

Product Safety Data Sheet

EXELL BATTERY

1-800-515-2423 USA/CAN
www.exellbattery.com

Alkaline Manganese Batteries
August 2012

SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name:	Exell Battery	Type No:	Volts:
Trade Names:	Exell	Approximate Weight:	Varies
Chemical System:	Alkaline Manganese	Design for Recharge:	NO

BatteriesInAFIash.com, Inc.
720 W Cheyenne Ave #170
North Las Vegas, NV 89030

Telephone Number for Information
800-515-2423 (USA/CANADA)

Date Prepared: August 2012

SECTION 2 – HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Under normal conditions of use, the battery is sealed.

Ingestion: Swallowing a battery can be harmful. Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.

Inhalation: Contents of an open battery can cause respiratory irritation.

Skin Contact: Contents of an open battery can cause skin irritation and/or chemical burns.

Eye Contact: Contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation and chemical burns.

SECTION 3 - INGREDIENTS

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

Cell Designation		L1154	L1142	L1131	L1121
Hazardous Components	CAS No.	wt%	wt%	wt%	wt%
Zinc (Zn)	7440-66-6	14.5	13.2	13.4	10.6
Manganese Dioxide (MnO ₂)	1313-13-9	33.5	33.9	26.9	21.8
Potassium Hydroxide (KOH)	1310-58-3	6	5.1	5.2	4.1
Mercury (Hg)	7439-97-6	0.497	0.467	0.463	0.376
Cadmium (Cd)	7440-43-9	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001	< 0.001
Lead (Pb)	7439-92-1	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.006

The battery contains the following non-hazardous materials; paper, plastic and other.

SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

Ingestion: 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: Provide fresh air and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If a chemical burn occurs or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: 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 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

To cleanup leaking batteries:

Ventilation Requirements: Room ventilation may be required in areas where there are open or leaking batteries.

Eye Protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields if handling an open or leaking battery.

Gloves: Use neoprene or natural rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.

Battery materials should be collected in a leak-proof container.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

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

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.

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 Battery 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.

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Ventilation Requirements: Not necessary under normal conditions.

Respiratory Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions.

Eye Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions.

Gloves: Not necessary under normal conditions.

SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State and Appearance: Solid, Button in Paper Tube

Odor: Odorless

Melting Point (°C): N/A

Boiling Point (°C): N/A

Vapor Pressure (kPa): N/A

Critical Temperature (°C): N/A

Partition Coefficient: N/A

Ignition Temperature (°C): N/A

Solubility in Water: N/A

pH: N/A

Specific Gravity (H₂O=1): N/A

Vapor Density (Air=1): N/A

Heat of Combustion (kJ/mol): N/A

Critical Pressure (MPa): N/A

Flash Point (°C): N/A

Explosion Limit % (V/V): N/A

Solubility in Other Solvents: N/A

SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability: Stable

Incompatibility: Reactive with strong oxidizing agents

Condition to Avoid: Avoid shorting, mechanical & thermal abuse

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Hazardous Decomposition: None

SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Note: Since the materials in this battery are sealed in the can, the potential for exposure to the components of the battery is negligible, when the battery is used as directed. However technical or electrical abuse of the battery may result in the release of battery contents.

Toxicity to Animals: Not applicable

Chronic Effects on Human: Not applicable

SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This product has not been tested for environmental effects.

SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations.

SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Alkaline Zinc Manganese Dioxide Dry Battery is unregulated for purpose of transportation by U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), International Civil Aviation Administration (ICAA), International Air Transport Association (IATA) and the International Maritime Dangerous Goods regulations (IMDG). The only DOT requirement for shipping these batteries is Special Provision 130 which states: "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)." The only requirements for shipping these batteries by ICAO and IATA is Special Provision A123 which states: "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. "The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) regulate them for ocean transportation under Special Provision 304 which says: "Batteries, dry, containing corrosive electrolyte which will not flow out of the battery if 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 are: alkaline-manganese, zinc-carbon, nickel metal hydride and nickel-cadmium batteries" The requirements for shipping these batteries, in all modes of transportation, are that they be separated from each other to prevent short-circuits and to prevent movement that could lead to short-circuits. Products must also be packed in strong packaging that can withstand the rigors normal to transportation.

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Main Chemical Limitation of EEC, RoHS, TCLP & US Public Law

Chemical	EEC (2006_66_EC) wt%	RoHS** (2002_95_EC) mg/kg	TCLP (Toxic Characteristics Leaching Procedure) mg/kg	US Public Law*** mg/cell
Mercury (Hg)	<0.0005%*	1000mg/kg	0.2	25
Cadium (Cd)	<0.002%	100mg/kg	1	-
Lead (Pb)	<0.4%	1000mg/kg	5	-

Notes:

* Button cells with a mercury content of no more than 2% by weight is exempted (Article 4, 2006/66/ec)

** Quoted limit is referred to RoHS Directive 2002/95EC and 2005/618/EC. According to the Alkaline Manganese Button Cell Page 4 of 4 Date Prepared: 2008/09/11 document of Frequently Asked Questions on RoHS and WEEE published from European Commission in May 2005, the battery does not apply to RoHS Directive.

*** According to the US Mercury-Containing Battery Management Act. Public Law No.104-142 (1996) SEC 204 Zinc-Carbon battery should not contains mercury that was intentionally introduced.

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Do not heat or dispose of in fire. Do not recharge or disassemble the battery. All information contained here within this document is based on the cells that compose the final assembled battery.

Notice to reader:

The information contained in this MSDS was obtained from current and reliable sources, however, the data is provided without any warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions or handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond the control of BatteriesInAFlash.com, BatteriesInAFlash.com, Inc. will not be responsible for loss, injury, or expense arising out of the products improper use. No warranty, expressed or inferred, regarding the product described in this MSDS shall be created or inferred by any statement in this MSDS. Various government agencies may have specific regulations regarding the transportation, handling, storage, use, or disposal of this product, which may not be covered by this MSDS. The user is responsible for full compliance.