



Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

RP-Technik GmbH

SKS2108WL

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

SKS2108WL

Further trade names

Type: VRLA Lead-Acid Accumulator (article)

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.



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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

No hazards in case of intact battery under normal conditions of use

Contains sulphuric acid: Skin Corr. 1A; H314

Contains sulphuric acid: Met. Corr. 1; H290

Contains lead (metal, SVHC): Repr. 1A; H360

Contains lead: Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302

Contains lead: Acute Tox. 4 (inhal.); H332

Contains lead: STOT RE 1; H372

Contains lead: Carc. 2; H351

Contains lead: Lact.; H362

Contains lead-containing battery paste: Repr. 1B; H361f

Contains lead-containing battery paste: Aquatic Chronic 3; H412

Explosive gas mixture (H₂/O₂) may form during charging

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, Repr. 2, Acute Tox. 4 (inhal.), Acute Tox. 4 (oral), STOT RE 1, Carc. 2; H360, H362, H332, H302, H372, H351	—
—	Lead-containing battery paste	32 %
—	—	—
—	Repr. 1A, Repr. 2, Acute Tox. 4 (oral), Acute Tox. 4 (inhal.), Aquatic Chronic 3; H360D, H302, H332, H361f, H412	—
7664-93-9	Sulphuric acid (30–38.5 %)	29 %
231-639-5	016-020-00-8	—
—	Met. Corr. 1, Skin Corr. 1A; H290, 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 for article	—	—



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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 handled according to instructions. If battery is damaged and contents released, apply substance-specific first aid.

After inhalation

Sulphuric acid mist: Move to fresh air immediately. Seek medical advice if symptoms persist.

After contact with skin

Sulphuric acid: Rinse skin thoroughly with water; remove and wash contaminated clothing. Lead-containing battery paste: Clean with water and soap.

After contact with eyes

Sulphuric acid: 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 a large quantity 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 skin burns, eye damage, respiratory tract irritation from mist. Lead: Damage to blood, nerves and kidneys upon uptake; toxic for reproduction.

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

Seek medical advice after eye contact, inhalation of acid mist, and ingestion. Lead-containing battery paste is classified as toxic for reproduction; medical advice required on exposure.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Water (spray jet) and foam are suitable for electrical fires. CO₂ is most effective for incipient fires. Fire brigades: maintain 1 m distance when using spray jet (up to 1 kV) and 5 m with full jet. For voltages >1 kV, apply voltage-dependent distances. Co-ordinate fire-fighting measures to the fire surroundings.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hydrogen gas and oxygen are generated during charging and may form an explosive mixture. Sulphuric acid is corrosive. Lead and lead compounds are toxic. Burning may release toxic lead fumes and sulphur dioxide.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Use appropriate respiratory protection and acid-resistant protective clothing. For larger stationary installations: protective goggles, respiratory equipment, acid-proof clothing.

Additional information

Powder fire extinguishers are not suitable due to minor efficiency and risk of collateral damage. For photovoltaic installations, specific rules apply. Do not allow firewater run-off to enter drains or water bodies.



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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General advice

Do not allow spilled acid to enter the sewage system, soil or water bodies. Prevent penetration into drains.

For non-emergency personnel

Wear acid-proof protective equipment including gloves, goggles and protective clothing when dealing with spilled electrolyte.

For emergency responders

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Sulphuric acid is a water-polluting liquid (Water pollution class 1 – mildly water-polluting under German WHG). Lead compounds are toxic to aquatic organisms. Do not permit penetration into sewage system, soil or water bodies.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

Use a bonding agent such as sand to absorb spilled acid. Neutralise with lime or sodium carbonate.

For cleaning up

Absorb with sand or other inert material. Neutralise with lime/sodium carbonate. Dispose in accordance with applicable local regulations.

Other information

Electrolyte must not be emptied by untrained persons; this must be carried out by processing/recycling companies.

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

Store frost-free under roof. Prevent short circuits. Protect plastic housings from direct sunlight. Observe instructions for use, especially where gases may be generated during charging.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion



During charging, hydrogen and oxygen are generated which may form an explosive mixture. No smoking, no naked flames, no sparks in battery charging areas.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

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

Further information on handling

Seek agreement with local water authorities when storing larger quantities. Observe standard DIN EN IEC 62485-2:2019-04 for safety requirements.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Store frost-free under roof. Protect against direct sunlight. Prevent short circuits. Ensure adequate ventilation in storage rooms to prevent accumulation of hydrogen gas during charging.

Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: Sulphuric acid reacts with metals (producing hydrogen), organic materials (cardboard, wood, textiles), lyes and alkalis.

Further information on storage conditions

Keep away from heat. (Temperature > Store frost-free (above 0 °C); no upper limit specified) 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 in areas where batteries are charged to prevent accumulation of explosive hydrogen/oxygen mixture. Local exhaust ventilation recommended where acid mist may be generated.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Acid-proof safety goggles required when handling damaged batteries or during filling/charging operations.

Hand protection



Rubber or PVC gloves (acid-proof) required when risk of contact with electrolyte.

Skin protection

Acid-proof clothing and safety boots required when handling electrolyte or damaged batteries.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required if acid mist is generated (e.g. during filling/charging). Workplace threshold value for sulphuric acid: 0.1 mg/m³.

Thermal hazards

Not specified.

Environmental exposure controls

Do not allow electrolyte or lead-containing materials to enter drains, soil or water bodies. Comply with local water authority requirements for larger installations.



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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Article (solid battery); contains liquid electrolyte internally
Colour:	Lead: grey; Sulphuric acid: colourless
Odour:	Odourless (intact battery); acid mist possible if damaged
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; generates flammable/explosive H ₂ gas during charging
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
pH-Value:	Sulphuric acid (electrolyte): 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 (20°C); Sulphuric acid 30–38.5%: 1.2–1.3 g/cm ³ (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 reactions if battery is intact and handled according to instructions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. Sulphuric acid is a corrosive, flammable liquid; thermally decomposes at 338°C.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

During charging: generation of hydrogen and oxygen which may form an explosive mixture. Sulphuric acid reacts with metals producing hydrogen.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Short circuits, mechanical damage, frost (storage), direct sunlight on plastic housing, open flames and ignition sources near charging batteries.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Sulphuric acid: metals, organic materials (cardboard, wood, textiles), lyes and alkalis (vigorous reaction).

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Sulphuric acid: sulphur dioxide on heating/decomposition. Lead: toxic lead oxide fumes in fire. Hydrogen and oxygen gases during normal 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: severely corrosive to skin and mucous membranes. Lead and lead compounds: toxic if taken in; damages blood, nerves and kidneys.

ATEmix calculated

ATE (oral) not determined for article; ATE (dermal) not determined for article; ATE (inhalation vapour) not determined for article; ATE (inhalation dust/mist) Sulphuric acid mist WEL: 0.1 mg/m³

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). Inhalation of mist may cause damage to respiratory tract.

Sensitising effects

Not classified as sensitising.

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 single exposure.

STOT-repeated exposure

Lead: Causes damage to organs (blood, nerves, kidneys) through prolonged or repeated exposure (STOT RE 1, H372).

Lead-containing battery paste: Toxic for reproduction (Repr. 1A/1B, H360D/H361f).

Aspiration hazard

Not applicable.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Skin contact, eye contact, inhalation (acid mist), ingestion (lead compounds). Normal intact battery use: no exposure.

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 (German WHG water pollution class 1, mildly water-polluting). Lead compounds: toxic to aquatic environment; hardly soluble in water but can dissolve in acidic or alkaline conditions.

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.

12.4. Mobility in soil

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

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Lead is a persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substance. It is listed on the REACH Candidate List as a substance of very high concern (SVHC).

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No information available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Waste water containing lead must not be disposed of in untreated condition. Chemical and physical treatment required for elimination of lead from water.

Further information

Do not allow spilled acid or lead-containing materials to enter surface water, drains or soil. Relevant only if sulphuric acid is released 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 recycling by secondary lead smelters. Spent lead-acid batteries are not subject to the German Waste Proof Ordinance. They must not be disposed of in domestic waste or mixed with other batteries. The electrolyte (diluted sulphuric acid) must not be emptied by untrained persons; draining must be carried out by licensed processing companies. Batteries are marked with recycling/return symbol and crossed-out wheelie bin.

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: 598 (UN 2794 – new/used batteries exempt if conditions met); 238 (UN 2800 – non-spillable exempt if conditions met)

Limited quantity: Not specified

Excepted quantity: Not specified

Transport category: Not specified

Tunnel restriction code: E (UN 2794 ADR)

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: 598 (UN 2794 – new/used batteries exempt if conditions met); 238 (UN 2800 – non-spillable exempt if conditions met)

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: 238 para. 1+2 (UN 2800 exempt if conditions met); P801 (UN 2794); P003+PP16 (UN 2800); EmS: F-A, S-B

Limited quantity: Not specified

Excepted quantity: Not specified

EmS: F-A, S-B

Air transport (ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR)



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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: A67 (UN 2800 exempt if conditions met); Packaging Instruction 870 (UN 2794); Packaging Instruction 872 (UN 2800)

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 are environmentally hazardous; sulphuric acid is water-polluting

14.6. Special precautions for user

Batteries must be secured to prevent slipping, falling or damage. No dangerous traces of acid on exterior. Protected against short circuits. Damaged batteries (UN 2794): transport as WASTE, BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS. Non-spillable batteries require manufacturer confirmation of compliance with Special Provision 238 / A67.

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
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No hazards in case of intact battery under normal conditions of use	Calculation method
Contains sulphuric acid: Skin Corr. 1A; H314	Calculation method
Contains sulphuric acid: Met. Corr. 1; H290	Calculation method
Contains lead (metal, SVHC): Repr. 1A; H360	Calculation method
Contains lead: Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302	Calculation method
Contains lead: Acute Tox. 4 (inhal.); H332	Calculation method
Contains lead: STOT RE 1; H372	Calculation method
Contains lead: Carc. 2; H351	Calculation method
Contains lead: Lact.; H362	Calculation method
Contains lead-containing battery paste: Repr. 1B; H361f	Calculation method
Contains lead-containing battery paste: Aquatic Chronic 3; H412	Calculation method
Explosive gas mixture (H2/O2) may form during charging	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.)