

PREPARED BY: PRINT NAME:	D. Tetchner DOCUMENT: MATERIAL SAFET			
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APPROVED: PRINT NAME:	J. Ward			
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1. COMPANY INFORMATION & PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

FIRST NATIONAL BATTERY A Division of Metindustrial (Pty) Ltd

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www.battery.co.za

Battery Acid

SULPHURIC ACID, 10 – 15%

PRODUCTION IDENTIFICATION

TRADE NAME

CHEMECAL FAMILY : Mineral Acid, oxidising

CHEMICAL NAME : Sulphuric Acid SYNONYMS : Battery electrolyte

: Oil of Vitriol : Babcock oil

CHEMICAL ABSTRACT NO. : 7664-93-9 **NIOSH NO.** : WS 5600000

HAZCHEM CODE : 2P UN NO : 2796

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

MAIN HAZARD:Poison, CorrosiveFLAMMABILITY:Non flammable

CHEMICAL HAZARD : Corrosive

BIOLOGICAL HAZARD : Toxic to aquatic life

REPRODUCTION HAZARD : Unknown

HEALTH EFFECTS

EYES : Corrosive. Contact can cause blurred vision,

Redness, pain and severe tissue burns. Can

Cause blindness.

SKIN : Corrosive. Symptoms of redness, pain and

Severe burn can occur. Circulatory collapse with Clammy skin, weak and rapid pulse, shallow Respiration and scanty urine may follow contact.

Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death



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3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

HAZARDOUS COMPONENT

 H_2SO_4 (10 – 51%)

R. PHRASES

R: 35

INGESTION :

Corrosive. Swallowing can cause severe burns of The mouth, throat and stomach, leading to death. Can cause sore throat, vomiting and diarrhoea. Circulatory collapse with clammy skin, weak and Rapid pulse, shallow respiration and scanty urine.

Circulatory shock is often the immediate cause of death

INHALATION :

Inhalation produces damaging effects on the mucous Membranes and upper respiratory tract. Symptoms May include lung oedema, a medical emergency.

CARCINOGENICITY

The International Agency of Research of research On Cancer (IARS) has classified "strong inorganic acid

as a human carcinogen (IARC category 1). This

classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulphuric acid solution contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may result in the generation of sulphuric acid mist.

MUTAGENICITY

No information found

NEUROTOXICISTY

No information found

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

EYES

Hold eyelids open and immediately rinse with cool

Running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention after rinsing.

SKIN

: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Rinse for 15

Minutes. Discard contaminated clothing. Seek

:



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Medical attention.

INGESTION

Do not induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to

Drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious

Person. Call a doctor immediately.

INHALATION

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial

Respiration. If breathing is difficult give oxygen.

Call a doctor immediately.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Use dry chemical foam or CO₂. Water spray

Can be used to cool containers exposed to Fire. Avoid the use of water where there is a

Danger of spreading the acid.

SPECIAL HAZARDS

(a) Contact with most metals will cause formation

Of explosive / flammable hydrogen gas.

(b)

Charging of batteries may generate hydrogen a

Flammable and explosive gas. Keep sparks and

Other sources of ignition away.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

Use pressure – demand, self-contained

Breathing apparatus where acid vapour or

Mist may be present

6. <u>ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES</u>

PERSONAL PRECAUTIONS

: Wear acid resistant boots, face-shield,

Chemical splash goggles and acid resistant

Gloves.

ENVIROMENTAL PRECAUTIONS

Do not release un-neutralised acid. Do not flush

Lead contaminated acid to sewer even if it is

Neutralised.



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SMALL SPILLS :

Neutralise wit soda ash or lime. Cover spill and Mix well until pH is neutral. Do not use organic Material such as saw dust. Collect into sealable Container and dispose of as hazardous waste.

LARGE SPILLS

Contain and collect as much as possible in

Suitable containers. Dam and neutralise with

Soda ash or lime. Absorb with sand or Vermiculite and collect in sealable containers. Do not use organic material such as sawdust.

Dispose of as hazardous waste.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

SUITABLE MATERIAL HANDLING/ STORAGE PRECAUTIONS

Plastic Jerry Cans

- (1) Store containers in a cool dry place
- (2) Do not stack containers more than 4 high.
- (3) An eyewash fountain and safety shower Should be located in or near the storage Areas used for lead acid batteries or acid containers. Such areas should be equipped with acid proof floors and a sump to collect neutralise and bag spills for correct disposal.
- (4) When diluting acid always add acid to water not water to acid as this will cause a violent reaction. Small quantities of water may be added to battery acid safety.
- (5) Handle lead acid batteries and containers of acid carefully to avoid spilling the acid.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMIT : 1 mg/m³ TWA

: 3 mg/m³ STEL

: (15 min max/ 8 hr. shift)

ENGINEERING CONTROL : A system of local and general exhaust is recommended

to maintain concentration of sulphuric acid mist



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below 1mg/m³ when forming or charging batteries.

RESPIRATORY PROTECTION: None required under normal handling and conditions.

If acid spillage occurs in a confined space or the TWA limit is exceeded then an approved respiration for

protection against acid mist can be used.

EYE AND FACE PROTECTION : Chemical splash goggles in combination with a chemical

face shield offer best protection.

HAND, ARM AND BODY PROTECTION :Wear long sleeved shirt and trousers made of

Synthetic material, impermeable, acid resistant apron

And gauntlet type gloves.

OTHER PROTECTION :Use safety shoes or boots with rubber or neoprene

And steel to caps over socks. Place pants legs over Shoes / boots to keep acid out of boots. All footwear Must meet the requirements of ANSI Z41.1 Revision

1972.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE : Clear oily liquid.

ODOUR : Odourless

PH : 1N solution (ca. 5% w/w) = 0.3

0.1N solution (ca.0.5% w/w) = 1.2 0.01N solution (ca.0.5% w/w) = 2.1

0.01N solution (ca 0.05 % w/w) = 2.1

BOILING POINT : 110°C (Des omposes 340°C)

MELTING POINT : -64°C

FLASH POINT : N/A

FLAMMABILITY : Non flammable

AUTO FLAMMABILITY : N/A

EXPLOSIVE PROPERTIES : Will generate explosive hydrogen gas on contact

with most metals. Hydrogen gas liberated during

charging of batteries.



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OXIDISING PROPERTIES

: N/A

VAPOUR PRESSURE

11.7 mm/Hg at 20°C

DENSITY

3.4 (Air = 1)

SOLUBILITY - WATER

100%

SOLUBILITY – SOLVENT

N/A

SOLUBILITY COEFFICIENT

N/A

SPECIFIC GRAVITY

1.4 (50%) 1.07 (10%)

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

CONDITIONS TO AVIOD

Heat, moisture and incompatibles. Prevent smoking,

Fires and any other source of ignition around lead acid Batteries. Battery electrolyte will react with water to Produce heat. Can react with oxidising or reducing Agent. Do not allow acid to mix with any material

Unless the material is a known compatible.

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS :

Water, potassium chlorate, potassium perchlorate, Potassium permanganate, sodium, lithium, bases, Organic material, halogens, metal acetylates, oxides And hydrides, metals, strong oxidising or reducing

Agents.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS

Toxic fumes of oxides or sulphur when heated to Decomposition. Will react with water or steam to Produce toxic and corrosive fumes. Reacts with Carbonates to generate carbon dioxide gas and with

Cyanides and sulphides to produce poisonous hydrogen

Cyanide and hydrogen sulphide.

11. TOXOCOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Exposure to high concentration of battery electrolyte

mist causes severe irritation of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin. It may also cause teeth erosion,



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Mouth soreness or breathing difficulties. Contact with battery electrolyte my irritate the skin and mucous membranes and may cause irreparable corneal damage and blindness as well as facial scarring which includes the eyelids

CHRONIC TOXICITY

: Repeated or prolonged exposure to battery electrolyte

may cause skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to mist may erode the teeth, cause

Dermatitis, chronic irritation of eyes, mouth and stomach and chronic inflammation of the nose, throat

and bronchial tubes.

CARCINOGINICITY

: See section 3.

MUTAGENICITY

Not known.

REPRODUCTIVE HAZARDS

Not known.

12. <u>ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION</u>

AQUATIC TOXICITY

Toxic to aquatic life

Fish, daphnia, algae

BIODEGRADABILITY

When released into the air this material may be

Leach into ground water. When released into the air This material may be removed from the atmosphere to

a moderate extent by wet deposition and dry

deposition.

BIOACCUMULATION

: Not Known

MOBILITY

: Not known

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

DISPOSAL METHODS

: Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling

Should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed Of at any approved waste facility (Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism) Processing, use or Contamination or this product (e.g. Lead) may change

The waste management options.



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DISPOSAL OF PACKAGING

Dispose of container and unused contents in

Accordance with legal requirements. Containers of This material may be hazardous when empty since They retain product residues. Observe all warnings

And precautions listed for the product.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN NO.

: 2796

:

SUBSTANCE IDENTITY NO

Sulphuric acid, not more than 51% 7664- 93 -9

ROAD

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

Sulphuric acid, less than 51%

HAZARD CLASS
PACKING GROUP
EXEMPT QUANTITY

8 II

: 50L

IMDG

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

: Battery acid

HAZARD CLASS
PACKAGING GROUP

II

:

:

UN NO.

2796

EXEMPT QUALITY

<200kg

(Sulphuric acid less than 51%)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

RISK PHRASES

C;R 35 Corrosive 1A ≥5%

SAFETY PHRASES

S:(1/2)- Keep locked away and out of reach of children

S26- In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with

plenty of water and seek medical advice S30- Never add water into the product

S45- In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show label where possible)

ADDITIONAL LEGISLATION

1. Hazardous Chemical Substance

Regulations of Occupational

Health and Safety Act No. 85 of 1983.

2. National Road Traffic Act Chapter

VII for Transportation of Dangerous goods

3. SANS 10232.1:2007 Emergency Information

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System.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA RATINGS : Health 3

Flammability 0 Reactivity 2

Other - water reactive

LABEL HAZARD : Poison – Danger

WARNING : Corrosive liquid and mist cause severe burns

To all body tissue. May be fatal if swallowed Or contacted with skin. Harmful if inhaled. Affects Teeth. Water reactive. Cancer hazard. Strong Inorganic mists containing sulphuric acid can cause

Cancer. See Section 3

LABEL PRECAUTION : Do not git in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not

Do not breathe mist. Keep container closed. Use only With adequate ventilation. Was thoroughly after Handling. Do not allow uncontrolled contact with Water. Keep locked up and out of reach with children.

LABEL FIRST AID : In all cases call a physician immediately.

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with Plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing Contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothes Before re-use. Excess acid on skin can be neutralised Within a 2% bicarbonate of soda solution. If swallowed DO NOT INDUCE VOMMITING. Give large quantities of

Water. Never give anything by mouth to an

Unconscious person. In inhaled remove to fresh air. If not breathing give artificial respiration. If breathing

Is difficult - give oxygen.

First National Battery provides the information in this MSDS in good faith. However, First National Battery makes no representations as to its comprehensiveness or accuracy. This MSDS is intended, as a guide, for the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using it.

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