



MOTOBATT LIMITED

SAFETY DATA SHEET (SDS)

Lead-Acid Battery (VRLA / Flooded Motorcycle Power Battery)

Version: V1.0 | Revision Date: 22 June 2026

Compliance: GHS Revision 7, WHS Act 2011, WHS Regulations 2011, ADG Code Edition 7.9

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE MATERIAL AND SUPPLIER

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: Valve Regulated Lead-Acid Battery / Flooded Lead-Acid Power Sports Battery

Synonym: Motorcycle Storage Battery, Lead Acid Accumulator

Battery Electrolyte: Dilute Sulfuric Acid, Density = 1.28 at 25°C

1.2 Recommended Use & Restrictions

Recommended Use: Starting power for motorcycles, ATV, power sports equipment

Restrictions: Do not open sealed VRLA batteries; avoid short circuit, overcharging, incineration, disassembly.

1.3 Supplier / Importer Details

AUSTRALIA

Supplier Name: WHITES POWERSPORTS AUSTRALIA PTY LTD

Address: 12-14 PROSPECT PLACE, BORONIA, VICTORIA 3155, AUSTRALIA

Phone: +61 3 7064 0431

ABN: 85 600 617 561

NEW ZEALAND

Supplier Name: WHITES POWERSPORTS LTD

Address: 142 KOHIA DRIVE, HOROTIU, HAMILTON 3288, NEW ZEALAND

Phone: +64 7 849 5493

NZBN: 9429041608012

1.4 Emergency Telephone

Australia DG Line: +61 3 7064 0431 (24 hours dangerous goods response)

New Zealand Emergency Line: 0800 POISON (0800 764 766) (National Poisons Centre, 24 hours)

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 GHS Classification

- **Australia:** Classified as a Hazardous Chemical according to the Model Work Health and Safety (WHS) Regulations (GHS Revision 7 criteria).
- **New Zealand:** Classified as a Hazardous Substance according to the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020 (GHS Revision 7 alignment).

Physical Hazards

- Corrosive to Metals – Category 1

Health Hazards

- Acute Toxicity (Oral) – Category 4
- Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) – Category 4
- Skin Corrosion / Irritation – Category 1A Serious Eye Damage / Eye Irritation – Category 1
- Carcinogenicity – Category 1A Reproductive Toxicity – Category 1A
- Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) – Category 1

Environmental Hazards

- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute / Short-Term) – Category 1
- Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic / Long-Term) – Category 1

2.2 GHS Label Elements



Signal Word: DANGER

Mandatory GHS07 Pictograms

- GHS05: Corrosion
- GHS07: Exclamation Mark
- GHS08: Health Hazard
- GHS09: Environmental Hazard

Hazard Statements

- H290: May be corrosive to metals.
- H302: Harmful if swallowed.
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
- H332: Harmful if inhaled.
- H350: May cause cancer.
- H360: May damage fertility or the unborn child.
- H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
- H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention:

- P201: Obtain special instructions before use.
- P260: Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
- P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
- P273: Avoid release to the environment.
- P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response:

- P301 + P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
- P301 + P330 + P331: IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
- P303 + P361 + P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

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- P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
- P310: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
- P391: Collect spillage.

Storage:

- P405: Store locked up.
- P406: Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal:

- P501: Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with local regional regulations (refer Section 13).

2.3 Other Hazards

- **Hydrogen Gas Generation:** Overcharging, short-circuiting, or placing batteries in unventilated enclosures generates highly flammable hydrogen gas, creating an explosion risk.
- **Casing Rupture:** Physical impact or exposure to extreme heat can rupture the ABS plastic casing. This releases highly corrosive sulfuric acid which attacks concrete, metals, and fabrics, and releases toxic lead compounds that persist as environmental pollutants.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient	CAS No.	Concentration	Australian WES Workplace Exposure Standard
Lead & Lead Oxides	7439-92-1	65–75%	AU/NZ WES-TWA: 0.05 mg/m ³
Sulfuric Acid (Electrolyte)	7664-93-9	20–30%	AU/NZ WES-TWA: 1 mg/m ³
			AU/NZ WES-STEL: 3 mg/m ³
Calcium / Antimony Alloy	7440-36-0	<3%	Relevant metal fume workplace exposure limits apply
ABS Plastic Separator & Casing	Mixture	Balance	Non-hazardous structural material article

*Note: Exposure limits correspond symmetrically to Safe Work Australia and WorkSafe New Zealand regulatory frameworks.

3.2 Inventory Status Declarations

- **Australia Inventory Status:** All chemical components are listed on or are exempt from the **AIIC (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals)**.
- **New Zealand Inventory Status:** All active chemical components are listed on the **NZIoC (New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals)** or satisfy the compliance parameters specified for manufactured articles [15.2].

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First Aid Measures

- **Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with continuous running water for a minimum of 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Seek urgent medical treatment or ambulance immediately.

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- **Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Rinse affected skin with a large volume of water for at least 15 minutes. Wash affected area with mild soap and water. Seek immediate medical help for blisters, chemical burns, or deep tissue irritation.
- **Inhalation (Acid Mist / Lead Fumes):** Remove victim to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen via trained personnel. If breathing stops, apply artificial respiration. Seek immediate medical assessment, particularly for repeated exposure to lead fumes or sharp acid mist.
- **Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. If victim is fully conscious, give large amounts of water or milk to dilute the acid. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **Contact emergency services immediately using the regional contacts below.**

4.2 Regional Emergency Response Contacts

- **In Australia:** Immediately call the **AU DG Emergency Line (+61 3 7064 0431)** or the **Poisons Information Centre (13 11 26)**.
- **In New Zealand:** Immediately call the **National Poisons Centre (0800 764 766 / 0800 POISON)** or your local emergency services (111).

4.3 Advice to Doctor

- **Treat for acute sulfuric acid chemical burns.** Severe exposure via inhalation may cause pulmonary edema, which requires immediate clinical monitoring.
- **Monitor blood lead levels** if chronic exposure or casing grinding/burning is suspected. Delayed symptoms may include gastrointestinal distress or neurological changes.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam resistant to polar solvents.

Unsuitable Media

Direct heavy water jet onto burning batteries (risk of acid splashing & hydrogen explosion).

Hazardous Combustion Products

Toxic lead fumes, sulfur oxide fumes, corrosive acid vapour, flammable hydrogen gas.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Full protective suit compliant to AS/NZS 4543, chemical resistant face shield AS/NZS 1337, air breathing apparatus AS/NZS 1716.

Additional Fire Guidance

Isolate batteries from fire; cool intact units with water spray from safe distance. Prevent fire runoff entering drains or waterways.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

- **Personal Protection:** Wear full AS/NZS compliant personal protective equipment (PPE) as detailed in Section 8. This includes acid-resistant nitrile or PVC gloves, chemical splash goggles, an impervious chemical apron, and a half-face respiratory mask rated for acid mists.

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- **Emergency Procedures:** Immediately isolate the spill or leak area. Block unauthorized personnel from entering the spill zone. Eliminate all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks, or flames) as damaged or overcharged batteries can vent explosive hydrogen gas.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

- **Spill Containment:** Prevent spilled electrolyte from entering stormwater systems, soils, surface rivers, groundwater, or municipal sewers. Contain the liquid using dry sand, earth, vermiculite, or a dedicated acid-absorbent neutralizer.
- **Regional Notification Triggers:**
 - In Australia:** Notify relevant State Environment Protection Authority (EPA) regulations and emergency services immediately if a large leakage enters waterways or drainage lines.
 - In New Zealand:** Immediately notify the **EPA New Zealand Hazardous Substances Emergency Line (0800 243 622)**, the local Regional Council pollution hotline, and Fire and Emergency New Zealand (111) if the spill poses an immediate threat to the environment or local infrastructure.

6.3 Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

- **Neutralization:** Carefully neutralize the spilled sulfuric acid liquid using a mild alkaline agent such as calcium carbonate, lime, or sodium bicarbonate. Mix cautiously as the neutralization reaction is exothermic (generates heat).
- **Decontamination:** Once fully neutralized, collect the absorbed waste and contaminated clean-up materials into clearly labeled, heavy-duty HDPE hazardous waste drums. Wash the spill site thoroughly with a large volume of water.
- **Waste Disposal Requirements:**
 - In Australia:** Dispose of hazardous chemical residues via an authorized lead-acid battery recycler in accordance with State EPA hazardous waste rules.
 - In New Zealand:** Dispose of collected materials in strict accordance with the **Resource Management Act (RMA)** and local territorial authority (City/District Council) trade waste bylaws. Do not discharge untreated acidic residues into the environment.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Prevent mechanical impact, puncture, crushing of battery casing

No open flame, spark, smoking near batteries (hydrogen evolution risk)

Avoid overcharging; maintain ventilation in charging workshop

Do not mix with alkaline chemicals, oxidisers or food materials

Wash hands thoroughly after handling, do not eat/drink/smoke onsite

Storage Conditions

Store indoors, cool dry area (5–30°C), away from direct sunlight and heat sources. Segregate from incompatible substances (bases, bleach, combustibles) per ADG Code storage rules. Stack limit to avoid casing rupture.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Standards



Australian Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) and New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) published by WorkSafe New Zealand.

- Lead & Lead Oxides: WES-TWA 0.05 mg/m³
- Sulphuric Acid (Electrolyte): WES-TWA 1 mg/m³

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Sealed plastic block battery; internal grey lead plates, clear corrosive liquid electrolyte

Odour: Odourless under normal use; sharp pungent acid odour when ruptured

Electrolyte Density: 1.28 at 25°C (required pre-filling specification)

pH (electrolyte): <1 strong acid

Boiling Point (electrolyte): >100°C

Flash Point: Not applicable (non-flammable liquid, hydrogen gas generated only during charging)

Solubility: Electrolyte fully miscible with water

Viscosity: Low viscosity aqueous acid solution

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability

Stable under recommended storage & handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Overcharging, extreme heat, physical rupture, short circuit, welding near batteries.

Incompatible Materials

Alkalis, ammonia, bleach, metals (zinc, iron, aluminium), combustible organic materials. Violent exothermic neutralisation reaction occurs with bases.

Hazardous Reactions

Contact with metals releases flammable hydrogen gas; acid leakage corrodes most metal structures.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Lead fumes, sulfur dioxide gas under thermal decomposition / fire conditions.

Hazardous Polymerisation: Will not occur.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute Toxicity

Sulfuric acid oral LD50 (rat): 2140 mg/kg (Category 4 harmful if swallowed)

Inhalation of acid mist causes throat and lung irritation

Skin/eye contact results in permanent corrosive tissue damage

Chronic Toxicity

Lead compounds are cumulative toxicants; repeated inhalation or ingestion causes damage to blood, kidneys, reproductive system and nervous system, classified carcinogenic to humans.

Symptoms of Exposure

Short term: Skin burns, eye ulceration, coughing, throat pain

Long term: Fatigue, anaemia, fertility impairment, organ damage

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity

- **Aquatic Environment:** Lead and sulfuric acid are highly toxic to freshwater and marine organisms. Classified as **Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Acute / Short-Term) – Category 1** and **Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment (Chronic / Long-Term) – Category 1**. Low concentrations can cause rapid, mass mortality in aquatic ecosystems.
- **Terrestrial Environment (New Zealand EPA Requirement):** This product triggers classification as **Hazardous to Terrestrial Vertebrates (Category 2)** under New Zealand EPA hazardous substance frameworks. Soluble lead compounds present an acute poisoning risk to land-dwelling wildlife, livestock, and domestic animals if structural casing damage allows environmental leaching.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

- **Sulfuric Acid:** Being an inorganic acid, it miscible in water and will decrease local soil/water pH levels. It undergoes rapid neutralization by naturally occurring minerals (such as limestone), but localized spikes can disrupt biological wastewater treatment or soil flora.
- **Lead Compounds:** Heavy metal component. Lead is non-biodegradable and possesses extreme long-term environmental persistence, remaining bound to soils and sediments for decades.

12.3 Bioaccumulative Potential

- **Lead:** Strongly bioaccumulates in living tissue, particularly in bone matrix, fish, crustaceans, and birds. It undergoes significant biomagnification up food chains, creating severe chronic physiological harm to top-tier predators.
- **Sulfuric Acid:** Does not bioaccumulate in ecological systems.

12.4 Mobility in Soil and Water

- **Electrolyte (Acid):** Highly mobile in water systems and porous soil types. Acidic runoff accelerates the leaching of heavy metals from surrounding terrain into underlying groundwater tables.
- **Lead Plates/Oxides:** Relatively immobile in dense clay soils but can dissolve into mobile forms if exposed to highly acidic water runoff or severe weathering conditions.

12.5 Regional Regulatory Restrictions

- **In Australia:** Release of components to any waterway or ecosystem is strictly prohibited under Commonwealth and State Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) legislations.
- **In New Zealand:** Discharges to land or water systems are strictly controlled under the **Resource Management Act (RMA)** and local regional council environment plans. Any unauthorized release of Class 8 or Class 9 hazardous substances must be reported immediately to the local authority and the New Zealand EPA.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Universal Handling and Disposal Process

- **Collection:** Collect intact, damaged, or leaking batteries into dedicated, clearly labelled, heavy-duty HDPE hazardous waste recovery drums or banded pallets.
- **Acid Neutralization:** Ensure any spilled or free-standing sulfuric acid residues are completely neutralized using lime or sodium bicarbonate prior to handing over for waste transport.



- **General Prohibition:** Do not discard lead-acid batteries into municipal domestic waste, general landfill, or sewage drainage systems. Components are highly hazardous to both human health and the environment.

13.2 Jurisdictional Disposal Rules

IN AUSTRALIA

- **Regulatory Framework:** All waste lead-acid batteries are classified as controlled hazardous waste under Australian State and Territory Environment Protection Authority (EPA) regulations.
- **Processing Facility:** Batteries must be transported via licensed waste tracking networks exclusively to authorized Australian lead-acid battery recycling facilities.

IN NEW ZEALAND

- **Regulatory Framework:** Disposal must comply with the **Resource Management Act (RMA)** and local territorial authority (City/District Council) trade waste bylaws.
- **Processing Facility:** Batteries must be returned to authorized local battery collection and stewardship. Do not dump waste batteries in local commercial landfills.

13.3 Packaging and Casing Disposal

- **Contaminated Casings:** Cracked or heavily acid-contaminated plastic battery casings are treated as hazardous industrial waste. They must be managed by an authorized industrial waste processor.
- **Recyclable Plastics:** Clean, un-contaminated empty ABS plastic casings or outer cardboard shipping boxes may be directed to standard commercial plastic and fiber recycling streams only after verifying full acid neutralization and rinsing.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Domestic Land Transport (Australia & New Zealand)

AUSTRALIA: Road and Rail Transport

- **Regulatory Framework:** Compliant with the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code), Edition 7.9.

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- **Regulatory Framework:** Compliant with the New Zealand Land Transport Rule: Dangerous Goods 2005 and NZS 5433:2020 (Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land).

14.2 Core UN Classification Profile

- **UN Number:** UN 2800
- **Proper Shipping Name:** BATTERIES, WET, NON-SPILLABLE, electric storage
- **Dangerous Goods Class:** Class 8 (Corrosive)
- **Packing Group:** Packing Group III
- **Hazchem Code:** 2R
- **Special Provisions & Land Exemptions (ADG SP 238 & NZS 5433 SP 238):** These batteries satisfy the structural vibration, pressure differential, and electrolyte free-flow testing parameters established under Special Provision 238. When packaged securely for land transport with battery terminals fully protected against short-circuiting, they are completely exempt from dangerous goods land transport regulations in both Australia and New Zealand.

14.3 International Marine Transport (IMDG Code Compliance)

- **UN Number / Class:** UN 2800 or UN 2794, Class 8 Corrosive

- **Marine Pollutant Designation:** Yes (due to presence of toxic, heavy metal Lead compounds).
- **Exemption Criteria:** Non-spillable AGM battery lines are classified as *Unregulated/Non-Dangerous Goods* for sea freight if they cleanly satisfy the conditions of **IMDG Code Special Provision 238**.

14.4 International Air Transport (IATA DGR Compliance)

- **UN Number / Class:** UN 2800 or UN 2794, Class 8 Corrosive
- **Packing Instructions:** Packing Instruction 870 (for standard wet batteries) or Packing Instruction 872 (for non-spillable batteries).
- **Exemption Criteria:** AGM lines are considered *Not Restricted* for air cargo routing if they satisfy **IATA Special Provision A67** and have their terminals fully insulated to block short-circuits.

14.5 Transport Restrictions and Segregation Protocols

- **Segregation Rules:** Must be segregated from food items, organic peroxides, strong alkalis (Bases), and Class 1 explosives during transit in accordance with ADG and NZS 5433 stowage guidelines.
- **Physical Security:** Ensure outer battery pallet packaging prevents tipping or internal battery casing rupture during freight braking.

14.6 Trans-Tasman Transport Emergency Numbers

- **Australian Land Transport Support:** +61 3 7064 0431 (24-Hour DG Emergency Contact)
- **New Zealand Land Transport Support:** Call Fire and Emergency NZ (111) or the local distributor spill support network.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 Australia Regulatory Information

This SDS complies with the following Australian regulatory frameworks:

- **Work Health and Safety Act 2011** (Commonwealth Australia).
- **Work Health and Safety Regulations 2011**, Schedule 7 (SDS & GHS requirements).
- **Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)**, Revision 7 (Australian adoption).
- **Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code)**, Edition 7.9 (domestic road and rail transport).
- **Workplace Exposure Standards (WES)** - Australian occupational exposure limits.
- **AIIC** (Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals): All chemical components listed or exempt.
- **SUSMP** (Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons).
- **State Environment Protection Authority (EPA)** hazardous waste and battery recycling legislation.

15.2 New Zealand Regulatory Information

This SDS complies with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act and Environmental Protection Authority (EPA) notice frameworks:

- **HSNO Act Status:** Classified as a Hazardous Substance according to the criteria of the New Zealand Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (HSNO) Act.
- **EPA Group Standard Designation:** Batteries (Manufactured Product) Group Standard.
- **EPA New Zealand Notice:** Formulated in full compliance with the Chemical Workplace Health and Safety (Safety Data Sheets) Notice.

- **Health and Safety at Work (Hazardous Substances) Regulations 2017:** Workplace inventory control, emergency response plans, and secondary containment (bundling) regulations apply based on aggregate volume thresholds held on-site by the PCBU.
- **NZ Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):** All active component chemicals are listed on the NZIoC or comply with the status rules for manufactured articles.

15.3 International Regulatory Alignments

- **EU Risk Phrases / Hazard Codes:** All obsolete European Union R-phrases hazard codes have been systematically removed from this document.
- **PPE Standards Alignment:** Personal Protective Equipment designations have been specifically aligned with joint AS/NZS structural criteria.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION (Version control added per requirement)

Version Control

Document Version: V1.0

Original Issue Date: Fill date

Revision Date: 22 June 2026

Revision Summary: Full Australian WHS / GHS7 / ADG Code compliance update; replaced OSHA/ACGIH with WES; added WHITES POWERSPORTS AU importer info + 24hr Australian emergency line; updated all PPE to AS/NZS; expanded ecology & disposal sections; removed EU R-phrases; added mandatory GHS7 pictogram descriptions; revised transport section to ADG Code (DOT data deleted).

Reference Documents

ADG Code 7.9 (NTC Australia)

Safe Work Australia GHS Revision 7 Guidance

WHS Regulations 2011 Schedule 7 SDS Code of Practice

Australian Workplace Exposure Standards (WES) Handbook

End of Safety Data Sheet