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# **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

Date Issued	Feb., 2001		
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## I.Product Identification

Chemical/Trade Name(identity used on label)		Chemical Family/Classification	
Absorbed Electrolyte Battery/HGL/HGXL/HL/HGHL/DC/FAT		Electric Storage Battery	
Synonyms/Common Name	nyms/Common Name Shipping Regula		
ead Acid Battery See Section IX			
npany Name Address:			
FULLRIVER BATTERY MANUFACTURE CO.,LTD.	P.O.Box 511475		
	Taishi Industrial Area, Yuwotou Town,		
	Panyu,Guangzh	ou,China	

# **II.Hazardous Ingredients**

NOTE: 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).

Material	0/ by \\/t	CAS Number	Exposure Limits		
Material	% by Wt.		OSHA	ACGIH	Other
Specific Chemical Identity					
Lead	50	7439-92-1	50 μg/m³	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH
Common Name	50	7439-92-1	50 µg/m*	150 µg/m	100 μg/m <sup>3</sup>
Grid					
Specific Chemical Identity					
Lead Dioxide	22	1309-60-6	50 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH 100 μg/m³
Common Name					
Lead Oxide					
Specific Chemical Identity					
Lead Sulfate		7446-14-2	50 / 3	4503	NIOSH
Common Name	<1	7446-14-2	50 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 μg/m <sup>3</sup>	100 μg/m <sup>3</sup>
Anglisite					
Specific Chemical Identity Sulfuric Acid(40%)		7664-93-9	2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	NIOSH 1mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Common Name	23				
Battery Electrolyte(Acid)					
Specific Chemical Identity					
Common Name					

# **III.Physical Data**

Material(at nomal temperatures)		Appearance and color		
/Solid / Liquid / Gas		Battery electrolyte(acid) is a clear to cloudy liquid absorbed by		
Lowing Point	Melting Point	internal battery components.Acid saturated lead oxide is a dark		
Lead 1755℃		reddish-brown to gray solid with slight acidic odor.		
Batt. Electrolyte(Acid) 110-112°	327.4°C			
Specific Gravity(H2O=1)		Vapor Pressure		
Battery Electrolyte (Acid) 1.300~1.302		Battery Electrolyte(Acid)11.7		
Vapor Density(AIR=1)		Solubility in H2O		
		Battery Electrolyte(Acid)is 100% soluble in water		
Battery Electrolyte (Acid) 3.40~3.45		Lead-Lead Oxide are not soluble.		

% Voiatites By weight	Evaporation Rate(Butyl Acetate=1)	
Not Determined	Not Determinde	

Form 9701(Rev.1/97)

#### IV. Health Hazard Information

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 of container breakage or under extreme heat conditions such as a fire.

### ROUTES AND METHODS OF ENTRY

Installation

Acid mist generated during battery formation may cause respiratory irritation.

Skin Contact

Battery electrolyte is not a significant route of entry.

Eye Contact

Hands contaminated by contact with internal componets of a battery can cause ingestion of lead/lead compounds. Hands should be washed prior to eating, drinking, or smoking.

## SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF OVEREXPOSURE

Acute Effects

Acute effects of overexposure to lead are Gl(gastrointestinal)upset which may be loss of appetite,diarrhea and/or constipation with cramping,difficulty in sleeping,and fatigue. Exposure appetite,diarrhea and/or and/or contact with battery electrolyte (acid)may lead to acute irritation of the skin,corneal damage of the eyes if not wahsed immediately, and irritation of the mucuous membranes of the eyes and upper respiratory system including lungs.

Chronic 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 and chronic bronchitis as well as erosion of tooth enamel in mouth breathers in repeated exposures.

# POTENTIAL TO CAUSE CANCER

The international Agency for Research on Cancer(IARC) has classified stron inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid as a Category 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans.

This classification does not apply to liquid forms sulfric 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 however result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.

## **EMERGENCY AND FIRST AID PRODUCTS**

Installation

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

Skin

Wash thoroughly with soap and water. If electrolyte comes into contact with clothing, remove and discard.

Eyes

IMMEDIATELY rinse with cool running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention after rinsing.

Ingestion

Lead/lead compounds, Consult a physician

Electrolyte:Do not induce vomiting.Reter to a physician immediately.

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

# V. Fire and Explosion Date

Flach Point/tast method)	Autoignition Townsers	turo	Flammable limits in Air	20/ by 0/ Vot/Hydrogen		
Flash Point(test method)	Autoignition Tempera	Autoignition Temperature		Flammable limits in Air,% by %Vot(Hydrogen)		
Hydrogen-259°C	Hydrogen 580°		Lower 4.1	Upper 74.2		
Extinguishing Media	nyurogen 300		7.1	17.4		
Dry chemical,foam,or CO2						
Special Fire Fighting Prodecures						
Use positive pressure,self-contained	I breathing apparatus.					
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazard						
Hydrogen and oxygen gases are pro	duced in the cells during nor	mal battery	operation (hydrogen	is frlammable		
and oxygen supports combustion).T	hese gases enter the air throu	ugh the ven	t caps. To avoid			
the chance of a fire of explosion,kee	p sparks and other sources o	of ignition a	way from the battery.			
VI. Reactivity Data						
Stability	C	Conditions to	avoid			
Unstable	Stable	Sparks and	other sources of ignit	ion		
Incompatibility(material to avoid)						
Lead/lead compounts: Potassium,ca	rbides,sulfides,peroxides,pho	osphorus,s	ulfur.			
Battery electrolyte(acid): Combustik	ole material,strong reducing a	igents, mos	t metals, carbides,			
organic materials,chlorates,nitrates,	picrates,and fulminates.					
Hazardous Decomposition Products						
Lead/lead copounds:Oxides of lead	and sulfur.					
Battery electrolyte(acid):Hydrogen,s	ulfur dioxide,sulfur trioxide.					
Hazardous polymerization	C	Conditions to	avoid			
	ŀ	High tempe	rature.Battery electrol	yte(acid)will react with water		
May Occur Will No	ot Occur t	o produce	heat.Can react with ox	kidizing or reducing agents.		
VII.Control Measures						
Engineering Controls						
Store lead/acid batteries with adequa	ate ventilation.Room ventilation	on is requir	ed for batteries utilize	ed for		
standby power generation.Never re-	charge batteries in an unventi	ilated, encl	osed space.			
Work Practices						
Do not remove vent caps.Following shipping and handing instructions which are applicable to the						
battery type. To avoid damage to terminals and seals,do not double-stack industrial batteries.						
	PERSONAL PRO	TECTIVE E	QUIPMENT			
Respiratory Protection						
None required under normal handling conditions.During battery formation (high-rate charge condition) acid mist						
can be generated which may cause respiratiory irritation.lf irritation orrcurs,wear a respirator						
suitable for protection against acis n	mist.					
Eyes and Face						
Chemical splash goggles are preferr	ed.Also acceptable are"visor	-gogs"or a	chemical face shield			
worn over safety glasses.						
Hands.Arms.Body						

Vinyl coated, PVC, gauntlet type gloves with rough finish are prefered.

Other Special Clothing and Equipment

Safety shoes are recommended when handling batteries. All footwear must meet requirements of

ANSI Z41.1-Rev.1972

#### VIII. Safe handling Precautions

Hygene Practices

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

Protective Measures to be taken Non-routine Tasks including Equipment Maintenance

Wear safety glasses. Do not permit flames or sparks in the vicinity of battery(s). If acid comes in contact with clothing, dischard clothing.

#### SPILL OF LEAK PROCEDURES

Protective Measures to be taken in Material is Released of Spilled

Remove combustible materials and all sources of ignition.Cover 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 hazardous waste.

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

DO NOT RELEASE UNNERTRALIZED 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 hazardous waste.

DO NOT FLUSH LEAD CONTAMINATED ACID TO SEWER.

Batteries:Send to lead smelter for reclamation following applicable Federal, state and local regulations.

Product can be recyclced along with automotive(SLI)lead acid batteries.



## OTHER HANDLING AND STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

None Required.

## IX.Department of Transportation and International Shipping Regulations

DOT-Battery,wet non-spillable,not subject to regulations

IATA-Not restricted for air transport-complies with IATA/ICAO Special Provision A67

IMO-Battery, wet non-spillable, not subject to regulations.