DURACELL

Article Information Sheet (AIS)

This Article Information Sheet (AIS) provides relevant battery information to retailers, consumers, OEMs and others users requesting a GHS-compliant SDS. Articles, such as batteries, are exempt from GHS SDS classification criteria. The GHS criteria is not designed or intended to be used to classify the physical, health and environmental hazards of an article. Branded consumer batteries are defined as electro-technical devices. The design, safety, manufacture, and qualification of branded consumer batteries follow ANSI and IEC battery standards. This document is based on principles set forth in the following hazard communication approaches: ANSI Z-400.1, GHS, JAMP AIS, and IEC 62474.

1. Document Information	
Document Name	**Duracell Lithium HPL Cells and Batteries (primary lithium metal cells and batteries)**
Document ID	AIS-Li HPL
Issue Date	8-Dec-15
Version	4.0
Preparer	Product Safety & Regulatory (PSR)
Last Revision	1/1/2018
Information Contact	moquet.l@duracell.com
2. Company Information	
Name & Address	Duracell US Operations, Inc. 14 Research Drive, Bethel, CT 06801
Telephone	(203) 796-4000
Website	www.duracell. com
Consumer Relations	North America: 1-800-551-2355 (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST)
3. Article Information	
Description	Duracell branded consumer lithium battery
Product Category	Electro-technical device
Use	Portable power source for electronic devices
Global sub-brands (Retail)	Duracell, Ultra
Global sub-brands (B2B)	Bulk
Sizes	DLCR-2, DLCR-V3, DL1/3N, DL123(DL123A; DL2/3A), DL223 (DL223A), DL245, DL1604, PL123, PX28L
IEC Designation (IEC-60086-2; Annex D)	CR-P2, 2CR5, CR15H270, CR11108, 2CR13252, CR17345
Principles of Operation	A battery powers a device by converting stored chemical energy into electrical energy.
Representative Product Images	
4. Article Construction	
Applicable Battery Industry Standards	ANSI C18.3M Part 1, ANSI C18.3M Part 2, ANSI C18.4, IEC 60086,1, IEC 60086-2, IEC 60086-4
Electro-technical System	Lithium Manganese Dioxide
Electrode - Negative	Lithium Alloy (CAS # 7439-93-2)
Electrode - Positive	Manganese Dioxide (CAS # 1313-13-9)
Electrolyte	Propylene Carbonate Solvent (CAS # 108-32-7)
Electrolyte	1,2-Dimethoxyethane Solvent (CAS # 110-71-4)
Materials of Construction - Can	Steel (CAS # 110-71-4)
Declarable Substances (IEC 62474 Criteria 1)	1-2-Dimethoxyethane (CAS # 110-71-4)

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Mercury Free Battery (ANSI C18.4M <5ppm)	Yes
Small Cell or Battery (ANSI C18.1M Part 2; IEC 60086-5)	Sizes 1/3N, 123, 28L, CR2 fit inside a specially designed test cylinder 2.25 inches (57.1 mm) long by 1.25 inches (31.70 mm) wide.
5. Health & Safety	
Ingestion	Required for sizes 1/3N, 123, 28L, CR2: Keep away from children. If swallowed, consult a physician immediately.
Normal Conditions of Use	Exposure to contents inside the sealed battery will not occur unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures, or is mechanically abused.
Note to Physician	Cell Ingestion: Batteries lodged in the esophagus should be removed immediately since leakage, caustic burns and perforation can occur as soon as two hours after ingestion. Irritation to the internal/external mouth areas may occur following exposure to a leaking battery. Published reports recommend removal from the esophagus should be done endoscopically (under direct visualization). Batteries beyond the esophagus need not be retrieved unless there are signs of injury to the GI tract or a large diameter battery fails to pass the pylorus. If asymptomatic, follow-up x-rays are necessary only to confirm the passage of larger batteries. Confirmation by stool inspection is preferable under most circumstances. For information on treatment, call the NATIONAL BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE (telephone number below).
First Aid - If swallowed	DO NOT GIVE IPECAC. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately and call 24-HOUR BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE (telephone number below). If mouth area irritation or burning has occurred, rinse mouth and surrounding area with tepdi water for at least 15 minutes..
24-Hour National Battery Ingestion Hotline	**USA/CANADA Calls Only: 1-800-498-8666 (Toll Free)**
First Aid - Eye Contact	Flush with running water for at least 30 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.
First Aid - Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing and flush skin with running water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
First Aid - Inhalation	Contents of leaking battery may be irritating to respiratory passages. Move to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.
Battery Safety Standards & Testing	Duracell lithium metal batteries meet the requirements of ANSI C18. 3M Part 2 and IEC 60086-4. These standards specify tests and requirements for lithium batteries to ensure safe operation under normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. The test regimes assess three conditions of safety. These are: **1-Intended use simulation:** Partial use, vibration, thermal shock, and mechanical shock **2-Reasonably foreseeable misuse:** Incorrect installation, external short-circuit, free fall (user-drop), over-discharge, and crush **3-Design consideration:** Thermal abuse, mold stress
Precautionary Statements	CAUTION: Keep batteries away from children. If swallowed, consult a physician at once. For information on treatment, within North America call (202) 625-3333 collect. Ingestion may lead to serious injury or death. Cell can explode or leak if heated, disassembled, shorted, recharged, exposed to fire or high temperature or inserted incorrectly. Keep in original package until ready to use. Do not carry batteries loose in your pocket or purse.

6. Fire Hazard & Firefighting	
Fire Hazard	Batteries may rupture or leak if involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media	Use any extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding area. For incipient (beginning) fires, carbon dioxide extinguishers or copious amounts of water are effective in cooling burning lithium metal batteries. If fire progresses to where lithium metal is exposed (deep red flames), use a Class D extinguisher suitable for lithium metal.
Fires Involving Large Quantities of Batteries	Large quantities of batteries involved in a fire will rupture and release irritating fumes from thermal degradation Use a Class "D" fire extinguisher or other smothering agent such as Lith-X, copper powder or dry sand. If using water, use enough to smother the fire. Using an insufficient amount of water will make the fire worse. Cooling exterior of batteries will help prevent rupturing. Burning batteries generate toxic and corrosive lithium hydroxide fumes. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Detailed information on fighting a lithium metal battery fire can be found in US DOT Emergency Response Guide 138 (Substances–Water–Reactive).
7. Handling & Storage	
Handling Precautions	Avoid mechanical and electrical abuse. Do not short circuit or install incorrectly. Batteries may rupture or vent if disassembled, crushed, recharged or exposed to high temperatures. Install batteries in accordance with equipment instructions.
Storage Precautions	Store batteries in a dry place at normal room temperature. Refrigeration does not make them last longer.
Spills of Large Quantities of Loose Batteries (unpackaged)	Notify spill personnel of large spills. Irritating and flammable vapors may be released from leaking or ruptured batteries. Spread batteries apart to stop shorting. Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate area and allow vapors to dissipate. Clean-up personnel should wear appropriate personal protective equipment to avoid eye and skin contact and inhalation of vapors or fumes. Increase ventilation. Carefully collect batteries and place in appropriate container for disposal. Remove any spilled liquid with absorbent material and contain for disposal.
8. Disposal Considerations (GHS Section 13)	
Collection & Proper Disposal	Dispose of used (or excess) batteries in compliance with federal, state/provincial and local regulations. Do not accumulate large quantities of used batteries for disposal as accumulations could cause batteries to short-circuit. Do not incinerate. In countries, such as Canada and the EU, where there are regulations for the collection and recycling of batteries, consumers should dispose of their used batteries into the collection network at municipal depots and retailers. They should not dispose of batteries with household trash.
USA EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261)	"Charged" lithium metal batteries meet the criteria (D003 - Reactivity) of a hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CRT 261.23. If recycled, lithium metal batteries are classified as Universal Waste.

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USA DOT (49 CFR 173.184 (d))	d) Lithium cells or batteries shipped for disposal or recycling. A lithium cell or battery, including a lithium cell or battery contained in equipment, that is transported by motor vehicle to a permitted storage facility or disposal site, or for purposes of recycling, is excepted from the testing and record keeping requirements of paragraph (a) and the specification packaging requirements of paragraph (b)(3) of this section, when packed in a strong outer packaging conforming to the requirements of §§173.24 and 173.24a. A lithium cell or battery that meets the size, packaging, and hazard communication conditions in paragraph (c)(1)-(3) of this section is excepted from subparts C through H of part 172 of this subchapter.
California Universal Waste Rule (Cal. Code Regs. Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 23)	California prohibits disposal of batteries as trash (including household trash).
Vemont Primary Battery Stewardship Law (ACT 139)	In Vermont, consumers must recycle lithium batteries. For information, contact http://www.call2recycle.org.

9. Transport Information (GHS Section 14)

Regulatory Status	Duracell lithium metal batteries are produced and delivered in accordance with current IATA/ICAO regulations. Duracell lithium metal batteries can be by air shipped in accordance with ICAO or IATA. Shipping packages for all DURACELL lithium cells/batteries are designed to prevent: short circuits, movement within the package, damage to the cells/batteries, and release of the package contents. Persons who prepare or offer lithium batteries for transport are required by regulation to be trained to the extent of their responsibility. The information in this section is provided for informational purposes only. The transportation of lithium metal batteries is regulated by ICAO, IATA, IMO, ADR and US DOT.
DEFECTIVE Lithium Batteries	Defective Lithium batteries are **forbidden** on both Passenger and Cargo Aircraft. For all other modes of transportation, defective lithium batteries are fully regulated as **Dangerous Goods.**
Total Lithium Content (grams)	See below for each catalog number:

Catalog No.	Total Lithium Content (grams)	Type	Total Cell/Battery Weight (grams)	
DL 1/3N	0.06	Cell	3	
DL 123	0.55	Cell	17	
DL 223	1.1	Battery	38	
PX 28L	0.12	Battery	9.4	
CR-V3	1.4	Battery	39	
DL CR2	0.26	Cell	11	
DL 245	1.1	Battery	38.6	
DL 1604	0.9	Battery	34	

UN Identification Number/ Shipping Name	UN3090 Lithium metal batteries UN3091 Lithium metal batteries packed with or contained in equipment
UN 38.3 Transportation Tests	Duracell certifies that all of its lithium batteries meet the requirements of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III subsection 38.3. If you assemble these batteries into larger battery packs, it is recommended that you perform the UN Tests to ensure the requirements are met prior to shipment.
Special Provisions Conformance	Special regulatory provisions require batteries to be packaged in a manner that prevents the generation of a dangerous quantity of heat and short circuits.

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USA DOT Special Provision	49 CFR 173.185(c) SP A101 (packed within equipment by air)
USA DOT Exceptions for Lithium Cells or Batteries Shipped for Disposal or Recycling	40 CFR 173.185(d)
Air Transport (IATA/ICAO) Packing Instructions (59th edition/2018)	PI 968 – Lithium metal batteries (shipped alone) **Note: Per IATA, on *April 1, 2016* PI 968 Section II will be amended to limit to 1 the quantity of packages offered for consignment, quantity (1) in an overpack and the package must be offered separately from other cargo.** PI 969 – Lithium metal batteries packed with equipment PI 970 – Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment
Marine/Water Transport (IMDG) Special Provision	188
ADR/RID Special Provision	188
Passenger Air Travel	Air travelers should consult the US Department of Transportation (DOT) Safety Travel web site at http://safetravel.dot.gov for guidance regarding carry on of lithium batteries.
Emergency Transportation Hotline	**CHEMTREC 24-Hour Emergency Response Hotline** **Within the United States call +703-527-3887** **Outside the United States, call +1 703-527-3887 (Collect)**
10. Regulatory Information (GHS Section 15)	
10a. Battery Requirements	
USA EPA Mercury Containing & Rechargeable Battery Management Act of 1996	During the manufacturing process, no mercury is added.
EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC & amendment 2013/56/EU	Compliant with marking and substance restrictions for mercury (<0.0005%); cadmium (<0.0020%)I and lead (<0.0040%). EU retail and bulk packaging containing lithium metal batteries are marked with the special collection sysmbol in accordance with Article 21.
10b. General Requirements	
USA CPSIA 2008 (PL. 11900314)	Exempt
USA CPSC FHSA (16 CFR 1500)	Consumer batteries are not listed as a hazardous product.
USA EPA TSCA Section 13 (40 CFR 707.20)	For customs clearance purpose, batteries are defined as an "Article".
USA EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261)	"Charged" lithium metal batteries meet the criteria (D003 - Reactivity) of a hazardous waste as defined under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) 40 CFR 261.23. If recycled, lithium metal batteries are classified as Universal Waste.
USA California Prop 65	No warning required per 3rd party assessment.
CANADA Products Containing Mercury Regulations SOR/20140254	Mercury free
EU REACH REGULATION (EC) NO. 1907/2006	Regulated as an "article." Contains 1,2-dimethoxyethane (CAS# 110-71-4). If needed, a declaration (DoC) confirming the current SVHC Candidate List can be downloaded from the Duracell web site (https://www.duracell.com/en-us/for-business/) Folder: “Environmental & Regulatory.”

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EU REACH SVHC Communication	SVHC Substance Name: 1,2-dimethoxyethane (EGDME) Use: Incorporated in a lithium battery as electrolyte solvent EINEC Number: 203-794-9 CAS Number: 110-71-4 Concentration: The battery contains EGDME –SVHC in a concentration ranging from 1.0 to 10.0% by weight. Because the battery is sealed, 100% of the EGDME-SVHC is contained in the battery. Safe Handling: Do not open the battery or disassemble it. Do not expose to fire or high temperatures (>60°C). At end of life, the battery should be taken back to the nearest collection point established by a National Collection Scheme used for batteries.
EU REACH Article 31	An SDS is not required for articles.
10c. Regulatory Definitions - Articles	
USA OSHA	29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6)(v)
USA TSCA	40 CFR 704.3; 710.2(3)(c); and [19 CFR 12.1209a)]
EU REACH	Title 1 - Chapter 2 - Article 3(3)
GHS	Section 1.3.2.1
11. Other Information	
11a. Certification & 3rd Party Approvals	
UL Listing	Lithium Batteries - Component BBCV2.MH12538
11b. AIS Hazard Communication Approaches (consulted in developing this document):	
Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	GHS SDS requirements and classification criteria do not apply to articles or products (such as batteries) that have a fixed shape, which are not intended to release a chemical. The article exemption is found in Section 1.3.2.1.1 of the GHS and reads: ***The GHS applies to pure substances and their dilute solutions and to mixtures. "Articles" as defined by the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1900.1200) of the OSHA of the USA, or by similar definition, are outside the scope of the system."***
Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium JAMP	JAMP is a Japanese Industry Association who developed the concept of an Article Information Sheet as a supply chain tool to share and communicate chemical information in articles. The AIS authoring process is based on “declarable” substances to meet global regulatory requirements as well as substances to be reported by GADSL, JIG, etc.
IEC 62474 Ed. 1.0 B:2012 Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electro-technical Industry	An international standard that came into effect in March 2012 concerning declaration for electrical and electronic products. IEC 6274 replaces the defunct Joint Industry Guide – Material Declaration for Electro-technical Products (JIG-101-Ed 4.1 (May 21, 2012)
IEC 62474 Database - Publically available online (http://std.iec.ch/iec62474). Maintained by TC11: Environmental Standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems.	The general principle for a substance to be included in the database as a declarable substance is: 1) existing national laws or regulations in an IEC member country that are relevant to Electro-technical products and that prohibit or restrict substances, or that have a labeling, communication, reporting or notification requirement, and 2) applying IEC 62474 criteria results in identification of declarable substance.
ANSI Z 400.1/Z19.1 (2010)	2.1 Scope: Applies to preparation of SDSs for hazardous chemicals used under occupational conditions. Does not address how the standard may be applied to articles. It presents basic information on how to develop and write a SDS. Additional information is provided to help comply with state and federal environmental and safety laws and regulations. Elements of the standard may be acceptable for International use.

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DISCLAIMER: This AIS is intended to provide a brief summary of our knowledge and guidance regarding the use of this article. The information contained here has been compiled from sources considered by Duracell to be dependable and is accurate to the best of the Company's knowledge. It is not meant to be an all-inclusive document on worldwide hazard communication regulations. This information is offered in good faith. Each user of this material needs to evaluate the conditions of use and design the appropriate protective mechanisms to prevent employee exposures, property damage or release to the environment. Duracell assumes no responsibility for injury to the recipient or third persons or for any damage to any property resulting from misuse of the product.