

PRODUCT SAFETY DATASHEET

As a courtesy to our customers, Energizer has prepared copyrighted Product Safety Datasheets to provide information on the different Eveready/Energizer battery systems. As defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Section 1910.1200 (c), Eveready/Energizer batteries are manufactured "articles", which do not result in exposure to a hazardous chemical under normal conditions of use. For this reason, Material Safety Datasheets are not required. The information and recommendations set forth herein are made in good faith, for information only, and are believed to be accurate as of the date of preparation. However, ENERGIZER BATTERY MANUFACTURING, INC., MAKES NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THIS INFORMATION AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FROM REFERENCE ON IT.

PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: EVEREADY Battery

Type No.:

Volts:

TRADE NAMES: ENERGIZER, ENERGIZER e², INDUSTRIAL ZMA, HERCULES, EVEREADY, WONDER

Approximate Weight:

CHEMICAL SYSTEM: Alkaline Manganese Dioxide-Zinc

Designed for Recharge: No

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Energizer Battery Manufacturing, Inc.
1359 Columbia Rd.
Westlake, OH 44145

Telephone Number for Information:
800-383-7323 (USA / CANADA)

Date Prepared: June 2007

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

IMPORTANT NOTE: The battery should not be opened or burned. Exposure to the ingredients contained within or their combustion products could be harmful.

MATERIAL OR INGREDIENT	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)	%/wt.
Graphite (CAS# 7782-42-5)	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	2 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	2-6
Manganese Dioxide (CAS# 1313-13-9)	5 mg/m ³ Ceiling (as Mn)	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (as Mn)	30-45
Potassium Hydroxide (CAS# 1310-58-3)	None established	2 mg/m ³ Ceiling	4-8
Zinc (CAS# 7440-66-6)	15 mg/m ³ TWA PNOR* (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ TWA PNOR* (respirable fraction)	10 mg/m ³ TWA PNOC** (inhalable particulate) 3 mg/m ³ TWA PNOC** (respirable particulate)	12-25

* PNOR: Particulates not otherwise regulated

**PNOC: Particulates not otherwise classified

SECTION III - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

In case of fire, it is permissible to use any class of extinguishing medium on these batteries or their packing material. Cool exterior of batteries if exposed to fire to prevent rupture.

Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION IV - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Under normal conditions of use, the battery is hermetically sealed.

Ingestion: Swallowing a battery can be harmful.

Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.

If battery or open battery is ingested, do not induce vomiting or give food or drink. Seek medical attention immediately. CALL NATIONAL BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE for advice and follow-up (202-625-3333) collect day or night.

Inhalation: Contents of an open battery can cause respiratory irritation. Provide fresh air and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Contents of an open battery can cause skin irritation and/or chemical burns. Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If a chemical burn occurs or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation and chemical burns. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of the chemical remains. Seek medical attention.

SECTION V - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Storage: Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Elevated temperatures can result in shortened battery life.

Mechanical Containment: If potting or sealing the battery in an airtight or watertight container is required, consult your Energizer Battery Manufacturing, Inc. representative for precautionary suggestions. Batteries normally evolve hydrogen which, when combined with oxygen from the air, can produce a combustible or explosive mixture unless vented. If such a mixture is present, short circuits, high temperature, or static sparks can cause an ignition.

Do not obstruct safety release vents on batteries. Encapsulation (potting) of batteries will not allow cell venting and can cause high pressure rupture.

Handling: Accidental short circuit for a few seconds will not seriously affect the battery. Prolonged short circuit will cause the battery to lose energy, and can cause the safety release vent to open. Sources of short circuits include jumbled batteries in bulk containers, metal jewelry, metal covered tables or metal belts used for assembly of batteries into devices.

If soldering or welding to the battery is required, consult your Energizer Battery Manufacturing, Inc. representative for proper precautions to prevent seal damage or short circuit.

Charging: This battery is manufactured in a charged state. It is not designed for recharging. Recharging can cause battery leakage or, in some cases, high pressure rupture. Inadvertent charging can occur if a battery is installed backwards.

Labeling: If the Eveready label or package warnings are not visible, it is important to provide a package and/or device label stating:

WARNING: do not install backwards, charge, put in fire, or mix with other battery types. May explode or leak causing injury. **Replace all batteries at the same time.**

Where accidental ingestion of small batteries is possible, the label should include:

Keep away from small children. If swallowed, promptly see doctor; have doctor phone (202) 625-3333 collect.

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations. Appropriate disposal technologies include incineration and land filling.

SECTION VI - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ventilation Requirements: Not necessary under normal conditions.

Respiratory Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions.

Eye Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear safety glasses with side shields if handling an open or leaking battery.

Gloves: Not necessary under normal conditions. Use neoprene or natural rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.

SECTION VII - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Batteries marketed by Energizer Battery Manufacturing, Inc. have been classified as non-dangerous goods by the US Department of Transportation and the major international regulatory bodies and are therefore not regulated.

SARA/TITLE III - As an article, this battery and its contents are not subject to the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act.



Golden Power Corporation (HK) Ltd.

Material Safety Data Sheet

IDENTITY (As Read on Label and Line) LR1130G Alkaline button Cell	Notice: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.
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Section I

Manufacturer's Name Golden Power Corporation (HK) Ltd.	Telephone Number (852) 3125 2288
Address (Number, Sheet, City, State, and ZIP Code) Flat C, 20/F., Block 1, Tai Ping Industrial Centre, 57 Ting Kok Road, Tai Po, N.T., Hong Kong	Fax Number (852) 3125 2000 / 3125 2001
	Date Prepared March 01, 2011
	Signature of Preparer (optional)

Section II – Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Names)	(contents, %/wt)	CAS No.
Manganese Dioxide (MnO ₂)	22.0 %	1313-13-9
Zinc (Zn)	10.0 %	7440-66-6
Potassium Hydroxide (KOH)	3.0 %	1310-58-3
Graphite (C)	2.0 %	7782-42-5
Cadmium (Cd)	≤ 0.0005 %	7440-43-9
Mercury (Hg)	≤ 0.0001 %	7439-97-6
Lead (Pb)	≤ 0.002 %	7439-92-1

Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point KOH aqua solution = 140 °C	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1) MnO ₂ = 4.4, Zn = 7.1, KOH = 2.0
Vapor Pressure (mmHg) KOH aqua solution = 3mmHg at 20 °C	Melting Point MnO ₂ decompose at 535 °C Zn = 420 °C, KOH aqua = -35 °C
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)

Solubility in Water KOH – complete

Appearance and Color

MnO₂ is a black powder, Graphite is also a black powder, Zinc is a silver metal.
KOH aqua is a colorless liquid with stimulative order.

Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used) Incombustible	Flammable Limits Not Available	LEL	UEL
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Extinguishing Media: See Special Fire Fighting Procedure

Special Fire Fighting Procedure: In case of fire in an adjacent area, use water, CO₂ or dry chemical extinguishers if cells are packed in their original containers since the fuel of the fire is basically paper products. For bulk quantities of unpackaged cells use LITH-X (Graphite Base). In this case, do not use water.

As with any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid inhalation of hazardous decomposition products.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards



Section V – Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Do not short circuit, charge or dispose of in fire.
	Stable	√	

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid) Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts Not Available

Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	√	

Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of Entry.	Inhalation?	Yes	Skin?	Yes	Ingestion?	Yes
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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	OSHA Regulated?	Not Available
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Signs and Symptoms of Exposure KOH can cause chemical burn upon contact with skin.

Medical Conditions
Generally Aggravated by Exposure 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 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)	Other
	Not Available	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

Not Available



Section XV – Other Information

Not Available

Section XVI – Transportation Information

Golden Power batteries are considered to be “dry cell” batteries and are not regulated for purposes of transportation with reference to requirements of

1. U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Special Provision 130, i.e. “Batteries, dry are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter only when they are offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolution of heat (for example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals)”.
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) is forbidden from transportation.”
3. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Regulations (IMDG), Special Provision 304, i.e. “Batteries, dry, containing corrosive electrolyte which will not flow out of the battery case is cracked are not subject to the provisions of this Code provided the batteries are securely packed and protected against short-circuits.

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