

Material Safety Data Sheet**GS Yuasa International Ltd.**

Quality Assurance Department Industrial Battery Production Division

Industrial Batteries & Power Sources Business Unit

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Product Name: (Chemicals name or Merchandise Name): SNL, STH TYPE Lead-Acid Battery (FLAME RETARDANT HB)			
Identification of substance			
Identification of single- or mixed substance product: Mixed-substance product			
Parts	Material	Approximate%_by wt.	CAS Number
Plate	Lead and lead compounds	65-75%	7439-92-1(Pb)
	Barium compound	0.2% or below	7440-39-3 (Ba)
Electrolyte	sulfuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	18-25%	7664-93-9
Battery container Cover	PP resin (synthetic resin)	2-8%	9003-07-0
Separator	Glass	1.5-2%	-
Other resin parts	ABS (synthetic resin), Epoxy resin and Rubber etc.	1% or below	9003-56-9(ABS)
Other metal parts	Brass	1% or below	-
Classification of Hazardousness and Poisonousness			
Classification name	Classification standard not applicable to batteries.		
Hazardousness	Charging a battery generates hydrogen and oxygen gases. Exposure of fire to them may catch a fire, resulting in an explosion.		
Poisonousness	Exposure of electrolyte to skin or an eye may result in a burn or a loss of eyesight.		
Effect on Environment	Highly concentrated electrolyte may adversely affect living things such as animals and plants.		
Emergency Measures			
When electrolyte is inhaled:	Move to a place full of fresh air and have immediate medical treatment.		
When electrolyte is swallowed:	Immediately rinse the mouth with a large quantity of fresh water, and drink another large quantity of fresh water. Then, have immediate medical treatment.		
When electrolyte is attached to skin:	Immediately wash it down with a large quantity of water, and thoroughly wash the skin with soap. If there is a fear of burn, have immediate medical treatment.		
When electrolyte contacts the eyes	Immediately flush the eye sufficiently with water, and have immediate medical treatment.		
Action at the Time of Fire			
Fire fighting method	Extinguish a fire using a fire extinguisher of dry powder agent, foam agent or non-combustible gas.		

Action at The Time of Electrolyte Leak or Outflow			
Neutralize the leaked electrolyte with soda bicarbonate or slaked lime, then wash it down. (At that time, be sure to wear protective goggles, gloves, and boots.)			
Handling and Storing Precautions			
Handling:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Do not disassemble or modify the battery, nor short it between the terminals. • Do not put a fire close to the battery, or throw it into a fire. • Handle batteries as heavy objects. • With vents provided in a cubicle, for example, charge the battery in a well ventilated room. 		
Storing:	Choose a place that is not exposed to high temperatures, high humidity, wind and rain, direct sunlight, fire, poisonous gasses, droplets, dust generation or ingress, or submersion.		
Exposure Inhibiting Device			
Not applicable to batteries.			
Physical/ Chemical Properties			
Not applicable to batteries.			
Materials (as example)	<u>Dilute sulfuric acid</u> (for 1.3 of specific gravity)	<u>Lead</u>	<u>PP resin</u>
• Outer appearance	Transparent liquid	Silver white solid	solid
• Specific gravity	1.3	11.3	0.9-1.1
• Boiling point	110°C	1,740°C	-
• Melting point	-40°C	327°C-	125°C or over
• Freezing point	-56.4°C	-	-
• Vapor pressure	3.17 k Pa (for 30% concentration at 30°C)	0.1 k Pa (at 25°C)	-
Hazardousness information			
As per "Classification of Hazardousness and Poisonousness" above.			
Poisonousness information			
As per "Classification of Hazardousness and Poisonousness" above.			
Environmental information			
As per "Classification of Hazardousness and Poisonousness" above.			
Disposing precautions			
Used batteries shall be recycled for reuse in accordance with relative national law and regulations.			
Transporting precautions			
Try to avoid mingling batteries with other substances. Handle with care so that no electrolyte leak occurs by overturning or dropping a battery.			

Applicable laws and regulations		
• Poison and Deleterious Substance Control Law:	Electrolyte falls under "Deleterious Substance Category".	
• Labor Safety & Hygiene Law:	Lead falls under "Class 3 Substance" in Specific Chemical Substance Category.	
• Hazardous Materials Storage and Ship Transportation Regulations:	Electrolyte falls under "Corrosive Substance Category".	
• Fire Services Act:	Terminal materials fall under "Substances Inhibiting Fire Fighting".	
Law on transport :		
<p>(Shipping) Sealed Lead Acid Battery is correspond UN-2800 on TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS. But The Battery Is not correspond to dangerous goods because it satisfied SPECIAL PROVISIONS. Information of TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS is attached.</p> <p>(Air) Sealed Lead Acid Battery is correspond to an escape Clause A67 of dangerous goods in IATA. Information of IATA is attached.</p> <p>(Land transportation In U.S.A and Canada) "NONSPILABLE" or "NONSPILLABLE BATTERY" must be described on battery or package in order to call the attention of nature of transport goods to the drivers. According to law 173-159 by Department of Transportation (DOT).</p>		
Applied Standard : JIS C 8704-2, IEC 60896-21 60896-22		
TSCA		
Ingredients in Yuasa batteries are listed in the TSCA registry as follows:		
Components	CAS number	TSCA status
Electrolyte		
Sulfuric Acid (H ₂ SO ₄)	7664-93-9	listed
Inorganic lead compound:		
lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	listed
Lead oxide (PbO ₂)	1317-36-8	listed
Lead sulfate (PbSO ₄)	7446-14-2	listed
Calcium (Ca)	7440-70-2	listed
Tin (Sn)	7440-31-5	listed
Barium (Ba)	7440-39-3	listed
California prop 65		
Battery posts, terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, and other chemicals known to the state of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.		
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