Instructions for the safe handling oflead-acid accumulators (lead-acid batteries)

Source: ZVEI information leaflet No. 1e – Edition October 2018

The REACH-regulation (1907/2006/EC) describes the setting up and updating of safety data sheets for substances and mixtures.For articles —like lead-acid batteries—safety data sheets are notrequired.

1. Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Data on the product (see attachment - page 7)

Lead-acid batteries filled with diluted sulphuric acid

Stefan Keckeisen Akkumulatoren e.K. Europastraße 9 D-87700 Memmingen

Phone: +49 (0)8331/94444-0 Fax: +49 (0)8331/94444-9 www.intact-batterien.de

2. Hazards identification

No hazards in caseof an intact battery and observation of the instructions for use.

Lead-acid batteries have significant characteristics:

- >> They contain diluted sulphuric acid, which may cause severe acid burns.
- During the charging process they develop hydrogen gas and oxygen, which under certain circumstances may turn into an explosive mixture.
- They have an internal voltage, which –depending on their level –can be dangerous to the human body when touched.

Standard EN 50272-2 includes safety requirements for batteries and battery installations and describes the basic precautions to protect against dangers deriving from electric currents, leaking gases or electrolytes.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

CAS-No.	Description	Content	H-phrases	
7439-92-1	blue lead, lead alloys with traces of As,Sb	32 Weight %	H360, H362, H332, H302, H372, H351	
	lead-containing Battery paste	32 Weight %	H360D H302, H332 H361f, H412	
7664-93-9	sulphuric acid	29 Weight %	H290 H314	
	plastic case	7 Weight %		
Note.: lead-metalisasubstanceof the REACHCandidatelist.				





Batteries are marked with the following hazard symbols ¹):

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4. First aid measures	
General information: Sulphuric acid	acts corrosive and damages tissue
after contact with skin	rinse with water, remove and washwetted clothing
after inhalation of acid mist ²⁾	inhale fresh air
after contact with the eyes ²⁾	rinse under running water for several minutes
after swallowing ²⁾	drink a lot of water immediately, and swallow activated carbon
Lead-containing battery paste	lassified as toxic for reproduction
after contact with skin	clean with water and soap

²⁾ Seek the advice of a doctor.

5. Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing agents

When electrical devices are set on fire in general water and foam aresuitable extinguishing agents. For incipient fires CO_2 is the most effective agent. Fire brigades are trained to keep a distance of 1 m when extinguishing an electrical fire (up to 1 kV) with spray jet and a distance of 5 m with full jet. For electrical fires in electrical installations with voltages > 1 kV other distances are applicable depending on the respective voltage. For fires in photovoltaic installations other rules apply.

Unsuitable extinguishing agents

Powder fire extinguishers are not suitable, amongst others because of only minor efficiency, possible risks or collateral damages.

Special protective equipment

For larger stationary battery installationsorlarger stored quantities: protective goggles, respiratory and acid protective equipment, acid-proof clothing.

6. Accidental release measures

Cleaning / take-up procedures;

Use a bonding agent, such as sand, to absorb split acid; Use lime / sodium carbonate for neutralisation;

Disposewith due regard to the official local regulations; Do not permit penetration into the sewage system, the earth or water bodies.

7. Handling and storage

Storefrost-free under roof; prevent short circuits.

Protect plastic housings against exposition to direct sun radiation.

Seek agreement with local water authorities in case of larger quantities.

If batteries have to be stored in storage rooms, it is imperative that the instructions for use are observed because gases can be formed during battery loading

8. Exposure controls/ personal protection

8.1 No exposurecaused by lead and lead-containing battery paste.

8.2 Possible exposure caused by sulphuric acid and acid mist during filling and charging.

Substance	sulphuric acid
CAS-No.	7664-93-9
H-phrases	
H 290	May be corrosive to metals.
H 314	Causes severe skin burns and
	eyedamage.
P-phrases	
P 280	Wear protective gloves/protec-
	tive clothing/eye protection/face
	protection.
P 301 + P 330	IF SWALLOWED:
+ P 331	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce
	vomiting.
P 303 + P 361	IF ON SKIN (or hair):
+ P 353	Take off immediately all
	contaminated clothing.
P 305 + P 351	IF IN EYES:
+ P 338	Rinse cautiously with water for
	several minutes. Remove con-
	tact lenses if present and easy
	to do –continue rinsing.
Threshold value on	
workplace:	0,1 mg/m³ (E)
Hazard symbol	corrosive

Personal protective equipment:

Rubber-, PVC-gloves, acid-proof goggles, acid-proof clothing, safety boots



9. Physical and chemical properties

Lead	Sulphuric acid (30 –38,5 %)
Appearance:	Appearance:
form: solid	form: liquid
colour: grey	colour: colourless
odour: odourless	odour: odourless

Salerà-Leiarea aara	Suletà-leiatea aara
Solidification point:	Solidification point:
327 °C	-35 to -60 °C
Boiling point: 1740 °C	Boiling point: ca. 108-114 °C
Solubility in water (25 °C):	Solubility in water (25 °C):
low (0,15 mg/l)	complete
density (20 °C): 11,35 g/cm ³	densit (20 °C): 1,2-1,3 g/cm ³

10. Stability and reactivity of sulphuric acid (30 to 38,5%)

Corrosive, inflammable liquid. Thermal decomposition at 338 °C. Destroys organic materials such as cardboard, wood, textiles. Reacts with metals producing hydrogen. Vigorous reactions with lyes and alkalis.

11. Toxicological information

Sulphuric acid

Actsintensely corrosive on skin and mucous membranes. The inhalations of mists may cause damage to the respiratory tract.

Lead and lead-containingbattery paste

Maycause damage to the blood, nerves, and kidneys when taken in. Lead-containing battery paste isclassified as toxic for reproduction.

12. Ecological information

Preliminary remark:

Relevant only ifrelease of sulphuric acidiscaused by destruction of the battery.

Sulphuric acid

Water-polluting liquid within the meaning of the German Water-Resources Act (WHG) Water pollution class: 1 (mildly water polluting).

As described in section 6 use a bonding agent, such as sand, to absorb spilled acid or neutralise using lime / sodium carbonate.

Dispose with due regard to official local regulations.Do not allowprogressioninto the sewage system, soilor bodies of water.

Lead and lead-containing battery paste

Arehardlysoluble in water.

Lead can be dissolved in an acidic or alkaline environment. Chemical and physical treatment isrequiredfor elimination from water. Waste water containing lead must not be disposed of in untreated condition.

13. Disposal considerations

The points of sale, the manufacturers and importers of batteries, respectively the metal dealers take back spent batteries, andrender them to the secondary lead smelters for processing.

Spent lead-acid batteries are not subject to accountability of the German Waste Prove Ordinance. They are marked with the recycling / return symbol and with a crossed-out roller container (cf. chapter 15 "Regulatory information").

Spent lead-acid batteries are notallowed to dispose in the domestic waste or be mixed with other batteries in order not to compliance the processingand to prevent danger to humans and the environment.

By no means may the electrolyte, the diluted sulphuric acid, be emptied in an inexpert manner. This process is to be carried out by the processing companies.

14. Transport information

14.1 Batteries, wet, filled with acid Land transportation according to ADR/RID

» Special Provision 598: no transport as dangerous

goods (new + spent batteries are not subject to other requirements of ADR/RID if they meet the requirements according to Special Provision 598):

» a) New storage batteries when:

- > they are secured in such a way that they cannot slip, fall or be damaged;
- >> they are provided with carrying devices, unless they are suitably stacked, e.g. on pallets;
- > there are no dangerous traces of alkalis or acids on the outside;
- >>> they are protected against short circuits;



>>> b) Used 1) batteries when:

- >>> their cases are undamaged;
- they are secured in such a way that they cannot leak, slip, fall or be damaged, e.g. by stacking on pallets;
- there are no dangerous traces of alkalis or acids on the outside of the articles;
- >>> they are protected against short circuits;

1) "Used storage batteries" means storage batteries carried for recycling at the end of their normal service life.

If the requirements of Special Provision 598 are not fulfilled the transport of new and spent batteries has **to be declared as dangerous goods** as follows:

- » UN-no.: 2794
- Naming and description: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID
- ➢ Hazard class: 8
- » Packing group: none
- ➢ Hazard label: 8
- >> ADR Tunnel restriction code:E

Sea transportation according to IMDG Code

- » UN-no.: 2794
- Propershipping name: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID
- >> Hazard class: 8
- >> Packaging group: none
- Packaging Instruction: P 801
- » EmS: F-A, S-B
- ≫ Hazard label: 8

>> Air transportation according to IATA-DGR

- » UN-no.: 2794
- Propershipping name: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID
- » Class: 8
- >> Packaging group: none
- » Packaging Instruction: 870
- >> Hazard class: (8) Corrosive

14.2 Batteries, wet, non-spillable Land transportation according to ADR/RID

- >> UN-no.: 2800
- Propershipping name: BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE
- >> Hazard class: 8
- » Packing group: none
- » Hazard label: 8
- >> Packaging Instruction: P003, P801a
- Special Provision 238 para. a) + b): no transport as dangerous goods (non-spillable batteries are not subject to other requirements of ADR/RID if they meet the requirements according to special provision 238.
 An appropriate manufacturer's confirmation is necessary.
- Batteries which do not meet the requirements according to Special Provision 238 have to be packed and carried as listed in 14.1 Land transportation ADR/RID according to Special Provision 598).

» Sea transportation according to IMDG Code

- » UN-no.: 2800
- Propershipping name: BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE
- >> Hazard class: 8
- >> Packing group: none
- » Packaging Instructions: P 003 and PP 16
- ➤ Hazard label: 8
- >>> EmS: F-A, S-B
- Special Provision 238 no. 1 + 2: no transport as dangerous goods (non-spillable batteries are not subject to other requirements of IMDG Code if they meet the requirements according to Special Provision 238.
 An appropriate manufacturer`s confirmation is necessary.
- Batteries which do not meet the requirements according to Special Provision 238 have to bepacked as listed in 14.1 Sea transportation IMDG Code according to Packaging Instruction P 801 and carried as dangerous goods according to UN 2794).



- » Air transportation according to IATA DGR
- » UN-no.: 2800
- Proper shipping name: BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE
- >> Hazard class: 8
- >> Packing group: none
- Packaging Instruction: 872
- >> Hazard label: (8) Corrosive
- Special Provision A 67: no transport as dangerous goods (non-spillable batteriesare not subject to other requirements of IATA DGR if they meet the requirements of Special Provision A 67. Provided that poles are secured against short-circuit. An appropriate manufacturer's confirmation is necessary.
- Batteries which do not meet the requirements according to Special Provision A 67 have to be packed as listed in 14.1 Air transportation IATA-DGR according to Packing Instruction 870 and carried as dangerous goods according to UN 2794).

14.3 Batteries, damaged:

>> Land transportation according to ADR/RID

- » UN-no.: 2794
- Propershipping name: WASTE, BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS²)
- >> Hazard class: 8
- >> Packing group: none
- >> Transport as dangerous goods considering:
- (i) Packing Instruction P 801 a: packing in accu boxes or
- (ii) Special ProvisionsVC1, VC2, AP8: in bulk
- >> Hazard label: 8
- ADR Tunnel restriction code: E Note: these references can be applied by transportation of Lead-acid batteries of UN-no. 2800 as well.

 $^{\rm 2}\)$ The note <code>\ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS</code> has to be attached when transporting in bulk.

15. Regulatory information

All types of batteries and accumulators, regardless of their shape, volume, weight, material composition or useare governed by the European battery directive (2006/66/EG). It contains rules regarding the placing on the market, collection, treatment, recycling and disposal of waste batteries and accumulators. Furthermore all lead-acid batteries have to be marked witha crossed-out wheeliebin and with the chemical symbol for lead Pb shown below.



Inaddition, the ISO-recycling symbol is marked.



The manufacturer, respectively the importer of the batteries shall be responsible for the attachment of the symbols.

In addition, a consumer / user information on the significance of the symbols has to be attached.

The manufactures and sellers of the batteries subject to identification requirements (packaging, technical instructions, leaflets) shall be responsible for this information.

16. Other information

The data rendered above are based on today's knowledge, and do not constitute an assurance onproperties. Existing laws and regulations have to be observed by the recipient of the product in own responsibility.

Stefan Keckeisen Akkumulatoren e.K.

Europastraße 9 D-87700 Memmingen

Phone: +49 (0)8331/94444-0 Fax: +49 (0)8331/94444-9 www.intact-batterien.de



<u>Attachment</u> to the safety data sheet for Lead accumulators (lead batteries)

Attachment to point 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Data on the product:

INTACT

- >> Intact Start-Power Car Standard up to 110 AH
- >> Intact Start-Power Truck Standard from 100 AH
- >> Intact Start-Power Truck New Generation
- >> Intact Race-Power Starter Batteries
- >> Intact Premium-Power Car Starter Batteries
- >> Intact Premium Power Truck Starter Batteries
- Intact Start-Stop-Power AGM Starter Batteries
- Intact Start-Stop-Power EFB Starter Batteries (Car)
- Intact Start-Stop-Power EFB Starter Batteries (Truck)
- >> Intact Oldtimer Power Starter Battery
- >> Intact Active-Power (AGM / GEL) Supply Batteries
- Intact Bike-Power Starter Batteries
- >> Intact Garden-Power Starter Batteries
- Intact Traction Power Supply Batteries
- Intact Solar-Power Supply Batteries
- Intact GEL-Power Supply Batteries
- >> Intact AGM-Power Supply Batteries
- Intact Block-Power Supply Batteries

EXIDE

》	Exide Excell – Starter Battery
»	Exide Premium — Starter Battery (Car)
»	Exide Premium — Starter Battery (Truck)
»	Exide Premium Asia — Starter Battery
»	Exide AGM — Start-stop Battery
»	Exide Back-Up — Starter Battery
»	Exide EFB — Start-stop Battery
»	Exide Expert HVR — Truck Starter Batteries
»	Exide Equipment GEL – Supply Batteries
»	Exide Dual AGM — Starter / Supply Batteries

- >> Exide Start AGM Starter Batteries
- Exide Motorcycle Batteries Conventional / AGM / GEL

VARTA

- >> VARTA Car standard up to 110 AH
- >> VARTA Truck Standard from 100 AH
- >> VARTA Car AGM / EFB up to 110 AH
- >> VARTA Truck AGM / EFB from 100 AH
- >> VARTA Car standard up to 110 AH
- >> VARTA Truck Standard from 100 AH
- >> VARTA AUXILIARY
- >> VARTA DUAL PURPOSE (EFB/AGM)

Stefan Keckeisen Akkumulatoren e.K.

Europastraße 9 D-87700 Memmingen

Telefon: +49 (0)8331/94444-0 Telefax: +49 (0)8331/94444-9 www.intact-batterien.de

