



SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Interstate All-Battery
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PRODUCT NAME: Battery, Wet, Non-Spillable / Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM) battery / Sealed Lead-Acid (SLA) Battery

SDS NUMBER: 2

REVISION NUMBER: 7

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Section 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

NOTE: Under normal conditions of battery use, internal components will not present a health hazard. The following information is provided for battery electrolyte (acid) and lead for exposure that may occur during battery production or container breakage or under extreme heat conditions such as fire.

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW:

Acid filled battery. Contact with the electrolyte will cause burns to the eyes and skin. Contains lead. Absorption of lead potentially may cause poisoning and reproductive effects.



ROUTES OF ENTRY:

EYE CONTACT: Contact with the battery electrolyte can cause severe irritation, burns, and cornea damage upon contact.

SKIN CONTACT: Battery electrolyte (acid) can cause severe irritation, burns and ulceration.

SKIN ABSORPTION: Not a significant route of entry.

INHALATION: Acid mist generated during battery charging or spillage of the electrolyte in a confined area may cause respiratory irritation.

INGESTION: Hands contaminated by contact with internal components of a battery can cause ingestion of lead/lead compounds. Ingestion of battery electrolyte will cause severe burns to mouth and gastrointestinal tract.

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS:

Acute effects of overexposure to lead compounds are GI (gastrointestinal) upset, loss of appetite, diarrhea, constipation with cramping, difficulty in sleeping, and fatigue. Exposure and/or contact with battery electrolyte (acid) may lead to acute irritation of the skin, corneal damage of the eyes, and irritation of the mucous membranes of the eyes and upper respiratory system, including lungs

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS:

Lead and its compounds may cause chronic anemia, damage to the kidneys and nervous system. Lead may also cause reproductive system damage and can affect developing fetuses in pregnant women. Battery electrolyte (acid) may lead to scarring of the cornea, chronic bronchitis, as well as erosion of tooth enamel in mouth breathers in repeated exposures.

MEDICAL CONDITIONS AGGRAVATED BY EXPOSURE:

Inorganic lead and its compounds can aggravate chronic forms of kidney, liver, and neurological diseases. Contact of battery electrolyte (acid) with the skin may aggravate skin diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis.

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Material	% by Wt.	CAS Number	Eight Hour Exposure Limits		
			OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	NIOSH REL
Lead	60	7439-92-1	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³
Lead Peroxide	25	1309-60-0	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³
Lead Sulfate	1	7446-14-2	50 µg/m ³	150 µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³
Sulfuric Acid	14	7664-93-9	1 mg/m ³	0.2 mg/m ³ (respirable thoracic fraction)	1 mg/m ³

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

EYE CONTACT: Immediately rinse with cool running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately after rinsing.

SKIN CONTACT: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If acid is splashed on clothing, remove and discard. If acid is splashed in shoes, remove them immediately and discard. Acid cannot be removed from leather.

INHALATION: Remove from exposure and consult a physician if any of the acute effects listed above develop.

INGESTION: Lead: Consult a physician. Battery Electrolyte: Do not induce vomiting. Refer to a physician immediately.

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FLASHPOINT: For Hydrogen – N/A as this is a gas.

TEST METHOD: N/A

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Hydrogen - 580°C

FLAMABLE LIMITS: For Hydrogen - LEL - 4.1 UEL - 74.2

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Dry chemical, foam, or CO₂

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 operations, 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 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Remove combustible materials and all sources of ignition. Contain spill by diking with soda ash (sodium carbonate) or quicklime (calcium oxide). Cover spill with either chemical. Mix well. Make certain the mixture is neutral, and 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!

Section 7: HANDLING And STORAGE

WORK PRACTICES: Place a minimum of two layers of corrugated cardboard between layers of batteries. When stacking in trailer, stack no more than three layers high. Use a battery carrier to lift a battery or place hands at opposite corners. Avoid contact with internal components of the batteries. Wash hands thoroughly before eating, drinking or smoking after handling batteries.

SPECIAL PECAUTIONS: Keep open flames and sparks away from charging batteries.

STORAGE: 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.

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

VENTILATION: Store lead acid batteries with adequate ventilation. Room ventilation is required for batteries utilized for standby power generation or in area designated for battery charging.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required under normal handling conditions. During battery formation (high-rate charge condition), acid mist can be generated, which may cause respiratory irritation. If irritation occurs, wear a respirator suitable for protection against acid mist.

GLOVES: Vinyl-coated, PVC, gauntlet-type gloves with rough finish.

EYE PROTECTION: Chemical splash goggles are preferred. Also acceptable are "Visor-Gogs" or a chemical face shield worn over safety glasses with solid side shields.

OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT: Safety shoes worn with rubber or neoprene boots or steel-toed rubber or neoprene boots worn over socks. Place pants legs over boots to keep acid out of boots.

Section 9: PHYSICAL And CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL STATE: Battery has a solid case with solid and absorbed liquid internal components.

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Battery Electrolyte (acid) is a clear to cloudy liquid with slight acidic odor. Acid saturated lead oxide is a dark reddish-brown to gray solid with slight acidic odor.

pH: electrolyte – 1.0

BOILING POINT: Lead - 1755°C electrolyte – 110-112°C

MELTING POINT: Lead 327°C

SOLUBILITY IN WATER: electrolyte – 100%

COEFFICIENT WATER/OIL: N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY: electrolyte – 1.210-1.300

VAPOR PRESSURE: electrolyte – 11.7 mmHg
@20°C

VAPOR DENSITY: electrolyte – 3.4

PERCENT VOLATILE: Not determined.

EVAPORATION RATE: Not determined

Section 10: STABILITY And REACTIVITY

STABILITY:☐ Unstable ☒ Stable**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:**

Sparks and other sources of ignition may ignite hydrogen gas.

INCOMPATIBILITY: Lead/lead compounds: Potassium, carbides, sulfides, peroxides, phosphorus, sulfur. Battery electrolyte (acid): Combustible materials, strong reducing agents, most metals, carbides, organic materials, chlorates, nitrates, picrates, and fulminates.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Lead/Lead compounds: Oxides of lead and sulfur. Battery electrolyte (acid): Hydrogen, sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide.

HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: High temperature. Battery electrolyte (acid) will react with water to produce heat. Can react with oxidizing or reducing agents.

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY DATA: Lead/lead compounds: No data is available.
Sulfuric Acid: LD50 oral rat: 2140 mg/kg
LD50 inhalation: 510 mg/m³/2 hour

CARCINOGENICITY: The National Toxicological Program (NTP) and The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a Category 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. The ACGIH has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as an A2 carcinogen (suspected human carcinogen). These classifications do not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist (sulfuric acid mist) is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.

The NTP and the IARC have classified lead as an A3 carcinogen (animal carcinogen). While the agent is carcinogenic in experimental animals at relatively high doses, the agent is unlikely to cause cancer in humans except under uncommonly high levels of exposure. For further information, see the ACGIH's pamphlet, *1996 Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices*.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY: Lead is known to cause birth defects in human and animals.

TERATOGENICITY: Lead is known to cause birth defects in human and animals.

MUTAGENICITY: Lead has been found to be mutagenic.

SYNERGISTIC EFFECTS: Other heavy metals (arsenic, cadmium, mercury) may cause additive toxic effects.

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EFFECTS OF MATERIALS ON PLANTS OR ANIMALS: Lead and its compounds may cause an adverse effect to animals and plants that come into contact with them.

EFFECTS ON AQUATIC LIFE: Lead and its compounds may cause an adverse effect to animals and plants in an aquatic environment that come into contact with them.

Section 13: DISPOSAL

If a sealed battery is crushed then the result will be some battery acid will be spilled.

49 Code of Federal Regulations 173.159(k) (iv) allows putting the crushed battery in a polyethylene bag. Part 173.159(k)(iv) says:

(iv) When packaged with other batteries or materials (e.g., on pallets or non-skid rails) and secured to prevent movement during transport, pack the battery in leakproof packaging to prevent leakage of battery fluid from the packaging under conditions normally incident to transportation.

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 NOT FLUSH LEAD-CONTAMINATED ACID INTO SEWER.

Batteries: Send to lead smelter for reclamation following applicable Canadian, provincial, and local regulations.



Section 14: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Transportation: Absorptive Glass-Fiber Material Lead-Acid Battery is not a DOT Hazardous Material.

Per DOT, IATA, ICAO, and IMDG rules and regulations, these batteries are Exempt from "UN2800" classification as a result of successful completion of the following tests:

1. **Vibration tests**
2. **Pressure Differential Tests**
3. **Case Rupturing Tests (no free liquids)**

U.S. Department of Transportation - Not regulated as dangerous goods per 49 CFR 173.159a

IATA – Not regulated as dangerous goods per Special Provision A67

IMDG – Not regulated as dangerous goods per Exception/Special Provision 238.

All Interstate Batteries brand and Power Patrol brand sealed lead-acid batteries are "non-spillable batteries" as defined by the United States Hazardous Materials Regulations in Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations Part 173.159a and by the Transport Canada Dangerous Goods Regulations Part 12.9(11)(a)(ii)(B). These batteries pass both the Vibration Test and the Pressure Differential Test that are described in 49 CFR 173.159(f).

Non-spillable batteries may be transported by air, truck, and boat and are excepted from the packaging requirements of §173.159 under the following conditions which are found in 49 Code of Federal Regulations 173.159a, the ICAO/IATA Special Provision A67, the ICAO/IATA Packing Instruction # 872, and IMDG Special Provision 238 which are printed below

49 CFR 173.159a says:

- (1) The battery must be securely packed in strong outer packaging, terminals are protected against short circuits, and meet the requirements of 49 CFR §173.159(a).
- (2) A non-spillable battery which is an integral part of and necessary for the operation of mechanical or electronic equipment must be securely fastened in the battery holder on the equipment and protected in such a manner as to prevent damage and short circuits.
- (3) The battery and outer packaging must be plainly and durably marked "NON-SPILLABLE" or "NON-SPILLABLE BATTERY." The requirement to mark the outer package does not apply when the battery is installed in a piece of equipment that is transported unpackaged.

If the battery complies with the 3 conditions listed above then the Shipping Paper does not need to show the UN Number, the shipping name, hazard class, and Packing Group. Also, Hazardous labels are not required.

For Shipment by Air: ICAO/IATA SPECIAL PROVISION A67

A67 Non-spillable batteries meeting the requirements of Packing Instruction 872 are not subject to these Regulations if, at a temperature of 55°C (131°F), the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case. The battery must not contain any free or unabsorbed liquid. Any electrical battery or battery powered device, equipment or vehicle having the potential of dangerous evolution of heat must be prepared for transport so as to prevent:

- (a) a short circuit (e.g. in the case of batteries, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals; or in the case of equipment, by disconnection of the battery and protection of exposed terminals); and
- (b) unintentional activation

The words "Not Restricted" and the Special Provision number A67 must be included in the description of the substance on the Air Waybill as required by 8.2.6, when an Air Waybill is issued.

For Shipment by Air: ICAO/IATA PACKING INSTRUCTION 872

Batteries, wet, non-spillable on passenger aircraft and Cargo Aircraft Only.

The General Packing Requirements of 5.0.2 must be met.

Compatibility Requirements

- Substances must be compatible with their packagings as required by 5.0.2.6;
- Metal packagings must be corrosion resistant or with protection against corrosion.

Closure Requirements

- Closures must meet the requirements of 5.0.2.7;

Testing

Batteries can be considered as non-spillable provided that they are capable of withstanding the vibration and pressure differential tests given below, without leakage of battery fluid.

Vibration test— The battery is rigidly clamped to the platform of a vibration machine and a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.8 mm (0.032 in) (1.6 mm [0.063 in] maximum total excursion) is applied. The frequency is varied at the rate of 1 Hz/min between the limits of 10 Hz to 55 Hz. The entire range of frequencies and return is traversed in 95±5 minutes for each mounting position (direction of vibration) of the battery. The battery must be tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for equal time periods.

Pressure differential test— Following the vibration test, the battery is stored for six hours at 24°C ± 4°C (75°F ± 8°F) while subjected to a pressure differential of at least 88 kPa. The battery must be tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for at least six hours in each position.

Note: Non-spillable type batteries which are an integral part of, and necessary for the operation of mechanical or electronic equipment, must be securely fastened in the battery holder on the equipment

and protected in such a manner as to prevent damage and short circuits.

IMDG Special Provision 238

238 (a) Batteries can be considered as non-spillable provided that they are capable of withstanding the vibration and pressure differential tests given below, without leakage of battery fluid.

Vibration test: The battery is rigidly clamped to the platform of a vibration machine and a simple harmonic motion having an amplitude of 0.8 mm (1.6 mm maximum total excursion) is applied. The frequency is varied at the rate of 1 Hz/min between the limits of 10 Hz and 55 Hz. The entire range of frequencies and return is traversed in 95 ± 5 minutes for each mounting position (direction of vibration) of the battery. The battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for equal time periods.

Pressure differential test: Following the vibration test, the battery is stored for six hours at 24 °C ± 4 °C while subjected to a pressure differential of at least 88 kPa. The battery is tested in three mutually perpendicular positions (to include testing with fill openings and vents, if any, in an inverted position) for at least six hours in each position.

NOTE: *Non-spillable type batteries which are an integral part of and necessary for the operation of mechanical or electronic equipment, shall be securely fastened in the battery holder on the equipment and protected in such a manner as to prevent damage and short circuits.*

(b) Non-spillable batteries are not subject to these Regulations if, at a temperature of 55 °C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

Intact (unbroken), spent lead-acid batteries are considered to be hazardous material rather than hazardous waste for the purposes of transportation if they are being shipped in order to be recycled to a secondary lead smelter which operates under a permit from the U.S. EPA. 40 Code of Federal Regulations part 266.80(a) says that anyone who generates, collects, or transports spent lead-acid batteries can choose to manage the batteries under either the "Universal Waste" rule in 40 CFR part 273 or under 40 CFR part 266, subpart G. Interstate Battery System chooses to manage its spent lead-acid batteries under 40 CFR part 266, subpart G.

TRANSPORT CANADA TRANSPORTATION OF DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS

SHIPPING NAME: The TDG regulations (according to Special Provision 39(2)) do not apply to the shipment of a NEW non-spillable lead-acid battery that is Not intended for disposal and the battery's terminals are protected from short circuits.

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

TSCA REGISTRY: Ingredients listed in the TSCA Registry are lead, lead oxide, lead sulfate and sulfuric acid.

CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 WARNING: The state of California has listed lead as a material known to cause cancer or cause reproductive harm (July 9, 2004 California List of Chemicals Known to Cause Cancer or Reproductive Toxicity)

SARA TITLE III: The contents of this product are toxic chemicals that are subject to the reporting requirements of section 302 and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (40CFR 355 and 372).

CANADIAN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT: These products are manufactured articles and are exempt from regulation.

CANADIAN WHMIS CLASSIFICATION: This product has been classified according to the hazard criteria of the CPR and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Section 16: 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 express or implied) or guarantee is made to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained herein. This information relates to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his own particular use. We do not accept liability for any loss or damage that may occur, whether direct, indirect, incidental or consequential, from use of this information.

