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| Section 1 Identification: | |
| 1.1 Identification: | |
| Product Form | Article |
| Trade Name | Procell Manganese Dioxide Battery |
| Description | Procell Branded Consumer Lithium Battery |
| Physical Description (IEC Designation) | AA (LR6), AAA (LR03), C (LR14), D (LR20) & 9V (6F22, 6LR61), Battery Packs: 6V, 9V |
| Document ID | PSDS – Procell Alkaline_Australia |
| Date Prepared | 12/8/2022 |
| 1.2 Recommended Use and Restrictions on use: | |
| Use | Portable power source for electronic devices. |
| Restrictions on use: | No information available |

Section 1.3 SUPPLIER/ MANUFACTURER'S INFORMATION

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| Supplier's Name and Address | Duracell Australia Pty. Ltd. 49 Industrial Road, Unaderra, NSW 2525 Australia |
| Manufacturer's Name and Address | Duracell (China) Ltd. Hongtu High & New Technology Development Zone, Nan Cheng District, Dongguan, 523080 Guangdong, China Duracell (Jiangxi) Technologies Co., Ltd. No. 819 Factory, Huangtang East Street, Linkong Economic Zone, Nanchang City, Jiangxi Province, China |
| Australia Telephone | +61 2 4271 6111 |
| Section 1.4 Emergency Telephone number | |
| Emergency Telephone | 1-703-527-3887 (Collect) (Chemtrec) |

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| Consumer Relations Phone numbers | Australia – 1800239901 New Zealand – 0800 44 6869 China - 4008850883 |
| Global Website | www.procell.com |

Section 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

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| 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture or article |
| The batteries are not hazardous when used according to the instructions of manufacturer under normal conditions. In case of abuse, there's risk of rupture, fire, heat, leakage of internal components, which could cause casualty loss. |
| 2.2 GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements |
| GHA Pictograms: NONE GHS Signal Word: NONE HAZARDS: Battery may explode or leak when heated, disassembled, short-circuited, recharged or exposed to fire or high temperature, or inserted incorrectly. Keep coin batteries out of reach of children. GHS classification: None required according to ranking criteria. PSDS requirements and GHS classification criteria do not apply to articles or products (such as batteries) that have a fixed shape and are not intended to release a chemical. Article exemption is found in 274 of the NSW Work Health and Safety Act 2011 Section 1.3 and states: The GHS applies to pure substances, their diluted solutions and mixtures. |

Section 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| COMPONENTS | INGREDIENTS | CAS NUMBER | Amount |
|----------------------|-------------|------------|--------|
| Electrode – Negative | Zinc | 7440-66-6 | 10-25% |

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Alkaline – Cells and Batteries

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| Electrode – Positive | Manganese Dioxide Nickel Compounds, Proprietary | 1313-13-9 | 35-40% 0-6% |
| Electrolyte | Potassium Hydroxide | 1310-58-3 | 5-10% |
| Can | Nickel-pated Steel | | 8-15% |
| Other Non-Reactive Materials | | | 10-15% |

Section 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

(In case of electrolyte leakage from the battery.)

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| Eye Contact | Flush thoroughly with copious amounts of running water for at least 15 minutes. Hold eyelids open to assure thorough flushing. Seek immediate medical attention. |
| Skin Contact | Immediately remove contaminated clothing and shoes while flushing with water. Continue to flush exposed skin with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation develops and persists. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse and discard shoes and other items that cannot be decontaminated. |
| Ingestion | Required for Small Cell or Battery (Sizes AAA): Keep away from children. If swallowed, consult a physician immediately. |
| Note to Physician | A damaged battery will release concentrated and caustic potassium hydroxide. For information on battery identification and treatment, call the 24-hour National Battery Ingestion Hotline (800-408-8666) . Additional treatment information is available from the National Capital Poison Control Center Button Battery Ingestion Triage and Treatment Guideline : https://www.poison.org/battery/guideline . If the patient is less than or equal to 12 years, immediately obtain an x-ray to locate the battery. If the patient is > 12 years and the battery diameter is > than 12 mm or unknown also obtain an x-ray. X-rays should include the entire neck, esophagus, and abdomen. Once the position of the battery in the esophagus is determined by x-ray and if less than 12 hours post-ingestion consider giving sucralfate suspension 10ml by mouth every 10 minutes, up to 3 doses while waiting for sedation for endoscopy. Do not delay battery removal because a patient has eaten recently or was given honey or sucralfate by mouth. Batteries lodged in the esophagus should be removed immediately since battery leakage, caustic burns, and perforation can occur as soon as two hours after ingestion. Endoscopic removal is preferred as it allows direct visualization of tissue injury. After the battery is removed from the esophagus if no perforation is evident irrigate the injured area with 50 mL to 150 mL of 0.25% sterile acetic acid and then observe for delayed complications. If a large battery (equal to or greater than 20 mm) is in the stomach or beyond of a child < 5 years and based on history, might have lodged in the esophagus for > 2 hours, consider diagnostic endoscopy to exclude the remote possibility of esophageal injury. Retrieve batteries, endoscopically if possible, from the stomach or beyond if: 1) A magnet was also ingested, 2) The patient develops signs or symptoms that are likely related to battery ingestion, or, 3) A large battery equal to or greater than 15 mm is ingested by a child younger than 6 years, remains in the stomach for 4 days or longer. Allow batteries to pass spontaneously if they have passed beyond the esophagus (stomach and beyond) and no clinical indication of any significant gastrointestinal injury is evident. Confirm battery passage by inspecting stools. Consider repeat radiographs to confirm passage if battery passage not observed in 10-14 days. |
| Poison Center World Directory | http://globalcrisis.info/poisonemergency.html#AAA |
| If Swallowed | DO NOT GIVE IPECAC. Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately and call 24-hour NATIONAL BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE (800-498-8666) for assistance with battery identification and treatment. Additional treatment information is available from the National Capital Poison Control Center Button Battery Ingestion Triage and Treatment Guideline : https://www.poison.org/battery/guideline . Attempt to determine battery imprint code (or diameter) of companion or replacement battery. If no imprint code is available, measure or estimates the battery diameter based on the size of the slot the battery fits or the size of the comparable battery. Provide this information to the treating health care provider. If the child is greater than 12 months of age and able to swallow, and the battery was swallowed within the prior 12 hours, if readily available administer honey immediately and while on route to the emergency room. Give 10 mL (2 teaspoons) of honey by mouth every 10 minutes for up to 6 doses. Do not delay going to the ER to obtain or give honey. Other than honey, do not give anything by mouth. |
| Inhalation | Contents of leaking battery may be irritating to respiratory passages. Move to fresh air. Seek medical attention if irritation persists. |

Section 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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| Substance or Mixture Specific Hazards | Batteries may rupture or leak if involved in a fire. Use any extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding area. |
| Fire Fighting Measures | Remove container from fire area if this can be done without risk. Avoid inhaling the material or combustion products. Keep downwind and away from low areas. |

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Alkaline – Cells and Batteries

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| Advice for Fire-Fighters | Large quantities of batteries involved in a fire will rupture and release corrosive potassium hydroxide. Firefighters should wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Fight fire from a distance or protected area. Cool fire-exposed containers to prevent rupture. Do not breathe smoke, gases or vapors generated |
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Section 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE INFORMATION

(In case of electrolyte leakage from the battery.)

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| Spills of Large Quantities of Loose Batteries (unpackaged) | Notify spill personnel of large spills. Irritating vapors may be released from leaking or ruptured batteries. Spread batteries apart to stop shorting. Eliminate all ignition sources. Clean-up personnel should wear appropriate PPE 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. |
| Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures | Clean-up personnel should wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent eye and skin contact and inhalation of dust. Ventilate area of spill. Avoid creating airborne dust. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Keep spilled material away from combustible materials. |
| Environmental Precautions | Avoid release to the environment without proper government permits. Prevent entry into storm sewers and waterways. Report spills as required by local and national regulations. |
| Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up | Do not use combustible absorbents or dust control products. Carefully collect material with a scoop. Do not generate airborne dust. Place in appropriate container for disposal. Rinse the spill area with water after clean-up is complete. Collect rinse water for appropriate treatment and disposal. Remove any spilled liquid with a absorbent material and contain it for disposal. |

Section 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

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| Precautions for Safe Handling | Do not short circuit, charge, dispose into fire or install incorrectly. |
| | Do not solder directly onto batteries. |
| | Do not mix different type or brand of batteries. |
| Conditions for Safe Storage, Including any Incompatibilities | Store in cool, dry place in original packaging. Do not store with acids. Store away from reducing agents. |

Section 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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| This product is considered an article that does not release or result in exposure to a hazardous chemical under normal conditions of use. |
| No engineering controls or personal protective equipment (PPE) is required. |

Section 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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| Physical Description | Article; Solid, metallic color |
| Chemical Properties | Not Applicable |

Section 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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| Reactivity | Stable and Non-Reactive under 60°C. |
| Chemical Stability | Cells/batteries may explode or leak and cause burn injuries when recharged, burnt/incinerated, mixed with different types of batteries, inserted backwards into appliances, or disassembled. |

Section 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| The chemicals in this product are contained in a sealed can and exposure does not occur during normal handling and use. |
| Mercury, Lead and Cadmium are not used in the cell. (Note: If traces are found, they may be from impurity of the raw materials, not added as part of the recipe.) |

Section 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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| The chemicals in this product are contained in a sealed can and exposure does not occur during normal handling and use. |
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Mercury, Lead and Cadmium are not used in the cell. (Note: If traces are found, they may be from impurity of the raw materials, not added as part of the recipe.)

Section 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS (GHS – Section 13)

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| Collect and 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. |
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Section 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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| Regulatory Status | Alkaline cells and batteries are not regulated by IMO IMDG/Not classified by IMO IMDG/the substance is not subject to IMO IMDG. Alkaline cells and batteries (sometimes referred to as “Dry Cell” or “household” batteries) are not listed or regulated as dangerous goods under IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, ICAO Technical Instructions, IMDG Code, UN Model Regulations, U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR), and UNECE ADR. |
| UN Identification Number/Shipping Name | None -Not Required |
| Special Provisions (SP) 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. Shippers can prepare batteries by taping the terminals, individually packaging batteries, or otherwise segregating the batteries to prevent risk of creating a short circuit. Batteries shipped in original unopened Duracell packaging is compliant. |
| Air Transport IATA 64th edition, ICAO | Special Provision A123. NOTE: The words "NOT RESTRICTED" and "SPECIAL PROVISION A123" must be included on the description of the substance on the Air Waybill when air waybill is issued. |
| Marine/Water Transport (IMDG) Special provisions | Not regulated by IMO IMDG/Not classified by IMO IMDG/the substance is not subject to IMO IMDG. |
| Emergency Transportation Hotline | CHEMTREC 24-Hour Emergency Response Hotline |
| | Within the United States, call: 1-800-424-9300 |
| | Outside of the United States, call: 1-703-527-3887 (Collect) |

Section 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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| GHS Article Exception | Section 1.3.2.1 |
| COMPLIANCE | |
| Applicable Battery Industry Standards | ANSI C18.1M Part 1, ANSI C18.1M Part 2, ANSI C18.4, IEC 60086-1, IEC 60086-2, IEC 60086-4 |
| Mercury Free Battery (ANSI C18.4M <5ppm) P.R.C. Provision on Mercury Content Limitation for Batteries (GB 8897.5-2005, MOD, Section 9.1(e)) | No Mercury No Mercury added. 无汞 |
| P.R.C. Mercury Free Battery (GB 24427-2009) < 1ppm | Yes, No Mercury Added 无汞 |
| Small Cell or Battery (ANSI C18.1M Part 2; IEC 60086-4) | AAA batteries fit inside a specially designed test cylinder 2.25 inches (57.1 mm) long by 1.25 inches (31.70 mm) wide. |

Section 16: OTHER INFORMATION

An Alkaline battery is a safe consumable product under recommended or normal usage conditions. It is not a dangerous substance or mixture. There are no PSDS supply requirements for Alkaline batteries by the Globally Harmonized System (GHS). Duracell is providing this PSDS as a service to its customers and other users who may make use of lithium coin batteries in the workplace. This Product Safety Data Sheet (PSDS) provides relevant battery information to retailers, consumers, OEMs, and other users requesting a GHS-compliant PSDS. Articles, such as batteries, are exempt from GHS PSDS 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.

Disclaimer: *This PSDS is intended to provide a summary of our knowledge and guidance regarding the use of this product. The information contained here has been compiled from sources considered by Duracell Industrial Operations, Inc. 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 Industrial Operations, Inc. assumed no responsibility for injury to the recipient or third parties, or any damage to any property resulting from the misuse of the product.*

***** End of PSDS *****