Pioneer

Brite Striper #5000 Battery

DISTRIBUTED BY:
PIONEER MANUFACTURING CO.
4529 INDUSTRIAL PARKWAY
CLEVELAND, OH 44135
216-671-5500

[redacted]

MSDS# BB03

WP-MSDS

M A T E R I A L S A F E T Y D A T A S H E E T

REVISED: 02/03/86

CONFIRMED AS CURRENT ON: JULY 20,2000

I. PRODUCT IDENTITY : BRITE STRIPER #5000 BATTERY

Manufacturer: TROJAN BATTERY COMPANY
12380 Clark Street
Santa Fe Springs, CA 90670

Emergency #: (213) 946-8381

The products supplied are automotive, commercial and industrial batteries. During maintenance and/or normal operation, exposure to hazards may occur due to exposure to electrolyte and/or vapors from the batteries. Also, during operation and/or charging, hydrogen gas is produced which is flammable and explosive.

II. HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

COMMON NAME	CHEMICAL NAME	CHEMICAL I.D.	CAS NO.
Battery Acid Electrolyte	Sulfuric Acid	30 - 38% sulfuric acid in water	7664-93-9

OSHA PEL	NIOSH 10-HR. TWA	IDLH	ACGIA TLV
1mg/M^3	1mg/M^3	80mg/M^3	None known

Sulfuric acid has not been found to be a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

III. CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

30 - 38% sulfuric acid in water
Specific Gravity 1.240 to 1.280 at 80 F
100% soluble in water
Colorless, odorless liquid
Boiling point 230 F
Not flammable

IV. HEALTH HAZARD

1. Contact causes severe burns to all tissue.
2. Ingestion causes severe burns and ulceration.
3. Inhalation causes severe respiratory irritation and may aggrevate other respiratory conditions.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

V. FIRST-AID

Sulfuric acid is a very strong acid which can severely burn skin and eyes and may be fatal if swallowed. The most important first-aid measured for acid burns is the immediate application of a large quantity of running water. Contaminated clothing should be removed under running water and the application of water continued until all traces of acid have been washed away. Get medical assistance immediately.

For eye contact wash with large amounts of running water. Remove any contact lenses. Hold eye lids open and wash all surfaces of eyes and lids. Get medical assistance immediately.

For ingestion, do not induce vomiting. Drink as much milk or water as possible without vomiting. Get medical assistance immediately.

VI. PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Acid may escape from batteries during charging, at high temperatures, or if broken or turned over. Avoid overcharging and high temperatures during operations or storage. Handle carefully to avoid damaging or turning over.

Hydrogen gas is formed during charging of batteries and by the action of sulfuric acid on most metals. Hydrogen gas is flammable and highly explosive.

VII. FIRE AND EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS

Sulfuric acid is not combustible--use water, carbon dioxide or dry chemical on fires in the area.

VIII. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Store batteries in a well-ventilated and cool area. Handle carefully to avoid damaging or turning batteries over. When moving, connecting, disconnecting, maintaining batteries, or cleaning up acid spills, safety glasses, acid-resistant gloves and full coverage acid-resistant clothing must be worn. All acid must be neutralized immediately by covering with baking soda (sodium bicarbonate) or soda ash (sodium carbonate) and then rinsing with water.

To avoid hydrogen fires or explosions, keep all sources of ignition away from batteries.

For example: Open flames as lighted matches or lighters; glowing materials as cigarettes or other hot objects; sparks or arcs as when connecting cables or wires to batteries, other electrical sources when circuits are not open, or shorting batteries or cables with metal tools.