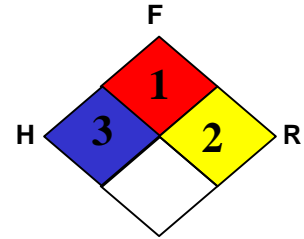




# CONCORDE BATTERY DRY CHARGED BATTERY

Hazard Rating



## MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

### SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

MANUFACTURER'S NAME: CONCORDE BATTERY CORPORATION	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NO.: CHEMTEL 800-255-3924
ADDRESS: 2009 San Bernardino Rd., West Covina, CA 91790	OTHER INFORMATION CALLS: 626-813-1234
PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR PREPARATION: Jorge Gonzalez	Revision Date: November 11, 2011

### SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

C.A.S.	PRINCIPAL HAZARDOUS COMPONENT(S) (chemical & common name(s))	Hazard Category	% Weight	ACGIH TLV - mg/m <sup>3</sup>	OSHA PEL/TWA - mg/m <sup>3</sup>
7439-92-1	Lead/Lead Oxide/Lead Sulfate	Acute-Chronic	94	0.05	0.05
7440-36-0	Antimony	Chronic	1-5	0.5	0.5
7440-38-2	Arsenic (inorganic)	Acute-Chronic	< 1	0.01	0.01
7440-70-2	Calcium	Reactive	< 0.15	Not Established	Not Established
7440-31-5	Tin	Chronic	< 0.15	2	2

Note: PEL's for individual states may differ from OSHA's PEL's. Check with local authorities for the applicable state PEL's.  
 OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration; ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; NIOSH- National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

COMMON NAME: (Used on label) Dry Charged Battery (Trade name & synonyms) Dry Charged Battery	Chemical Family: Toxic Material Mixture
Chemical Name: Dry Charged Battery	Formula: Lead + Plastic (polypropylene case)

### SECTION 3 - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	1. Acute Hazards	Direct skin or eye contact may cause local irritation. Inhalation or ingestion of lead dust or fumes may result in headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia and leg, arm and joint pain.			
	2. Sub-Chronic and Chronic Health Effects	Prolonged exposure may cause central nervous system damage, gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia, wrist-drop and kidney dysfunction and reproductive problems. Pregnant women should be protected from excessive exposure to prevent lead from crossing the placental barrier and causing infant neurological disorders.  <b>California Proposition 65 Warning:</b> Battery posts, terminals, and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. Wash hands after handling.			
Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure	If battery is broken or material is spilled (when filled with electrolyte), then persons with the following medical conditions must take precautions: pulmonary edema, bronchitis, emphysema, dental erosion and tracheobronchitis.				
Routes of Entry	Inhalation: YES Ingestion: YES	Eye Contact: YES	Skin Contact: YES		
Chemical(s) Listed as Carcinogen or potential Carcinogen	Proposition 65 - YES	National Toxicology Program - YES	I.A.R.C. Monographs - YES	O.S.H.A. - NO	

### SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency and First Aid Procedures	Contact with Lead Compounds
1. Inhalation	Remove to fresh air and provide medical oxygen/CPR if needed. Obtain medical attention.
2. Eyes	Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes, hold eyelids open. Obtain medical attention.
3. Skin	Flush contacted area with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and obtain medical attention if necessary (when filled with electrolyte).
4. Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. If conscious drink large amounts of water/milk. Obtain medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## SECTION 5 - FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Flash Point – Non Flammable	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume: Not Applicable	Extinguishing Media – Class ABC, CO <sub>2</sub> , Halon	Auto-Ignition 675°F (polypropylene) Temperature
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Lead/acid batteries do not burn, or burn with difficulty. Do not use water on fires where molten metal is present. Molten metals produce fume, vapor and/or dust that may be toxic and/or respiratory irritants. Extinguish fire with agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials. Cool exterior of battery if exposed to fire to prevent rupture. Wear full body protective clothing and NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with positive pressure and full face piece.		
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Ventilate charging areas as per ACGIH <u>Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice</u> . To avoid risk of fire or explosion, keep sparks or other sources of ignition away from batteries and do not allow metallic materials to simultaneously contact negative and positive terminals of cells and batteries. Do not overcharge.		

## SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Procedures for Cleanup: Lead dust or particulate should be vacuumed (using HEPA filter) or wet swept. Use controls which minimize fugitive emissions; do **NOT** use compressed air. Place in dry, closed containers for disposal or recycling. The product is a dry battery and is considered non-spillable.

Personal Precautions: Wear protective clothing and appropriate NIOSH-approved respirator. ANSI approved safety glasses with side shields/face shields recommended.

Environmental Precautions: Lead and its compounds are a severe threat to the environment. Contamination of water, soil and air should be prevented.

## SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storage	Store away from reactive materials, open flames and sources of ignition as defined in Section 10 – Stability and Reactivity Data. Store batteries in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas. Batteries should be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Avoid damage to containers.
Other Precautions	GOOD PERSONAL HYGIENE AND WORK PRACTICES ARE MANDATORY. Refrain from eating, drinking or smoking in work areas. Thoroughly wash hands, face, neck and arms before eating, drinking and smoking. Work clothes and equipment should remain in designated lead contaminated areas, and never taken home or laundered with personal clothing. Wash soiled clothing, work clothes and equipment before reuse.

## SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection	None required under normal conditions.		
Ventilation	Store and handle in dry ventilated area.	Local Exhaust: When PEL is exceeded.	Mechanical: None required under normal conditions.
Protective Gloves	Wear rubber or plastic acid resistant gloves with elbow length gauntlet when filling batteries.	Eye Protection	Use ANSI approved chemical splash goggles & face shield when filling batteries.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment	Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills (when filled with electrolyte). Make certain vent caps are on securely. Avoid contact with internal components. Aprons, boots and protective clothing appropriate for an industrial environment. Use acid-resistant protective equipment when filling batteries; safety shower and eyewash.		

## SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling Point: Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure Not Applicable	Specific Gravity 9.5 – 11.4 g/ml	Melting Point: >320°F (polypropylene)
Percent Volatile By Volume Not Applicable	Vapor Density Not Applicable	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable
Solubility In water Negligible	Reactivity in Water None		
Appearance and Odor:	Battery: Rectangular polypropylene case with metal terminals, may be contained within an outer casing of aluminum or steel Lead: Gray, metallic, solid. Lead oxide: Brown/Grey oxide No apparent odor		

## SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable	Conditions to Avoid: Incompatible Materials, strong oxidants.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Strong oxidizers.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Irritating fumes and/or gases that may be toxic and/or respiratory irritants.
Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous Polymerization has not been reported.

## SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

GENERAL: The primary routes of exposure are ingestion or inhalation of dust.

ACUTE:

INHALATION/INGESTION: Exposure to lead and its compounds may cause headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia, and pain in the legs, arms and joints. Kidney damage, as well as anemia, can occur from acute exposure.

