

NAME:



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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

DURACELL LITHIUM MANGANESE DIOXIDE BATTERIES

CAS NO:	Not applicable				Effective	e Date:	9/4/01	Rev:	4	
A. — IDEI	NTIFICATION									
			<u>%</u>	Formula: Mix	ture 1	Mixture				
Manganese Dioxide (1313-13-9)			30-45	Molecular We	eight: Î	NΑ				
1,2-Dimethoxyethane (110-71-4)			5-10							
Propylene Carbonate (108-32-7)			1-10	Synonyms:	Lithiu	m Mang	anese Diox	xide Cells:		
Lithium (7439-93-2)			1-5			,	23A(3V); [•	, ,	
Carbon Black (1333-86-4)			1-5				L323A; D			
Lithium Trifluoromethane Sulfonate (33454-82-9)			1-5 0-5				R2; PL123	*	` ,	
Ethylene Ca	arbonate (96-49-1)		0-3		and ba	tteries c	omprised o	of DL2/3A	cells.	
B. — PHY	SICAL DATA									
Boiling Point			Meltin	g Point			Freezin	g Point		
NA	°F NA °C	NA	°F	NA	°C	NA	°F	NA	°C	
Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)		Vapor Density (air=1)				Vapor F	Pressure @		°F	
NA		NA			_		NA	mm Hg	l	
Evaporation		Saturation in Air				,	Autoignition ²	Temperature		
(<u>Ether</u> =1) (by			(by volume@ °F)				°F		°C	
NA		NA			_		N	A		
% Volatiles		Solubility in Water								
NA		NA			_		рН 	NA		
Appearance/C	Color Small cylindrical	batteries. C	Conten	ts dark in co	olor.					
Flash Point and Test Method(s) 1,2-Dimethoxyethane 42.8 °F, 6°C (Closed Cup)										
Flammable Limits in Air										
(% by volume)		Lower _	N	<u>'A</u> %		Upper <u>NA</u> %				
C. — REA	CTIVITY									
Stability	tability X stable unstable		le	Polymeriz	zation	may occur X will not occur				
Conditions to Avoid						Condition	ns to Avoid			
Do not heat, crush, disassemble, short circuit or				Not applic	able					
recharge.										
Incompatible Materials				Hazardous Decomposition Products						
Contents incompatible with strong oxidizing age			ents.							
				of mangan			•			
				of carbon a	and sulf	ur and o	ther toxic	by-produc	ts.	
* IF MULTI	PLE INGREDIENTS, IN	CLUDE CAS	S NUM	BERS FOR	EACH		NA=NO	T AVAILA	BLE	
Footnotes										
Not applica	ble									



<u>D. — HEALTH HAZ</u>ARD DATA

Occupational Exposure Limits PEL's, TLV's, etc.)

8-Hour TWAs: Manganese Dioxide (as Mn) - 5 mg/m³ (Ceiling) (OSHA); 0.2 mg/m³ (ACGIH/Duracell)

1,2-Dimethoxyethane - 0.15 ppm (Duracell) Carbon Black - 3.5 mg/m³ (OSHA/ACGIH)

Lithium Trifluoromethane Sulfonate - 0.1 mg/m³ (3M recommendation)

These levels are not anticipated under normal consumer use conditions.

Warning Signals

Not applicable

Routes/Effects of Exposure

These chemicals and metals are contained in a sealed can. For consumer use, adequate hazard warnings are included on both the package and on the battery. Potential for exposure should not exist unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperature or is mechanically, physically, or electrically abused.

1. Inhalation Not anticipated. Respiratory (and eye) irritation may occur if fumes are released due to heat or

an abundance of leaking batteries.

2. Ingestion Irritation to the internal/external mouth area may occur following exposure to a leaking

battery.

3. Skin a. Contact

Irritation may occur following exposure to a leaking battery.

b. <u>Absorption</u>Not anticipated.

4. Eye Contact Irritation may occur following exposure to a leaking battery.

5. Other Not applicable

E. — ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT

1. Applicable Regulations All ingredients listed in TSCA inventory.

2. DOT Hazard Class - Not applicable3. DOT Shipping Name - Not applicable

Battery products offered by DURACELL for sale are designed to be safe under intended use conditions. DURACELL Lithium batteries are produced in conformity with International

Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards and specifications.

While lithium batteries are regulated by IATA and ICAO, the type of lithium batteries offered for sale by DURACELL are exempted per provision A45 of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and provision A45 of the ICAO Technical Instructions For The Safe Transport Of Dangerous Goods By Air. Per section A45 of the IATA and ICAO regulations, DURACELL consumer lithium batteries, which are of the solid cathode type, with less than 1g lithium per cell and less than 2g lithium per battery, are not subject to regulation. Thus, as long as these batteries are properly packaged in a manner to prevent short circuits and have strong outer packaging, they are not considered hazardous and are acceptable for air transport.

Environmental Effects

These batteries pass the U. S. EPA's Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure and therefore, may be disposed of with normal waste.



F. — EXPOSURE CONTROL METHODS
Engineering Controls
General ventilation under normal use conditions.
Eye Protection
None under normal use conditions. Wear safety glasses when handling leaking batteries.
Skin Protection
None under normal use conditions. Use butyl gloves when handling leaking batteries.
Respiratory Protection
None under normal use conditions.
Other
Keep batteries away from small children.
C WORK PRACTICES
G. — WORK PRACTICES
Handling and Storage
Store at room temperature. Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse. DO NOT short or install incorrectly.
Batteries may explode, pyrolize or vent if disassembled, crushed, recharged or exposed to high temperatures.
Install batteries in accordance with equipment instructions. Replace all batteries in equipment at the same
time. Do not carry batteries loose in pocket or bag.
Normal Clean Up
Not applicable
Waste Disposal Methods
No special precautions are required for small quantities. Large quantities of open batteries should be treated
as hazardous waste. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Do not incinerate,

since batteries may explode at excessive temperatures.

GMEL#



H. — EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken if material is released to the environment or spilled in the work area

Notify safety personnel of large spills. Evacuate the area and allow vapors to dissipate. Increase ventilation. Avoid eye or skin contact. **DO NOT** inhale vapors. Clean-up personnel should wear appropriate protective gear. Remove spilled liquid with absorbent and contain for disposal.

Fire and Explosion Hazard

Batteries may burst and release hazardous decomposition products when exposed to a fire situation. See Sec. C.

Extinguishing Media

As for surrounding area. Dry chemical, alcohol foam, water or carbon dioxide. For incipient fires, carbon dioxide extinguishers are more effective than water.

Firefighting Procedures

Cool fire-exposed batteries and adjacent structures with water spray from a distance. Use self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

I. — FIRST AID AND MEDICAL EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Eyes

Not anticipated. If battery is leaking and material contacts eyes, flush with copious amounts of clear, tepid water for 30 minutes. Contact a physician at once.

Skin

Not anticipated. If battery is leaking, irrigate exposed skin with copious amounts of clear, tepid water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation, injury or pain persists, consult a physician.

Inhalation

Not anticipated. If battery is leaking, contents may be irritating to respiratory passages. Remove to fresh air. Contact physician if irritation persists.

Ingestion

Not anticipated. Rinse the mouth and surrounding area with clear, tepid water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician immediately for treatment and to rule out involvement of the esophagus and other tissues.

Notes to Physician

- 1) Potential leakage of dimethoxyethane, propylene carbonate and lithium trifluoromethane sulfonate.
- 2) Dimethoxyethane rapidly evaporates.
- 3) Under certain misuse conditions and by abusively opening the battery, exposed lithium can react with water or moisture in the air causing potential thermal burns or fire.

Replaces #1892: change address, add CR-V3P in Section A.

The information contained in the Material Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

MSDS-5 (2/00) GMEL# 2003.4