

Safety Data Sheet

Section 1 – Chemical product and company identification

Product: Sealed Lead Acid rechargeable battery (non-spill able)

SDS# 2

REVISION : 1

Date of preparation 20/2/2015

Company Information:

PowerRite

Mailing address : P.O. Box 481888

Manufacturer:

Manufactured for PowerRite

Telephone: 877-797-7483

Emergency Overview:

Exposure not expected for product under normal conditions of use. In its manufactured and supplied state, the product is non-hazardous. Keep away from flames during and immediately after charge. No significant health effects are associated with the product.

Section 2 – Hazards Identification

Hazards Rating (HMIS System) for Sealed Lead Acid Battery

Health	0
Flammability	0
Reactivity	0

Potential Health Effects

None expected for finished product under normal conditions of use.

Fire and Explosion

The sealed lead acid battery is not considered flammable, but it will burn if involved in a fire. Short circuit can also result in fire. Evacuate area. Self-contained apparatus must be worn to prevent possible inhalation of acid mists, smoke and decomposition products in a fire. Remove all ignition sources. Cool battery(s) to prevent rupture.

Section 3 – Composition (Hazardous Components)

Components	% by weight	TLV	LD50 Oral	LC50 Inhalation	LC50 Contact
Lead (Pb,PbO2,PbSo)	about 70%	N/A	(500)mg/kg	N/A	N/A
Sulfuric Acid Fiberglass	about 20%	1mg/m3	(2140)mg/kg	N/A	N/A
Separator Styro	about 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
R478(Polystyrene	about 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Section 4 – First-Aid Measures

Sulfuric Acid Precautions:

Skin contact: Flush with water, see physician if contact area is larger or if blister form.

Eye contact: Call physician immediately and flush with water until physician arrives.

Ingestion: 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 5 – Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media

Multi purpose dry chemical or multi purpose CO2.

Fire fighting procedures

Evacuate area. Self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn to prevent possible inhalation of acid mists, smoke and decomposition products in a fire. Remove all ignition sources. Cool battery(s) to prevent rupture.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards

Hydrogen gas maybe produced and may explode if ignited. Remove all ignition sources. Ventilate area.

Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures

Leakage or Spill

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 and discard to the sewage system.

Do not allow unneutralized acid into sewage system.

Waste Disposal

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

Section 7 – Handling and Storage

Handling

Do not carry battery by terminals. Do not drop battery, puncture or attempt to open battery case. Keep away from flame during and immediately after charge. Avoid prolonged overcharges in confined areas.

Storage

Store at ambient room temperature. Do not subject product to open flame or fire. Avoid conditions, which could cause arching between battery terminals.

Hygiene

Wash hands thoroughly before eating or smoking after handling batteries.

Section 8 – Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Lead

The toxic effects of the lead are accumulative and slow to appear. It affects the kidneys, reproductive nerve system. The symptoms of lead over exposure are anemia, vomiting, headache, stomach pain (lead colic), dizziness, loss of appetite and muscle and joint pain. Exposure to lead from battery most often occurs during lead reclaim operations through the breathing or ingestion of lead dust and fumes.

Lead compounds exposure limits is 0.05 mg/m³ OSHA.

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

Sulfuric Acid

Sulfuric acid is a strong corrosive. Contact with acid can cause severe burns on the skin and eyes. Ingestion of sulfuric acid will cause GI tract burns. Acid can be released if the battery case is damaged or if the vents are tampered with.

Sulfuric Acid Electrolyte exposure limits are 1.00 mg/m³ OSHA.

Fiberglass Separators

Fiberglass is an irritant of the upper respiratory tract, skin and eyes. For exposure up to 10F/CC, MSA Comfoll with type H filter. Above 10F/CC up to 50F/CC use ultra twin type H filter. NTP or OSHA does not consider this product carcinogenic.

Personal Protection

Eye:	Not necessary under normal conditions of use for finished product.
Skin:	Not necessary under normal conditions of use for finished product.
Respiratory:	Not necessary under normal conditions of use for finished product.
Ventilation:	Not necessary under normal conditions of use for finished product.
Work Practices:	Not necessary under normal conditions of use for finished product.

Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical Data

Component	Density	Melting Points	Solubility(H ₂ O)	Odor	Appearance
Lead	11.34	327.4 °C (boiling)	None	None	Silver-gray material
Lead Sulfate Lead	6.2	107 °C (boiling)	40mg/l (15 °C)	None	White powder
Dioxide Sulfuric	9.4	290 °C (boiling)	None	None	Brown powder
Acid Fiberglass	about 1.3	about 114 °C (boiling)	100%	Acidic	Clear colorless liquid
Separator	N/A	N/A	Slight	Toxic	White fibrous glass
478 Polystyrene	N/A	N/A	None	No odor	Solid

Flammability Data

Component	Flashpoint	Explosive Limits	Comments
Lead	None	None	Sealed batteries can emit hydrogen only if over charged (float voltage >2.4VPC) Toxic vapors may be released. In case of fire wear, self-contained breathing apparatus. Temperatures over 300C (572F) may release combustible gas. In case of fire, wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
Sulfuric Acid	N/A	None	
Hydrogen		4% - 74.2%	
Fiberglass Separator	None	N/A	
478 Polystyrene	None	N/A	

Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable
 Conditions to avoid: Avoid shorting, use only approved charging methods. Do not puncture battery case.
 Hazardous reactions: N/A
 Decomposition products: N/A
 Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur

Section 11, 12 – Toxicological and Ecological Information

Threshold Limit Value

Not applicable for finished product.

Route of Entry

Not applicable for finished product under normal conditions of use.

Signs of Symptoms of Acute Exposure

None expected for finished product under normal conditions of use.

Chronic Exposure

None expected for finished product under normal conditions of use.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

None expected for finished product under normal conditions of use.

Effects of Overexposure, Conditions to Avoid

No exposure expected for finished product. However, do not puncture or open battery case. Acid electrolyte may be released. Use only standard charging methods. If overcharged, battery may release gases (Hydrogen and Oxygen).

Carcinogen Listing

NTS: no IARC: no OSHA regulated: N/A for finished product under normal conditions of use.

Section 13 – Disposal Considerations

Send to a lead recycling facility that follows applicable Federal, State and Local regulations for routine disposition of spent or damaged batteries. The distributor/user is responsible to know that “spent” and/or “damaged” batteries (scrap batteries) are disposed of in an environmentally sound way in accordance with all applicable Federal, State and Local Environmental Regulations.

“Power rite” batteries are 100% recyclable by any licensed reclamation operation.

Section 14, 15 – Regulatory and Transportation Information

According to the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Sealed Lead Acid Battery in its manufactured and supplied state is considered non-hazardous.

Sealed Lead Acid Battery is not a DOT hazardous material.

Section 16 – Supplemental Information

“Power rite” batteries comply with the regulations for dangerous goods. As per IMCO and IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, 42nd Edition, Section 4.4, Special Provision A48 and A67.

Non-spillable batteries are considered to be non-dangerous if the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow at a temperature of 55 degrees C (130 degrees F), and if the terminals are protected from short-circuit when packed for transportation.

“Power rite” batteries do meet all the above criteria.