



## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### 1. IDENTIFICATION

**Manufacturer:**

**TAB d.d.**

Polena 6  
2392 Mezica

**Distributed By:**

**Battelec inc.**

1000 boul. D'Iberville  
Saint-Jean-Sur-Richelieu, QC, Canada  
J2X 4A9

**For Information:**

Environmental Resources Dept.  
Ask for Environmental Coordinator

**Chemical / Trade Name** (as used on label):

**RHINO Tubular\_USI batteries**

**Chemical Family / Classification:** Electric Storage, Battery  
wet

**Date Issued:** October 2007 – **Revised;** January 2016

**For Emergency: Battelec inc.**

**1.888.271-2291**

### 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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

**Classification:**

STOT RE 2; H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
Acute Tox. 4; H332 - Harmful if inhaled.  
Repr. 1A; H360 - May affect fertility or the unborn child.  
Carcinogenicity (lead and acid mist) 2A and 1A; H351 – Suspected of causing cancer.  
Skin Corr. 1A; H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
Flamm Gas 1; H220 - Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen)  
Aquatic Acute 1, H400 - Very toxic to aquatic life.  
Aquatic Chronic 1; H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Label elements  
Hazard  
pictograms:**

DANGER

**Signal word:**

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.  
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H332 - Harmful if inhaled.  
H360 - May damage fertility or the unborn child.  
H351 – Suspected of causing cancer.  
H373 - May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.  
H220 - Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen)  
H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

**Hazard  
statements:****Precautionary  
statements:**

P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.  
P260 - Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P301/330/331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting.  
P303/361/353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing.  
Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P304/340 - IF INHALED: Removed victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305/351/338 – IF IN EYES, rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local/ regional/ national/ International regulation.



### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Components	Approximate Air Exposure Limits (ug/m3)				
	CAS Number	% by Weight	OSHA	ACGIH	NIOSH
Inorganic compounds of:					
Lead	7439-92-1	50-60	50	150	100
Tin	7440-31-5	0.06	2000	2000	--
Antimony	7440-36-0	2-6	500	500	1000
Arsenic	7440-38-2	<1	500	500	--
Copper	7440-50-8	<1	1000	1000	--
Electrolyte : Sulphuric Acid (Diluted sulphuric acid; percentage acid: 38.5%; distilled water: 61.5%).	7664-93-9	28-35	1000	1000	1000
Case Material: PP	9003-07-0	5-6	N/A	N/A	N/A

NOTE: Inorganic lead and electrolyte are the primary components of every battery manufactured by TAB d.d. or its subsidiaries. Other ingredients may be present dependent upon battery type.

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation:** Electrolyte: Remove to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.  
Lead Compounds: Remove from exposure, gargle, wash nose and lips; consult physician.
- Ingestion:** Electrolyte: Give large quantities of water; DO NOT induce vomiting; consult physician.  
Lead Compounds: Consult physician immediately.
- Skin:** Electrolyte: 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:** Electrolyte and Lead: Flush immediately with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; consult physician immediately.



## 5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Flash Point:</b>	N/A
<b>Flammable Limits:</b>	LEL = 4.1% (Hydrogen Gas in Air) UEL = 74.2%
<b>Extinguishing Media:</b>	CO <sub>2</sub> ; foam; dry chemical
<b>Special Fire Fighting Procedure:</b>	Use positive pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus. Beware of acid splatter during water application and wear acid resistant clothing, gloves, special Fire Fighting face and eye protection. If batteries are on charge, shut off power to the charging equipment, but, note that the strings of series connected batteries may still pose risk of electric shock even when charging equipment is shut down.
<b>Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:</b>	In operation, batteries generate and release hydrogen. They must always be assumed to contain this gas which, if ignited by burning cigarette, naked unusual Fire and flame or spark, may cause a battery explosion with dispersion of the casing in 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.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>Spill or Leak Procedures:</b>	Stop flow of material, contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, 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. Neutralized acid must be managed in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency and/or federal EPA.
<b>Waste Disposal Methods:</b>	Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.
<b>Electrolyte:</b>	Place neutralized slurry into sealed acid resistant containers and dispose of as hazardous waste, as applicable. Large, water diluted spills, after neutralization and testing, should be managed in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state Environmental Agency and/or Federal EPA.



## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Handling:** No hazards under normal usage as the sulphuric acid is immobilized in glass fibers structure.
- Storage:** Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas which are separated from incompatible materials and from activities which may create flames, sparks, or heat. Keep away from metallic objects which could bridge the terminals on a battery and create a dangerous shortcircuit. Single batteries pose no risk of electric shock, but there may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries exceeding three 12-volt units.
- Charging:** There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of seriesconnected batteries, whether being charged or not. 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. Prohibit smoking and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby. Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Engineering Controls:** Store and handle in well-ventilated area. If mechanical ventilation is used, components must be acid-resistant.
- Work Practices:** If battery case is damaged, avoid bodily contact with internal components. Wear protective clothing, eye, and face protection.
- Respiratory Protection:** None required under normal conditions. When concentrations of sulphuric acid mist are known to exceed PEL, use NIOSH or MSHA-approved respiratory protection.
- Protective Gloves:** None required under normal conditions.
- Eye Protection:** None required under normal conditions.
- Other Protection:** Under severe exposure or emergency conditions, wear acid-resistant clothing, gloves, and boots.
- Emergency Flushing:** In areas where water and sulphuric acid solutions are handled in concentrations greater than 1%, emergency eyewash stations and showers should be provided, with unlimited water supply.



## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES - ELECTROLYTE

<b>Boiling Point:</b>	112°C	<b>Density:</b>	1.30g/cm <sup>3</sup>
<b>Point of Solidification:</b>	-69°C	<b>Vapour Pressure (mm Hg) 25°C:</b>	21 mbar
<b>Solubility in Water:</b>	100%	<b>Vapour Density (AIR=1):</b>	Greater Than 1
<b>Evaporation Rate (Butyl acetate= 1):</b>	Less Than 1	<b>% Volatiles by Weight:</b>	N/A
<b>Appearance and Odour:</b>	A battery is a manufactured article; no apparent odour.		

## 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<b>Stability:</b>	Stable
<b>Conditions to Avoid:</b>	Prolonged overcharge at high current; sources of ignition.
<b>Incompatibility:</b> (Materials to avoid)	<p><i>Electrolyte:</i> 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.</p> <p><i>Lead Compounds:</i> Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenated, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen and reducing agents.</p>
<b>Hazardous Decomposition Products:</b>	<p><i>Electrolyte:</i> Sulphur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulphuric acid mist, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen.</p>

## 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Routes of Entry:** *Electrolyte:* Harmful by all routes of entry.

*Lead compounds:* Hazardous exposure can occur only when product is heated above the melting point, oxidized, or otherwise processed or damaged to create dust, vapour, or fume.

**Inhalation:** *Electrolyte:* 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.

**Ingestion:** *Electrolyte:* 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.



**Skin Contact:** *Electrolyte:* Severe irritation, burns, and ulceration.  
*Lead Compounds:* Not absorbed through the skin.

**Eye Contact:** *Electrolyte:* Severe irritation, burns, cornea damage, blindness.  
*Lead Compounds:* May cause eye irritation.

**Overexposure Effects (Acute):** *Electrolyte:* Severe skin irritation, damage to cornea may cause blindness, upper respiratory irritation.  
*Lead Compounds:* Symptoms of toxicity include headache, fatigue, abdominal pain, loss of appetite, muscular aches and weakness, sleep disturbances, and irritability.

**Overexposure Effects (Chronic):** *Electrolyte:* Possible erosion of tooth enamel; inflammation of nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.  
*Lead Compounds:* Anemia; neuropathy, particularly of the motor nerves, with wrist drop; kidney damage; reproductive changes in both males and females.

**Carcinogenicity:** *Electrolyte:* 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 sulphuric acid solutions in static liquid state or to the electrolyte in batteries. Batteries subjected to abusive charging at excessively high currents for prolonged periods of time without vent caps in place may create a surrounding atmosphere of the offensive strong inorganic acid mist containing sulphuric acid.  
*Lead Compounds:* 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 electrolyte with skin may aggravate skin diseases such as eczema and contact dermatitis. Contact of electrolyte with eyes may damage cornea and/or cause blindness. Lead and its compounds can aggravate some forms of kidney, liver, and neurologic diseases.





## 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Environmental Fate:** Lead is very persistent in soil and sediments. No data on environmental degradation. Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Bioaccumulation of lead occurs in aquatic and terrestrial animals and plants but little bioaccumulation occurs through the food chain. Most studies include lead compounds and not elemental lead.

**Environmental Toxicity:** Aquatic Toxicity:

Sulphuric acid: 24-hr LC<sub>50</sub>, freshwater fish (Brachydanio rerio): 82mg/L

96-hr- LOEC, freshwater fish (Cyprinus carpio): 22mg/L

Lead: 48-hr LC<sub>50</sub> (modelled for aquatic invertebrates): < 1mg/L, based on lead bullion

## 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Battery electrolyte (sulphuric acid): Neutralize as above for a spill, collect residue and place in a container labelled as containing hazardous waste. Dispose of as a hazardous waste. Do not flush lead contaminated acid to sewer.

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

## 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

**U.S. DOT:** Wet (filled with electrolyte) batteries are regulated by U.S. DOT as a hazardous material, as provided in 49 CFR 173.159

<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	Battery, wet, filled with acid
<b>Hazard class /division:</b>	8
<b>ID Number:</b>	UN2794
<b>Packing Group:</b>	III
<b>Label Required:</b>	Corrosive



**Note:** 49 CFR 173.159(e) specifies that when transported by highway or rail, electric storage batteries containing electrolyte or corrosive battery fluid are not subject to any other requirements of this subchapter, if all of the following are met:

- 1) No other hazardous materials may be transported in the same vehicle;
- 2) The batteries must be loaded or braced so as to prevent damage and short circuits in transit;
- 3) Any other material loaded in the same vehicle must be blocked, braced, or otherwise secured to prevent contact with or damage to the batteries; and
- 4) The transport vehicle may not carry material shipped by any person other than the shipper of the batteries.

If any of the above-referenced requirements are not met, the batteries must be shipped as fully regulated Class 8 Corrosive hazardous materials.

**IATA:**

<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	Battery, wet, filled with acid
<b>Packing Group:</b>	None
<b>Hazard class /division :</b>	8
<b>Label Required:</b>	Corrosive
<b>ID Number:</b>	UN2794
<b>Environmental Hazards:</b>	No
<b>ERG code :</b>	8L

**IMDG:**

<b>Proper Shipping Name:</b>	Battery, wet, filled with acid
<b>Packing Group:</b>	None
<b>Hazard class /division :</b>	8
<b>Label Required:</b>	Corrosive
<b>ID Number:</b>	UN2794
<b>Environmental Hazards:</b>	No
<b>EMS :</b>	F-A, S-B
<b>Reference :</b>	IMDG packing instructions P801



## 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

**RCRA:** Spent lead-acid batteries are not regulated as hazardous waste when recycled. Spilled sulphuric acid is a characteristic hazardous waste; EPA hazardous waste number D002 (corrosives). Call 1 954 525 5557 for assistance in safe recycling.

### **Cercla (Superfund) and EPCRA:**

- a) Reportable Quantity (RQ) for spilled 100% sulphuric acid under CERCLA (Superfund) and EPCRA (Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act) is **1,000 lbs.** State and local reportable quantities for spilled sulphuric acid may vary.
- b) Sulphuric acid is listed "Extremely Hazardous Substance" under EPCRA, with a Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ) of **1,000 lbs.**
- c) EPCRA Section 302 notification is required if 1,000 lbs. or more of sulphuric acid is present at one site. An average battery contains approximately 5 lbs. of sulphuric acid. Contact your TAB representative for additional information.
- d) EPCRA Section 312 Tier Two reporting is required for non-automotive batteries if sulphuric acid is present in quantities of 500 lbs. or more and/or if lead is present in quantities of 10,000 lbs. or more.
- e) Supplier Notification: This product contains toxic chemicals which may be reportable under EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (Form R) requirements. For a manufacturing facility under SIC codes 20 through 39, the following information is provided to enable you to complete the required reports.

<b>Toxic Chemical</b>	<b>CAS Number</b>	<b>Approximate % by Weight</b>
Lead	7439-92-1	50
Sulphuric Acid/Water Solution	7664-93-9	30-40

If you distribute this product to other manufacturers in SIC Codes 20 through 39, this information must be provided with the first shipment of each calendar year.

Note: The Section 313 supplier notification requirement does not apply to batteries which are "consumer products".

TSCA: Ingredients in TAB's batteries are listed in the TSCA Registry as follows:

Electrolyte	CAS Number	TSCA Status
Sulfuric Acid (H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> )	7664-93-9	Listed

#### Inorganic Lead Compound

Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	Listed
Lead Oxide (PbO)	1317-36-8	Listed
Lead Sulfate (PbSO <sub>4</sub> )	7446-14-2	Listed
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	Listed
Antimony	7440-36-0	Listed

## 16. OTHER INFORMATION

**Issue Date:** October 2007

**Revision Date:** January 2016

**Version:** 4

**Further information:** NFPA Hazard Scale: 0=Minimal 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious

**NFPA Hazard Rating  
for sulphuric acid:**



**Note:** Sulphuric acid is water-reactive if concentrated.

#### Disclaimer

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