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# Material Safety Data Sheet

MSDS No.: **L84**

Date Issued: **September 28, 1986**

## Section I: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name:	AlphaCell RE, BT, HR
Trade Name:	Battery Electric Storage, Wet, Non-Spillable, Not Regulated NONSPILLABLE Absorbed Electrolyte Battery – Electrical Storage Valve Regulated Lead-Acid (VRLA) Battery – Absorbed Glass Mat (AGM)
Manufacturers Name:	C & D Technologies, Inc.
Address:	1400 Union Meeting Road Blue Bell, PA 19422
North America 24-Hour Emergency (CHEM TEL): International 24-Hour Emergency (CHEM TEL): Website:	800-255-3924 813-248-0585 www.cdtechno.com

## Section II: Composition / Information on Ingredients

Material	CAS Number	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	% By Weight
Specific Chemical Identity: LEAD Common Name: GRID	7439-92-1	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	50
Specific Chemical Identity: Sulfuric Acid (40%) Common Name: Battery Electrolyte (Acid)	7664-93-9	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> STEL	22
Specific Chemical Identity: Lead Dioxide Common Name: Lead Oxide	1309-60-0	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	21
Specific Chemical Identity: Lead Sulfate Common Name: Anglesite	7446-14-2	50 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	150 µg/m <sup>3</sup>	<1

NOTE: Section 313 (40 CFR 372) Listed Toxic Chemicals are Preceded by an\*

## Section III: Hazardous Identification

Appearance and Odor: Acid is a clear to cloudy liquid. Lead is metallic gray in color. Formed lead dioxide is a dark brown in color with a slight acidic odor.

Routes of entry:

Sulfuric Acid: Inhalation, skin, ingestion

Lead: Inhalation and ingestion. Ingestion of lead occurs by hand to mouth contamination. After handling lead or its compounds, hands must be washed prior to eating or drinking. Metallic lead cannot be absorbed through the skin.

Health Hazards (Acute & Chronic):

Acute: Sulfuric acid exposure may cause irritation of the skin, corneal damage of the eyes, irritation of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory system, including the lungs. Acute lead exposure may cause GI upset, loss of appetite, diarrhea, constipation, fatigue, joint pain, and difficulty sleeping.

Chronic: Exposure to lead may cause anemia, kidney damage and damage to the central nervous and reproductive systems. Lead exposure may also affect developing fetuses in pregnant women. Chronic exposure to sulfuric acid may cause scarring of skin and mucous membranes, bronchitis, contact dermatitis, and erosion of tooth enamel.

HMIS label rating for sulfuric acid: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 2 Other: 0	Rating Codes: 0 = Insignificant 1 = Slight 2 = Moderate 3 = High 4 = Extreme
NFPA label rating for sulfuric acid: Health: 3 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 2 Other: 0 Sulfuric acid is water reactive if concentrated.	
HMIS and NFPA Hazard labels are used to identify the battery(s) dilute 1.300sg sulfuric acid. The first number represents the Health hazard, the second number represents the Fire hazard, and the third number represents the Reactivity hazard. The fourth space identifies the hazardous material, which is acid and/or typical recommended personal protective equipment, i.e. safety glasses, rubber or neoprene gloves, etc.	

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. Batteries also contain other chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer. Wash hands after handling.

#### Section IV: First Aid Procedures - Sulfuric Acid

Contact with skin: Remove contaminated clothing immediately and drench affected skin with plenty of water.

Contact with eyes: If substance has got into eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Drink 8 oz. of water or milk. Seek immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove patient to fresh air. Give CPR if necessary. Seek immediate medical attention.

#### Section V: Firefighting Measures

##### Fire and Explosive Properties:

Hydrogen Flash point: -259°C Hydrogen Autoignition point: 580°C

Hydrogen Flammable Limits in Air (% by Volume): Lower Explosion Limit (LEL): 4.1; Upper Explosion Limit (UEL): 74.2

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Hydrogen and Oxygen gases are produced in cells during normal battery operation. Ventilate area.

Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical, Foam or CO<sup>2</sup>

Special Firefighter Procedures: Use Positive Pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus.

#### Section VI: Accidental Release Measures

##### Immediate Actions:

Shut off all ignition sources

##### Clean Up Actions:

Neutralize exposed battery parts with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate until fizzing stops; pH should be at neutral 6-8. Provide adequate ventilation. Heat, carbon dioxide and hydrogen gas may be given off during neutralization. Collect residue in a suitable container. Place the broken battery in a heavy-duty plastic bag or other non-metallic container. Properly recycle all battery residue and parts.

#### Section VII: Handling and Storage

Under normal conditions of battery use, internal components will not present a health hazard.

##### Handling:

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

Wash hands thoroughly after use.

Do not use organic solvents; use only manufacturer recommended cleaners on the batteries.

Avoid sparks.

Avoid contact with metal jewellery and watches etc.

Do not remove vent caps.

Do not double stack industrial batteries, it may cause damage.

##### Storage:

Store in a cool, dry area away from heat and combustibles.

Store lead acid batteries with adequate ventilation.

Room ventilation is required for batteries utilized for standby power generation.

Never re-charge batteries in an unventilated, enclosed space.

#### Section VIII: Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: General room ventilation is sufficient during normal use and handling. Do not install these batteries in a sealed, unventilated area.

Personal Protective Equipment (during installation or in the event of battery breakage):

Eye protection: Chemical goggles, safety glasses with sideshields and/or a full-face shield

Protective gloves: Rubber or neoprene

Respiratory protection: NIOSH approved acid mist/organic vapor respirator, if OSHA PEL is exceeded

Other protective equipment: Acid resistant apron or clothes

##### Work Practices:

Use standard lead-acid battery practices. Do not wear metallic jewelry when working with batteries. Use non-conductive tools only. Discharge static electricity prior to working on a battery. Maintain eyewash, fire extinguisher and emergency communication device in the work area.

#### Section IX: Physical and Chemical Properties

ACID: Boiling point: 110°C to 112°C Vapor pressure: 13.8 mm Hg @ 25°C

Vapor Density: (Air = 1) 3.4

Melting point: N/A

Solubility in water: N/A

Specific gravity: 1.300 ± 0.030

Appearance/Odor: clear to cloudy with slightly acidic odor

## Section X: Stability and Reactivity

Stability: This battery and its contents are stable.

Conditions to avoid: Overheating, overcharging which results in acid mist/hydrogen generation.

Incompatibility (materials to avoid): Strong alkaline materials, conductive metals, organic solvents, sparks or open flame.

Hazardous Byproducts: Hydrogen gas may be generated in an overcharged condition, in fire or at very high temperatures. In fire, may emit CO, CO<sub>2</sub> and sulfur oxides.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

## Section XI: Toxicological Information — Sulfuric Acid

The VRLA batteries are a sealed, recombinant design that require no water replacement throughout their service life, thus no contact is made with the battery's internal components or chemical hazards. Under normal use and handling, these batteries do not emit regulated or hazardous substances.

	Administration Route	Dose	Test Animal
LD50	Oral	2140 mg/kg	Rat
LDLo	Unreported	135 mg/kg	Man
LC50	Inhalation	510 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Rat

Carcinogenicity: The International Agency on Cancer (IARC) has classified "strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid" as a category 1 carcinogen (inhalation), a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to the liquid forms of sulfuric acid contained within the battery. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist at high levels.

## Section XII: Ecological Information

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

## Section XIII: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal Method: Send to lead smelter for reclamation following applicable Federal, State and Local regulations. Product can be recycled along with automotive (SLI) lead-acid batteries.

## Section XIV: Transport and International Regulations

All AlphaCell RE, BT, HR 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.

AlphaCell RE, BT, HR battery(s) warning label identifies each battery as NONSPILLABLE.

AlphaCell RE, BT, HR battery(s) preprinted cartons identifies each battery as NONSPILLABLE.

AlphaCell RE, BT, HR battery(s) shipped without cartons (bulk packed) need to be Identified as NONSPILLABLE or NONSPILLABLE BATTERY on the outer packaging.

Air: AlphaCell RE, BT, HR batteries meet the conditions in IATA/ICAO Special Provision A48, A67, A164, A183.

Surface: AlphaCell RE, BT, HR batteries meet the conditions for DOT Haz Mat Regulations CFRTittle 49 parts 171-189.

Vessel: AlphaCell RE, BT, HR Batteries meet the conditions of IMDG exception 238.

## Section XV: Regulatory information

See 29 CFR 1910.268(b)(2)

## Section XVI: Other Information

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