



## Material Safety Data Sheet

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### 1. Product & Company Identification

<b>Product:</b>	Alkaline Zinc-Manganese Dioxide Battery 27A, non-rechargeable
<b>Nominal voltage:</b>	12 V
<b>Nominal capacity:</b>	20 mAh
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	Conrad Electronic SE
<b>Address:</b>	Klaus-Conrad-Str. 1, D-92240 Hirschau
<b>Telephone:</b>	+49 (0) 9604 / 40 - 8988
<b>Date of issue:</b>	05.01.2018

### 2. Hazardous Ingredients / Identity Information

MATERIALS	CAS#	APPROXIMATE PERCENT OF TOTAL WEIGHT (~%)
Manganese Dioxide	1313-13-9	18.00%
Zinc	7440-66-6	8.90%
Graphite	7782-42-5	2.70%
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	3.50%
Cadmium	7440-43-9	<0.002%
Mercury	7439-97-6	<0.0001%
Lead	7439-92-1	<0.004%
Iron	7439-89-6	66.90%

### 3. Physical / Chemical Characteristics

Form :	N.A.
Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O=1)	N.A.
Boiling Point	N.A.
Melting Point	N.A.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N.A.
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate=1)	N.A.
Vapor Density (AIR=1)	N.A.
pH	N.A.
Solubility in Water	N.A.
Appearance and Odor	N.A.



## Material Safety Data Sheet

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### 4. Hazard classification

Not applicable.

### 5. Reactivity Data

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	-
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid):	-
Hazardous Decomposition or By products:	When heated, battery may emit hazardous vapour of KOH.
Hazardous Reactions:	Will Not Occur

### 6. Health Hazard Data

#### Route(s) of Entry:

Inhalation:	N.A.
Skin:	N.A.
Ingestion:	N.A.

#### Health Hazard (Acute and Chronic ) / Toxicological information

In case of electrolyte leakage, skin will be itchy when contaminated with electrolyte. In contact with electrolyte can cause severe irritation and chemical burns. Inhalation of electrolyte vapors may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract and lungs.

### 7. First Aid Measures

If electrolyte leakage occurs and makes contact with skin, wash immediately.

If electrolyte comes into contact with eyes, wash with copious amounts of water for fifteen minutes, and contact a physician.

If electrolyte vapors are inhaled, provide fresh air and seek medical attention. If respiratory irritation develops. Ventilate the contaminated area.



## Material Safety Data Sheet

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### 8. Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash point (Method Used):	N.A.
Ignition temp.:	N.A.
Flammable Limits:	N.A.
LEL:	N.A.
UEL:	N.A.
Extinguishing Media:	N.A.
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	N.A.

#### Extinguishing Media:

Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Foam extinguishers

#### Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Do not dispose of battery in fire - may explode. Do not short - circuit battery - may explode.

### 9. Accidental Release or Spillage

#### Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled

Batteries that are leaking should be handled with rubber gloves. Avoid direct contact with electrolyte.

### 10. Handling and Storage

#### Safe handling and storage advice

The battery is extremely sensitive to adverse effects of humidity. Be sure to store them in a place that is dry and subject to little temperature change. Do not place near boiler or radiator, nor expose to direct sun light. Do not dispose of the battery in fire. Do not charge the battery. Do not short-circuit the battery. Do not put in backward position. Do not store in disorderly fashion, or allow metal objects to be mixed with stored batteries. Do not disassemble the battery, handling in such manner can cause the battery to explode, leak and injury.



## Material Safety Data Sheet

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### 11. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits:	LTEP:	N.A.
	STEP:	N.A.
Respiratory Protection(Specify Type)		N.A.
Ventilation	Local Exhausts	N.A.
	Special	N.A.
	Mechanical (general)	N.A.
	Other	N.A.
Protection Gloves		N.A.
Eye protection		N.A.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment		N.A.
Work /Hygienic Practices		N.A.

### 12. Ecological Information

Not applicable

### 13. Disposal Method

Dispose of batteries according to government regulations.

### 14. Transportation Information

Batteries are considered to be "Dry cell" batteries and are unregulated for purposes of transportation by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), International Civil Aviation Administration (ICAO), International Air Transport Association (IATA) and International Maritime Dangerous Goods Regulations (IMDG). The only DOT requirement for shipping these batteries is special provision A123 which states: "Batteries, dry are not subject to the requirement 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). As per 59th edition of IATA (2018) requires that batteries being transported by air must be protected from short-circuiting and protected from movement that could lead to short-circuiting.

### 15. Regulatory Information

Special requirement be according to the local regulatory.

### 16. Other Information

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to the specific material designated herein.

### 17. Measures for fire extinction

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.