SECTION 1--- PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

Product Name: **Valve Regulated Sealed Lead Acid (VRSLA) Batteries**

Manufacturer:

FUJIAN MINHUA POWER SOURCE CO., LTD

19/F., Be-Top Plaza, Wuyuanwan BCD, Xiamen, Fujian, P. R. China

Tel: +86-592-3300610 (20 lines) Fax: +86-592-3300573

Website: www.mhb-battery.com Email: sales@mhb-battery.com

SECTION 2--- HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

Components	%Wt.	TLV	LD50 Oral	LC50 Contact	CAS NO.
Lead (Pb, PbO2, $PbSO_4$)	About 70%	0.050mg/m^3	Š,(500) mg/Kg	N/A	7439-92-1
Sulfuric Acid	About 20%	1 mg/m^3	(2.14) mg/Kg	N/A	7664-93-9
Fiberglass Separator	About 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	65997-17-3
Container (ABS or PP)	About 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	25155-30-0

SECTION 3--- PHYSICAL DATA

Components	Density	Melting Point	Solubility (in H2O)	Odor	Appearance
Lead	11.35	327.4°C	None	None	Silver-Gray Metal
Lead Sulfate	6.25	1170°C	40 mg/l (15°C)	None	White Powder
Lead Dioxide	9.4	290°C	None	None	Brown Powder
Sulfuric Acid	About 1.31(25˚ć)	About 114°C (Boiling)	100%	Acidic	Clear Colorless Liquid
Fiberglass Separator	N/A	N/A	Slight	Toxic	White Fibrous Glass Membrane
Container (ABS or PP)	N/A	N/A	NONE	No Odor	Solid Plastics

SECTION 4---PROTECTION

Exposure	Protection	Comments
Skin	Rubber gloves, Apron, Safety	Protective equipment must be worn if battery is cracked or otherwise damaged.

	shoes	
Respiratory	Respirator (for lead)	A respirator should be worn during reclaim operations if the TLV exceeded.
Eyes	Safety goggles, Face Shield	In the UK use of this material must be assessed under the COSHH regulations.

SECTION 5--- FIRST AID MEASURES

Emergency and First Aid Procedures	Contact with internal components if battery is opened/broken.
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.
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

SECTION6--- FLAMMABILITY DATA

Components	Flash Point	Explosive Limits	Comments
Lead	None	None	
Sulfuric Acid	None	None	
Hydrogen	259˚ć	4%-74.2%	Emit hydrogen only if over charged (Voltage>2.4 VPC). To avoid the chance of a fire or explosion, keep sparks and other sources of ignition away from the battery. Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, Foam, CO2
Fiberglass Separator	N/A	N/A	Toxic vapors may be released. In case of fire: wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
ABS	None	N/A	Danger: Vapors may cause Flash Fire. Harmful or Fatal if Swallowed. Vapor Harmful.
PP	None	N/A	Temperatures over 300 °C (572°F) may release combustible gases. In case of fire: wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 7--- REACTIVITY DATA

Components	Lead/lead compounds
Stability	Stable
Incompatibility	Potassium, carbides, sulfides, peroxides, phosphorus, sulfurs
Decomposition Products	Oxides of lead and sulfur.
Condition To Avoid	High temperature, Sparks and other sources of ignition.
Components	Sulfuric Acid

Stability	Stable at all temperatures
Polymerization	Will not polymerize
Incompatibility	Reactive metals, strong bases, most organic compounds
Decomposition Products	Sulfuric dioxide, trioxide, hydrogen sulfide, hydrogen
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	Prohibit smoking, sparks, etc. from battery charging area. Avoid mixing acid with other chemicals.

SECTION 8---CONTROL MEASURES

1. Store lead/acid batteries with adequate ventilation. Room ventilation is required for batteries utilized for standby power generation. Never recharge batteries in an unventilated, enclosed space.

2. Do not remove vent caps. Follow shipping and handling instructions that are applicable to the battery type. To avoid damage to terminals and seals, do not double-stack industrial batteries.

STEPS TO TAKE IN CASE OF LEAKS OR SPILLS

If sulfuric acid is spilled from a battery, neutralize the acid with sodium bicarbonate (baking soda), sodium carbon (soda ash), or calcium oxide (lime).

Flush the area with water discard to the sewage systems. Do not allow unneutralized acid into the sewage system.

WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Neutralized acid may be flushed down the sewer. Spent batteries must be treated as hazardous waste and disposed of according to local state, and federal regulations. A copy of this material safety data must be supplied to any scrap dealer or secondary smelter with battery.

ELECTRICAL SAFETY

Due to the battery's low internal resistance and high power density. High levels of short circuit can be developed across the battery terminals. Do not rest tools or cables on the battery. Use insulated tools only.

Follow all installation instruction and diagrams when installing or maintaining battery systems.

SECTION9---HEALTH HAZARD DATA

LEAD: The toxic effects of lead are accumulative and slow to appear. It affects the kidneys, reproductive, and central nervous system.

The symptoms of lead overexposure are anemia, vomiting, headache, stomach pain (lead colic), dizziness, loss of appetite, and muscle and joint pain. Exposure to lead from a battery most often occurs during lead reclaim operations through the breathing or ingestion of lead dusts and fumes.

THIS DATA MUST BE PASSED TO ANY SCRAP OR SMELTER WHEN A BATTERY IS RESOLD.

SULFURIC ACID: Sulfuric acid is a strong corrosive. Contact with acid can cause severe burns on the skin and in the eyes. Ingestion of sulfuric acid will cause GI tract burns. Acid can be release if the battery case is damaged or if the vents are tampered with.

FIBERGLASS SEPARATOR: Fibrous glass is an irritant of the upper respiratory tract, skin and eyes. For exposure up to 10F/CC use MSA Comfort with type H filter. Above 10F/CC up to 50F/CC use Ultra-Twin with type H filter. NTP or OSHA does not consider this product carcinogenic.

SECTION10--- SULFURIC ACID PRECAUTIONS

Stability: Stable Substances to be avoided include water, most common metals, organic materials, strong reducing agents, combustible materials, and bases, oxidizing agents. Reacts violently with water - when diluting concentrated acid, carefully and slowly add acid to water, not the reverse. Reaction with many metals is rapid or violent, and generates hydrogen (flammable, explosion hazard).

INHALATION: Acid mist form formation process may cause respiratory irritation, remove from exposure and apply oxygen if breathing is difficult.

SKIN CONTACT: Acid may cause irritation, burns or ulceration. Flush with plenty of soap and water, remove contaminated clothing, and see physician if contact area is large or if blisters form.

EYE CONTACT: Acid may cause severe irritation, burns, cornea damage and blindness. Call physician immediately and flush with water until physician arrives.

INGESTION: Acid may cause irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach. Call physician. If patient is conscious, flush mouth with water, have the patient drink milk or sodium bicarbonate solution.

DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

SECTION11---TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

We, FUJIAN MINHUA POWER SOURCE CO., LTD, hereby certify that all MHB Valve Regulated Rechargeable Sealed Lead Acid batteries conform to the UN2800 classification as "Batteries, wet, Non- Spillable, and electric storage" as a result of passing the Vibration and Pressure Differential Test described in DOT [49 CFR 173.159(d) and IATA/ICAO [Special Provision A67].

MHB Batteries meet the related conditions are EXEMPT from hazardous goods regulations for the purpose of transportation by DOT, and IATA/ICAO, and therefore are unrestricted for transportation by any means. For all modes of transportation, each battery outer package is labeled "NON-SPILLABLE".

SECTION12---Ecological Information

When promptly used or disposed the battery does not present environmental hazard. When disposed, keep away from water, rain and snow.

SECTION13---Disposal Considerations

Appropriate Method of Disposal of Substance or Preparation

Dispose of the batteries in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements. Consult state environmental agency.

SECTION14---Transport Information

Large batteries are considered to be "Dry cell" batteries and are unregulated for purpose of transportation by the U.S. DOT, ICAO, IATA and IMDG. The only DOT requirement for shipping these batteries is special provision 130 which states: “Batteries, dry are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter only when they are offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolution of heat(For example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals). The only requirement for shipping these batteries by ICAO and IATA is Special Provision A123 which states: “An electrical battery or battery powered device having the potential of dangerous evolutions of heat that is not prepared so as to prevent 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) is forbidden from transportation." The international Maritime Dangerous Goads Cade {IMDG) regulate them for ocean transportation under Special Provision 304 which says: Batteries, dry, containing corrosive electrolyte which will not flow out of the battery if the battery case is cracked are not subject to the provision of this Code provided the batteries are securely packed and protected against short-circuits. Example of such batteries are alkali — manganese, zinc carbon, nickel metal hydride and nickel-cadmium batteries. Such battery have been packed in inner packaging in such a manner as to effectively prevent short circuit and movement that could lead to short-circuit. Transport Fashion: By air, by sea, by railway, by highway.

SECTION15---Regulatory Information

Law Information

《Dangerous Goods Regulation》
《Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations》
《International Maritime Dangerous Goods》
《Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods》
《Classification and code of dangerous goods》
《Occupational Safety and Health Act》(OSHA)
《Toxic Substances Control Acts》(TSCA)
《Consumer Product Safety Act》(CPSA)
《Federal Environmental Pollution Control Act》(FEPCA)
《The Oil Pollution Act》(OPA)
《Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title
III (302/311/312/313)》(SARA)

《Resource Conservation and Recovery Act》(RCRA)
《Safety Drinking Water Act》(CWA)
《California Proposition 65》
《Code of Federal Regulations》 (CFR)
In accordance with all Federal, State and Local laws.

SECTION16---Additional Information

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the data hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the data hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose