

Material Safety Data Sheet : 02

Date revised: Nov. 27, 2008

RedFlash™ DC Deep Cycle Batteries

Valve Regulated (VRLA) Batteries : Absorbed Electrolyte (AGM)

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION & COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Chemical/trade Name(as used on label):

Absorbed Electrolyte Battery Sealed Valve Regulated Lead-Acid Battery
Chemical Family/Classification : Electric Storage Battery

Producer's Name: DMS technologies

Address:

Belbins Business Park
Cupernham Lane
Romsey, Hampshire, SO51 7JF, UK

Telephone: +44 (0) 1794 525400

Web: www.dmstech.co.uk

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTIFY INFORMATION

COMPONENTS	Approximate % BY WEIGHT	CAS#	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH
Inorganic Lead / Lead Compounds	65%~75%	7439-92-1	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³
Tin	<0.5%	7440-31-5	2000 µg/m ³	2000µg/m ³	N/A
Calcium	<0.2%	7440-70-2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sulphuric Acid / Battery Electrolyte	16%~21%	7664-93-9	1mg/m ³	1mg/m ³	1 mg/m ³
1.300sg 40wt%					
Fibreglass Separator	5%	-	N/A	N/A	N/A
Case Material: A B S	5%-10%	9003-56-9	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Inorganic lead and electrolyte (water and sulphuric acid solution) are the primary components of these batteries. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type.

SECTION 3: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Routes of Entry:

Sulphuric Acid: Harmful by all routes of entry.

Lead Compounds: Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapour or fume.

Inhalation:

Sulphuric Acid: Breathing of sulphuric acid vapours or mists may cause severe respiratory irritation

Lead Compounds: Inhalation of lead dust or fumes may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract and lungs.

Fibreglass Separator:

Fibreglass is an irritant to the upper respiratory tract, skin and eyes. For exposure up to 10F°/ use MSA Comfoll with type H filter. Above 10F use Ultra Twin with type H filter. This product is not considered carcinogenic by NTP or OSHA.

Ingestion:

Sulphuric Acid: May cause severe irritation of mouth, throat, oesophagus and stomach.

Lead Compounds:

Acute ingestion may cause abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and severe cramping. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity and must be treated by a physician.

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Skin Contact:

Sulphuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns and ulceration.

Lead Compounds: Not absorbed through the skin.

Eye Contact:

Sulphuric Acid: Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, and blindness.

Lead Components: May cause eye irritation.

Effects of Overexposure - Acute:

Sulphuric Acid: Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea, upper respiratory irritation.

Lead Compounds: Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances and irritability.

Effects of Overexposure - Chronic:

Sulphuric Acid: Possible erosion of tooth enamel, inflammation of nose, throat and bronchial tubes.

Lead Compounds: Anaemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in males and females.

Carcinogenicity:

Sulphuric Acid: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulphuric acid" as a Category I 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 a 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.

Lead Compounds: Lead is listed as a 2B carcinogen, likely in animals at extreme doses. Proof of carcinogenicity in humans is lacking at present.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

Overexposure to sulphuric acid mist may cause lung damage and aggravate pulmonary conditions.

Contact of sulphuric acid with skin may aggravate diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver and neuralgic diseases.

EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Inhalation:

Sulphuric Acid: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Lead Compounds: Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.

Ingestion:

Sulphuric Acid: Give large quantities of water; do not induce vomiting; consult physician.

Lead Compounds: Consult physician immediately.

Skin:

Sulphuric Acid: Flush with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; remove contaminated clothing completely, including shoes.

Lead Compounds: Wash immediately with soap and water.

Eyes:

Sulphuric Acid and Lead: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for a least 15 minutes; consult physician.

SECTION 4: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES:

Hydrogen Flash point: N/A **Hydrogen Auto ignition point:** 580°C

Hydrogen Flammable Limits in Air (% by Volume): LEL: 4.1 UEL: 74.2

Lower Explosion Limit (LEL), Upper Explosion Limit (UEL)

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, CO2

Special Fire Fighting Procedures:

Use Positive Pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

In operation, batteries generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. They must always be assumed to contain this gas which, if ignited by burning cigarette, naked flame or spark, may cause battery explosion with dispersion of casing fragments and corrosive liquid electrolyte. Carefully follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service. Keep away all sources of gas ignition and do not allow metallic articles to simultaneously contact the negative and positive terminals of a battery.

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SECTION 5: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

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 Labelling:

POISON - CAUSES SEVERE BURNS DANGER - CONTAINS SULPHURIC ACID

Charging:

There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series connected batteries, whether or not being charged. Shut-off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections. Batteries being charged will generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. Charging space should be ventilated. Keep battery vent caps in position. Prohibit smoking and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby. Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged.

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 un-neutralized acid to sewer.

Waste Disposal Method:

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

SECTION 6: CONTROL MEASURES

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 Sulphuric acid mist are known to exceed the 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 emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing and boots.

Emergency Flushing:

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

SECTION 7: PHYSICAL DATA

Electrolyte

Boiling Point	203-240°F	Specific Gravity(H ₂ O=1):	1.300-1.330
Melting Point:	N/A	Vapour Pressure(mm Hg):	10
Solubility in Water:	100%	Vapour Density (AIR = 1):	3.4
Evaporation Rate:	Less than 1	% Volatile by Weight:	N/A
(Butyl Acetate = 1)			
Appearance and Odour:	Manufactured article; no apparent odour. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odour.		

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SECTION 8: REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High temperature, Sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid):

Electrolyte: (Water and Sulphuric Acid Solution): Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulphur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers, and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulphur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.

Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenated, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, and reducing agents.

Hazardous By-products:

Sulphuric Acid: Sulphur trioxide, carbon monoxide, Sulphuric acid mist, sulphur dioxide, and hydrogen.

Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapour, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.

SECTION 9: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Lead and its compounds can pose a threat if released into the environment.

SECTION 10: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

All DMS AGM batteries, when transported by air, surface or by vessel are identified as "**Battery, Electric Storage, Wet, Nonspillable, Not Regulated**".

The battery(s) must be identified as above on the Bill of Lading and properly packaged with their terminals protected from short circuit. NA or UN numbers do not apply.

DMS technologies' AGM battery(s) warning label identifies each battery as NONSPILLABLE.

DMS technologies' AGM battery(s) pre-printed cartons identify each battery as NONSPILLABLE.

DMS technologies' AGM battery(s) shipped without DMS technologies cartons (bulk packed) need to be identified as NONSPILLABLE or NONSPILLABLE BATTERY on the outer packaging.

Air: DMS technologies' AGM batteries meet the conditions in IATA/ICAO Special Provision A67.

Surface: DMS technologies' AGM batteries meet the conditions for DOT Haz Mat Regulations CFR-Title 49 parts 171-189.

Vessel: DMS technologies' Batteries meet the conditions of IMDG.

SECTION 11 -- REGULATORY INFORMATION

See 29 CFR 1910.268(b)(2)

SECTION 12 -- OTHER INFORMATION

The information herein is given in good faith, but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made.