusts) are subject to SARA Title 313 (EPCRA). SARA Threshold Planning 15.2 This product does not contain any substances with a SARA threshold planning quantity. Quantity: 15.3 TSCA Inventory Status: The components of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory or are otherwise exempt. 15.4 CERCLA Reportable Quantity Nickel Hydroxide: 4.5 kg (10 lbs); Nickel: 45.4 kg (100 lbs); Potassium Hydroxide: 454kg (1000 lbs); Sodium Hydroxide: (RQ): 15.5 Other Federal Requirements: Nickel Hydroxide (listed as Nickel compounds), Nickel is listed as a hazardous air pollutant (HAP). Nickel Hydroxide, Potassium Hydroxide and Sodium Hydroxide are listed as a Hazardous Substance under the CWA. Nickel Hydroxide is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. Nickel is listed as a Priority Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. Nickel is listed as a Toxic Pollutant under the Clean Water Act. 15.6 Other Canadian Regulations: This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the SDS contains all of the information required by the CPR. The components of this product are listed on the DSL/NDSL. None of the components of this product are listed on the Priorities Substances List. WHMIS E, D2B (Corrosive, Other Toxic Effects)



Page 5 of 6 **HFT-97861**

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI, NOHSC, WHMIS, 2001/58 & 1272/2008/EC Standards

SDS Revision: 1.1

SDS Revision Date: 7/25/2015

		15. REGULATORY INFORMATION – cont'd
15.7	State Regulatory Information:	Nickel Hydroxide is found on the following state criteria lists: California Proposition 65 (CA65), Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List (MA), Minnesota Hazardous Substances List (MN), New Jersey Right-to-Know List (NJ) and Pennsylvania Right-to-Know List (PA). Nickel is found on the following state criteria lists: CA65, MA, MN, NJ and PA. Aluminum is found on the following state criteria lists: MA, MN, NJ and PA. Potassium Hydroxide is found on the following state criteria lists: Florida Toxic Substances List (FL), MA, MN, NJ, PA and Washington Permissible Exposures List (WA). Sodium Hydroxide is found on the following state criteria lists: FL, MA MN, NJ, PA and WA. Lithium Hydroxide is found on the following state criteria lists: MN. NOTE: This product contains a substance(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm. No other ingredients in this product, present in a concentration of 1.0% or greater, are listed on any of the following state criteria lists: California Proposition 65 (CA65), Delaware Air Quality Management List (DE), Florida Toxic Substances List (FL), Massachusetts Hazardous Substances List (MA), Michigan Critical Substances List (MI), Minnesota Hazardous Substances List (MN), New Jersey Right-to-Know List (NJ), New York Hazardous Substances List (NY), Pennsylvania Right-to-Know List (PA), Washington Permissible Exposures List (WA), Wisconsin Hazardous Substances List (WI).
15.8	Other Requirements:	The primary components of this product are not listed in Annex I of EU Directive 67/548/EEC. Nickel Oxyhydroxide: Harmful (Xn). Risk Phrases (R): 40-43 - Limited evidence of carcinogenic effect. May cause sensitization by skin contact. Safety Phrases (S): 36-60-61 Wear suitable protective clothing. This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Avoid release to the environment. Refer to special instructions. Potassium Hydroxide: Corrosive (C). Risk Phrases (R): 22-43 - Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe burns. Safety Phrases (S): 26-36/37/39-45 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately (show the label where possible). Sodium Hydroxide: Corrosive (C). Risk Phrases (R): 22-43 - Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe burns. Safety Phrases (S): 26-36/37/39-45 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).
		16 OTHER INCORMATION
16.1	Other Information:	DANGER! CAUSES SEVERE SKIN BURNS AND EYE DAMAGE. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. Do not breathe fumes/mist/vapour/spray. Wash hands and exposed skin areas with soap and warm water thoroughly after handling. Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective gloves/eye protection. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do – continue rinsing. KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. WARNING: Use only the specified chargers according to device manufacturer's instructions. Do not open battery, dispose of in fire or short circuit-may explode, leak or get hot causing personal injury. Caution: do not use if case is cracked. NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY. WARNING: This product contains a substance(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm.
16.2	Terms & Definitions:	See last page of this Safety Data Sheet.
16.3	Disclaimer:	This Safety Data Sheet is offered pursuant to OSHA's Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR §1910.1200. Other government regulations must be reviewed for applicability to this product. To the best of ShipMate's & Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc.'s knowledge, the information contained herein is reliable and accurate as of this date; however, accuracy, suitability or completeness is not guaranteed and no warranties of any type, either expressed or implied, are provided. The information contained herein relates only to the specific product(s). If this product(s) is combined with other materials, all component properties must be considered. Data may be changed from time to time. Be sure to consult the latest edition.
16.4	Prepared for:	Harbor Freight Tools USA, Inc. 26541 Agoura Road Calabasas, CA 91302 USA Tel: +1 (805) 388-1000 http://www.harborfreight.com/
16.5	Prepared by:	ShipMate, Inc. P.O. Box 787 Sisters, Oregon 97759-0787 USA Tel: +1 (310) 370-3600 Fax: +1 (310) 370-5700 http://www.shipmate.com

Page 6 of 6 **HFT-97861**

Prepared to OSHA, ACC, ANSI, NOHSC, WHMIS, 2001/58 & 1272/2008/EC Standards

SDS Revision: 1.1

SDS Revision Date: 7/25/2015

DEFINITION OF TERMS

A large number of abbreviations and acronyms appear on a SDS. Some of these that are commonly used include the following:

GENERAL INFORMATION:

CAS No.	Chemical Abstract Service Number	
EXPOSURE LIMITS IN AIR:		
ACGIH	American Conference on Governmental Industrial Hygienists	
С	Ceiling Limit	
ES	Exposure Standard (Australia)	
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health	
OSHA	U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration	
PEL	Permissible Exposure Limit	
STEL	Short-Term Exposure Limit	
TLV	Threshold Limit Value	
TWA	Time Weighted Average	

FIRST AID MEASURES:

CPR	Cardiopulmonary resuscitation - method in which a person whose heart has
	stopped receives manual chest compressions and breathing to circulate blood
	and provide oxygen to the body.

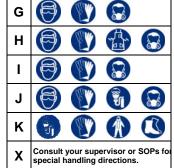
HMIS-III HEALTH, FLAMMABILITY & REACTIVITY RATINGS:

0	Minimal Hazard
1	Slight Hazard
2	Moderate Hazard
3	Severe Hazard
4	Extreme Hazard



PERSONAL PROTECTION RATINGS:

Α			
В			
С			
D		THE STATE OF THE S	
Е			
F		The state of the s	





Splash Goggle



















Airline Hood/Mask or SCBA

OTHER STANDARD ABBREVIATIONS:

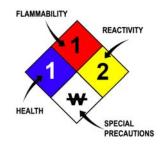
ML	Maximum Limit
mg/m3	milligrams per cubic meter
NA	Not Available
ND	Not Determined
NE	Not Established
NF	Not Found
NR	No Results
ppm	parts per million
SCBA	Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION: NFPA

FLAMMABILITY LIMITS IN AIR:			
Autoignition Temperature	Minimum temperature required to initiate combustion in air with no other source of ignition		
LEL	Lower Explosive Limit - lowest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source		
UEL	Upper Explosive Limit - highest percent of vapor in air, by volume, that will explode or ignite in the presence of an ignition source		

HAZARD RATINGS:

Minimal Hazard				
Slight Hazard				
Moderate Hazard				
Severe Hazard				
Extreme Hazard				
Acidic				
Alkaline				
Corrosive				
Use No Water				
Oxidizer				
TREFOIL Radioactive				



TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION:

LD ₅₀	Lethal Dose (solids & liquids) which kills 50% of the exposed animals $\ensuremath{\mathrm{s}}$			
LC ₅₀	Lethal concentration (gases) which kills 50% of the exposed animal			
ppm	Concentration expressed in parts of material per million parts			
TD _{io} Lowest dose to cause a symptom				
TCLo	Lowest concentration to cause a symptom			
TD _{Io} , LD _{Io} , & LD _o or TC, TC _o , LC _{Io} , & LC _o	Lowest dose (or concentration) to cause lethal or toxic effects			
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer			
NTP	National Toxicology Program			
RTECS	Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances			
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor			
TL _m	Median threshold limit			
log Kow or log Koc	Coefficient of Oil/Water Distribution			

REGULATORY INFORMATION:

WHMIS	Canadian Workplace Hazardous Material Information System					
DOT	J.S. Department of Transportation					
TC	Transport Canada					
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency					
DSL	Canadian Domestic Substance List					
NOHSC	NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission (Australia)					
NDSL Canadian Non-Domestic Substance List						
PSL	Canadian Priority Substances List					
TSCA	U.S. Toxic Substance Control Act					
EU	European Union (European Union Directive 67/548/EEC)					
WGK	Wassergefährdungsklassen (German Water Hazard Class)					
HMIS-III	HMIS-III National Paint & Coatings Association Hazardous Materials Identification System					

WORKPLACE HAZARDOUS MATERIALS IDENTIFICATION (WHMIS) SYSTEM:

0	®	(2)		\odot	(R
Class A	Class B	Class C	Class D1	Class D2	Class D3	Class E	Class F
Compressed	Flammable	Oxidizing	Toxic	Irritation	Infectious	Corrosive	Reactive

EC (67/548/EEC) INFORMATION:

	T.		M	*		9	×	×
I	С	E	F	N	0	Т	Xi	Xn
ſ	Corrosive	Explosive	Flammable	Harmful	Oxidizing	Toxic	Irritant	Harmful

CLP/GHS (1272/2008/EC) PICTOGRAMS:

			\Diamond			\limits		*
GHS01	GHS02	GHS03	GHS04	GHS05	GHS06	GHS07	GHS08	GHS09
Explosive	Flammable	Oxidizer	Pressurized	Corrosive	Toxic	Harmful Irritating	Health Hazard	Environ- ment