



Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

RP-Technik GmbH

SKS2101WL

Revision date: 01.04.2025

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

1.1. Product identifier

SKS2101WL

Further trade names

Type: Lead-acid accumulator (VRLA), filled with dilute sulphuric acid

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

Use of the substance/mixture

batteries and accumulators

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name:	RP-Technik GmbH	
Street:	Hermann-Staudinger-Str. 10-16	
Place:	D-63110 Rodgau	
Telephone:	+49 (6106) 660 28 - 0	+49 (6106) 660 28 - 40
E-mail:	info@rp-group.com	
Contact person:	Francisco Goerke	
E-mail:	product@rp-group.com	

1.4. Emergency telephone number:

+49 (6106) 660 28 - 0 (24 h.)

Further Information

This battery pack is an article according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH), Annex II, as amended by Regulation (EU) No. 453/2010, and is not subject to the REACH regulation. The information contained in this safety data sheet contains valuable and critical information for the safe and proper use of the product. This SDS should be kept and made available to employees and other users of the product.

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Repr. 1A; H360
Lact.; H362
Repr. 1B; H360D
Repr. 2; H361f
Acute Tox. 4; H302
Acute Tox. 4; H332
STOT RE 1; H372
Carc. 2; H351
Met. Corr. 1; H290
Skin Corr. 1A; H314
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

Full text of hazard statements: see SECTION 16.

2.2. Label elements

Additional advice on labelling

Labelling according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]: not applicable / not relevant
The product is: article (batteries and accumulators)

2.3. Other hazards

The substances in the mixture do not meet the PBT/vPvB criteria according to REACH, annex XIII.
Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition. (Formation of: Gases/vapours, toxic) Do not open container by force. To avoid risks to man and the environment, comply with the instructions for use.



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SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

Chemical characterization

The product is: article (batteries and accumulators)

Relevant ingredients

CAS No	Chemical name	Quantity
7439-92-1	Lead (blue lead, lead alloys with traces of As, Sb)	32 %
231-100-4	082-001-00-6	—
—	Repr. 1A; H360, Lact.; H362, Acute Tox. 4 (inhal.); H332, Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302, STOT RE 1; H372, Carc. 2; H351	—
—	Lead-containing battery paste	32 %
—	—	—
—	Repr. 1B; H360D, Repr. 2; H361f, Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302, Acute Tox. 4 (inhal.); H332, Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	—
7664-93-9	Sulphuric acid (30–38.5%)	29 %
231-639-5	016-020-00-8	—
—	Met. Corr. 1; H290, Skin Corr. 1A; H314	—
—	Plastic case	7 %
—	—	—
—	Not classified as hazardous	—

Full text of H and EUH statements: see section 16.

Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATE

CAS No	EC No	Chemical name	Quantity
21324-40-3	244-334-7	Lithium hexafluorophosphate(1-)	15 - 22 %
—	Specific Conc. Limits, M-factors and ATE	—	—
—	oral: ATE = not determined	—	—



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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

No hazards in case of an intact battery used according to the instructions for use. In case of damage or acid release, follow component-specific first aid measures.

After inhalation

After inhalation of acid mist: move to fresh air immediately. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

After contact with skin

Sulphuric acid: rinse with plenty of water; remove and wash contaminated clothing immediately. Lead-containing battery paste: clean with water and soap.

After contact with eyes

Rinse cautiously under running water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing. Seek medical advice.

After ingestion

Sulphuric acid: drink large quantities of water immediately and swallow activated carbon. Do NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical advice.

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

Sulphuric acid: severe corrosive burns to skin, eyes and mucous membranes; damage to respiratory tract from mist inhalation. Lead: damage to blood, nerves and kidneys; toxic for reproduction.

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

After eye contact, inhalation of acid mist, or swallowing: seek medical advice immediately. Lead-containing battery paste is classified as toxic for reproduction.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Water (spray jet) and foam are suitable for electrical fires in general. CO₂ is most effective for incipient fires. Fire brigades should maintain a distance of 1 m when using spray jet (up to 1 kV) or 5 m when using full jet.

Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

During charging, hydrogen gas and oxygen are produced which may form an explosive mixture. Battery contains corrosive dilute sulphuric acid. Internal voltage can be dangerous.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Wear appropriate protective equipment including acid-proof clothing, respiratory protection, acid-proof goggles and safety boots for larger installations or stored quantities. For electrical installations >1 kV, apply voltage-specific safety distances.

Additional information

Powder fire extinguishers are not suitable due to minor efficiency and potential collateral damage. Different rules apply for photovoltaic installations.



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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General advice

Avoid contact with spilled acid. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Observe local regulations.

For non-emergency personnel

Use appropriate personal protective equipment (acid-proof clothing, goggles, gloves, respiratory protection) when handling spilled electrolyte.

For emergency responders

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not permit penetration into the sewage system, soil or water bodies. Lead and sulphuric acid are water-polluting substances.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

Use a bonding agent such as sand to absorb spilled acid. Prevent further spread.

For cleaning up

Absorb spilled acid with sand or other bonding agent. Neutralise with lime or sodium carbonate. Dispose of in accordance with official local regulations.

Other information

Water pollution class of sulphuric acid: 1 (mildly water polluting, German WHG). Lead compounds are hardly soluble in water but may dissolve in acidic or alkaline environments; wastewater containing lead must not be disposed of untreated.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Safe handling: see section 7

Personal protection equipment: see section 8

Disposal: see section 13



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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Advice on safe handling

Observe instructions for use. Prevent short circuits. Protect against mechanical damage. Do not allow electrolyte to escape. Observe DIN EN IEC 62485-2:2019-04 safety requirements.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion



During charging, hydrogen and oxygen gases are produced which may form an explosive mixture. No smoking, no naked flames, no sparks near charging batteries. Ensure adequate ventilation in storage/charging areas.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Avoid contact with sulphuric acid and lead-containing battery paste. Wash hands thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling batteries.

Further information on handling

Batteries have internal voltage which can be dangerous to the human body. Protect plastic housings against direct sun radiation. Seek agreement with local water authorities for larger quantities.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Store frost-free under roof. Prevent short circuits. Protect plastic housings against direct sunlight. If batteries are stored in storage rooms, ensure instructions for use are observed as gases can form during charging.

Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: Avoid contact with strong acids, alkalis, and oxidising agents. Keep away from flammable materials.

Further information on storage conditions

Keep away from heat. (Temperature > Store frost-free; protect from freezing) Protect from direct sunlight. Protect from moisture.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

batteries and accumulators



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SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

CAS No	Substance	ppm	mg/m ³	fib/cm ³	Category	Origin
7429-90-5	Aluminium metal (Respirable Fraction)	-	1	—	TWA (8 h)	—
7440-50-8	Copper, fume	-	0.2	—	TWA (8 h)	—
-	Fluorides, inorganic	-	2.5	—	TWA (8 h)	—
7782-42-5	Graphite (all forms except fibres) (Respirable Fraction)	-	2	—	TWA (8 h)	—
-	Iron salts (as Fe)	-	1	—	TWA (8 h)	—
-	—	-	2	—	STEL (15 min)	—
7440-02-0	Nickel	-	0.5	—	TWA (8 h)	—

Biological limit values

CAS No	Substance	Parameter	Value	Test material	Sampling time
7440-02-0	Nickel	Ni	3 µg/L	Urine	After several consecutive working shifts

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation, especially during charging, to prevent accumulation of hydrogen gas. Observe workplace threshold value for sulphuric acid: 0.1 mg/m³.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Acid-proof safety goggles required when handling electrolyte or charging batteries.

Hand protection



Rubber or PVC gloves (acid-resistant) required when handling electrolyte.

Skin protection

Acid-proof clothing and acid-proof safety boots required when handling electrolyte or in larger battery installations.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required for larger stationary battery installations or larger stored quantities, particularly to protect against acid mist during filling and charging.

Thermal hazards

Not specifically determined.

Environmental exposure controls

Prevent release of sulphuric acid and lead compounds into the environment. Do not allow penetration into sewage system, soil or water bodies.



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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Article (solid battery containing liquid electrolyte)
Colour:	Lead: grey; Sulphuric acid: colourless; Plastic case: varies
Odour:	Odourless under normal conditions
Odour threshold:	not applicable
Melting point/freezing point:	Lead: 327°C; Sulphuric acid (30–38.5%): -35 to -60°C (solidification point)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	Lead: 1740°C; Sulphuric acid (30–38.5%): approx. 108–114°C Not flammable as article; hydrogen gas produced during charging is flammable/explosive
Flammability:	not determined
Lower explosion limits:	not determined
Upper explosion limits:	not determined
Flash point:	Not applicable (article)
Auto-ignition temperature:	Not determined
Decomposition temperature:	Sulphuric acid: thermal decomposition at 338°C; Lead: not applicable
pH-Value:	Sulphuric acid (30–38.5%): strongly acidic
Viscosity / kinematic:	Not determined
Water solubility:	Lead: low (0.15 mg/l at 25°C); Sulphuric acid: completely miscible with water
Solubility in other solvents	not determined
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	not determined
Vapour pressure:	Not determined
Density:	Lead: 11.35 g/cm ³ at 20°C; Sulphuric acid (30–38.5%): 1.2–1.3 g/cm ³ at 20°C
Relative vapour density:	not determined
Particle characteristics:	not determined

9.2. Other information

No information available.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

No hazardous reaction when battery is intact and handled according to instructions for use.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions of use. Sulphuric acid is a corrosive, inflammable liquid.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

During charging: generation of hydrogen and oxygen gas which may form explosive mixtures. In case of fire: risk of rupture.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Short circuits, mechanical damage, overcharging, frost, direct sunlight on plastic housing, sparks and open flames near charging batteries.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Sulphuric acid reacts with metals (producing hydrogen), destroys organic materials (cardboard, wood, textiles), and reacts vigorously with lyes and alkalis.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Sulphuric acid: thermal decomposition at 338°C. Lead compounds may be released in case of fire. Corrosive acid mist may be released during charging.



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SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity

Sulphuric acid: Harmful by inhalation of mist; severely corrosive to skin and mucous membranes. Lead: harmful if swallowed or inhaled (Acute Tox. 4 oral and inhalation).

ATEmix calculated

ATE (oral) not determined; ATE (dermal) not determined; ATE (inhalation vapour) not determined; ATE (inhalation dust/mist) not determined

CAS No	Chemical name				
—	Exposure route	Dose	Species	Source	Method
21324-40-3	Lithium hexafluorophosphate(1-)				
—	oral	ATE 100 mg/kg	—	—	—

Irritation and corrosivity

Sulphuric acid causes severe skin burns and eye damage (Skin Corr. 1A; H314). Acts intensely corrosive on skin and mucous membranes.

Sensitising effects

Not classified as sensitising based on available data.

Carcinogenic/mutagenic/toxic effects for reproduction

Lead: Suspected of causing cancer (Carc. 2; H351).

STOT-single exposure

Based on available data, classification criteria are not met for STOT SE.

STOT-repeated exposure

Lead causes damage to blood, nerves and kidneys through prolonged or repeated exposure (STOT RE 1; H372).

Lead-containing battery paste classified as toxic for reproduction.

Aspiration hazard

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin contact (acid, lead paste), eye contact (acid), inhalation (acid mist, lead dust), ingestion (acid, lead compounds).

11.2. Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties

This product does not contain a substance that has endocrine disrupting properties with respect to humans as no components meets the criteria.



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SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Sulphuric acid: water-polluting liquid (German WHG, water pollution class 1 – mildly water polluting). Lead and lead-containing battery paste: hardly soluble in water but toxic to aquatic organisms; lead-containing battery paste classified Aquatic Chronic 3; H412.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Lead compounds persist in the environment. Sulphuric acid neutralises in water.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Lead is known to bioaccumulate. Sulphuric acid: not applicable.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Lead can dissolve in acidic or alkaline environments. Sulphuric acid is completely miscible with water.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not formally assessed in this document. Lead is a persistent substance of concern listed on the REACH Candidate List.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No information provided in this document.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Lead is a REACH Candidate List substance (SVHC). Chemical and physical treatment required for removal of lead from wastewater. Wastewater containing lead must not be disposed of in untreated condition.

Further information

Do not allow to enter into surface water, drains, soil or subsoil. Relevant only if release of sulphuric acid or lead is caused by destruction of the battery.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal recommendations

Spent lead-acid batteries must be returned to points of sale, manufacturers, importers or metal dealers for forwarding to secondary lead smelters. Spent lead-acid batteries are not allowed to be disposed of in domestic waste or mixed with other batteries. The electrolyte (dilute sulphuric acid) must not be emptied in an inexpert manner; this must be carried out by authorised processing companies. Batteries are marked with recycling/return symbol and crossed-out roller container. Dispose of in accordance with official local regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Dispose of packaging in accordance with applicable local regulations.



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SECTION 14: Transport information

Land transport (ADR/RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2794 (wet, filled with acid) / UN 2800 (wet, non-spillable)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID (UN 2794) / BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE (UN 2800)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 8

14.4. Packing group: None



Hazard label: 8

Classification code: Not specified

Special Provisions: Special Provision 598 (UN 2794) / Special Provision 238 (UN 2800); Tunnel restriction code E (UN 2794)

Limited quantity: Not specified

Excepted quantity: Not specified

Transport category: Not specified

Tunnel restriction code: E (UN 2794)

Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2794 (wet, filled with acid) / UN 2800 (wet, non-spillable)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID (UN 2794) / BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE (UN 2800)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 8

14.4. Packing group: None



Hazard label: 8

Classification code: Not specified

Special Provisions: Special Provision 598 (UN 2794) / Special Provision 238 (UN 2800); Tunnel restriction code E (UN 2794)

Limited quantity: Not specified

Excepted quantity: Not specified

Marine transport (IMDG)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2794 (wet, filled with acid) / UN 2800 (wet, non-spillable)

14.2. UN proper shipping name: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID (UN 2794) / BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE (UN 2800)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 8

14.4. Packing group: None



Hazard label: 8

Special Provisions: EmS: F-A, S-B; Special Provision 238 (UN 2800); Packaging Instruction P801 (UN 2794) / P003+PP16 (UN 2800)

Limited quantity: Not specified

Excepted quantity: Not specified

EmS: F-A, S-B

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)

14.1. UN number or ID number: UN 2794 (wet, filled with acid) / UN 2800 (wet, non-spillable)



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14.2. UN proper shipping name: BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID (UN 2794) / BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE (UN 2800)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es): 8

14.4. Packing group: None



Hazard label: 8

Special Provisions: Packaging Instruction 870 (UN 2794) / 872 (UN 2800); Special Provision A67 (UN 2800 non-spillable)

Limited quantity Passenger: Forbidden

Passenger LQ: Forbidden

Excepted quantity: Not specified

IATA-packing instructions - Passenger: 870 (UN 2794) / 872 (UN 2800)

IATA-max. quantity - Passenger: Not specified

IATA-packing instructions - Cargo: 870 (UN 2794) / 872 (UN 2800)

IATA-max. quantity - Cargo: Not specified

14.5. Environmental hazards

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS: Yes (lead compounds, sulphuric acid)

14.6. Special precautions for user

New batteries: secured against slipping/falling/damage, fitted with carrying devices or suitably stacked, no dangerous acid traces on outside, protected against short circuits. Used batteries: undamaged cases, secured against leaking/slipping/falling/damage, no dangerous acid traces on outside, protected against short circuits. Non-spillable batteries require appropriate manufacturer confirmation per Special Provision 238 (ADR/IMDG) or A67 (IATA). Damaged batteries: transported as UN 2794 WASTE, BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, ENVIRONMENT HAZARD.

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

EU regulatory information

Restrictions on use (REACH, annex XVII):

Entry 27, Entry 40, Entry 75

Information according to Directive 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III): Not subject to 2012/18/EU (SEVESO III)

Marketing and use of explosives precursors (Regulation (EU) 2019/1148):

This product is regulated by Regulation (EU) 2019/1148: all suspicious transactions, and significant disappearances and thefts should be reported to the relevant national contact point.

Additional information

There is no requirement for the product to be specially labelled according to EC directives or the corresponding national laws.

National regulatory information

Water hazard class (D): 2 - obviously hazardous to water

Additional information

Observe in addition any national regulations!

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.



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SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

Water-react: Substance and mixture which, in contact with water, emits flammable gas
Flam. Sol: Flammable solid
Acute Tox: Acute toxicity
Skin Corr: Skin corrosion
Eye Dam: Eye damage
Skin Sens: Skin sensitisation
Carc: Carcinogenicity
STOT RE: Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
Aquatic Acute: Acute aquatic hazard
Aquatic Chronic: Chronic aquatic hazard
CLP: Classification, labelling and Packaging
REACH: Registration, Evaluation and Authorization of Chemicals
GHS: Globally Harmonised System of Classification, Labelling and Packaging of Chemicals
UN: United Nations
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
M-Factor: Multiplication Factor
DNEL: Derived No Effect Level
DMEL: Derived Minimal Effect Level
PNEC: Predicted No Effect Concentration
ATE: Acute toxicity estimate
LC50: Lethal concentration, 50%
LD50: Lethal dose, 50%
LL50: Lethal loading, 50%
EL50: Effect loading, 50%
EC50: Effective Concentration 50%
ErC50: Effective Concentration 50%, growth rate
NOEC: No Observed Effect Concentration
BCF: Bio-concentration factor
PBT: persistent, bioaccumulative, toxic
vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative
ADR: Accord européen sur le transport des marchandises dangereuses par Route
RID: Regulations concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by rail
ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways
IMDG: International Maritime Code for Dangerous Goods
EmS: Emergency Schedules
MFAG: Medical First Aid Guide
IATA: International Air Transport Association
ICAO: International Civil Aviation Organization
TI: Technical Instructions
DGR: Dangerous Goods Regulations
MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Marine Pollution from Ships
IBC: Intermediate Bulk Container
VOC: Volatile Organic Compounds
EG or EC: European Community
IE: Industrial Emissions
SVHC: Substance of Very High Concern

Key literature references and sources for data

For abbreviations and acronyms, see: ECHA Guidance on information requirements and chemical safety assessment, chapter R.20 (Table of terms and abbreviations). (v.1.2, 2013)

Classification for mixtures and used evaluation method according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP]

Classification	Classification procedure
Repr. 1A; H360	Calculation method



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Lact.; H362	Calculation method
Repr. 1B; H360D	Calculation method
Repr. 2; H361f	Calculation method
Acute Tox. 4; H302	Calculation method
Acute Tox. 4; H332	Calculation method
STOT RE 1; H372	Calculation method
Carc. 2; H351	Calculation method
Met. Corr. 1; H290	Calculation method
Skin Corr. 1A; H314	Calculation method
Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	Calculation method

Relevant H and EUH statements (number and full text)

H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Further Information

The information is based on the present level of our knowledge. It does not, however, give assurance of product properties and establishes no contract legal rights. The receiver of our product is singularly responsible for adhering to existing laws and regulations.

(The data for the relevant ingredients were taken respectively from the last version of the sub-contractor's safety data sheet.)