

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product identifier

Product name LEAD ACID BATTERY AUTOMOTIVE AND MARINE (MAINTENANCE FREE AND ACCESSIBLE)

DEEP CYCLE: DEEP CYCLE MARINE: HIGH CYCLE MARINE: MINING HEAVY DUTY • SM MEGA **Synonyms** POWER; SM MEGA POWER PLUS; SM MEGA POWER SILVER • SMT MEGA POWER; SMT MEGA

POWER PLUS; SMT MEGA POWER SILVER • ST HIGHTEC AGM; ST HIGHTEC EFB

1.2 Uses and uses advised against

AUTOMOTIVE APPLICATIONS • BATTERIES • COMMERCIAL APPLICATIONS • INDUSTRIAL Uses

APPLICATIONS • MARINE APPLICATIONS

1.3 Details of the supplier of the product

ROBERT BOSCH AUSTRALIA PTY LTD Supplier name

1555 Centre Rd, Clayton, VIC, 3168, AUSTRALIA **Address**

Telephone (03) 9541 5555 Fax (03) 9541 5595 Website www.bosch.com.au

1.4 Emergency telephone numbers

Emergency 13 11 26 (24/7 Poisons Information Hotline)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO SAFE WORK AUSTRALIA CRITERIA

Physical Hazards

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

Health Hazards

Acute Toxicity: Oral: Category 4 Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation: Category 1

Acute Toxicity: Inhalation: Category 4 Toxic to Reproduction: Category 1A

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure): Category 2

Environmental Hazards

Aquatic Toxicity (Chronic): Category 1

2.2 GHS Label elements

Signal word **DANGER**

Pictograms











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Hazard statements

AUH018 In use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.

H290 May be corrosive to metals. H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H360 May damage fertility or the unborn child.

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

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Prevention statements

P201 Obtain special instructions before use.

P202 Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

P234 Keep only in original container.

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

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response statements

P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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

do. Continue rinsing.

P308 + P313 IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321 Specific treatment is advised - see first aid instructions.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

P391 Collect spillage.

Storage statements

P405 Store locked up.

P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal statements

P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with relevant regulations.

2.3 Other hazards

No hazards occur during the normal operation of a lead acid battery as it is described in the instructions for use that are provided with the battery. Lead-acid batteries have three significant characteristics:

- * They contain an electrolyte which contains dilute sulphuric acid. Sulphuric acid may cause severe chemical burns.
- * During the charging process or during operation they might develop hydrogen gas and oxygen, which under certain circumstances may result in an explosive mixture.
- * They can contain a considerable amount of energy, which may be a source of high electrical current and a severe electrical shock in the event of a short circuit.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substances / Mixtures

Ingredient	CAS Number	EC Number	Content
LEAD	7439-92-1	231-100-4	60 to 70%
SULPHURIC ACID	7664-93-9	231-639-5	25 to 30%

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye Exposure to contents: If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush continuously with running water. Continue

flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre, a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

(Inorganic and acid gas) respirator where an inhalation risk exists. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing.



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Skin Exposure to contents: If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair

with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor (at once). If Ingestion

swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth out with water and give plenty of water to drink.

Eye wash facilities and safety shower should be available. First aid facilities

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The electrolyte is corrosive and may cause irritation or severe chemicals burns. Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause chronic health effects. Chronic exposure may result in blood, kidney and central nervous system/brain damage. Lead is classified as possibly carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2B). May cause harm to the unborn child. Possible risk of impaired fertility.

4.3 Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Use an extinguishing agent suitable for the surrounding fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Non flammable. Liquid component may evolve flammable hydrogen gas upon contact with metals. The potential for fire - explosion does exist through short circuit of terminals. Thermal shock may cause battery case to crack open. May explode if exposed to high temperatures due to pressure build up in battery casing.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Treat as per requirements for surrounding fires. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.

5.4 Hazchem code

2R

2 Fine Water Spray.

R Wear liquid-tight chemical protective clothing and breathing apparatus. Dilute spill and run-off.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) as detailed in section 8 of the SDS. Contact emergency services where appropriate.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent product from entering drains and waterways.

6.3 Methods of cleaning up

Contain spillage, then cover / absorb spill with non-combustible absorbent material (vermiculite, sand, or similar), collect and place in suitable containers for disposal.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Sections 8 and 13 for exposure controls and disposal.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Before use carefully read the product label. Use of safe work practices are recommended to avoid eye or skin contact and inhalation. Observe good personal hygiene, including washing hands before eating. Prohibit eating, drinking and smoking in contaminated areas. Batteries evolve flammable hydrogen gas during charging and may increase fire risk in poorly ventilated areas near sparks, excessive heat or open flames.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from incompatible substances, heat or ignition sources and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use. Check regularly for leaks or spills. Large storage areas should have appropriate ventilation systems.

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7.3 Specific end uses

No information provided.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure standards

Ingredient	Reference	TWA		STEL	
		ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	SWA [AUS]		0.05		
Sulphuric acid	SWA [AUS]		1		3

Biological limits

Ingredient	Determinant	Sampling Time	BEI
LEAD	Lead in blood	Not critical	200 μg/L
	Lead in blood (women of child bearing potential)	Not critical	10 µg/100ml
	Lead in blood	Not critical	30 μg/dL
	Lead in blood (women of child bearing potential)	Not critical	10 µg/dL

Reference: ACGIH Biological Exposure Indices

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls Avoid inhalation. Use in well ventilated areas. Where an inhalation risk exists, mechanical extraction

ventilation is recommended. Maintain vapour levels below the recommended exposure standard.

PPE

Eye / Face Wear safety glasses. Hands Wear PVC or rubber gloves.

Body Wear safety boots.

Respiratory Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Type B (Inorganic gases and vapours) respirator.







9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

LIQUID (BATTERY ENCLOSED) **Appearance**

Odour **ODOURLESS Flammability** NON FLAMMABLE **NOT RELEVANT** Flash point **NOT AVAILABLE Boiling point NOT AVAILABLE Melting point NOT AVAILABLE Evaporation rate**

рΗ < 4

Vapour density **NOT AVAILABLE** Specific gravity NOT AVAILABLE Solubility (water) **INSOLUBLE** Vapour pressure **NOT AVAILABLE** Upper explosion limit **NOT RELEVANT** Lower explosion limit **NOT RELEVANT** Partition coefficient **NOT AVAILABLE** Autoignition temperature **NOT AVAILABLE**

Decomposition temperature > 100°C



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9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Viscosity

Explosive properties

Oxidising properties

Odour threshold

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

NOT AVAILABLE

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

If damaged, contents may be corrosive to metals.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended conditions of storage.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerisation is not expected to occur.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid prolonged overcharging.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Incompatible with oxidising agents (e.g. hypochlorites), alkalis (e.g. sodium hydroxide), heat and ignition sources. Incompatible with acids (e.g. nitric acid), acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

May evolve toxic gases if heated to decomposition.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Exposure to battery contents may result in severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach. Lead compounds are expected to be harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin, and/or if inhaled.

Information available for the ingredients:

Ingredient	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
LEAD	50 mg/kg to 600 mg/kg (calf)		
SULPHURIC ACID	2140 mg/kg (rat)		18 mg/m³ (guinea pig); 510 mg/m3/2hrs (rat)

Skin Due to product encapsulation, the potential for skin contact with contents is reduced. If the container is

damaged, contact may result in irritation, redness, pain, rash, dermatitis and possible burns. Effects may be

delayed.

Eye Due to product encapsulation, the potential for eye contact with contents is reduced. If the container is

damaged, direct contact may result in irritation, lacrimation and burns.

Sensitisation Not classified as causing skin or respiratory sensitisation.

Mutagenicity Not classified as a mutagen.

Carcinogenicity Due to product encapsulation, the potential for exposure to the contents is reduced. Occupational exposure

to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulphuric acid is classified as carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group

1). Lead compounds (inorganic) are classified as probably carcinogenic to humans (IARC Group 2A).

ReproductiveDue to product encapsulation, the potential for exposure to the contents is reduced. Exposure to high levels of lead and its compounds may cause adverse effects on male and female fertility, including adverse effects

on sperm quality. Prenatal exposure to lead and its compounds is also associated with adverse effects on

neurobehavioral development in children.

STOT - single exposure

Due to product encapsulation, the potential for exposure is unlikely. If the container is damaged, inhalation may result in mucous membrane irritation of the respiratory tract, coughing and inflammation. High level

exposure may result in ulceration of the respiratory tract and lung tissue damage.

STOT - repeated exposure

Due to product encapsulation, the potential for exposure to the contents is reduced. Lead is a cumulative poison and may be absorbed into the body through ingestion or inhalation. Lead has been documented in observational human studies to produce toxicity in multiple organ systems and body function including the haematopoietic (blood) system, kidney function, reproductive function and the central nervous system.

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Aspiration Not classified as causing aspiration.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Lead is potentially toxic to all aquatic organisms, with organic lead compounds tending to be more toxic than inorganic lead compounds. Lead becomes more toxic to fish as dissolved oxygen levels decrease. Toxicity to aquatic organisms increases in acidic or soft water. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Inorganic lead does not degrade.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Lead bioconcentrates and bioaccumulates in both aquatic and terrestrial organisms.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Lead is sparingly soluble and is expected to be adsorbed onto soils and sediments. Mobility is expected to be low.

12.5 Other adverse effects

No information provided.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal This product is recyclable. Please return to manufacturer. Contact the manufacturer/supplier for additional

information (if required).

Legislation Dispose of in accordance with relevant local legislation.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

CLASSIFIED AS A DANGEROUS GOOD BY THE CRITERIA OF THE ADG CODE



	LAND TRANSPORT (ADG)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
14.1 UN Number	2794	2794	2794
14.2 Proper Shipping Name	BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, electric storage	BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, electric storage	BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, electric storage
14.3 Transport hazard class	8	8	8
14.4 Packing Group	None allocated.	None allocated.	None allocated.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Marine Pollutant

14.6 Special precautions for user

 Hazchem code
 2R

 GTEPG
 8A1

 EMS
 F-A, S-B

Other information Limited quantity (LQ) exception is possible.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION



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

Poison schedule Classified as a Schedule 6 (S6) Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Classifications Safework Australia criteria is based on the Globally Harmonised System (GHS) of Classification and

Labelling of Chemicals.

Inventory listings AUSTRALIA: AICS (Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances)

All components are listed on AICS, or are exempt.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Additional information

RESPIRATORS: In general the use of respirators should be limited and engineering controls employed to avoid exposure. If respiratory equipment must be worn ensure correct respirator selection and training is undertaken. Remember that some respirators may be extremely uncomfortable when used for long periods. The use of air powered or air supplied respirators should be considered where prolonged or repeated use is necessary.

ACIDS: When mixing acids with water (diluting), caution must be taken as heat will be generated which causes violent spattering. Always add a small volume of acid to a large volume of water, NEVER the reverse.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT GUIDELINES:

The recommendation for protective equipment contained within this report is provided as a guide only. Factors such as form of product, method of application, working environment, quantity used, product concentration and the availability of engineering controls should be considered before final selection of personal protective equipment is made.

HEALTH EFFECTS FROM EXPOSURE:

It should be noted that the effects from exposure to this product will depend on several factors including: form of product; frequency and duration of use; quantity used; effectiveness of control measures; protective equipment used and method of application. Given that it is impractical to prepare a report which would encompass all possible scenarios, it is anticipated that users will assess the risks and apply control methods where appropriate.

Abbreviations	ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists	
Appreviations	ACGILI	Allielicali Collielelice di Governilleliai illuusillai rivulellisis	

CAS # Chemical Abstract Service number - used to uniquely identify chemical compounds

CNS Central Nervous System

EC No. EC No - European Community Number

EMS Emergency Schedules (Emergency Procedures for Ships Carrying Dangerous

Goods)

GHS Globally Harmonized System

GTEPG Group Text Emergency Procedure Guide
IARC International Agency for Research on Cancer

LC50 Lethal Concentration, 50% / Median Lethal Concentration

LD50 Lethal Dose, 50% / Median Lethal Dose

mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
OEL Occupational Exposure Limit

pH relates to hydrogen ion concentration using a scale of 0 (high acidic) to 14 (highly

alkaline).

ppm Parts Per Million

STEL Short-Term Exposure Limit

STOT-RE Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)
STOT-SE Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

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SUSMP Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons

SWA Safe Work Australia
TLV Threshold Limit Value
TWA Time Weighted Average



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Report status

This document has been compiled by RMT on behalf of the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the product and serves as their Safety Data Sheet ('SDS').

It is based on information concerning the product which has been provided to RMT by the manufacturer, importer or supplier or obtained from third party sources and is believed to represent the current state of knowledge as to the appropriate safety and handling precautions for the product at the time of issue. Further clarification regarding any aspect of the product should be obtained directly from the manufacturer, importer or supplier.

While RMT has taken all due care to include accurate and up-to-date information in this SDS, it does not provide any warranty as to accuracy or completeness. As far as lawfully possible, RMT accepts no liability for any loss, injury or damage (including consequential loss) which may be suffered or incurred by any person as a consequence of their reliance on the information contained in this SDS.

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