

SAFETY DATA SHEET

BATTERY ACID 1.26 S.G.

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	BATTERY ACID 1.26 S.G.
Product number	1291
REACH registration number	01-2119458838-20-0000
REACH registration notes	Refers to sulphuric acid as a substance.

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses	For use in batteries.
Uses advised against	Processes involving incompatible materials. Processes that would lead to over-exposure of the operators. Use as described within any supplied exposure scenarios.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Reagent Chemical Services
 18 Aston Fields Road
 Whitehouse Industrial Estate
 Runcorn
 Cheshire WA7 3DL

T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00)
 F: 01928 716425
 E: info@reagent.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Not Classified
Health hazards	Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) C;R35.

Human health

Causes severe burns to skin and eyes. Ingestion will cause burns to the mouth, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation of spray mists or high concentrations of vapours will cause burns to the respiratory system. Damage to mucous membranes.

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Environmental	The substance is not classed as environmentally hazardous.
Physicochemical	Will corrode metal surfaces on prolonged or repeated contact. Attacks some plastics and rubber. Violent reaction with alkalis. Exothermic reaction with water. Can react violently with oxidising agents such as hydrogen peroxide.

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Precautionary statements	P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.
Contains	SULPHURIC ACID ...%
Supplementary precautionary statements	P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. 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/ shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label). P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P405 Store locked up.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

SULPHURIC ACID ...%		30-60%
CAS number: 7664-93-9	EC number: 231-639-5	REACH registration number: 01-2119458838-20-0000
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)	
Skin Corr. 1A - H314	C;R35	
Eye Dam. 1 - H318		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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General information	CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing has stopped perform CPR. Check airway for any blockages. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Eye contact	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Inhalation	Acute: Irritation of the respiratory system. Coughing. Delayed: Burns to the respiratory system may occur after exposure to high concentrations of vapours or mists. Damage to mucous membranes.
Ingestion	Acute: Burns in the mouth, throat, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting. Delayed: Scarring of the digestive system with possible blockages due to internal damage. Risk of perforation. Large amounts may prove to be fatal.
Skin contact	Acute: Burning pain and severe corrosive skin damage. Delayed: Scarring of the skin.
Eye contact	Acute: Severe burns. Delayed: May cause damage to the eyes. Possible corneal damage. Possible blindness.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure. All cases of exposure require immediate medical attention.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	The product is non-combustible. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide or alcohol resistant foam.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation. Do not apply water directly to sulphuric acid, this can have a violent and exothermic reaction.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Be aware of dangers from other hazardous materials in the immediate area. Be aware that water reacts violently and exothermically with sulphuric acid, avoid direct contact when material has leaked from the storage containers. Mists of sulphuric acid may be produced in the heat of a fire. Product containers can melt in the heat of a fire. Packaging materials will be combustible and provide fuel for the fire. Contact with metals may form hydrogen gas which is flammable and can result in explosion. Containers of flammable liquids in the area of the fire can explode upon heating.
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Hazardous combustion products	The product is not combustible but can decompose in the event of a fire to produce toxic and corrosive gases, fumes and vapours. Sulphurous gases (SO _x).
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Evacuate and keep non-emergency personnel away from the fire area until it is properly extinguished with no danger of re-ignition. Be aware of dangers from other hazardous substances in the immediate area. Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses. Refer to hazards in section 5.2.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Spill control personnel should wear personal protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage. Use suitable respiratory equipment if spillages occur in enclosed spaces and vapours are produced.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections	Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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Usage precautions

Avoid spilling the product. Avoid ingestion of the product, inhalation of any vapours/mists when produced and contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Dilute by carefully adding the product to water, never add water to acid. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material that will not be affected preferably plastic or glass. Do not use metal containers. The packaging manufacturer will advise on suitable packaging. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid extreme temperatures, advisable to store between 5 and 30 C.

Storage class

Corrosive storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. Registered uses can be found on the ECHA website under Registered Substances.

Usage description

Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Biological limit values

No information available., No information available., No information available.

DNEL

Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 0.1 mg/m³
Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 0.05 mg/m³

PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.0025 mg/l
- Marine water; 0.00025 mg/l
- STP; 8.8 mg/l
- Sediment; 0.002 (freshwater) mg/kg
- Sediment; 0.002 (marine water) mg/kg

SULPHURIC ACID ...% (CAS: 7664-93-9)

Ingredient comments

The OES for sulphuric acid has been withdrawn by the HSE. The value quoted is given for guidance only.

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 0.05 mg/m³
Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 0.1 mg/m³

PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.003 mg/l
- STP; 8.8 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 0.002 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 0.002 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

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Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate ventilation and appropriate extraction to avoid occupational exposure. If vapours or mists are generated, work in a fume cupboard.
Eye/face protection	Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.
Hand protection	Use full length gloves. Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Gloves should conform to EN 374 (Chemical and Micro-organisms hazards). The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. Gloves should have a breakthrough time sufficient for the amount of handling but allow dexterity for safe movement and handling. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.
Other skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of protective clothing and footwear. Wear rubber or plastic apron and full length gauntlets if handling large amounts. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield.
Hygiene measures	Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.
Respiratory protection	Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are generated and there is inadequate ventilation or extraction. Use respirator fitted with a cartridge suitable for inorganic vapours, type B and E is recommended. When a particulate respirator is used it is recommended to use at least Type P2, preferably P3. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. BS EN 143: Particulates. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Odourless.
Odour threshold	Not determined. Not determined.

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pH	pH (concentrated solution): <1 The pH is dependent upon the dilution factor. A change of 1 pH unit requires a 10:1 dilution.
Melting point	Not determined.
Initial boiling point and range	Not determined.
Flash point	Technically not feasible.
Evaporation rate	Not determined.
Evaporation factor	Not determined.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not applicable.
Vapour pressure	Not determined.
Vapour density	Not determined.
Relative density	1.26 @ 20 @ °C
Bulk density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	Miscible with water. @ °C
Partition coefficient	Not relevant. Not applicable for ionisable substances.
Auto-ignition temperature	Scientifically unjustified.
Decomposition Temperature	Not determined.
Explosive properties	Not explosive Sulphuric acid is an inorganic acid which does not contain any explosive groups.
Oxidising properties	Not applicable.

9.2. Other information

Other information All available information has been included in section 9.1.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity Reactions characteristic of strong acids.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable at normal ambient temperatures. Stable when separated from incompatible materials.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions See section 2.1. Hydrogen sulphide may be produced on reaction with sulphide compounds. Exothermic reactions can occur with alkalis, water and oxidising agents which would build up pressure within a sealed container. Heat generation is liable to distort or damage plastic containers. Evolution of hydrogen gas on contact with metals can produce an explosive atmosphere. May produce hydrogen cyanide on reaction with cyanide compounds. See also section 10.5. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

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Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product. Avoid handling without the recommended personal protective equipment. Avoid transfer to a metal container or incompatible plastic container.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Alkalis Alkali metals. Alkaline earth metals. Strong oxidising agents Amines. Alcohols. Aldehydes. Metals. Other acids. Sulphides Cyanides

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products None at ambient temperatures. See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects The mixture has not been tested for toxicological properties, information provided refers to sulphuric acid.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day Range of values quoted 1540 - 2990 mg/kg bw. Not classified as toxic

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Scientifically unjustified.

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) OECD Guideline 403 (Acute inhalation toxicity).

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Corrosive

Human skin model test Scientifically unjustified.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Corrosive to skin and eyes.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation There is no evidence that the material can lead to respiratory hypersensitivity.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Chromosome aberration: Positive. The results are anticipated to be a consequence of low pH of the culture medium.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Scientifically unjustified.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Not applicable. Evidence from tests of carcinogenicity have not shown conclusive results.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Scientifically unjustified.

Reproductive toxicity - development

Developmental toxicity: - NOAEC: 19.3 mg/m³, Inhalation, Mouse No evidence of teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, foetotoxicity or developmental toxicity was observed in this study.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

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STOT - single exposure Not relevant.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure LOAEC 0.3 mg/m³, Inhalation, Rat OECD Guideline 412 (Repeated dose inhalation toxicity 28/14 day). LOAEC taken after 5 days. Irritation of the larynx.

General information Effects will be dependent upon the concentration and length of time of exposure. Higher concentrations will produce more pronounced effects.

Inhalation Immediate: Irritation of the respiratory system. High concentrations of vapours may cause burns to the respiratory system. Delayed: May cause damage to mucous membranes.

Ingestion Immediate: Causes burns to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting. Severe pain with risk of perforation. Delayed: May result in internal scarring and blockages in the digestive system.

Skin contact Immediate: Causes severe burns. Delayed: Burns may leave scarring of the skin.

Eye contact Immediate: This product is strongly corrosive. Causes severe burns. Immediate first aid is imperative. Delayed: Risk of serious damage to eyes. Possible blindness.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity Although not classified as environmentally hazardous, harmful effects cannot be excluded in the event of improper handling or disposal.

12.1. Toxicity

Toxicity The mixture has not been tested, the following information refers to sulphuric acid in general.

Acute toxicity - fish LC₅₀, 96 hours: > 16 mg/l, *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill)
LC₅₀ determined between pH 3.25 and 3.5, equivalent to 16 - 28 mg/l.

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates EC₅₀, 48 hours: > 100 mg/l, *Daphnia magna*
Guideline OECD 202.

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 72 hours: > 100 mg/l, *Scenedesmus subspicatus*
Guideline OECD 201. *Scenedesmus subspicatus* is now known as *Desmodesmus subspicatus*.
Static, freshwater.

Acute toxicity - microorganisms LOEC, : 100 mg/l, Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day
21 day study on bacteria in freshwater showed chronic effects were to reduce bacterial abundance at pH 5.34 (100 mg/l). No effect at pH 6.61 (88 mg/l), NOEC.
Static, freshwater.

Acute toxicity - terrestrial Not available.

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage NOEC, : 0.13 mg/l,
Study of growth rate over 10 month period on juvenile brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*).
Freshwater, flow through.

Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages Not available.
No supplied or registered information

Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates NOEC, : 0.15 mg/l,
35 day study period on *Tanytarsus dissimilis* (midge) based on reproduction.
Static, freshwater.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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Phototransformation	Not relevant.
Stability (hydrolysis)	Not relevant.
Biodegradation	The product contains mainly inorganic substances which are not biodegradable.
Biological oxygen demand	No information available.
Chemical oxygen demand	No information available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	The product is not bioaccumulating. Study scientifically unjustifiable.
Partition coefficient	Not relevant. Not applicable for ionisable substances.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility	Minerals in the soil tend to neutralise acid contamination however larger or continuous emissions may lead to the product travelling into groundwater. As the product travels further into the soil the increased contact raises the pH to make it less acidic.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Scientifically unjustified. Not relevant for ionisable substances.
Henry's law constant	Not available.
Surface tension	Scientifically unjustified. Based on structure sulphuric acid is not expected to be surface active.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	May create a local pH change in soil which can have a damaging effect on crops. Discharge into a foul drain can be a hazard to operators working on the system. May cause a local pH change in water systems which can affect aquatic organisms. Will affect drinking water supplies.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information	Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.
Disposal methods	Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Neutralisation is recommended before disposal, this should be carried out by an approved waste treatment company. When the material is to be treated on site, this should be done with an aqueous slurry of sodium carbonate. BE AWARE THAT HEAT WILL BE GENERATED AND A VIOLENT REACTION MAY OCCUR. ALWAYS WEAR PROTECTIVE CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT AS SPECIFIED IN SECTION 8. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

SECTION 14: Transport information

BATTERY ACID 1.26 S.G.**14.1. UN number**

UN No. (ADR/RID)	2796
UN No. (IMDG)	2796
UN No. (ICAO)	2796

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	BATTERY FLUID, ACID
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	BATTERY FLUID, ACID
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	BATTERY FLUID, ACID
Proper shipping name (ADN)	BATTERY FLUID, ACID

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	8
ADR/RID label	8
IMDG class	8
ICAO class/division	8

Transport labels**14.4. Packing group**

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Tunnel restriction code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

National regulations Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).

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EU legislation Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

Guidance ECHA Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets 2014.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.

Key literature references and sources for data ECHA website. Raw material safety data sheets. Health Protection Agency Information.

Revision comments Change to section 15

Revision date 29/04/2016

Revision 8

Supersedes date 29/04/2016

SDS number 10295

Risk phrases in full R35 Causes severe burns.

Hazard statements in full H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.