

SAFETY DATA SHEET

AGM SERIES BATTERY

Infosafe No.: LQBR1
ISSUED Date : 07/06/2023
ISSUED by: General Motors LLC Australia and
New Zealand Pty Ltd

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

AGM SERIES BATTERY

Company Name

General Motors LLC Australia and New Zealand Pty Ltd

Address

Australia: 80 Turner Street, Port Melbourne, Vic
New Zealand: 2/118 Savill Drive, Mangere East, Auckland

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: Aust: 1800 00 4678

Emergency Phone Number

Aust: 1800 638 556 / NZ: 0800 154 666 (24hrs)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Electric Storage Battery

Other Names

Name
AGM BATTERYASM
S60L2AGM- BATTERY ASM
S70L3AGM- BATTERY ASM
S80L4AGM- BATTERY ASM
S92L5AGM- BATTERY ASM
S105L6AGM- BATTERY ASM
BATTERY ASM S80L4RAGM

Illicit Drug Precursors

This product contains a Category III: Illicit Drug Precursor/Reagent in the Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

Chemical of Security Concern

This product contains chemical(s) listed in the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Corrosive to metals: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 1A
Eye damage/irritation: Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1
Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Corrosion, Environment



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P234 Keep only in original packaging.
P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists.
P264 Wash skin thoroughly after handling.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

IMPORTANT NOTE(S)

The classification is derived from chemicals within the battery. Exposure to battery contents is not anticipated during normal storage, handling or maintenance of the battery. Accordingly, the hazards identified refer to the possible release of battery contents.

Wet Storage Battery is a manufactured article composed of lead and acid encased in polypropylene. These batteries contain sulfuric acid, a corrosive substance.

Other Information

Health hazard from the lead:

May damage fertility or the unborn child. May cause harm to breast-fed children. Suspected of causing genetic defects. Suspected of causing cancer. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Lead may cause toxic to blood, kidneys, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to lead can produce target organs damage.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Lead	7439- 92- 1	67- 70 %
sulfuric acid . . . %	7664- 93- 9	24- 25 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.

If a battery ruptures, use dry chemical, soda ash, lime, sand or carbon dioxide.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Lead, lead compounds and sulfuric acid fume may be released during a fire involving the product.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Battery may rupture due to pressure buildup, when exposed to excessive heat and may be result in the release of corrosive materials.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Cool exterior of battery if exposed to fire to prevent rupture. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Battery may rupture due to pressure buildup when exposed to excessive heat and may be result in the release of corrosive materials.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

SMALL SPILLS: Collect all released material in a plastic lined metal container. If necessary neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Wash affected area.

LARGE SPILLS: Contain liquid using absorbent material, by digging trenches or by building a dike. Absorb with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Neutralize the residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate. Dispose of all contaminated materials in accordance with current local regulations.

If a battery ruptures, avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not touch spilled material. Use personal protective equipment recommended in Section 8 (Exposure Controls/Personal Protection).

Notify authorities and appropriate federal, state, and local agencies. Prevent the product from spreading into the environment. Avoid direct discharge into drains.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Protect from physical damage.

Corrosive liquid within the battery attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Do not short terminal. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection when handling. Use in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing in vapours, mist or fumes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands after handling, and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery. There may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries.

Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. If battery case is broken, avoid contact with internal components.

Keep away from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reducing substances, metals, strong oxidizers and water.

Acid inside the battery can contain lead/lead compounds which can be toxic to reproduction. Avoid exposure to contents of battery. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. It is recommended that pregnant or breastfeeding women should not handle this product unless adequate exposure protection can be assured at all times. Female personnel planning pregnancy should be made aware of the potential risks.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Avoid contact with eyes. Store in a cool, dry, ventilated area away from sources of heat, moisture, incompatibilities, and direct sunlight. Have emergency equipment (for fires, spills, leaks, etc.) readily available.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 3780 - The storage and handling of corrosive substances.

Corrosiveness

These batteries contain sulfuric acid, a corrosive substance, may be corrosive to metals.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Australia and New Zealand:

Australia:

Sulphuric acid

TWA: 1 mg/m³

STEL: 3 mg/m³

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Note: Carc. 2. The workplace exposure standard for 'Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)' was updated on 27 April 2018 in line with the decision of ministers responsible for work health and safety. This WES has a recommended transition period of two years. For information about transitional arrangements in your jurisdiction, please contact your local WHS Regulator.

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Carc.2: Suspected human carcinogen.

Source: Safe Work Australia

New Zealand:

Sulphuric acid

TWA: 0.1 mg/m³

Note: carcinogen category 1

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Note: carcinogen category 2; bio; oto (Lead is a known ototoxin)

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Carcinogen category 2: Suspected human carcinogen

Carcinogen category 1: Known or presumed human carcinogen

Bio: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring

Source: Biological Exposure Indices, New Zealand.

Biological Monitoring

Name: Lead

Determinant: Lead in blood

Value: 200 µg/L

Sampling time: Not critical

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Australia:

"Lead risk work" means work carried out in a lead process that is likely to cause the blood lead level of a worker carrying out the work to exceed:

(a) for a female of reproductive capacity - 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L); or

(b) in any other case - 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L).

Frequency of biological monitoring

A person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace must arrange for biological monitoring of each worker who carries out lead risk work for the person to be carried out at the following times:

(a) for females not of reproductive capacity and males:

(i) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) - 6 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or

(ii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) or more but less than 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L) - 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or

(iii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L) or more - 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker;

(b) for females of reproductive capacity:

(i) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L) - 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or

(ii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L) or more but less than 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) - 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker.

Removal of worker from lead risk work

A person conducting a business or undertaking for which a worker is carrying out work must immediately remove the worker from carrying out lead risk work if following health monitoring:

(a) biological monitoring of the worker shows that the worker's blood lead level is, or is more than:

(i) for females not of reproductive capacity and males - 30 µg/dL (1.45 µmol/L); or

(ii) for females of reproductive capacity - 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L); or

(b) the registered medical practitioner who supervised the health monitoring recommends that the worker be removed from carrying out the lead risk work; or

(c) there is an indication that a risk control measure has failed and, as a result, the worker's blood lead level is likely to reach the relevant level for the worker referred to in paragraph (a).

Return to lead risk work after removal

The person conducting the business or undertaking must ensure that the worker does not return to carrying out lead risk work until:

(a) the worker's blood lead level is less than:

(i) for females not of reproductive capacity and males - 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L); or

(ii) for females of reproductive capacity - 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L); and

(b) a registered medical practitioner with experience in health monitoring is satisfied that the worker is fit to return to carrying out lead risk work.

Source: Model Work Health and Safety Regulations

Workers who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be advised to seek alternative duties (that do not involve lead exposure). Infants are more susceptible to the health effects of lead than adults. A breastfeeding worker should keep her blood lead level as low as possible.

New Zealand

Name: Lead

Determinant: Lead in blood

Sampling time: Not critical

Value: 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) for males and for females not of reproductive capacity, pregnant, or breastfeeding Biological Agent

Reference Value (BRV) for lead in whole blood of females of reproductive capacity, pregnant, or breastfeeding of 3 µg/dL (0.14 µmol/L)

Source: Biological Exposure Indices, New Zealand.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

None required, when used as intended. Use local exhaust ventilation if necessary to control airborne mist and vapor.

Respiratory Protection

None required, when used as intended. Where exposure to battery content is possible, an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used if engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

None required, when used as intended. Where exposure to battery content is possible, safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious, acid-resistant material. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective work wear. Acid-resistant apron, clothing and boots are recommended especially where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Article - Battery	Appearance	Off-white cloudy liquid with solid object. Bluish white, silvery gray (typical for Lead (Pb))
Colour	Off-white Bluish white, silvery gray (typical for Lead (Pb))	Odour	Characteristic Odourless(typical for Lead (Pb))

Melting Point	Not available 327.5°C(typical for Lead (Pb))	Freezing Point	Not available
Boiling Point	Not available 1740°C (1013 hPa)(typical for Lead (Pb))	Decomposition Temperature	Not available
Solubility in Water	Soluble in water. Insoluble in water (typical for Lead (Pb))	Specific Gravity	Not available 11.34 g/cm ³ (typical for Lead (Pb))
pH	pH < 1 (Sulfuric acid)	Vapour Pressure	1.33 hPa (973°C)(typical for Lead (Pb))
Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available	Evaporation Rate	Not available
Odour Threshold	Not available	Viscosity	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available	Flash Point	Not available
Flammability	Not flammable	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Explosion Limit - Upper	Not available	Explosion Limit - Lower	Not available
Molecular Weight	207.2 (typical for Lead (Pb))	Particle Characteristics	Not applicable

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Overcharging. Sources of ignition. Mechanical impact. Contact with incompatible chemicals.

Incompatible Materials

If a battery ruptures, avoid contact with organic materials and alkaline materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Lead, Lead compounds and sulfuric acid fumes may be released during a fire involving the product.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data available for this material is given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

ATEmix

LD50 (Rat): > 5,000 mg/kg

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

ATEmix

LC50(rat): 2.51 mg/l/4h (Dusts, mists and fumes)

Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product. Ingestion of liquid inside the battery will cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the mouth, throat and stomach.

Inhalation

Unlikely due to form of product. For battery contents: harmful if inhaled. Inhalation will result in respiratory irritation and possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and emphysema. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin

Liquid inside the battery causes severe skin burns. Corrosive to the skin. Skin contact can cause redness, itching, irritation, severe pain and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction.

Eye

Liquid inside the battery causes eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Due to the nature of the product, not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Due to the nature of the product, not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Strong-inorganic-acid mists containing sulfuric acid are listed as a Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Lead is listed as a Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Lead compounds, inorganic is listed as a Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Due to the nature of the product, not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

Due to the nature of the product, not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ. For battery contents: may cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Due to the nature of the product, not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. Content inside the battery is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

The lead, plastic and electrolyte (sulphuric acid) in used lead acid batteries can be recycled. Wet storage batteries are recyclable and should be turned over to a licensed battery recycler. Do not incinerate.

Do not flush lead contaminated acid into the sewer. The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations. To minimise personal exposure to the chemical, refer to Section 8 - Exposure controls and personal protection.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Product is not classified dangerous goods according to special provision 238 (b), UN 2800 - road transportation: Non-spillable batteries are not subject to this Code if, at a temperature of 55 °C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Product is not classified dangerous goods according to special provision 238 (b), UN 2800 - Sea transportation: Non-spillable batteries are not subject to the provisions of this Code if, at a temperature of 55°C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Product is not classified dangerous goods according to special provision A67 - UN 2800 - air transportation:

Non-spillable batteries are not subject to these regulations when carried as cargo if, at a temperature of 55°C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case. The battery must not contain any free or unabsorbed liquid. Any electrical battery or battery powered device, equipment or vehicle having the potential of dangerous evolution of heat must be prepared for transport so as to prevent:

(a) a short circuit (e.g. in the case of batteries, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals; or in the case of equipment, by disconnection of the battery and protection of exposed terminals); and

(b) unintentional activation

The words "Not Restricted" and the Special Provision number must be included in the description of the substance on the Air Waybill as required by 8.2.6 when an Air Waybill is issued.

UN Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Australia:

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). (exempted)

New Zealand:

This product is a "Manufactured article" and is therefore exempt from the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice (2020), New Zealand.

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Created: June 2023

Version Number

1.0

Literature References

Australia

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).

Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

New Zealand

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996).

Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (2017).

Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.

Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations.

Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.

Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation)

Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

User Codes

User Title Label	User Codes
Part Number	19380221
Part Number	19380221- S60L2AGM
Part Number	19380222

Part Number	19380222- S70L3AGM
Part Number	19380223
Part Number	19380223- S80L4AGM
Part Number	19380224
Part Number	19380224- S92L5AGM
Part Number	19380225
Part Number	19380225- S105L6AGM
Part Number	19380265
Part Number	19380265- S80L4RAGM
Part Number	ELECTRICSTORAGEBAT
Part Number	SEBANGAGMBAT

END OF SDS

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