

TITLE: Pelican Remote Area Lighting Systems Comply With ATA Travel Standards

PRODUCTS AFFECTED: 9430, 9450B, 9460 and 9470 Remote Area Lighting Systems (RALS)

INTRODUCTION: Rechargeable Batteries in Pelican's remote area lighting systems are in compliance with ATA travel standards.

DETAILS:

- Please see the attached Material Safety Data Sheets for details.



9450B RALS



9430 RALS



9460 RALS



9470 RALS



Material Safety Data Sheet

SECTION 1: PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Chemical/Trade Name (as used on label)	Chemical Family/Classification
Lead Acid Battery	Electric Storage Battery

Manufacturer's Name:	Address:
CSB Battery Technologies Inc.	3900 Hwy 377 South, Suite 101
	Fort Worth, TX 76116

SECTION 2: CONTACT

CSB Safety Department	817-244-7777 or 800-327-2872
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SECTION 3: HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

(Note: Product contains toxic chemicals that are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 302 and 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986).

Exposure Limits Material	% by Wt.	CAS Number	(Air Exposure Limits (ug/m ³))		
			OSHA	AGGIH	NIOSH
Lead	57	7439-92-1	50	150	100
Lead Oxide	22	1309-60-0	50	150	100
Electrolyte (Sulfuric Acid)	14	7664-93-9	1	1	1

SECTION 4: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTIC DATA

Material is solid at normal temperatures.

Electrolyte:

Boiling Point:	230° F/110°C	Melting Point	Lead 327.4° C
Specific Gravity:	1.215 – 1.350	Vapor Density	Not determined
% Volatiles By Weight:	Not Applicable	Vapor Pressure	Not determined
Solubility in Water:	100% (electrolyte)	Evaporation Rate	Not determined

Appearance and Odor:

Electrolyte is a clear liquid with an acidic odor.

SECTION 5: HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

Under normal operating conditions, the internal material will not be hazardous to your health. Only internally exposed material during production or case breakage or extreme heat (fire) may be hazardous to your health.

Routes of Entry:

- Installation: Acid mist from formation process may cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin Contact: Acid may cause irritation, burns and/or ulceration.
- Skin Absorption: Not a significant route of entry.
- Eye Contact: Acid may cause sever irritation, burns, cornea damage and/or blindness.
- Ingestion: Acid may cause irritation of mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach.



Material Safety Data Sheet

Sign and Symptoms of Over Exposure:

Acute Effects: Over exposure to lead may lead to loss of appetite, constipation, sleeplessness and fatigue. Over exposure to acid may lead to skin irritation, corneal damage of the eyes and upper respiratory system.

Chronic Effects: Lead and its components may cause damage to kidneys and nervous system. Acid and its components may cause lung damage and pulmonary conditions.

Potential to Cause Cancer: The International Agency for Research on Cancer has classified “strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid” as a Category 1 carcinogen, a substance that is carcinogenic to humans. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Inorganic acid mist is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the product, such as overcharging, may however result in the generation of sulfuric acid mist.

Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

- Inhalation: Remove from exposure and apply oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove any contaminated clothing.
- Eyes: Flush with plenty of water immediately for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician.
- Ingestion: Consult a physician immediately.

California Proposition 65:

The State of California has determined that certain battery terminals and related accessories contain lead and lead compounds, chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer and reproductive harm. **Warning: Wash hands thoroughly after handling batteries.**

SECTION 6: FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA:

Flash Point: Hydrogen = 259°C

Auto ignition Temperature: Hydrogen = 580°C

Extinguishing Media: Dry chemical, foam, CO₂

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Hydrogen and oxygen gases are produced in the cells during normal battery operation (hydrogen is flammable and oxygen supports combustion). These gases enter the air through the vent caps. To avoid the chance of a fire or explosion, keep sparks and other sources of ignition away from the battery.

SECTION 7: REACTIVITY DATA:

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatibility: (materials to avoid)

Lead/lead compounds: Potassium, carbides, sulfides, peroxides, phosphorus, sulfur.

Battery electrolyte (acid): Combustible materials, strong reducing agents, most metals, carbides, organic materials, chlorates, nitrates, picrates, and fulminates.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Lead/lead compounds: Oxides of lead and sulfur.

Battery electrolyte (acid): Hydrogen, sulfur dioxide, and sulfur trioxide.



Material Safety Data Sheet

Conditions to Avoid:

High temperature. Battery electrolyte (acid) will react with water to produce heat. Can react with oxidizing or reducing agents.

SECTION 8: CONTROL MEASURES:

Engineering Controls:

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.

Work Practices:

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.

SECTION 9: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Respiratory Protection:

None required under normal handling conditions. During battery formation (high-rate charge condition), acid mist can be generated which may cause respiratory irritation. Also, if acid spillage occurs in a confined space, exposure may occur. If irritation occurs, wear a respirator suitable for protection against acid mist.

Eyes and Face:

Chemical splash goggles are preferred. Also acceptable are “visor-gogs” or a chemical face shield worn over safety glasses.

Hands, Arms, Body:

Vinyl coated, VC, gauntlet type gloves with rough finish are preferred.

Other Special Clothing and Equipment:

Safety shoes are recommended when handling batteries. All footwear must meet requirements of ANSI Z41.1 – Rev. 1972.

SECTION 10: PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE:

Hygiene Practices:

Following contact with internal battery components, wash hand thoroughly before eating, drinking, or smoking.

Respiratory Protection:

Wear safety glasses. Do not permit flames or sparks in the vicinity of battery(s). If battery electrolyte (acid) comes in contact with clothing, discard clothing.

Protective Measures:

Remove combustible materials and all sources of ignition. Cover sills with soda ash (sodium carbonate) or quicklime (calcium oxide). Mix well. Make certain mixture is neutral then collect residue and place in a drum or other suitable container. Dispose of a hazardous waste.

Wear acid-resistant boots, chemical face shield, chemical splash goggles, and acid-resistant gloves. **Do not release un-neutralized acid.**



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Waste Disposal Method:

Battery electrolyte (acid): Neutralize as above for a spill, collect residue, and place in a drum or suitable container. Dispose of as hazardous waste. **Do not flush lead contaminated acid to sewer.**
 Batteries: Send to lead smelter for reclamation following applicable Federal, state and local regulations. Product can be recycled along with automotive (SLI) lead acid batteries, or use CSB Recycling Program number (800) 3CSB/USA.

Other Handling and Storage Precautions:

None Required.

SECTION 11: NFPA HAZARD RATING:

Sulfuric Acid:

Flammability (Red)	=	0
Health (Blue)	=	3
Reactivity (Yellow)	=	2

SECTION 12: DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING REGULATIONS:

Proper Shipping Name	Batteries – Wet, Non-Spillable, Electric Storage
U.S. DOT (U.S. Department of Transportation)	Unregulated, meets the requirement of 49 CFR 173.159 (d)
IATA (International Air Transportation Association) / ICAO (International Civil Aviation Administration)	Unregulated, meets the requirements of Special Provisions A67
IMO (International Maritime Dangerous Goods)	Unregulated

Comments:

CSB seal lead-acid batteries are classified as “non-spillable” for the purpose of transportation by DOT, and IATA/ICAO as result of passing the Vibration and Pressure Differential Test described in DOT [49 CFR 173.159 (d)] and IATA/ICAO [Special Provision A67].

CSB seal lead-acid batteries can be safely transported on deck, or under deck stored on either a passenger or cargo vessel as result of passing the Vibration and Pressure Differential Tests as described in the IMDG regulations.

To transport these batteries as “non-spillable” they must be shipped in a condition that would protect them from short-circuits and be securely packaged so as to withstand conditions normal to transportation by a consumer, in or out of a device, they are unregulated thus requiring no additional special handling or packaging.

For all modes of transportation, each battery and outer package is labeled “NON-SPILLABLE” per 49 CFR 173.159 (d). If you repackage our batteries either as batteries or as a component of another product you must label the outer package “NON-SPILLABLE” per 49 CFR 173.159 (d).



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SECTION 7: REACTIVITY DATA:

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Sparks and other sources of ignition.

Incompatibility: (materials to avoid)

Lead/lead compounds: Potassium, carbides, sulfides, peroxides, phosphorus, sulfur.

Battery electrolyte (acid): Combustible materials, strong reducing agents, most metals, carbides, organic materials, chlorates, nitrates, picrates, and fulminates.

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Conditions to Avoid:

High temperature. Battery electrolyte (acid) will react with water to produce heat. Can react with oxidizing or reducing agents.

SECTION 8: CONTROL MEASURES:

Engineering Controls:

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.

Work Practices:

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.

SECTION 9: PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Respiratory Protection:

None required under normal handling conditions. During battery formation (high-rate charge condition), acid mist can be generated which may cause respiratory irritation. Also, if acid spillage occurs in a confined space, exposure may occur. If irritation occurs, wear a respirator suitable for protection against acid mist.

Eyes and Face:

Chemical splash goggles are preferred. Also acceptable are “visor-gogs” or a chemical face shield worn over safety glasses.

Hands, Arms, Body:

Vinyl coated, VC, gauntlet type gloves with rough finish are preferred.

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Protective Measures:

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Material Safety Data Sheet

Waste Disposal Method:

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Other Handling and Storage Precautions:

None Required.

SECTION 11: NFPA HAZARD RATING:

Sulfuric Acid:

Flammability (Red)	=	0
Health (Blue)	=	3
Reactivity (Yellow)	=	2

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Proper Shipping Name	Batteries – Wet, Non-Spillable, Electric Storage
U.S. DOT (U.S. Department of Transportation)	Unregulated, meets the requirement of 49 CFR 173.159 (d)
IATA (International Air Transportation Association) / ICAO (International Civil Aviation Administration)	Unregulated, meets the requirements of Special Provisions A67
IMO (International Maritime Dangerous Goods)	Unregulated

Comments:

CSB seal lead-acid batteries are classified as “non-spillable” for the purpose of transportation by DOT, and IATA/ICAO as result of passing the Vibration and Pressure Differential Test described in DOT [49 CFR 173.159 (d)] and IATA/ICAO [Special Provision A67].

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For all modes of transportation, each battery and outer package is labeled “NON-SPILLABLE” per 49 CFR 173.159 (d). If you repackage our batteries either as batteries or as a component of another product you must label the outer package “NON-SPILLABLE” per 49 CFR 173.159 (d).



B.B. BATTERY CO., LTD.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND MANUFACTURER

Product name: Valve regulated lead-acid batteries

Manufacturer: B.B. Battery Co., Ltd.

Address: Chengdong Trial Area, Huanggang, Raoping, Guangdong, P.R.China 515700

Tel: +86-768-7601001 or +86-768-7601002

Fax: +86-768-7601469

US Office: B&B Battery USA, Inc.

Address: 6415 Randolph Street, Commerce, CA 90040

Tel: 323-278-1900

Fax: 323-278-1268

SECTION 2: HAZARDOUS COMPONENTS

COMPONENTS	%WEIGHT	TLV	LD50 ORAL	LC50 INHALATION	LC50 CONTACT
Lead (Pb, PbO ₂ , PbSO ₄)	About 70%	N/A	(500) mg/Kg	N/A	N/A
Sulfuric Acid	About 20%	1 mg/m ³	(2.140) mg/Kg	N/A	N/A
Fiberglass Separator	About 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ABS or PP	About 5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

SECTION 3: PHYSICAL DATA

COMPONENTS	DENSITY	MELTING POINT	SOLLUBILITY (H ₂ O)	ODOR	APPEARANCE
Lead	11.34	327.4°C (Boiling)	None	None	Sliver-Gray Metal
Lead Sulfate	6.2	1070°C (Boiling)	40 mg/l (15°C)	None	White Powder
Lead Dioxide	9.4	290°C (Boiling)	None	None	Brown Powder
Sulfuric Acid	About 1.3	About 114°C (Boiling)	100%	Acidic	Clear Colorless Liquid
Fiberglass Sep.	N/A	N/A	SLIGHT	TOXIC	WHITE FIBROUS GLASS
ABS or PP	N/A	N/A	NONE	NO ODOR	SOLID

SECTION 4: PROTECTION

EXPOSURE	PROTECTION	COMMENTS
SKIN	Rubber gloves, Apron, Safety shoes	Protective equipment must be worn if battery is cracked or otherwise damaged.
RESPIRATORY	Respirator (for lead)	A respirator should be worn during reclaim operations if the TLV exceeded.
EYES	Safety goggles, Face Shield	

SECTION 5: FLAMMABILITY DATA

COMPONENTS	FLASHPOINT	EXPLOSIVE LIMITS	COMMENTS
Lead	None	None	
Sulfuric Acid	None	None	
Hydrogen	259°C	4% - 74.2%	Batteries can emit hydrogen only if over charged (float voltage > 2.4 VPC). The gas enters the air through the vent caps. 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, CO ₂
Fiberglass Sep.	N/A	N/A	Toxic vapors may be released. In case of fire: wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
478 Polystyrene	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 6: REACTIVITY DATA

COMPONENT	Lead/lead compounds
STABILITY	Stable
INCOMPATIBILITY	Potassium, carbides, sulfides, peroxides, phosphorus, sulfurs.
DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS	Oxides of lead and sulfur.
CONDITIONS TO AVOID	High temperature, Sparks and other sources of ignition.
COMPONENT	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 7: 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.

SECTION 8: 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.

SECTION 9: SULFURIC ACID PRECAUTIONS

INHALATION: Acid mist from 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.

SECTION 10: TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

We hereby certify that all B.B. Valve Regulated Lead-acid Rechargeable 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 D.O.T., 49 CFR 173.159(d), and IMO/IMDG, and ICAO/IATA packing instruction 806 and note A67.

B.B. Batteries having met 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". All our Batteries are marked non-spillable.

Updated: Nov. 25, 2006