

R & J Batteries Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5319-67 Version No: 5.1.1.1 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: **18/10/2018** Print Date: **17/10/2018** S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	OPTIMA Battery
Synonyms	Sealed Lead Acid Battery; Non-Spillable Battery
Proper shipping name	BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage
Other means of identification	UN2800

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

Relevant identified uses Electric storage battery. NOTE: No health effects are expected during normal use of this product as sold. Hazardous exposure may occur when the product is heated, oxidized or otherwise processed, damaged or subjected to misuse. Non-spillable batteries are not subject to the requirements of DG Transport Code if, at a temperature of 55 deg.C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, as packaged for carriage, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	R & J Batteries Pty Ltd
Address	852 La Trobe St Ballarat Australia
Telephone	+61 3 5335 9888
Fax	+61 3 5336 4976
Website	rjbatt.com.au
Email	rjbatt@rjbatt.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Chemwatch
Emergency telephone numbers	1800 039 008 (All Hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable	
Classification ^[1]	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1	
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI	

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
Hazard statement(s)	
H290	May be corrosive to metals.

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

H314

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P234	Keep only in original container.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
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.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

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

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7439-92-1	30-40	lead Pb
68411-78-9	30-40	lead oxide PbO
7664-93-9	10-15	sulfuric acid
		as sulfuric acid <51%
9003-56-9)5-8	styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer
9003-07-0)	polypropylene

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	 If this product comes in contact with the eyes: Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	 If skin or hair contact occurs: Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.

	Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	 If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her. (ICSC13719)
Ingestion	 For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

- For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
- + Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- + Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

- + Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- ▶ Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjuctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes.
 DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Charging process and particularly overcharging produces highly flammable and explosive hydrogen gas.

Advice for firefighters

	 Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire Fighting	 Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
	Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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OPTIMA Battery

	 Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acrid smoke. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: sulfur oxides (SOx)
HAZCHEM	2R

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Stop leak if safe to do so. Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services. [Acid spills may be neutralised wirh soda ash or slaked lime.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	 Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. Use in a well-ventilated area Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands with soap and water after handling. Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Normally packed with inert cushioning material.
Storage incompatibility	Protect from accidental short-circuit.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	lead	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead oxide	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sulfuric acid	Sulphuric acid	1 mg/m3	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lead Pb	Lead	0.15 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	700 mg/m3
sulfuric acid	Sulfuric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	Polypropylene	5.2 mg/m3	58 mg/m3	350 mg/m3
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
lead Pb	Not Available		Not Available	
lead oxide PbO	100 mg/m3		Not Available	
sulfuric acid	15 mg/m3		Not Available	
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	Not Available		Not Available	
polypropylene	Not Available		Not Available	

Exposure controls

	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.			
Appropriate engineering controls	Type of Contaminant:		Air Speed:	
	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).		0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)	
	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)		0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	
	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)		1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	
	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).		2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)	
	Within each range the appropriate value depends on:			
	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the rang	je	
	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents		

	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity			
	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use			
	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only			
	Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.				
Personal protection					
Eye and face protection	 Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. Chemical goggles.whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent] 				
Skin protection	See Hand protection below				
Hands/feet protection	Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. Wear safety footwear.				
Body protection	See Other protection below				
Other protection	 Overalls. PVC Apron. PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. Eyewash unit. Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower. 				

Respiratory protection

Type AE-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

A maaranaa	Lead acid battery in sealed plastic packaging; insoluble in water. Battery Electrolyte (acid) is a clear to cloudy liquid with		
Appearance	slight acidic odour. Acid saturated lead oxide is a dark reddish-brown to grey solid with a slight acidic odour.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.210-1.300 (acid)
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	580 (hydrogen gas)
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	327.4 (lead)	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	110-112 (acid)	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available

Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	74.2 (hydrogen gas)	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	4.1 (hydrogen gas)	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.4 (acid)	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swelling of the lungs with oedema.
Ingestion	Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.
Eye	Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid can cause cancer. Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anaemia may occur.

OPTIMA Battery	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
lead Pb	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
	тохісіту	IRRITATION
lead oxide PbO	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
sulfuric acid	Inhalation (guinea pig) LC50: 0.036 mg/l/8H ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1.38 mg SEVERE
	Oral (rat) LD50: 2140 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/30sec SEVERE
styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 5010 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available

	Oral (rat) LD50: 5010 mg/kg ^[2]	
polypropylene	TOXICITY Oral (mouse) LD50: 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	IRRITATION Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

LEAD PB	WARNING: Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.		
LEAD OXIDE PBO	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
SULFURIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. WARNING: For inhalation exposure <u>ONLY</u> : This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS Occupational exposures to strong inorganic acid mists of sulfuric acid:		
POLYPROPYLENE	For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. The physical and chemical properties make it unlikely that significant absorption into the body will occur. There are also no functional groups on PAO molecules that are biologically active. PAOs also have low volatility, so that exposure is unlikely to occur by inhalation. The high viscosity of these substances also makes it hard to generate a high concentration of breathable particles in air. Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs have relatively low acute toxicity. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs show low repeat dose toxicity – some increased scaling of the skin occurred, with skin inflammation, after exposure at high doses. Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing suggested that application of PAO to skin did not impair reproductive performance. Genetic toxicity: Testing has not shown any evidence that PAOs cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations. Cancer-causing potentials: Animal testing has not shown any propensity to cause tumours. While alpha-olefin polymers have similar properties to mineral oils, they do not contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other known cancer- causing materials.		
STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER & POLYPROPYLENE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
A	0	O and in a second att	0
Acute Toxicity		Carcinogenicity	8
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	•	Reproductivity	0
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	0
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	0	STOT - Repeated Exposure	0
Mutagenicity	0	Aspiration Hazard	0
		Legend: 🗙 – Data availab	le but does not fill the criteria for classification

➤ → Data available but does not till the criteria for class
 ✓ → Data available to make classification

S – Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES		VALUE	SOURCE
OPTIMA Battery	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VAL	_UE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0	01-0.17mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0	29mg/L	2
lead Pb	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0	205mg/L	2
	BCFD	8	Fish	4.3	24mg/L	4
	NOEC	672	Fish	0.0	0003mg/L	4
lead oxide PbO	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES		VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
sulfuric acid	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES		VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish		=8mg/L	1
	EC50	48	Crustacea		=42.5mg/L	1
	EC0	24	Crustacea		=30mg/L	1
	NOEC	16	Crustacea		88mg/L	4
styrene/ butadiene/	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES		VALUE	SOURCE
acrylonitrile copolymer	LC50	96	Fish		11.5mg/L	4
	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES		VALUE	SOURCE
polypropylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from Toxicity 3. EF Data 5. ECET Bioconcentra	m 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Euro NWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aqua FOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment I tion Data 8. Vendor Data	pe ECHA Registered Substances - Ec tic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EP Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentratic	otoxicological 'A, Ecotox da on Data 7. ME	l Information - tabase - Aqua TI (Japan) -	Aquatic atic Toxicity

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polypropylene	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polypropylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6783)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polypropylene	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods		
Product / Packaging disposal	Lead acid batteries are recyclable.	

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

	N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	2800		
UN proper shipping name	BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage		
Transport hazard class(es)	Class 8 Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	Special provisions 238 Limited quantity 1 L		

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	2800			
UN proper shipping name	Batteries, wet, non-spillable electric storage			
ICAO/IATA Class 8 Transport hazard ICAO / IATA Subrisk class(es) Not Applicable				
	ERG Code	8L		
Packing group	Not Applicable			
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable			
	Special provisions		A48 A67 A164 A183	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions		872	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack		No Limit	
Special precautions for	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions		872	
user	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack		No Limit	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions		Forbidden	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack		Forbidden	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	2800		
UN proper shipping name	BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE electric storage		
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class 8 IMDG Subrisk Not Applicable		
Packing group	Not Applicable		
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
Special precautions for user	EMS Number Special provisions Limited Quantities	F-A , S-B 29 238 1 L	

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

LEAD PB(7439-92-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous	(SUSMP) - Appendix B (Part 3)
Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	(SUSMP) - Schedule 4
	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified
	by the IARC Monographs

LEAD OXIDE PBO(68411-78-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicin		
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous	(SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C	
Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons	
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	(SUSMP) - Schedule 5	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	
SULFURIC ACID(7664-93-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS		
Australia Exposure Standards	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons	
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous	(SUSMP) - Appendix F (Part 3)	
Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons	
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	(SUSMP) - Schedule 6	
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Deisons	International Agency for Research on Concer (IARC) Agents Classified	

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix E (Part 2)

by the IARC Monographs International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

STYRENE/ BUTADIENE/ ACRYLONITRILE COPOLYMER(9003-56-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified	- Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft
by the IARC Monographs	

POLYPROPYLENE(9003-07-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer; lead Pb; polypropylene; sulfuric acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	N (styrene/ butadiene/ acrylonitrile copolymer; polypropylene)
Japan - ENCS	N (lead Pb)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	N (lead oxide PbO)
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
Legend:	Y = All ingredients are on the inventory N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date

Initial Date 28/08/2018

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
lead oxide PbO	68411-78-9, 1314-27-8, 1335-25-7
polypropylene	9003-07-0, 25085-53-4, 1007233-35-3, 104625-25-4, 1072914-17-0, 1084698-59-8, 112024-68-7, 112327-42-1, 112821-10-0, 1161009-62-6, 1170942-23-0, 1187015-71-9, 122933-37-3, 123243-04-9, 131801-18-8, 132823-57-5, 133757-66-1, 1365635-76-2, 1365657-50-6, 139465-75-1, 143710-36-5, 144855-91-4, 148464-77-1, 150261-04-4, 156680-70-5, 159074-97-2, 162731-35-3, 169741-70-2, 171903-39-2, 178535-67-6, 181232-12-2, 186777-48-0, 201873-76-9, 215369-91-8, 220286-70-4, 221350-75-0, 223461-98-1, 262610-59-3, 268745-65-9, 286465-97-2, 301161-99-9, 313378-44-8, 313471-92-0, 343259-03-0, 349655-63-6, 368887-79-0, 37329-03-6, 37370-57-3, 391599-57-8, 399509-34-3, 425369-26-2, 439608-93-2, 457057-49-7, 52440-18-3, 52622-64-7, 53664-32-7, 582300-70-7, 58318-95-9, 60440-68-8, 73989-50-1

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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