

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
FOR
VALVE REGULATED SEALED LEAD ACID RECHARGEABLE BATTERY

-----EDITION DATE: OCT. 10th, 2016

SECTION1: PRODUCTS & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: VALVE REGULATED SEALED LEAD ACID RECHARGEABLE BATTERY

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: ULTRA MAX BATTERIES

MANUFACTURER'S ADDRESS: WATKINS HOUSE, PEGAMOID ROAD, LONDON N18 2NG

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SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS IDENTIFICATION

COMPONENTS	%WEIGHT	TLV	LD50 ORAL	LC50 INHALATION	LC50 CONTACT
Lead (Pb, PbO ₂ , PbSO ₄)	About 70%	N/A	(500) mg/Kg	N/A	N/A
Sulfuric Acid	About 20%	1mg/m ³	(2.140)mg/Kg	N/A	N/A
Fiberglass Separator	About 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ABS	About 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Composition / Information on ingredients

Exposure Limits			Air Exposure Limits (ug/m ³)		
Material	% By Wt.	CAS Number	OSHA	AGGIH	NIOSH
Lead	57	7439-92-1	50	150	100
Lead Oxide	22	1309-60-0	50	150	100
Electrolyte (sulfuric acid)	14	7664-93-9	1	1	1

SECTION3: POSSIBLE HAZARDS

The chemicals mentioned in section2 are contained in a hermetically sealed can risk of exposure occurs only if the battery is mechanically or electrically abused. (See section7 handing & storage)

The most likely risk is acute exposure when a cell vents

Sulfuric acid is irritating to skin and all the other organs.

Lead is classified as the heavy metal, if eating without mind will lead toxicosis. (See section8 personal protection)

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

SULFURIC ACID PRECAUTIONS

SKIN CONTACT: Flush with water, see doctor if it doesn't work.

EYE CONTACT: Flush with water and call doctor immediately.

Ingestion: Call the doctor and flush mouth with water, have the patient drink milk if patient is conscious. Do not give anything to the unconscious person.

SECTION5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

In case of fire in an adjacent area, use water, CO₂ or dry chemical extinguishers, if cells are packed in. Their original containers since the fuel of the fire is basically paper products. For bulk quantities of unpacked cells use LITH-X. In this case, do not use water.

As with any fire wear, self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid inhalation of hazardous decomposition products.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTIAL RELEASE MEASURES

ACTION TAKEN FOR THE LEAKAGE OR SPILLS

If sulfuric acid is spilled from a battery, neutralize the acid with sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), sodium carbon (soda ash), or calcium oxide (lime).

Flush the area with water discard to the sewage systems. Do not allow acid into the sewage system before it is neutralized.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Neutralized acid may be flushed down the sewer. Used batteries must be treated as hazardous waste and disposed of according to local policy and National Laws. A copy of this material safety data must be supplied to any scrap dealer .

SECTION7: HANDLING & STORAGE

Spill or Leak Procedures:

Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, and vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, carefully neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves, and face shield. Do not allow discharge of unneutralized acid to sewer.

Handling and Storage:

Store batteries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas with impervious surfaces and adequate containment in the event of spills. Batteries should also be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Separate from incompatible materials. Store and handle only in areas with adequate water supply and spill control. Avoid damage to containers. Keep away from fire, sparks and heat.

Precautionary Labeling:

POISON - CAUSES SEVERE BURNS

DANGER - CONTAINS SULFURIC ACID

SECTION 8: PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE	PROTECTION	COMMENTS
SKIN	Rubber gloves, Apron	Protective equipment must be worn if battery is cracked or otherwise damaged.
RESPIRATORY	Respirator (for lead)	A respirator should be worn during reclaim operations if the TLV exceeded.
EYES	Safety goggles, Face Shield	

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

COMPONENTS	DENSITY	MELTING POINT	SOLLUBILITY (H ₂ O)	ODOR	APPEARANCE
Lead	11.34	327.4°C (Boiling)	None	None	Sliver-Gray Metal
Lead Sulfate	6.2	1070°C (Boiling)	40 mg/l (15°C)	No ne	White Powder
Lead Dioxide	9.4	290°C (Boiling)	None	None	Brown Po wder
Sulfuric Acid	About 1.3	About 114°C (Boiling)	100%	Acidic	Clear Colorless Liquid
Fiberglass Sep.	N/A	N/A	SLIGHT	TOXIC	WHITE FIBROUS GLASS
ABS	N/A	N/A	NONE	NO ODOR	SOLID

SECTION10: STABILITY & REACTIVITY

COMPONENT	Sulfuric Acid
STABILITY	Stable at all temperatures
POLYMERIZATION	Will not polymarize
INCOMPATIBILITY	Reactive metals, strong bases, most organic compounds
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Sulfuric dioxide, trioxide, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	Prohibit smoking, sparks, etc. from battery charging area. Avoid mixing acid with other chemicals.

SECTION11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LEAD: The toxic effects of lead are accumulative and slow to appear. It affects the kidneys, reproductive, and central nervous system.

The symptoms of lead overexposure are anemia, vomiting, headache, stomach pain (lead colic), dizziness, loss of appetite, and muscle and joint pain. Exposure to lead from a battery most often occurs during lead reclaim operations through the breathing or ingestion of lead dusts and fumes.

SULFURIC ACID: Sulfuric acid is a strong corrosive. Contact with acid can cause severe burns on the skin and in the eyes.

Ingestion of sulfuric acid will cause GI tract burns. Acid can be release if the battery case is damaged or if the vents are tampered with.

FIBERGLASS SEPARATOR: Fibrous glass is an irritant of the upper respiratory tract, skin and eyes. Please use the relative protection gears if necessary.

SECTION12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

COMPONENTS	FLASHPOINT	EXPLOSIVE LIMITS	COMMENTS
Lead	None	None	
Sulfuric Acid	None	None	
Hydrogen		4% - 74.2%	Sealed batteries can emit hydrogen only if over charged(float voltage > 2.4VPC)
Fiberglass Sep.	N/A	N/A	Poisonous vapors may be released. Please wear self contained breathing apparatus in case of fire.
ABS	None	N/A	Temperatures over 300 °C (572°F) may r elease combustibile gases. Wear positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal Methods:

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

Place neutralized slurry into sealed containers and handle as applicable with state and federal regulations.

Large water-diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.

SECTION14: Packing & Transportation information

14.1 All VRLA batteries must be fully discharged and packaged in a manner as to insure safe handling and conform to all applicable DOT regulations. (49 CFR 173.159d). A dab of silicon caulking or non-conductive tape on each terminal will ensure that no direct shorts occur during shipment.

14.2 VRLA batteries shipments should be made in pallet quantities whenever possible.

14.3 Palletized shipments should be secured with metal bands or poly-wrapped with stack height limited to four (4) feet.

14.4 VRLA batteries shipped on pallets should be of uniform size or be stacked with the larger batteries on the bottom.

14.5 VRLA batteries should be stacked upright in a head-to-base arrangement. Each layer should be separated by cardboard to prevent accidental shorting.

14.6 Smaller quantities of VRLA batteries may be shipped via standard UPS. Be sure that each box does not exceed the UPS weight limit of 70 lbs. A dab of silicon caulking or non-conductive tape on each terminal will ensure that no shorts occur during shipment.

14.7 The outside of every pallet and individual box must be labeled "NON-SPILLABLE" as required by DOT regulations. This label must be visible during transportation.

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14.8 As VRLA battery exclude the dangerous goods, can transport by: air, rail, road and water.

14.9 United Nations:

	Packaging	IATA/IACO special provision A67 IMDG Special Provision 238	For Air Transport For Sea Transport
14.10 International conventions:			
	Air	IATA/IACO special provision A67	YES
	Sea	IMDG Special Provision 238	YES
	Land	ADR(road)	YES
		RID (rail)	YES
14.11 Other:	In the USA	Code of Federal Regulations (49 CFR Ch. 1 §171-189)	

SECTION15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

Engineering Controls:

Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant.

Work Practices:

Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Make certain vent caps are on securely. Avoid contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing when filling or handling batteries.

Respiratory Protection:

None required under normal conditions. When concentrations of sulfuric acid mist are known to exceed PEL, use NIOSH or MSHA-approved respiratory protection.

Protective gloves:

Rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet.

Eye Protection:

Chemical goggles or face shield.

Other Protection:

Acid-resistant apron. Under severe exposure or emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.

Emergency Flushing:

In areas where sulfuric acid is handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply

SECTION16: OTHER INFORMATION/DISCLAIMER

This information has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, no representation, warranty (either expressed or implied) or guarantee is made to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained herein.

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