

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

# Golden Power Corporation (HK) Ltd.

Ref.No.:GPMSDS-A27S-2015A

# **Material Safety Data Sheet**

IDENTITY (As Read on Label and Line)		Notice: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must			
A27S ALKALINE ALARM	BATTERY	.**		ivanuoie, the space must	
Section I					
Manufacturer's Name		Telephone Number			
Golden Power Corporation (	HK) Ltd.	(852) 3	125 2288		
Address (Number, Sheet, City, State, a	and ZIP Code)	Fax Number (852) 3	125 2000 /	3125 2001	
	57 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong		Date Prepared 02-Jan-2015		
		Signature of Preparer (optional	)		
Section II – Hazardous Ingredi	ents/Identity	 y Information			
Hazardous Components (Specific Chem			s, %/wt)	CAS No.	
Manganese Dioxide	(MnO <sub>2</sub> )	13.50 %		1313-13-9	
Zinc	(Zn)	5.16 %		7440-66-6	
Potassium Hydroxide	(KOH)	1.83 %		1310-58-3	
Graphite	(C)	1.17 %		7782-42-5	
Mercury	(Hg)	0.130%	)	7439-97-6	
Lead	(Pb)	< 0.004	%	7439-92-1	
Cadmium	(Cd)	< 0.001	%	7440-43-9	
Water	(H <sub>2</sub> O)	4 %		7732-18-5	
Stainless steel	(Fe)	70.205	%	8053-60-9	
Poly-66	(Poly)	3 %		32131-17-2	
Nickel	(Ni)	1 %		14332-32-2	
Section III - Physical/Chemical	Characteri	stics			
Boiling Point		Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O=1)			
KOH aqua solution = 140 °C		$MnO_2 = 4.4$ , $Zn = 7.1$ , $KO$	H = 2.0		
Vapor Pressure (mmHg)		Melting Point			
KOH aqua solution = $3$ mmHg at $20$ $^{\circ}$ C		MnO <sub>2</sub> decompose at 535°C			
Visco Description (Alternative		Zn = 420 °C, KOH aqua = –	35℃		
Vapor Density (Air = 1)		Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)			
Solubility in Water KOH – complet	e				
Appearance and Color					
MnO <sub>2</sub> is a black		nite is also a black powder, Zinc i with stimulative order.	is a silver me	tal.	
Section IV – Fire and Explosion					
Flash Point (Method Used)		Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL	
Incombustible		Not Available	LLL	CLL	
Extinguishing Media: See Specia		ng Procedure	I		
Special Fire Fighting Procedure: In cas	e of fire in an	adjacent area, use water. CO <sub>2</sub> of	dry chemic	cal extinguishers if cells	
are packed in their original contain unpackaged cells use LITH-X (Grap	ers since the foliate Base). In	fuel of the fire is basically pa this case, do not use water.	per product	s. For bulk quantities of	
As with any fire, wear self-contained	a breathing ap	paratus to avoid inhalation of	nazardous o	necomposition products.	



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Stability
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)   Hazardous polymerization will not occur.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts  Not Available  Hazardous Polymerization Will Not Occur W
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts  Not Available  Hazardous Polymerization  May Occur  Will Not Occur  V  Section VI − Health Hazard Data  Route(s) of Entry. Inhalation? Yes Skin? Yes Ingestion? Yes  Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) These chemicals are contained in a sealed can. Risk of exposure occurs, only if battery is mechanically or electrically abused. The most likely risk is acute exposure when a cell vents KOH is caustic alkali and attack the skin and eyes. Contact of electrolyte with skin and eyes should be avoided.  Section VII − Ecological Information  Cardnogenicity NTP? Not Available IARC Monographs? Not Available Signs and Symptoms of Exposure  KOH can cause chemical burn upon contact with skin.  Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure  KOH can cause chemical burn upon contact with skin.  An acute exposure will not generally aggravate any medical help.  Section VIII − Emergency and First Aid Procedures  In case of skin contact with content of battery, flush immediately with water. For eye contact, flush with copious amount of water for 10 minutes. If imitation persists, get
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medical help.
Section IX - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use
Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled Wipe out by wet duster.
Section X - Waste Disposal Method
General abandonment
Section XI - Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing
Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse.
Section XII - Other Precautions
Do not short circuit, charge or dispose of in fire. Battery may explode or leak.
Section XIII - Control Measures
Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) Not Available
Ventilation Local Exhaust Special Not Available Not Available
Mechanical (General)  Not Available  Other  Not Available
Protective Gloves Butyl Eye Protection Safety Glasses
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment
Not Available  Work / Hygienic Practices
Not Available  Section XIV – Regulatory Information



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Not Available

### **Section XV – Other Information**

Not Available

## **Section XVI – Transportation Information**

Golden Power **A27S ALKALINE ALARM BATTERY** are considered to be "dry cell" batteries and are not listed as dangerous goods under below regulations:

- 1. Batteries, dry fulfills the requirement of U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Special Provision 130, i.e. they are offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolution of heat (for example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals or batteries to be packed in such a way to prevent short circuits or generation of a dangerous quantity of heat.)".
- 2. International Civil Aviation Administration (ICAO) and International Air Transport Association (IATA), Special Provision A123, i.e. "An electrical battery or battery powered device having the potential of dangerous evolutions of heat that is not prepared so as to prevent a short-circuit (e.g. in the case of batteries, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals; or in the case of equipment, by disconnection of the battery and protection of exposed terminals or batteries to be packed in such a way to prevent short circuits or generation of a dangerous quantity of heat.) is forbidden from transportation."
- 3. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Regulations (IMDG) **2012** edition does not regulate these batteries.

Examples of such batteries include alkali-manganese, silver oxide, zinc carbon, nickel metal hydride and nickel-cadmium batteries.