

(1) Our EDTA is the tetrasodium salt version which is the only form of EDTA reported on in Home Power Magazine. Our EDTA is 99.9% pure. Home Power's link is available in the links section at the bottom of the page.

(2) EDTA dissolves easily in water but does not dissolve in battery acid. Do not add the dry powder EDTA directly to a battery cell - it will not dissolve in the acid.

(3) Working with batteries is hazardous. Be sure you know how to take appropriate safety precautions.

(4) To the best of our knowledge, everything known about EDTA for battery rejuvenation appears in the following Home Power articles: HP #20, pg.23 HP #21, pg.36, HP #22, pg.94, HP #29, pg.44, HP #52, pg.78 HP #55, pg.108, HP #58, pg.63 HP #68, pg.114. We highly recommend that you carefully read these articles so that you will know as much as possible about EDTA and what to expect. The first four articles are available on-line at the Home Power Index link below. Also, Home Power can be contacted for back issues at the Home power link below.

(5) In general, the instructions are to use one tablespoon of EDTA per quart of electrolyte of the cell or battery to be treated. If you do not know the capacity of your cells, then use one tablespoon per cell for deep cycle batteries such as golf cart batteries and two tablespoons per cell for larger batteries.

Mix the required amount of EDTA with just enough water to completely dissolve it. Add this mixture to the battery cells so that the cells get the amount indicated above. You can mix a batch big enough for all the cells and then divide it up; or you can mix a batch for each cell one at a time. You may have to remove some acid with your hydrometer to make room for the water and then put the acid back later when the liquid level has gone down. Some people mix EDTA into the make up water as a preventive measure.

(6) Charging or equalizing the battery after adding the EDTA will help circulate the EDTA and start the cleaning process.

(7) It may take as long as a month for the full effect of the treatment to become apparent.

(8) The amount of EDTA needed to clean a battery depends on how heavily sulfated it is. If your battery does not fully recover after one treatment, you may need a second treatment.

(9) Not every battery can be recovered. EDTA will not fix shorted or disintegrated cells. Also, EDTA usually does not work on car batteries because of their thin plates and different chemistry.

EDTA treatment has the potential to lower the overall cost of battery based electricity. Widespread use could encourage the use of renewable energy.