



PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

Prepared following the Guidelines in Appendix 1 of the HSE publication L62 - Guidance on regulation 6 of the Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging) Regulations 1994.

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Name: Valve Regulated Lead Acid (VRLA) Battery.

Classification: Batteries, wet, non-spillable, Electric storage. Substance Identification No. UN 2800.

Manufacturer's Name & Address :

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2. COMPOSITION

Component	Approx. by Wt or volume	Air Exposure Limits (mg/m ³) O.E.L
Lead and lead alloy metals	35%	N/A
Lead inorganic compounds	40%	0.15 mg/m ³ as dust in air
Electrolyte – Sulphuric Acid (up to 40%w/w)	15%	1 mg/m ³ as mist in air
Separator - Glass Fibre	2%	5 mg/m ³ and 2 fibres/ml. as fibres in air

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Sulphuric Acid (up to 40%w/w)	Severe IRRITATION and DAMAGE to internal tissues if swallowed, causes IRRITATION of eyes and skin and may cause BURNS and DERMATITIS R35% Causes severe burns (15% & above) R36/38% Irritating to eyes and skin (5% to 15%) No specific anecdotal treatment, symptomatic support required. No known delayed effects after single exposure apart from consequences of local tissue damage.
Lead inorganic compounds	TOXIC by ingestion or inhalation of dust, vapour or fume. R61 May cause harm to the unborn child R20/22% Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed R33% Danger of cumulative effects
Glass mat separator	Fibres may cause IRRITATION to skin or eyes upon exposure and to internal tissues if inhaled or swallowed.



4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 INHALATION

Sulphuric Acid:	If mist is inhaled, remove from exposure and to fresh air immediately. If there are any breathing difficulties take to hospital.
Lead:	Remove from exposure, wash out mouth and wash
Glass Fibres:	If fibres have been inhaled, remove to fresh air. If irritation persists, take to hospital.

4.2 INGESTION

Sulphuric Acid:	Wash mouth out with plenty of water, do not allow swallowing. Then give plenty of water to drink. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Take to hospital immediately.
Lead Compounds:	Take to hospital immediately.

4.3 EXPOSURE OF EYES

Sulphuric Acid:	Wash out immediately with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open if necessary. Take to hospital.
Lead Compounds:	Wash out immediately with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, holding the eye open if necessary. Take to hospital.

4.4 EXPOSURE OF SKIN

Sulphuric Acid:	Wash off skin immediately with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove all contaminated clothing, which must be washed thoroughly before re-use. Remove and dispose of contaminated footwear.
Lead Compounds:	Wash off skin thoroughly with soap and water.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Batteries on charge may emit hydrogen gas that is highly flammable and will form explosive mixtures in air from 4% to 76%, which may be ignited by a spark at any voltage, especially from the batteries themselves.

Batteries on charge must be isolated from power source before attempting to put out a fire, by switching off the power before disconnecting the batteries from the power source.

Batteries in use will be part of an electrical circuit and so water must never be used to put out a fire.

Damaged batteries may expose negative plates (grey) colour that may ignite if allowed to dry out. These plates may be wetted down with water after the battery has been removed from all electrical circuits



Use extinguisher types:	CO2, Dry Powder
Hazardous decomposition products:	Carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide, sulphur trioxide, lead fume and vapour, toxic fumes from decomposition of battery case materials.
Special precautions:	Use self-contained breathing apparatus and full acid resistant protective clothing.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

These batteries are designed not to leak under normal conditions. If, however, electrolyte does leak out of any battery for any reason, it should be absorbed onto dry sand, earth or other inert material and must not be allowed to enter any drains. If possible, neutralise any leaked electrolyte using soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate or calcium carbonate powder and then wash thoroughly with water. Collect absorbed material, and place in an inert sealed container for disposal, see Section 13.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store batteries in a cool and dry area with an impervious surface. Store under roof and protect against adverse weather conditions. Protect against physical damage and exposure to organic solvents. Do not allow metal objects to contact both terminals at the same time, as this will cause damage, may cause injury and may cause a spark, see Section 5.

Large batteries should be handled and moved using mechanical means to prevent risk of injury.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Under normal conditions, where there is no damage and no visible trace of liquid or solid deposit on the batteries, they may be handled without any additional P.P.E. Where there are any signs of damage or liquid or solid deposits, rubber gloves and acid resistant clothing must be worn when handling the batteries and affected packaging to protect against the effects of any acid electrolyte that may be present. If it is suspected that free acid electrolyte is present, then safety glasses must be worn, and if large amounts are present, chemical goggles or face shield should be used.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The undamaged product is a manufactured item in an inert plastic case, which will burn if subjected to high temperatures. Some battery types are made in flame retardant plastic, see technical specification.

Batteries on charge may emit hydrogen gas, which is highly flammable and form explosive mixtures in air, see Section 5.

Electrolyte is a clear liquid with little or no smell, which contains sulphuric acid up to 40% in water in a fully charged battery. Leaked electrolyte may dry out to form white patches or patches of other colours, usually green or brown, if metals have been attacked, which may be acidic.

In damaged batteries, lead plates can be grey or brown, with varying amounts of white. Grey material may ignite if left to dry out.



10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

The undamaged product is stable up to 60oC, see Section 9.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sulphuric Acid: LD50 2140 mg/kg oral, rat LC50 0.51 mg/l inh rat
Lead compounds: No specific data

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Sulphuric Acid Toxic to fish and algae. Concentrations greater than 1.2 mg/l as 100% sulphuric acid may be lethal to fish. Lowering pH below about 5 would induce fatalities in aquatic life.
Lead compounds No specific data

13. DISPOSAL INFORMATION

UNDAMAGED & DAMAGED BATTERIES Store in impervious inert container and send to smelter for recycling. Must be treated as special waste, therefore contact supplier for assistance.
ABSORBED SPILLED ELECTROLYTE Place in sealed inert container. Treat as special waste. Contact supplier for assistance.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

VRLA batteries, see Section 1, supplied by Yuasa Battery Sales (UK) Ltd comply with the Requirements of:

- 14.1 IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, meet ICAO Special Provision A67 as Class 8., Group 111, UN No. 2800, Batteries, Wet, non-spillable, electric storage.
- 14.2 International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code Amendment 27-94, which Incorporates the ICAO Special Provision A67, for any special conditions. Other relevant general conditions apply.
- 14.3 European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road (ADR).

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Directive 2002/95/EC on the Restriction of the use of certain Hazardous Substances in electrical and electronic equipment (RoHS). **The RoHS Directive requires** that electrical and electronic equipment does not contain more than the maximum permitted levels of certain hazardous substances, including Mercury, Cadmium, Lead, Chromium PBB and PBDE. **RoHS does not exclude** the use of batteries containing these substances in electrical and electronic equipment and are exempt from the directive (paragraph 11 of the directive refers).



Directive 2006/66/ES on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators. This directive sets out rules for placing on the market batteries and accumulators and, in particular, a prohibition of placing on the market batteries and accumulators containing hazardous substances.

The directive also sets out rules specific rules for the collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of waste batteries and accumulators to supplement relevant community legislation on waste and to promote a high level of collection and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators.

It also seeks to improve the environmental performance of batteries and accumulators and of the activities of all economic operators involved in the life cycle of batteries and accumulators e.g. producers, end users distributors and end users and in particular, those operators directly involved in the treatment and recycling of waste batteries and accumulators.

Under Article 3, definitions clause 12 Yuasa Battery Sales (UK) Ltd, are classed as a “Producer” of Automotive and Industrial batteries, clause 5 and 6 refers. Product supplied by Yuasa Battery Sales (UK) Ltd, are labelled in compliance with Article 21 of the directive. Yuasa Battery Sales (UK) Ltd fully supports the directives Article 8 & 10, collection and collection targets and also, Article 12 recycling. Yuasa Battery Sales (UK) Ltd works closely with G&P Batteries for collection and recycling and is registered with Valpak for capturing its producer responsibility.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

To ensure safe use of VRLA batteries supplied by Yuasa Battery Sales (UK) Ltd, the following precautions must be observed:

- 16.1** Never install batteries in a gas-tight enclosure as gases may be generated during use.
- 16.2** Batteries must always be charged on a voltage-regulated charging system and adequate ventilation provided to avoid the build-up of ignitable gases. Contact your YUASA battery supplier for advice.
- 16.3** Never short-circuit battery terminals as sparks and arcs produced can injure personnel and are a fire hazard.
- 16.4** Do not charge batteries above +50oC, or discharge or store above +60oC
- 16.5** Under extreme conditions of charging equipment malfunction and or battery failure, high voltage and high temperature conditions may occur causing the evolution of Hydrogen Sulphide (H₂S) gas, which is toxic. If detected by its odour of rotten eggs (at extremely low concentrations), switch off the charging equipment, evacuate all personnel from the area and ventilate well. Seek advice before attempting to re-start charging.