

Safety Data Sheet SDS

Ref.No.:GSDS-Alkaline-2017A

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| IDENTITY (As Read on Label and Line) LR6,LR03,LR14,LR20 Alkaline Battery | 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 –Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

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| Manufacturer's Name . Guangzhou Nanhua Golden Power Electronic Co.,Ltd. | Telephone Number (8620) 8326 6440 / 8326 6441 |
| Address (Number, Sheet, City, State, and ZIP Code) Rm.706, 7/F,R & F New World Center, No.307 Guangzhou Middle Avenue,Guang Zhou, P.R.China | Fax Number (8620) 8326 6554 |
| | Date Prepared 3 January 2017 |
| | Signature of Preparer (optional) |

Section II –Composition/information on ingredients

| Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Names) | (contents, %/wt) | CAS No. |
|---|------------------|------------|
| Manganese Dioxide (MnO ₂) | 40.24% | 1313-13-9 |
| Zinc (Zn) | 16.30% | 7440-66-6 |
| Potassium Hydroxide (KOH) | 5.57% | 1310-58-3 |
| Graphite (C) | 2.54% | 7782-42-5 |
| Water (H ₂ O) | 8.03% | 7732-18-5 |
| Ferrum (Fe) | 23.17% | 8053-60-9 |
| Polyamide (NyLon) | 0.97% | 32131-17-2 |
| Nickel (NI) | 0.21% | 14332-32-2 |
| Copper (CU) | 2.78% | 7440-50-8 |
| Other | 0.19% | |

EU Battery Directive 2006-66-EC(2013-56-EU) & US104-142

| | | |
|--------------|------------|-----------|
| Mercury (Hg) | < 0.0001 % | 7439-97-6 |
| Lead (Pb) | < 0.0005% | 7439-92-1 |
| Cadmium (Cd) | < 0.0005% | 7440-43-9 |

Section III –Physical and chemical properties

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| 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-fighting measures

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| 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 –Stability and reactivity

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| 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

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|--------------------------|----------------|---|---------------------|
| Hazardous Polymerization | May Occur | | Conditions to Avoid |
| | Will Not Occur | √ | |

Section VI –Toxicological information

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|--------------------|-------------|-----|-------|-----|------------|-----|
| 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

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| 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 –First-aid measures

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 - Accidental release measures

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled Wipe out by wet duster.

Section X - Disposal considerations

General abandonment

Section XI - Handling and storage

Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse.

Section XII - Hazards identification

Do not short circuit, charge or dispose of in fire. Battery may explode or leak.

Section XIII - Exposure controls/personal protection

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| Respiratory Protection (Specify Type) | Not Available | | |
| Ventilation | Local Exhaust | Special | |
| | Not Available | Not Available | |

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| | Mechanical (General) Not Available | Other Not Available |
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| Protective Gloves | Butyl | Eye Protection | Safety Glasses |
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| Other Protective Clothing or Equipment | Not Available |
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| Work / Hygienic Practices | Not Available |
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| Section XIV – Regulatory Information | Not Available |
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| Section XV – Other Information | Not Available |
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Section XVI – Transportation Information

GOLITE “Alkaline 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 Dangerous Goods Regulation⁵⁸ Edition 2017), 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)2014 edition does not regulate these batteries.

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