



Safety Data Sheet

according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006

RP-Technik GmbH

SGS2303WL

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

SGS2303WL

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

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, Acute Tox. 4 (oral); H302, Acute Tox. 4 (inhal.); H332, Repr. 2; H361f, 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 instructions. If battery is damaged and contents are released, act according to the following guidance.

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 wetted clothing. Lead-containing battery paste – clean with water and soap.

After contact with eyes

After contact with eyes: rinse under running water for several minutes; remove contact lenses if present and easy to do; continue rinsing. Seek medical advice.

After ingestion

After swallowing sulphuric acid: drink a lot of water immediately and swallow activated carbon. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Seek medical advice.

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

Sulphuric acid: severe skin and mucous membrane burns, respiratory tract damage from mist inhalation. Lead/lead paste: damage to blood, nerves and kidneys upon absorption; 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, or ingestion. Lead-containing battery paste is classified as toxic for reproduction – medical attention required after significant exposure.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Water (spray jet) and foam are suitable extinguishing agents for burning electrical devices. CO₂ is the most effective agent for incipient fires.

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

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

During charging, batteries produce hydrogen and oxygen which can form explosive mixtures. Internal voltage can be dangerous. Acid spills pose corrosion hazard.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Fire brigades should maintain a distance of at least 1 m when extinguishing electrical fires (up to 1 kV) with spray jet, and 5 m with full jet. For installations >1 kV, distances depend on the respective voltage. Wear protective goggles, respiratory protection, acid-proof clothing and safety boots for larger battery installations.

Additional information

Powder fire extinguishers are not suitable due to minor efficiency, possible risks and collateral damage. For photovoltaic installations, additional rules apply.



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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

General advice

Avoid contact with released sulphuric acid. Prevent penetration into sewage systems, soil or water bodies.

For non-emergency personnel

Wear acid-proof protective equipment (goggles, gloves, clothing, boots) when dealing with acid spills.

For emergency responders

Wear personal protection equipment (refer to section 8).

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow sulphuric acid or lead-containing materials to enter sewage systems, soil or bodies of water. Notify local authorities if significant release occurs.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment

Use a bonding agent such as sand to absorb spilled acid. Prevent spread to drains and water bodies.

For cleaning up

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

Other information

Lead-containing battery paste is hardly soluble in water but can dissolve in acidic or alkaline environments. Wastewater containing lead must not be discharged 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 plastic housings against direct sunlight. Handle carefully to avoid damage to casing. No smoking, no naked flames, no sparks near batteries during charging.

Advice on protection against fire and explosion



During charging, hydrogen and oxygen are produced and may form explosive mixtures. Ensure adequate ventilation. Avoid sparks and open flames in charging areas.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Avoid contact with sulphuric acid and lead-containing battery paste. Wash hands after handling. Wear appropriate PPE when handling damaged batteries.

Further information on handling

For larger stored quantities, seek agreement with local water authorities. Batteries are articles; normal intact use does not require special exposure controls for lead.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage rooms and vessels

Store frost-free under roof. Protect against short circuits. Protect plastic housings from direct sunlight. Observe instructions for use if batteries are stored in enclosed storage rooms, as gases may form during charging.

Hints on joint storage

Do not store together with: Not specified; avoid contact with oxidising agents, alkalis and metals that react with sulphuric acid.

Further information on storage conditions

Keep away from heat. (Temperature > Store frost-free (above 0 °C); avoid exposure to extreme heat.) 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 charging areas to prevent accumulation of hydrogen gas. No special controls required for intact batteries in normal use.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Acid-proof goggles required when handling damaged batteries or during filling/charging operations with possible acid mist exposure.

Hand protection



Rubber or PVC gloves required during operations with potential acid or lead paste exposure.

Skin protection

Acid-proof clothing and safety boots required during operations with potential acid exposure.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection required if acid mist concentrations exceed workplace threshold value of 0.1 mg/m³ for sulphuric acid.

Thermal hazards

Not specifically stated.

Environmental exposure controls

Workplace exposure limit for sulphuric acid: 0.1 mg/m³. Lead metal is on the REACH Candidate List; monitor lead exposure in accordance with applicable occupational exposure limits.



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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state:	Article containing solid and liquid components
Colour:	Lead: grey; Sulphuric acid: colourless; plastic case: varies
Odour:	Lead: odourless; Sulphuric acid: odourless
Odour threshold:	not applicable
Melting point/freezing point:	Lead: 327°C; Sulphuric acid: -35 to -60°C (solidification point)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	Lead: 1740°C; Sulphuric acid: ca. 108–114°C
Flammability:	Not flammable as article; hydrogen gas generated during charging is flammable/explosive
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:	Electrolyte: strongly acidic
Viscosity / kinematic:	Not applicable
Water solubility:	Lead: low (0.15 mg/l at 25°C); Sulphuric acid (30–38.5%): complete
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 significant reactivity hazards for intact batteries under normal conditions of use.

10.2. Chemical stability

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

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hydrogen and oxygen gases are generated during charging and may form explosive mixtures. Sulphuric acid reacts with metals producing hydrogen gas.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Short circuits, open flames, sparks, frost, direct sunlight on plastic casing, mechanical damage to battery.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Sulphuric acid reacts vigorously with lyes and alkalis; destroys organic materials such as cardboard, wood and textiles; reacts with metals producing hydrogen.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

On thermal decomposition of sulphuric acid: sulphur dioxide/trioxide. Lead oxide fumes from lead components at high temperatures.



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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: intensely corrosive to skin and mucous membranes. Lead and lead paste: harmful if swallowed or inhaled (Acute Tox. 4, H302, H332).

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

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

Not classified for STOT single exposure based on available data.

STOT-repeated exposure

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

Aspiration hazard

Not classified for aspiration hazard.

Information on likely routes of exposure

Sulphuric acid: skin contact, eye contact, inhalation of mist. Lead/lead paste: ingestion, inhalation of dust/fume, skin contact.

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 Water-Resources Act, Water Pollution Class 1 – mildly water polluting).

Lead-containing battery paste: aquatic chronic hazard (H412). Ecological information is relevant only if battery is destroyed and contents are released.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Not determined for the article as a whole.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Lead can accumulate in the environment; lead-containing materials are hardly soluble in water but can dissolve under acidic or alkaline conditions.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Sulphuric acid is fully miscible with water. Lead is poorly soluble but mobile under acidic/alkaline conditions.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not fully assessed; lead is a persistent and potentially bioaccumulative substance subject to REACH restrictions.

12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No information available.

12.7. Other adverse effects

Lead metal is on the REACH Candidate List as a substance of very high concern.

Further information

Do not allow sulphuric acid or lead-containing materials to enter surface water, drains or soil. Wastewater containing lead must not be disposed of untreated.

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. They are not subject to the German Waste Proof Ordinance. Do not dispose of in domestic waste or mix with other battery types. The electrolyte (diluted sulphuric acid) must not be emptied by inexperienced persons; this must be carried out by authorised processing companies. Batteries are marked with the recycling/return symbol and a crossed-out wheeled 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: 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 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: 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; Packaging Instruction P801 (UN 2794) / P003+PP16 (UN 2800); Special Provision 238 (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)

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-containing; 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. Cases must be undamaged (used batteries). Manufacturer confirmation required for non-spillable classification (Special Provision 238 / A67). Damaged batteries: UN 2794, WASTE, BATTERIES, WET, FILLED WITH ACID, ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS.

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