

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Sealed Lead Acid Battery



BSB NEWENERGY COMPANY LIMITED

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

Product Name:	Valve Regulated Lead Acid Batteries
Manufacturer:	BSB NEWENERGY COMPANY LIMITED
Manufacturer Address:	Room 2113-2115, Level 21, Landmark North, 39 Lung Sum Avenue Sheung Shui, New Territories, Hong Kong
Phone:	+852-26709808
Fax:	+852-26701881
Email:	enquiry@bsbpower.com
Website:	www.bsbpower.com
Product:	SLA Battery (Sealed Lead Acid Battery)
Commercial name:	Batteries with absorbed electrolyte wet, non-spillable Substance classification: UN 2800
Technical name:	Batteries containing a solution of sulphuric acid and distilled water, absorbed in separators
Date of expiry:	2019.12

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

MATERIAL	% by Wt.	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other NIOSH REL
Specific Chemical Identity : LEAD Common name : GRID	50	7439-92-1	50 µg/ m ³	150 µg/ m ³	100 µg/ m ³

Specific Chemical Identity : LEAD DIOXIDE Common name : LEAD OXIDE	21	1309-60-0	50 µg/ m ³	150 µg/ m ³	100 µg/ m ³
Specific Chemical Identity : LEAD SULFATE Common name : ANGLESITE	<1	7446-14-2	50 µg/ m ³	150 µg/ m ³	100 µg/ m ³
Specific Chemical Identity : SULFURIC ACID (40%) Common name : BATTERY ELECTROLYTE (ACID)	22	7664-93-9	1mg/ m ³	1 mg/ m ³ STEL 3 mg/ m ³ (15 Min. Max./8 hr.shift)	1 mg/ m ³

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA

Components	Density	Melting Point	Solubility (in H ₂ O)	Odor	Appearance
Lead	11.34	327.4 °C	None	None	Silver-Gray Metal
Lead Sulfate	6.2	1170 °C	40 mg/l (15 °C)	None	White Powder
Lead Dioxide	9.4	290 °C	None	None	Brown Powder
Sulfuric Acid	About 1.3 (25 °C)	About 114 °C (Boiling)	100%	Acidic	Clear Colorless Liquid
Fiberglass Separator	N/A	N/A	Slight	Toxic	White Fibrous Glass Membrane
Container (ABS or PP)	N/A	N/A	None	No odor	Solid Plastics

SECTION 4: PROTECTION

Exposure	Protection	Comments
Skin	Rubber gloves, apron, safety shoes	Protective equipment must be worn if the 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	In the UK, use of this material must be assessed under the COSHH regulations.

SECTION 5: FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency and First aid procedures	Contact with internal components if battery is opened/broken
1. Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and provide medical oxygen/CPR if needed. Obtain medical attention.
2. Eyes	Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes, hold eyelids open. Obtain medical attention.
3. Skin	Flush contacted area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and obtain medical attention if necessary.
4. Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If conscious drink large amounts of water/milk. Obtain medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

SECTION 6: FLAMMABILITY DATA

Components	Flash Point	Explosive Limits	Comments
Lead	None	None	-
Sulfuric Acid	None	None	-

Hydrogen	259 °C	4%-74.2%	Emit hydrogen only if overcharged (voltage > 2.4 VPC). To avoid the chance of a fire or explosion, keep sparks and other sources of ignition away from the battery. Extinguishing media: Dry chemical, Foam, CO ₂ .
Fiberglass Separator	N/A	N/A	Toxic vapors may be released. In case of fire: wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
ABS	None	N/A	Danger: vapors may cause Flash Fire. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Vapor harmful.
PP	None	N/A	Temperatures over 300 °C (572 °F) may release combustible gases. In case of fire: wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 7: REACTIVITY DATA

Lead/lead compounds	
Components	Lead/lead compounds
Stability	Stable
Incompatibility	Potassium, carbides, sulfides, peroxides, phosphorus, sulfurs
Decomposition products	Oxides of lead and sulfur
Conditions to avoid	High temperature, sparks and other sources of ignition
Sulfuric acid	
Components	Sulfuric acid
Stability	Stable at all temperatures
Polymerization	Will not polymerize
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

SECTION 8: CONTROL MEASURES

1. Store lead/acid batteries with adequate ventilation. Room ventilation is required for batteries utilized for standby power generation. Never recharge batteries in an unventilated, enclosed space.
2. Do not remove vent caps. Follow shipping and handling instructions that are applicable to the battery type. To avoid damage to terminals and seals, do not double-stack industrial batteries.

STEPS TO TAKE IN CASE OF LEAKS 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 un-neutralized acid into the sewage system.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Neutralized acid may be flushed down the sewer. Spent batteries must be treated as hazardous waste and disposed of according to local state, and federal regulations. A copy of this material safety data must be supplied to any scrap dealer or secondary smelter with battery.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Due to the battery's low internal resistance and high power density. High levels of short circuit can be developed across the battery terminals. Do not rest tools or cables on the battery. Use insulated tools only.

Follow all installation instruction and diagrams when installing or maintaining battery systems.

SECTION 9: HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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.

THIS DATA MUST BE PASSED TO ANY SCRAP OR SMELTER WHEN A BATTERY IS RESOLD.

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. For exposure up to 10F/CC use MSA Comfort with type H filter. Above 10F/CC up to 50F/CC use Ultra-Twin with type H filter.

NTP or OSHA does not consider this product carcinogenic.

SECTION 10: SULFURIC ACID PRECAUTIONS

STABILITY: Stable substances to be avoided include water, most common metals, organic materials, strong reducing agents, combustible materials, and bases oxidizing agents. Reacts violently with water - when diluting concentrated acid, carefully and slowly add acid to water, not the reverse. Reaction with many metals is rapid or violent, and generates hydrogen (flammable, explosion hazard).

INHALATION: Acid mist form formation process may cause respiratory irritation, remove from exposure and apply oxygen if breathing is difficult.

SKIN CONTACT: Acid may cause irritation, burns or ulceration. Flush with plenty of soap and water, remove contaminated clothing, and see physician if contact area is large or if blisters form.

EYE CONTACT: Acid may cause severe irritation, burns, cornea damage and blindness. Call physician immediately and flush with water until physician arrives.

INGESTION: Acid may cause irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Call physician. If patient is conscious, flush mouth with water, have the patient drink milk or sodium bicarbonate solution.

DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

SECTION 11: SAFE HANDLING PRECAUTIONS

HYGIENE PRACTICES

Following contact with internal battery components, wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Projective Measures to be Taken During Non-Routine Tasks, Including Equipment Maintenance

Wear recommended eye protection. If clothing becomes saturated with acid, remove and wash affected area with water for 15 minutes. Discard saturated clothing. Do not permit flames or sparks in the vicinity of battery(s).

SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Protective Measures to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled

Remove combustible materials and all sources of ignition. Contain spill with soda ash (sodium carbonate) or quicklime (calcium oxide). Mix well. Make certain mixture is neutral, then collect residue and place in a drum or other suitable container. Dispose of as a hazardous waste.

Wear acid-resistant boots, chemical face shield, chemical splash goggles and acid-resistant gloves.

DO NOT RELEASE UNNEUTRALIZED ACID!

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD

Battery electrolyte (Acid)

Neutralize as above for a spill, collect residue, and place in a drum or suitable container. Dispose of as a hazardous waste.

DO NO FLUSH LEAD-CONTAMINATED ACID INTO SEWER.

Batteries

Send to lead smelter for reclamation following applicable Federal, state, and local regulations. Product can be recycled along with automotive (SLI) lead acid batteries.

Other Handling and Storage Precautions

None Required.

SECTION 12: FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA

Flash Point (test method)	Auto Ignition Temperature	Flammable Limits in air, % by ¾ Vol. (Hydrogen)	
Hydrogen -259 °C	Hydrogen 580 °C	Lower -4.1	Upper -74.2
Extinguishing Media Dry chemical, foam, or CO ₂			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.			
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard Hydrogen and oxygen gases are produced in the cells during normal battery operation (hydrogen is flammable and oxygen supports combustion). These gases enter the air through the vent caps. To avoid the chance of a fire or explosion, keep sparks and other sources of ignition away from the battery.			

SECTION 13: TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

DOT	Battery, wet non-spillable, not subject to regulations
IATA	Not restricted for air transport - compliance with IATA/ICAO Special Provision A67
IMO	Battery, wet non-spillable, not subject to regulations
Clause 238 in chapter 3.3 of the "INTERNATIONAL MARITIME DANGEROUS GOODS CODE" (Amdt 34-08)	

SECTION 14: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL: The primary routes of exposure to lead are ingestion of dust and fumes

ACUTE

INHALATION/INGESTION:

Exposure to lead and its compounds may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia, and pain in the legs, arms and joints. Kidney damage, as well as anemia, can occur from acute exposure.

CHRONIC

INHALATION/INGESTION:

Prolonged exposure to lead and its compounds may produce many of the symptoms of short-term exposure and may also cause central nervous hallucination, convulsions and delirium. Kidney dysfunction and possible injury has also been associated with chronic lead poisoning. Chronic over-exposure to lead has been implicated as a causative agent for the impairment of male and female reproductive capacity, but there is at present, no substantiation of the implication. Pregnant women should be protected from excessive exposure. Lead can cross the placental barrier and unborn children may suffer neurological damage or developmental problems due to excessive lead exposure in pregnant women.

SECTION 15: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

In most surface water and groundwater, lead forms compounds with anions such as hydroxides, carbonates, sulfates, and phosphates, and precipitates out of the water column. Lead may occur as sorbed ions or surface coating on sediment mineral particles or may be carried in colloidal particles in surface water. Most lead is strongly retained in soil, resulting in little mobility.

Lead may be immobilized by ion exchange with hydrous oxides with hydrous oxides or clays or by chelation with humic or fulvic acid in the soil. Lead (dissolved phase) is bioaccumulated by plants and animals, both aquatic and terrestrial.

SECTION16: DISPOSAL INFORMATION

Lead-acid batteries are completely recyclable. Return whole scrap batteries to distributor, manufacturer or lead smelter for recycling. For neutralized spills, place residue in acid-resistant containers with sorbent material, sand or earth and dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations for acid and lead compounds.

Contact local and/or state environmental officials regarding disposal information.