

Material Safety Data Sheet : 01

Revision Date : August 2009

Section 1 : Product and Manufacturer Identity

Product Identity:

Sealed Lead-Acid Battery
Varley Red Top 15, Varley Red Top 30, Varley Red Top 40
Red Flash 900

Producer's Name and Address :
DMS technologies, Belbins Business Park,
Cupernham Lane, Romsey,
Hampshire, SO51 7JF UK.

Emergency Telephone Number :
+44 (0)1794 525400
Customer Service Telephone Number :
+44 (0)1794 525463

Web-site : <http://www.dmstech.co.uk>

Section 2 : Hazard Identification

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Acute Hazards

Do not open battery. Avoid contact with lead plates and absorbed electrolyte separator.

Electrolyte: Direct skin or eye contact may cause irritation and burns.

Lead: Direct skin or eye contact may cause irritation and inhalation or ingestion of lead dust or fumes may result in headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia and leg, arm and joint pain.

Sub chronic and Chronic Health Effects

Electrolyte: Repeated skin or eye contact may cause irritation and burns.

Lead: Repeated skin or eye contact may cause central nervous system damage, anemia, gastrointestinal disturbances, irritability, metallic taste, insomnia, wrist-drop, kidney dysfunction and reproductive system disturbances. Pregnant women should be protected from excessive exposure to prevent lead from crossing the placental barrier and causing infant neurological disorders.

California Proposition 65 Warning: Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm, and during charging, strong inorganic acid mist containing sulphuric acid are evolved, a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure

Contact with internal components if battery is broken or opened, then persons with the following medical conditions must take precautions: pulmonary edema, bronchitis, emphysema, dental erosion.

Routes of Entry

Inhalation – Yes

Ingestion – Yes

Eye Contact – Yes

Chemical(s) Listed as Carcinogen or potential Carcinogen

Proposition 65 - Yes National Toxicology Program – Yes I.A.R.C. Monographs – Yes O.S.H.A. - No

Section 3: Composition/Information On Ingredients

Components	CAS #	Hazard Category	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	% (By Weight)
Lead	7439-92-1	Acute-Chronic	0.05 mg/m ³	0.15 mg/m ³	45 ~ 60%
Lead Dioxide	1309-60-0	Acute-Chronic	0.05 mg/m ³ 0	15 mg/m ³	15 ~ 25%
Sulphuric Acid	7664-93-9	Acute-Chronic	1.00 mg/m ³	1.00 mg/m ³	15 ~ 20%
Electrolyte		Reactive -Oxidizer			
Calcium (lead calcium alloy)	7440-70-2	Reactive	Not Established	Not Established	<0.06%
Tin	7440-31-5	Chronic	2mg/m ³	2mg/m ³	<0.6%
Arsenic (inorganic)	7440-38-2	Acute-Chronic	0.01mg/m ³	0.01mg/m ³	<0.0006%
Non-Hazardous Materials	N/A	Not applicable	N/A	N/A	5 ~ 10%

(The non-hazardous materials include ABS plastic, glass fiber, rubber, copper, benjamin)

Section 4: First - Aid Measures

Battery Electrolyte:

- Inhalation:** Remove to fresh air. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed. Get immediate medical attention.
- Eye Contact:** Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention.
- Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
- Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Dilute by giving large quantities of water. If available give several glass of milk. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Give CPR if breathing has stopped. Get immediate medical attention.

Routes of Entry:

Electrolyte: Harmful by all routes of entry.

Inhalation:

Electrolyte: Breathing of sulphuric acid vapors or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation.

Ingestion:

Electrolyte: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach.

Skin Contact:

Electrolyte: Severe irritation, burns, and ulceration.

Eye Contact:

Electrolyte: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.

Effects of Overexposure – Acute:

Electrolyte: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea may cause blindness, upper respiratory irritation.

Effects of Overexposure – Chronic:

Electrolyte: Possible erosion of tooth enamel; inflammation of nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

Carcinogenic:

Electrolyte: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified “strong inorganic acid mist containing sulphuric acid” as a Category 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulphuric acid or sulphuric acid solutions contained within the battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulphuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulphuric acid mist.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Overexposure to sulphuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions. Contact of electrolyte with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause blindness. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver, and neurological and diseases.

Section 5: Fire - Fighting Measures

Flash Point:	Not Applicable
Flammable Limits:	Lower limit 4.10% (Hydrogen gas in air) Upper limit 74.20%
Extinguishing Media:	Class ABC, Dry chemical, CO ₂ or halon, or water spray
Auto – Ignition Temperature :	357°C(polypropylene), 245°C (ABS)

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: If batteries are on charge, turn off power. Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus in fighting fire. Water applied to electrolyte generates heat and causes it to spatter. Wear acid resistant clothing. Ventilate area well.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Hydrogen gas may be produced and may explode if ignited. Remove all sources of ignition. Sulphuric acid vapors are generated upon overcharge and case failure. Avoid open flames/sparks/other sources of ignition near battery.

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken in Case of Broken Battery Case or Electrolyte Leakage: Avoid contact with acid materials. Use soda ash or lime to neutralize. Flush with water. Dispose of clean-up materials as a hazardous waste.

Waste Disposal Method: Dispose of in accordance with Federal, State and Local Regulations. Do not incinerate. Batteries should be shipped to a reclamation facility for recovery of the metal and plastic components as the proper method of waste management. Contact distributors for appropriate product return procedures.

Other Precautions: Do not charge in unventilated areas. Do not use organic solvents or other than recommended chemical cleaners on battery.

Procedures for cleanup. Avoid contact with any spilled material. Contain spill, isolate hazard area, and deny entry. Limit site access to emergency responders. Neutralize with sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, lime or other neutralizing agent. Place battery in suitable container for disposal. Dispose of contaminated material in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations. Sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, sand, lime or other neutralizing agent should be kept on-site for spill remediation.

Personal Precautions: Acid resistant aprons, boots and protective clothing. ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields/face shield recommended.

Environmental Precautions: Lead and its compounds and sulphuric acid can pose a severe threat to the environment. Contamination of water, soil and air should be prevented.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions to be taken in Handling and storage:

Store away from reactive materials, open flames and sources of ignition as defined in Section 10-Stability and Reactivity Data. Store batteries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas. Batteries should be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Avoid damage to containers.

Other Precautions:

Good personal hygiene and work practices are mandatory. Refrain from eating, drinking or smoking in work areas. Thoroughly wash hands, face, neck and arms, before eating, drinking and smoking. Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated lead contaminated areas, and never taken home or laundered with personal clothing. Wash soiled clothing, work clothes and equipment before reuse.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/ Personal Protection

General:

Normal room ventilation is sufficient during normal use and handling.

Personal Protective Equipment (in the Event of Battery Case Breakage):

Always wear safety glasses with side shields or full-face shield.

Use rubber or neoprene glove.

Wear acid resistant boots, apron or clothing.

Work / Hygienic Practices:

Remove jewelry, rings, watch and any other metallic objects while working on batteries. All tools should be adequately insulated to avoid the possibility of shorting connections. Do not lay tools on top of battery. Be sure to discharge static electricity from tools and individual person by touching a grounded surface in the vicinity of the batteries, but away from cells. Batteries are heavy. Serious injury can result from improper lifting or installation. Do not lift, carry, install or remove cells by lifting or pulling the terminal posts for safety reasons and because terminal posts and post seals may be damaged. Do not wear nylon clothes or overalls as they can create static electricity. Do keep a fire extinguisher and emergency communications device in the work area.

Section 9: Physical / Chemical Properties

Boiling Point:	110°C ~ 112°C
Vapour Pressure:	21 mm Hg. at 25°C
Vapour Density (AIR = 1):	Electrolyte 3.4
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1):	1.270 ~ 1.335
Solubility in Water:	Sulphuric Acid is 100% soluble in water.
Appearance and Odour:	A battery is a solid article consisting of an opaque plastic case with two lead terminals; no apparent odor. Electrolyte is a liquid absorbed in glass mat material, a little pungent odour.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Stability:	Stable under normal conditions
Conditions to Avoid:	Avoid shorting circuit or sparks near battery. Avoid prolonged over-charging. Use only approved charging methods. Do not charge in gas tight containers. Sparks, open flames, keep battery away from strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Combustion can produce carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous Polymerization has not been reported.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

General: The primary routes of exposure to lead are ingestion or inhalation of dust and fumes.

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 system damage, gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, and wrist drop. Symptoms of central nervous system damage include fatigue, headaches, tremors, hypertension, 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.

Acute: Inhalation/Ingestion:

Exposure to lead and its compounds may cause headaches, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia. Kidney damage, as well as anemia, can occur from acute exposure.

