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Pony Testing International Group

Report ID：GDIUSYJG74014716

Safety Data Sheet

Lead-acid battery

Section 1 - Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name: Lead-acid battery

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses: Emergency starting

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Applicant: LANGFANG JINHONG STORAGE BATTERY CO., LTD

Address: No. 1115, Motorcycle Technology Park, Dong Fu, Dacheng County, Hebei province 065901

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Emergency Phone: +86-316-5813666

Section 2 - Hazards Identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [EU-GHS/CLP]

Reproductive toxicity (Category 1A)	Carcinogenicity (Category 2)
Skin corrosion (Category 1A)	Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)
Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)	Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)
Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure(Category 2)

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

Xn; R20/22 R33 R61 R62 C;R 35 N;R50/53

Label elements

Labelling according Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

Pictogram

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H360 May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s)

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P211 Do not spray on an open flame or other ignition source.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P281 Use personal protective equipment as required.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Other hazards

Physical and chemical hazards: See Section 10

Human health hazards: See Section 11

Environmental hazards: See Section 12

Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredient

Chemical composition

Component	CAS No.	Formula	Composition	EC No.	Classification	GHS CLASS
Lead	7439-92-1	Pb	71%	231-100-4	Repr. Cat. 3, R62 Repr. Cat. 1, R61 Xn, R20/22 R33 N, R50/53	Repr. 1A Carc. 2 Acute Tox. 4 Acute Tox. 4 STOT RE 2 Aquatic Acute 1 Aquatic Chronic 1 H302 H332 H351 H360 H373 H410
Sulfuric acid	7664-93-9	H_2SO_4	18%	231-639-5	C,R35	Skin Corr. 1A H314
Acrylonitrile -butadiene-styrene copolymers	9003-56-9	$(C_8H_8 \cdot C_4H_6 \cdot C_3H_3N)_x$	8%	/	Xn, R22 Xi,R36/37/38	Acute Tox. 4 Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3 H302 H315 H319 H335
Glass fiber	65997-17-3	/	3%	266-046-0	Xi,R36/37/38	Skin Irrit. 2 Eye Irrit. 2 STOT SE 3 H315 H319 H335 H351

For the full text of H-Statements and R-Phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Section 4-First Aid Measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact: If battery is leaking and material contacts the eye, flush thoroughly with copious amounts of running water for 15 minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible). Occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids, until no evidence of the chemical remains. Get medical aid.

Skin Contact: If battery is leaking and material contacts the skin, remove any contaminated clothing and flush exposed skin with copious amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation, injury or pain persists, seek medical advice.

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Inhalation: Evacuate the victim to a safe area as soon as possible. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If the victim is not breathing, perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Seek medical attention if irritation develops or persists. WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. Seek immediate medical attention.

Personal protective equipment for first-aid responders:

No further relevant information available.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

No further relevant information available.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed:

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 – Fire-Fighting Measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable Extinguishing Media:

In case of fire where batteries are present, flood the area with water. If any batteries are burning, water may not extinguish them, but will cool the adjacent batteries and control the spread of fire. CO_2, dry chemical, and foam extinguishers are preferred for small fires, but also may not extinguish burning batteries. Burning batteries will burn themselves out. Virtually all fires involving batteries can be controlled with water. When water is used, however, hydrogen gas may be evolved which can form an explosive mixture with air. LITH-X (powdered graphite) or copper powder fire extinguishers, sand, dry ground dolomite or soda ash may also be used. These materials act as smothering agents.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:

Thermal decomposition can lead to release of irritating gases and vapors. Batteries evolve flammable hydrogen gas during charging and may increase fire risk in poorly ventilated areas near sparks, excessive heat or open flames. Thermal shock may cause battery case to crack open. Containers may explode when heated. Firefighting water runoff and dilution water may be toxic and corrosive and may cause adverse environmental impacts.

Advice for firefighters:

As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

If the internal battery material leaks. Notify safety personnel of large spills. Remove all sources of ignition. Carefully scoop up and place into appropriate disposal container. Neutralize any spilled electrolyte with neutralizing agents, such as soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, or very dilute sodium hydroxide solutions. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to waterways. Provide ventilation. Wash spill site after material pickup is complete.

Environmental precautions

Prevent material from contaminating soil and from entering sewers or waterways.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up and place in suitable containers for recycle or disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13). Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

Reference to other sections

See Section 7 for information on safe handling.

See Section 8 for information on personal protection equipment.

See Section 13 for disposal information.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling

The battery should not be dropped or subjected to strong mechanical shock. Protect containers from physical damage to avoid leaks and spills. Place cardboard between layers of stacked batteries to avoid damage and short circuits. Do not allow conductive material to touch the battery terminals. A dangerous short-circuit may occur and cause battery failure and fire. Do not allow contact with water. Do not store in direct sunlight.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Elevated temperatures can result in reduced battery service life, loss of battery performance, leakage, or rust. Do not refrigerate – this will not make them last longer. Do not expose the battery to open flames, light and heat. Keep away from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reducing substances, metals, strong oxidizers and water.

Specific end uses

No data available

Section 8 - Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Control parameters

Exposure limits:

CAS# 7439-92-1:

ACGIH: TLV - TWA: 0.05 mg/m^3

OSHA: PEL-TWA: 0.2 $mg(Pb)/m^3$

NIOSH: REL-TWA: 0.050 mg/m^3

Australia - TWA: 0.15 mg/m^3 (dust, fume)

Belgium - TWA: 0.15 mg/m^3 (dust, fume)

Denmark - TWA: 0.05 $mg(Pb)/m^3$, 0.05 mg/m^3

EC - TWA: 0.05 $mg(Pb)/m^3$, 0.05 mg/m^3

France - VLE: 0.1 mg/m^3

Japan-OEL: 0.1 mg/m^3, 2B carcinogen

Korea - TWA: 0.15 mg/m^3
Netherlands - MAC-TGG: 0.15 mg/m^3
New zealand - TWA: 0.1 mg(Pb)/m^3 (dust and fume)
Russia - STEL: 0.05 mg/m^3

CAS# 7664-93-9:

ACGIH: TLV - TWA: 0.2 mg/m^3 (thoracic)
OSHA: PEL-TWA: 1 mg/m^3
NIOSH: REL-TWA: 1 mg/m^3
Belgium - TWA: 1 mg/m^3; STEL: 3 mg/m^3
Denmark- TWA: 1 mg/m^3
Finland-TWA: 1 mg/m^3; STEL: 3 mg/m^3, Skin
France - VME: 1 mg/m^3;VLE: 3 mg/m^3
Germany- MAK: 0.1 mg/m^3 (inhalable)
Japan-OEL: continuous 1 mg/m^3
Korea- TWA: 1 mg/m^3
Mexico- TWA: 1 mg/m^3
Netherlands- MAC-TGG: 1 mg/m^3
New zealand- TWA: 1 mg/m^3
Russia- STEL: 1 mg/m^3, Skin

CAS# 65997-17-3:

Netherlands- MAC-TGG: 10 mg/m^3 (dust)

Engineering Controls

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate ventilation to keep airborne concentrations low.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear safety glasses with side shields if handling an open or leaking battery.

Skin Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Use neoprene or natural rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.

Body Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear appropriate protective clothing if handling an open or leaking battery.

Respirators Protection: In case of battery venting, provide as much ventilation as possible. Avoid confined areas with venting batteries. Respiratory Protection is not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Other Protection: Do not eat, smoke or drink where material is handled, processed or stored. Wash hands carefully before eating or smoking. To maintain good health habits.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Form: Solid Colour: Green and black
Odour	Odorless
Odour Threshold	No data available

pH	< 1(Battery inside)
Melting point/freezing point	No data available
Initial boiling point and boiling range	235-240° F (as sulfuric acid)
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Vapour density	No data available
Relative density	No data available
Water solubility	Insoluble
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity No data available

Chemical stability Stable under normal conditions.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.

Hazardous Reactions None under normal processing.

Conditions to avoid Incompatible materials, excess heat, exposure to moist air or water. Mechanical abuse(such as crushing, piercing, and disassembly) and electrical abuse (such as recharging, voltage reversal and short-circuiting).

Incompatible materials Strong bases, combustible organic materials, reducing agents, finely divided metals, strong oxidizers, and water.

Hazardous decomposition products Hazardous decomposition products may formed under fire conditions. Sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, and hydrogen.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity:

CAS# 7664-93-9:

Inhalation, mouse: LC50 = 320 mg/m^3;

Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 510 mg/m^3/2H;

Oral, rat: LD50 = 2140 mg/kg;

Skin corrosion/irritation

CAS# 7664-93-9: Skin - rabbit - Extremely corrosive and destructive to tissue.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation CAS# 7664-93-9: Eyes - rabbit - Severe eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization No data available

Germ cell mutagenicity No data available

Carcinogenicity

Lead - IARC: Group 2B - Possibly carcinogenic to humans.

Sulfuric acid - The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that occupational exposure to strong-inorganic-acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogenic to humans (group 1).

Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene copolymers - This product is or contains a component that is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity based on its IARC, ACGIH, NTP, or EPA classification.

Glass fiber - IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

Reproductive toxicity Suspected human reproductive toxicant

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure No data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Aspiration hazard No data available

Potential Health Effects

Eye: No special hazard risk under normal use. Direct contact of internal electrolyte liquid with eyes may cause severe burns or blindness. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possible irreversible damage.

Skin: No special hazard risk under normal use. Direct contact of internal electrolyte liquid with the skin may cause skin irritation or damaging burns. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Ingestion: May cause severe and permanent damage to the digestive tract. May cause circulatory system failure. Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract or fatal lead poisoning. Lead absorption may cause nausea, vomiting, weight loss, abdominal spasms, fatigue, pain in the arms, legs and joints. Other effects may include central nervous system damage, kidney dysfunction, and potential reproductive effects.

Inhalation: Inhalation of a mist of this material may cause respiratory tract irritation. Inhalation of fumes may cause metal fume fever, which is characterized by flu-like symptoms with metallic taste, fever, chills, cough, weakness, chest pain. Causes severe irritation of upper respiratory tract with coughing, burns, breathing difficulty, and possible coma. Chronic inhalation of sulfuric acid mist may increase the risk of lung cancer.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

Under normal conditions of use, the solid electrode materials and liquid electrolyte they contain are non-reactive provided the battery integrity is maintained and seals remain in tact. May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging. Do not open battery, avoid contact with internal components. Internal components are lead and electrolyte. Short term exposure: Sulfuric acid may cause irritation of eyes, nose, and throat. Prolonged contact may cause severe burns. Long term exposure: Repeated contact causes irritation and skin burns. Repeated exposure to mist may cause erosion of teeth, chronic eye irritation and/or chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes. Pregnant women exposed to internal components may experience reproductive/developmental effects.

Additional Information

RTECS#: CAS# 7439-92-1: OF7525000/ CAS# 7664-93-9: WS5600000/CAS# 9003-56-9: AT6970000/CAS# 65997-17-3: LK3651000

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Toxicity

No data available

Persistence and degradability

No data available

Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

Mobility in soil

No data available

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

No data available

Other adverse effects

Do not allow product to reach ground water, water course or sewage system. Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Waste treatment methods

Waste from Residues / Unused Products: Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

Contaminated packaging: Contaminated packaging material should be treated equivalent to residual chemical. Clean packaging material should be subjected to waste management schemes (recovery recycling, reuse) according to local legislation.

Section 14 - Transport Information

	IATA	IMDG	RID/ADR
Proper shipping name	Batteries, wet, filled with acid	Batteries, wet, filled with acid	Batteries, wet, filled with acid
Hazard class	8	8	8
Un number	UN2794	UN2794	UN2794
Hazard Label	Corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive

If this battery met the test requirements for "nonspillable wet electric strong batteries", as provided in DOT [49 CFR 173.159(d)], IATA/ICAO [Packing instruction 872 and Special Provision A67] and IMO/IMDG[Special Provision 238], are non-regulated when protected against short circuits, kept upright, and securely packaged. If nonspillable wet electric strong batteries have not met these requirements, the following information would apply:

	IATA	IMDG	RID/ADR
Proper shipping name	Battery, wet, non-spillable	Battery, wet, non-spillable	Battery, wet, non-spillable
Hazard class	8	8	8
Un number	UN2800	UN2800	UN2800
Hazard Label	Corrosive	Corrosive	Corrosive

Separate batteries when shipping to prevent short-circuiting. They should be packed in strong packaging for support during transport.

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

No data available

Canada

Components of this product are listed on Canada's DSL List.

US Federal

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

Components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

China

Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China (IECSC)

Components of this product are listed on the IECSC Inventory.

Section 16 - Additional Information

SDS Creation Date: Feb 18, 2016

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.

Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist.

Text of H-code(s) and R-phrase(s) mentioned in Section 3

Repr. 1A: Reproductive toxicity (Category 1A)

Skin Corr. 1A: Skin corrosion (Category 1A)

STOT RE 2: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure(Category 2)

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity, Oral (Category 4)

Acute Tox. 4: Acute toxicity, Inhalation (Category 4)

Aquatic Acute 1: Acute aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Aquatic Chronic 1: Chronic aquatic toxicity (Category 1)

Eye Irrit. 2: Eye irritation(Category 2)

Skin Irrit. 2: Skin irritation (Category 2)

STOT SE 3: Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure(Category 3)

Carc. 2: Carcinogenicity(Category 2)

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H315 Causes skin irritation.

H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.

H351 Suspected of causing cancer.

H360 May damage the unborn child. Suspected of damaging fertility.

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

R22 Harmful if swallowed.

R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed

R33 Danger of cumulative effects.

R35 Causes severe burns.

R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

R61 May cause harm to the unborn child.

R62 Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Other Information:

ACGIH:（American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists）; CAS:（Chemical Abstracts Service）; DSL:（the Domestic Substances List of Canada）; EC:（European Commission）; IARC:（International Agency for Research on Cancer）;IATA:（International Air Transport Association）; IMDG:（International Maritime Dangerous Goods）;ADR: (European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road);RID: (Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail); LD50:（Lethal dose, 50 percent kill）; NDSL:（the Non-domestic Substances List of Canada）; NIOSH:（US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health）;NTP:（US National Toxicology Program）;OSHA:（US Occupational Safety and Health）; PEL: (Permissible Exposure Level); REL:（Recommended Exposure Limit）; RTECS:（Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances）; STEL:（Short Term Exposure Limit）;TDG:（Recommendations on the TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS Model Regulations）; TSCA:（Toxic Substances Control Act of USA）; IECSC:（Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China）;TWA:（Time Weighted Average）;TLV:（Threshold Limit Value）