

#### MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET / SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION I – PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION						
Product Description	9-Volt Lithium Manganese Dioxide Batteries (TFSi Style)					
Product Identification						
Manufacturer	Ultralife Corporation	24 Hour	ChemTrec			
Name/Address	2000 Technology Parkway	Emergency	800-424-9300 (US)			
	Newark, NY 14513	Contact	703-527-3887 (International)			
Technical Contact	800-332-5000	Issue Date	02 FEB 10			
Prepared By	John Diggory	Revision Date:	05 OCT 11			

Section II - HAZARD IDENTIFICATION					
Hazard	This Ultralife battery product meets the definition of an article. Under the Globally				
Classification	Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Chemicals (GHS), "Articles" as				
	defined in the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) of the				
	Occupational Safety and Health Administration of the United States of America, or by				
	similar definition, are outside the scope of the system. [Rev. 2 (2007) Part 1.3.2.1.1]				
Hazard/Caution	Do not open or disassemble.				
Statements	Do not expose to fire or open flame.				
	Do not mix with batteries of varying sizes, chemistries or types.				
	Do not puncture, deform, incinerate or heat above 60°C (140°F).				
The materials contained in this product may only represent a hazard if the integrity of the					

The materials contained in this product may only represent a hazard if the integrity of the cell or battery is compromised; physically or electrically abused.

## SECTION III - COMPOSITION - INGREDIENTS/IDENTITY INFORMATION

Under normal use conditions, cells and batteries do not emit hazardous or regulated substances.

Component	CAS Number	EINECS Number	% by Wt.
Manganese Dioxide, MnO <sub>2</sub>	1313-13-9	215-202-6	60-70
Lithium Metal, Li	7439-93-2	231-102-5	5-7
Propylene Carbonate, C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	108-32-7	203-572-1	1-10
Ethylene Carbonate, C <sub>3</sub> H <sub>4</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	96-49-1	202-510-0	1-5
Ethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether	110-71-4	203-794-9	1-6
(1,2-Dimethoxyethane), C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>10</sub> O <sub>2</sub>	110-71-4	203-794-9	1-0
Ethyl Methyl Carbonate,C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>8</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	623-53-0	NA	1-6
Bis (Trifluoromethane) Sulfonimide Lithium (LiTFSi)	90076-65-6	415-300-0	2-4
Non-hazardous components	NA	NA	1-20

Depending on product configuration, components used to assemble battery packs (e.g. housings, electronic components and wiring) may contain additional hazardous materials.

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SECTION IV	- FIRST AID MEASURES				
	Avoid inhaling any vented gases.				
Inhalation	Remove to fresh air immediately.				
	If breathing is difficult, seek emergency medical attention.				
Ingestion	Consult a physician or local poison control center immediately				
Skin Contact	Exposure to materials from a ruptured or otherwise damaged cell or battery may				
	cause skin irritation.				
	Flush immediately with water and wash affected area with soap and water.				
Eye Contact	Exposure to materials from a ruptured or otherwise damaged cell or battery may				
	cause eye irritation.				
	Flush immediately with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes; consult a				
	physician immediately.				

SECTION V	SECTION V - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES					
Extinguishing	Copious amounts of cold water or water-based foam may be used to cool burning					
Media	cells or batteries. Do not use warm or hot water.					
	A carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) extinguisher is also effective.					
	For fires involving exposed, raw lithium metal (characterized by deep red flames),					
	use only metal (Class D) fire extinguishers.					
Special Fire	Use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) if cells or					
Fighting	batteries are involved in a fire.					
Procedures	Full fire fighting protective clothing is necessary.					
	During water application, caution is advised as burning pieces of flammable					
	particles may be ejected from the fire.					
Unusual Fire	Calle or betteries that are demaged append or expected to expective beet/fire may					
and Explosion	Cells or batteries that are damaged, opened or exposed to excessive heat/fire may					
Hazard	flame or leak potentially hazardous organic vapors.					

## **SECTION VI - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

- In the event a cell or battery is crushed; releasing its contents, rubber gloves must be used to handle all battery components.
- Avoid inhalation of any vapors that may be emitted.
- Damaged batteries that are not hot or burning should be placed in a sealed plastic bag or container.

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SECTION VII -	HANDLING AND STORAGE
Precautions for	Batteries are not designed to be recharged. Charging a primary cell or battery
Safe Handling	may result in electrolyte leakage and/or cause the cell or battery to flame.
	Never disassemble a battery or bypass any safety device.
	More than a momentary short circuit will generally reduce the battery service
	life. Batteries with fuses will no longer be functional after being shorted.
	Extended short-circuiting creates high temperatures in the cell.
	High temperatures can cause burns in skin or cause the cell to flame.
	Avoid reversing battery polarity within the battery assembly. To do so may
	cause cell to flame or to leak.
Conditions for	Batteries should be separated from other materials and stored in a
Safe Storage	non-combustible, well ventilated structure with sufficient clearance between
and	walls and battery stacks. Do not place batteries near heating equipment,
Incompatibility	nor expose to direct sunlight for long periods.
	• Do not store batteries above 60°C (140°F) or below -40°C (-40°F). Store
	batteries in a cool (below 25°C (77°F), dry area that is subject to little
	temperature change. Elevated temperatures can result in reduced battery
	service life. Battery exposure to temperatures in excess of 130°C (266°F)
	will result in the battery venting flammable liquid and gases.
	Do not store batteries in a manner that allows terminals to short circuit.

SECTION VIII: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION				
Engineering	Under conditions of normal use, batteries do not emit hazardous or regulated			
Controls and	substances.			
Work Practices	No engineering controls are required for handling batteries that have not been			
	damaged.			
Personal	Personal protective equipment for damaged batteries should include chemical			
Protective	resistant gloves and safety glasses.			
Equipment	In the event of a fire, SCBA should be worn along with thermally protective outer			
	garments.			

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SECTION IX. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES						
Appearance	Rectangular pack	UEL/LEL	Not Applicable			
Odor	None	Vapor Pressure	Not Applicable			
Odor Threshhold	Not Applicable	Vapor Density	Not Applicable			
рН	Not Applicable	Relative Density	Not Available			
Melting Point	Not Available	Solubility	Not Applicable			
Boiling Point	Not Available	Partition Coefficient	Not Applicable			
Flash Point	Not Applicable	Auto-ignition Temperature	Not Available			
Evaporation Rate	Not Applicable	Decomposition Temperature	Not Available			
Flammability	Not Applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable			

SECTION X. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY					
Stability	Stable		Hazardous Polymerization	Will Not Occur	
Conditions to Avoid It is not re		It is not reco	ommended that this product be s	tored above 60°C (140°F).	
Hazardous Decomposition Carbon Monoxide (CO), Hydrogen Fluoride (HF) and other VOC's					

## **SECTION XI – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

- No toxicological impacts are expected under normal use conditions.
- The electrolytes contained in this cell or battery can irritate eyes with any contact.
- Prolonged contact of electrolytes with lung tissue, skin or mucous membranes may cause irritation.
- The electrolytes contained in this cell or battery contain Ethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether (EGDME). According to the manufacturer of the electrolyte, teratogenic effects have been demonstrated to occur causing birth defects and reversible testicular and sperm damage in compounds like EGDME and other glycol ethers. There may be particular risk for women of child bearing potential regarding this compound. Exposure to vapors or mists should be avoided, especially for women of childbearing potential.
- Detailed information regarding sensitization, carcinogenicity, mutagenicity or reproductive toxicity related to internal cell or battery components has not been included in this document.

#### **Carcinogen References**

National Toxicology Program (NTP): No

IARC Monographs: No

OSHA: No

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#### **SECTION XII – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

- No ecological impacts expected under normal use conditions.
- Detailed information regarding the ecological impact of internal cell or battery components has not been included in this document.

#### SECTION XIII. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Do not dispose in fire. Battery disposal regulations vary on national, state/provincial and local bases. Disposal must be conducted in accordance with the applicable regulations.

These batteries contain recyclable materials and recycling is encouraged over disposal.

#### SECTION XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Ultralife's lithium metal primary cells and batteries and lithium-ion cells and batteries are classified and regulated as Class 9 dangerous goods (also known as "hazardous materials" in the United States) by the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), International Air Transport Association (IATA), International Maritime Organization (IMO) and many government agencies such as the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). These organizations and agencies publish regulations that contain detailed packaging, marking, labeling, documentation, and training requirements that must be followed when offering (shipping) Ultralife's cells and batteries for transportation. However, small cells and batteries are not subject to certain provisions of the regulations (e.g. Class 9 labeling and UN specification packaging) if they meet specific requirements. The regulations are based on the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations and the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria. These regulations also apply to shipments of cells and batteries that are packed with or contained in equipment. Failure to comply with these regulations can result in substantial civil or criminal penalties.

The dangerous goods regulations require that each cell and battery design be subject to tests contained in Section 38.3 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria prior to being offered for transport.

Approved, production level cells and batteries manufactured and assembled by Ultralife have been tested to Section 38.3 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria and passed T1 through T8.

Batteries or battery packs constructed by other parties using Ultralife's cells must be subjected to the tests contained in Section 38.3 of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria.

#### **Important Note Regarding Prototype Cells and Batteries**

For shipments originating in the United States, Ultralife Corporation is permitted to ship prototype cells and batteries as Class 9 hazardous materials/dangerous goods in accordance with the requirements contained in Approval #CA2003030003; provided by the US Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration. Recipients of these shipments are prohibited from reshipping unless they have also obtained similar approval from the appropriate competent authority.

For more detailed information, refer to the Transportation Regulations Page on Ultralife's website: <a href="http://ultralifecorporation.com/be-commercial/transportation-regulations/">http://ultralifecorporation.com/be-commercial/transportation-regulations/</a>

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SECTION XIV. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION (continued)					
Air, Sea and Surface Class	Classification UN 3090, Lithium metal batteries				
	UN 3091, Lithium metal batteries, contained in equipment				
	UN 3091, Lithium metal batteries, packed with equipment				
These cells and batteries	These cells and batteries must be identified as above on the Bill of Lading (or other shipping				
documentation) and prope	erly packag	ged with their terminals pro	tected fr	om short circuit.	
Air shipments of lithium metal cells and batteries must be packed and marked according to IATA/ICAO Packing Instruction 968 (batteries only); 969 (with equipment) or 970 (contained in equipment).					
Sea shipments of lithium metal cells and batteries must be packed and marked according to IMDG					
Packing Instruction P903.					
Hazard Class	9	Packing Group	II	Tunnel Code	Е
Stowage Location	Α	Marine Pollutant	No		

SECTIO	N XV. REGULATORY INFORMATION	
	Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)	Article
	CERCLA SECTION 304 Hazardous Substances	NA
US	EPCRA SECTION 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance	NA
03	EPCRA SECTION 313 Toxic Release Inventory	NA
	EPCRA SECTION 312	NA
	Components Listed on US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory	Yes
	Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)	Article
	European Bolls Directive 2002/05/EC	Not
EU	European RoHS Directive 2002/95/EC	Applicable
	European WEEE Directive 2002/96/EC	
	Note: Applies to cells and batteries incorporated into electrical and electronic	See Note
	equipment, when that equipment becomes waste.	

## **SECTION XVI. OTHER INFORMATION**

If returning product to any division of Ultralife, consult the relevant regulations regarding handling, packaging, labeling and transportation.

### **Disclaimer**

The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Users should consider this data only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of the suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use and disposal of these materials and the safety and health of employees and customers.

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