

SAFETY DATA SHEET

STORAGE BATTERY, WET

Infosafe No.: LQ9FL
ISSUED Date : 30/05/2024
ISSUED by: General Motors LLC Australia
and New Zealand Pty Ltd

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

STORAGE BATTERY, WET

Company Name

General Motors LLC Australia and New Zealand Pty Ltd

Address

Australia: 80 Turner Street, Port Melbourne, Vic

New Zealand: 2/118 Savill Drive, Mangere East, Auckland

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: Aust: 1800 00 4678

Emergency Phone Number

Aust: 1800 638 556 / NZ: 0800 154 666 (24hrs)

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Electric Storage Battery

Illicit Drug Precursors

This product contains a Category II and III: Illicit Drug Precursor/Reagent in the Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

Chemical of Security Concern

This product contains chemical(s) listed in the National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Corrosive to metals: Category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 1A

Eye damage/irritation: Category 1

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Oral

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Dermal

Acute toxicity: Category 4 - Inhalation

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Acute Hazard: Category 1

Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment - Long-Term Hazard: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H312 Harmful in contact with skin.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H332 Harmful if inhaled.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Pictogram (s)

Exclamation mark, Corrosion, Environment



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P234 Keep only in original packaging.
P260 Do not breathe dusts or mists.
P264 Wash skin 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.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391 Collect spillage.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

IMPORTANT NOTE(S)

The classification is derived from chemicals within the battery. Exposure to battery contents is not anticipated during normal storage, handling or maintenance of the battery. Accordingly, the hazards identified refer to the possible release of battery contents.

Lead-acid batteries have the following significant characteristics:

- Inorganic lead and electrolyte (water and sulfuric acid solution) are the primary components.

The danger caused by lead includes:

- May damage fertility of the unborn child if ingested or inhaled.
- May cause cancer if ingested or inhaled.
- Causes damage to central nervous system, blood and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure.

The danger caused by lead includes:

- Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage.
- May form explosive air/gas mixture during charging.
- Extremely flammable gas (hydrogen)
- Explosive, re, blast, or projection hazard.

- During normal operations, small amounts of highly flammable hydrogen gas may be generated during charging and operation of batteries. Avoid open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition near batteries.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Lead	7439-92-1	60-75 %
sulfuric acid ... %	7664-93-9	16-24 %
Tin	7440-31-5	<1 %
calcium	7440-70-2	<0.05 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye

Not considered a potential route of exposure for intact product, when used as intended. However, if exposure occurs to battery contents, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash fountain, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (phone Australia 131 126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Extinguish fire with agent suitable for surrounding combustible materials.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water on fires where molten metal is present.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Lead/acid batteries do not burn or burn with difficulty. Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including lead, lead compounds and sulfuric acid fume.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Sulfuric acid vapors are generated upon overcharge and polypropylene case failure. Use adequate ventilation. Avoid open -flames, sparks and other sources of ignition near batteries. Carefully follow manufacturer's instructions for installation and service. Do not allow metallic articles to simultaneously contact the negative and positive terminals of a battery, as a short circuit will cause high current -flow, create heat and the possibility of fire.

During normal operations, small amounts of highly -flammable hydrogen gas may be generated

during charging and operation of batteries. Avoid open flames, sparks and other sources of ignition near batteries.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. Cool exterior of battery if exposed to fire to prevent rupture. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Use water spray to disperse vapours. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Battery may rupture due to pressure buildup when exposed to excessive heat and may result in the release of corrosive materials.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Corrosive liquid within the battery. If a battery ruptures and there is spillage: evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. It is essential to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure.

Environmental Precautions: Lead and its compounds and sulfuric acid can pose a severe threat to the environment. Contamination of water, soil and air should be prevented. Dispose of waste according to the applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Neutralize the spill with sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, lime or other neutralizing agent.

Sodium bicarbonate, soda ash, sand, lime or other neutralizing agent should be kept on-site for spill remediation.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Corrosive liquid within the battery attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Handle batteries cautiously to avoid spills. Do not short terminal. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection when handling. Use in designated areas with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing in vapours, mist or fumes. Keep containers closed when not in use. Ensure a high level of personal hygiene is maintained when using this product, that is, always wash hands after handling, and before eating, drinking, smoking or using the toilet facilities.

Unless involved in recycling operations, do not breach the casing or empty the contents of the battery.

There may be increasing risk of electric shock from strings of connected batteries. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. If battery case is broken, avoid contact with internal components. Keep vent caps on and cover terminals to prevent short circuits. Place cardboard between layers of stacked automotive batteries to avoid damage and short circuits. Keep away from combustible materials, organic chemicals, reducing substances, metals, strong oxidizers and water. Use banding or stretch wrap to secure items for shipping.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store batteries under roof in cool, dry, well-ventilated areas with impervious surfaces and adequate containment in the event of spills. Batteries should also be stored under roof for protection against adverse weather conditions. Separate from incompatible materials. Store and handle only in areas with adequate water supply and spill control. Avoid damage to containers. Keep away from fire, sparks and heat.

For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 3780 - The storage and handling of corrosive substances.

Corrosiveness

These batteries contain sulfuric acid, a corrosive substance, may be corrosive to metals.

Other Information

Charging:

There is a possible risk of electric shock from charging equipment and from strings of series connected batteries, whether or not being charged. Shut-off power to chargers whenever not in use and before detachment of any circuit connections. Batteries being charged will generate and release flammable hydrogen gas. Charging space should be ventilated. Keep battery vent caps in position. Prohibit smoking and avoid creation of flames and sparks nearby. Wear face and eye protection when near batteries being charged.

Spill or Leak Procedures:

Stop flow of material; contain/absorb small spills with dry sand, earth, and vermiculite. Do not use combustible materials. If possible, carefully neutralize spilled electrolyte with soda ash, sodium bicarbonate, lime, etc. Wear acid-resistant clothing, boots, gloves, and face shield. Do not allow discharge of un-neutralized acid to sewer.

Waste Disposal Method:

Spent batteries: Send to secondary lead smelter for recycling.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material. However, the available exposure limits for ingredients are listed below:

Australia and New Zealand:

Australia:

Sulphuric acid

TWA: 1 mg/m³

STEL: 3 mg/m³

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Note: Carc. 2.

Tin

TWA: 2 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Carc.2: Suspected human carcinogen.

Source: Safe Work Australia

New Zealand:

Sulphuric acid

TWA: 0.1 mg/m³

Note: carcinogen category 1

Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)

TWA: 0.05 mg/m³

Note: carcinogen category 2; bio; oto (Lead is a known ototoxin)

Tin

TWA: 2 mg/m³

TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week.

STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit): The average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Carcinogen category 2: Suspected human carcinogen

Carcinogen category 1: Known or presumed human carcinogen

Bio: Exposure can also be estimated by biological monitoring

Source: Biological Exposure Indices, New Zealand.

Biological Monitoring

Name: Lead

Determinant: Lead in blood

Value: 200 µg/L

Sampling time: Not critical

Source: American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Australia:

"Lead risk work" means work carried out in a lead process that is likely to cause the blood lead level of a worker carrying out the work to exceed:

- (a) for a female of reproductive capacity - 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L); or
- (b) in any other case - 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L).

Frequency of biological monitoring

A person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace must arrange for biological monitoring of each worker who carries out lead risk work for the person to be carried out at the following times:

(a) for females not of reproductive capacity and males:

- (i) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) - 6 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or
- (ii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) or more but less than 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L) - 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or
- (iii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L) or more - 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker;

(b) for females of reproductive capacity:

- (i) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of less than 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L) - 3 months after the last biological monitoring of the worker; or
- (ii) if the last monitoring shows a blood lead level of 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L) or more but less than 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) - 6 weeks after the last biological monitoring of the worker.

Removal of worker from lead risk work

A person conducting a business or undertaking for which a worker is carrying out work must immediately remove the worker from carrying out lead risk work if following health monitoring:

(a) biological monitoring of the worker shows that the worker's blood lead level is, or is more than:

- (i) for females not of reproductive capacity and males - 30 µg/dL (1.45 µmol/L); or
- (ii) for females of reproductive capacity - 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L); or

(b) the registered medical practitioner who supervised the health monitoring recommends that the worker be removed from carrying out the lead risk work; or

(c) there is an indication that a risk control measure has failed and, as a result, the worker's blood lead level is likely to reach the relevant level for the worker referred to in paragraph (a).

Return to lead risk work after removal

The person conducting the business or undertaking must ensure that the worker does not return to carrying out lead risk work until:

(a) the worker's blood lead level is less than:

- (i) for females not of reproductive capacity and males - 20 µg/dL (0.97 µmol/L); or
- (ii) for females of reproductive capacity - 5 µg/dL (0.24 µmol/L); and

(b) a registered medical practitioner with experience in health monitoring is satisfied that the worker is fit to return to carrying out lead risk work.

Source: Model Work Health and Safety Regulations

Workers who are pregnant or breastfeeding should be advised to seek alternative duties (that do not involve lead exposure). Infants are more susceptible to the health effects of lead than adults. A breastfeeding worker should keep her blood lead level as low as possible.

New Zealand

Name: Lead

Determinant: Lead in blood

Sampling time: Not critical

Value: 10 µg/dL (0.48 µmol/L) for males and for females not of reproductive capacity, pregnant, or breastfeeding
Biological Agent Reference Value (BRV) for lead in whole blood of females of reproductive capacity, pregnant, or breastfeeding of 3 µg/dL (0.14 µmol/L)

Source: Biological Exposure Indices, New Zealand.

Control Banding

Not available

Engineering Controls

None required, when used as intended. Use local exhaust ventilation if necessary to control airborne mist and vapor.

Respiratory Protection

None required, when used as intended. Where exposure to battery content is possible, an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used if engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye and Face Protection

None required, when used as intended. Where exposure to battery content is possible, safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations. Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious, acid-resistant material such as such as rubber or plastic acid-resistant gloves with elbow-length gauntlet. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Thermal Hazards

No further relevant information available.

Body Protection

Suitable protective work wear. Acid-resistant apron, clothing and boots are recommended especially where large quantities are handled.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Article - Battery	Appearance	Manufactured article; no apparent odour. Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odour.
Colour	Electrolyte is a clear liquid	Odour	Electrolyte is a clear liquid with a sharp, penetrating, pungent odour.
Melting Point	Not available	Boiling Point	Electrolyte: 95-115 °C
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Solubility in Water	Electrolyte: Soluble in water.
Specific Gravity	Electrolyte: 1.25-1.33	pH	Not available
Vapour Pressure	Electrolyte: 10 mmHg	Relative Vapour Density (Air=1)	Electrolyte: 3.4
Evaporation Rate	Electrolyte: <1	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Flash Point	Not applicable	Flammability	Not flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable	Flammable Limits - Lower	4.1% (Hydrogen gas)
Flammable Limits - Upper	74.2% (Hydrogen gas)		

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not available

Conditions to Avoid

High temperature, Sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible Materials

Electrolyte (Water and Sulfuric Acid Solution): Contact with combustibles and organic materials may cause fire and explosion. Also reacts violently with strong reducing agents, metals, sulfur trioxide gas, strong oxidizers, and water. Contact with metals may produce toxic sulfur dioxide fumes and may release flammable hydrogen gas.

Lead compounds: Avoid contact with strong acids, bases, halides, halogenated, potassium nitrate, permanganate, peroxides, nascent hydrogen, and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Sulfuric Acid: Sulfur trioxide, carbon monoxide, sulfuric acid mist, sulfur dioxide, and hydrogen.

Lead Compounds: High temperatures likely to produce toxic metal fume, vapor, or dust; contact with strong acid or base or presence of nascent hydrogen may generate highly toxic arsine gas.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

No toxicity data available for this product.

Wet storage batteries are sealed articles. Exposure to lead, acid and lead contaminated acid is not anticipated during normal storage, handling and intended use or maintenance of the battery.

Battery recycling personnel should carefully follow established employer protocols when processing batteries and battery components.

Ingestion

Ingestion unlikely due to form of product. Ingestion of liquid inside the battery will cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the mouth, throat and stomach.

Exposure to lead and its compounds may cause: headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia, pain in the legs, arms and joints and kidney damage.

Inhalation

Unlikely due to form of product. For battery contents: harmful if inhaled. Inhalation will result in respiratory irritation and possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and emphysema. May cause respiratory irritation.

Exposure to lead and its compounds may cause: headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal spasms, fatigue, sleep disturbances, weight loss, anemia, pain in the legs, arms and joints and kidney damage.

Skin

Liquid inside the battery causes severe skin burns. Harmful in contact with skin. Product can be absorbed through skin with resultant harmful systemic effects. Causes burns. Corrosive to the skin. Skin contact can cause redness, itching, irritation, severe pain and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction.

Eye

Liquid inside the battery causes eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Due to the nature of the product, not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Strong-inorganic-acid mists containing sulfuric acid are listed as a Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Lead is listed as a Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Lead compounds, inorganic is listed as a Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Due to the nature of the product, not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

Chronic over-exposure to lead has been implicated as a causative agent for the impairment of male and female reproductive capacity. Pregnant women should be protected from excessive exposure. Lead can cross the placental barrier and unborn may suffer neurological damage or developmental problems.

STOT - Single Exposure

Due to the nature of the product, not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ. For battery contents: may cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Due to the nature of the product, not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Prolonged exposure to lead and its compounds may produce many of the symptoms of short-term exposure and may also cause central nervous system damage, gastrointestinal disturbances, anemia and wrist drop. Symptoms of central nervous system damage may include: fatigue, headaches, tremors, hypertension, hallucinations, convulsions and elirium. Kidney dysfunction and possible injury has also been associated with chronic lead poisoning.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material. Content inside the battery is very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Environmental Fate:

Lead is persistent in soil and sediment. In most surface water and groundwater, lead forms compounds with anions such as hydroxides, carbonates, sulfates and phosphates and then precipitates out of the water.

Mobility of metallic lead between ecological compartments is slow. Most lead is strongly retained in soil, resulting in little mobility. Lead may be immobilized by ion exchange with hydrous oxides, clays or by chelation with humic or fulvic acids in the soil. Lead (dissolved phase) is bioaccumulated by plants and animals, both aquatic and terrestrial.

Persistence and degradability

Not available

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Sulfuric Acid:

LC50 (freshwater fish (Brachydanio rerio)): 82 mg/l/24h

LOEC (freshwater fish (Cyprinus carpio)): 22 mg/LI/96h

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Lead:

LC50 (modeled for aquatic invertebrates): < 1 mg/l/48h, based on lead bullion

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Australia and New Zealand:

Lead-acid batteries are completely recyclable. Return whole scrap batteries to distributor, manufacturer or lead smelter for recycling. For neutralized spills, place residue in acid-resistant containers with sorbent material, sand or earth and dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations for acid and lead compounds. Contact local and/or state environmental officials regarding disposal information.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Product is not classified dangerous goods according to special provision 238 (b), UN 2800 - road transportation: Non-spillable batteries are not subject to this Code if, at a temperature of 55 °C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

Product is not classified dangerous goods according to special provision 238 (b), UN 2800 - Sea transportation: Non-spillable batteries are not subject to the provisions of this Code if, at a temperature of 55°C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case and there is no free liquid to flow and if, when packaged for transport, the terminals are protected from short circuit.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Product is not classified dangerous goods according to special provision A67 - UN 2800 - air transportation:

Non-spillable batteries are not subject to these regulations when carried as cargo if, at a temperature of 55°C, the electrolyte will not flow from a ruptured or cracked case. The battery must not contain any free or unabsorbed liquid. Any electrical battery or battery powered device, equipment or vehicle having the potential of dangerous evolution of heat must be prepared for transport so as to prevent:

(a) a short circuit (e.g. in the case of batteries, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals; or in the case of equipment, by disconnection of the battery and protection of exposed terminals); and

(b) unintentional activation

The words "Not Restricted" and the Special Provision number must be included in the description of the substance on the Air Waybill as required by 8.2.6 when an Air Waybill is issued.

UN Number

None Allocated

Proper Shipping Name

None Allocated

Transport Hazard Class

None Allocated

Special Precautions for User

Not available

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes (however special provision 238 applies)

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Australia:

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP). (exempted)

New Zealand:

This product is a "Manufactured article" and is therefore exempt from the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice (2020), New Zealand.

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

Montreal Protocol

Not listed

Stockholm Convention

Not listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not listed

International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL)

Not available

Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals Act 1994

Not available

Basel Convention

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of Preparation

SDS Reviewed: May 2024 Supersedes: May 2019

Version Number

2.0

Literature References

Australia

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Code of Practice for Supply Diversion into Illicit Drug Manufacture.

National Code of Practice for Chemicals of Security Concern.

Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Chemicals Act.

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Monographs.

Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).

Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.

Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal.

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.

International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).
Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (7th revised edition).
Code of Practice: Managing Noise and Preventing Hearing Loss at Work.

New Zealand

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act (1996).
Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations (2017).
Workplace Exposure Standards and Biological Exposure Indices.
Agricultural Compounds and Veterinary Medicines Act 1997.
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.
Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs).
Rotterdam Convention on the Prior Informed Consent Procedure for Certain Hazardous Chemicals and Pesticides in International Trade.
Transport of Dangerous goods on land NZS 5433.
Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods - Model Regulations.
Dangerous Goods Emergency Action Code List.
Hazardous Substances (Safety Data Sheets) Notice 2017 (EPA Consolidation)
Assigning a hazardous substance to a group standard.
Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

END OF SDS

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