

**(Material) Safety Data Sheet(M)SDS**

IDENTITY (As Read on Label and Line) 80756 150mm Digital Caliper LR44G Alkaline Button Cell	Notice: Blank spaces are not permitted. If any item is not applicable, or no information is available, the space must be marked to indicate that.
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**Section I**

Supplier's Name Draper Tools Ltd.	Telephone Number 44 (0) 23 8049 4344
Address Hursley Road, Chandlers Ford, Eastleigh, Hampshire, SO53 1YF. U.K.	Fax Number 44 (0) 23 8026 0784
	Date Prepared <b>01-Jan-2017</b>
Signature of Preparer (optional)	

**Section II – Hazardous Ingredients/Identity Information**

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity, Common Names)	(contents, %/wt)	CAS No.
Manganese Dioxide (MnO <sub>2</sub> )	29.12 %	1313-13-9
Zinc (Zn)	9.20%	7440-66-6
Potassium Hydroxide (KOH)	3.95%	1310-58-3
Graphite (C)	2.53%	7782-42-5
Cadmium (Cd)	<0.0005 %	7440-43-9
Mercury (Hg)	<0.0001 %	7439-97-6
Lead (Pb)	<0.002%	7439-92-1
Water (H <sub>2</sub> O)	7.03%	7732-18-5
Ferrum (Fe)	45.343%	8053-60-9
Poly-66 (Poly)	2.442%	32131-17-2
Nickel (Ni)	0.383%	14332-32-2

**Section III – Physical/Chemical Characteristics**

Boiling Point KOH aqua solution = 140 °C	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O=1) MnO <sub>2</sub> = 4.4, Zn = 7.1, KOH = 2.0
Vapor Pressure (mmHg) KOH aqua solution = 3mmHg at 20 °C	Melting Point MnO <sub>2</sub> decompose at 535°C Zn = 420 °C, KOH aqua = -35 °C
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)
Solubility in Water	KOH – complete

**Appearance and Color**

MnO<sub>2</sub> is a black powder, Graphite is also a black powder, Zinc is a silver metal.  
KOH aqua is a colorless liquid with stimulative order.

**Section IV – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data**

Flash Point (Method Used) Incombustible	Flammable Limits Not Available	LEL	UEL
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**Extinguishing Media: See Special Fire Fighting Procedure**

Special Fire Fighting Procedure: In case of fire in an adjacent area, use water, CO<sub>2</sub> or dry chemical extinguishers if cells are packed in their original containers since the fuel of the fire is basically paper products. For bulk quantities of unpackaged cells use LITH-X (Graphite Base). In this case, do not use water.

As with any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid inhalation of hazardous decomposition products.

**Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards**

**Section V – Reactivity Data**

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid Do not short circuit, charge or dispose of in fire.
	Stable	√	
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)		Hazardous polymerization will not occur.	
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts		Not Available	
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	√	

**Section VI – Health Hazard Data**

Route(s) of Entry.	Inhalation?	Yes	Skin?	Yes	Ingestion?	Yes
Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic) These chemicals are contained in a sealed can. Risk of exposure occurs, only if battery is mechanically or electrically abused. The most likely risk is acute exposure when a cell vents KOH is caustic alkali and attack the skin and eyes. Contact of electrolyte with skin and eyes should be avoided.						

**Section VII – Ecological Information**

Cardnogenicity	NTP?	Not Available	IARC Monographs?	Not Available	OSHA Regulated?	Not Available
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure		KOH can cause chemical burn upon contact with skin.				
Medical Conditions		An acute exposure will not generally aggravate any medical help.				
Generally Aggravated by Exposure						

**Section VIII –Emergency and First Aid Procedures**

In case of skin contact with content of battery, flush immediately with water.  
For eye contact, flush with copious amount of water for 10 minutes. If imitation persists, get medical help.

**Section IX - Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled Wipe out by wet duster.

**Section X - Waste Disposal Method**

General abandonment

**Section XI - Precautions to Be Taken in Handling and Storing**

Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse.

**Section XII - Other Precautions**

Do not short circuit, charge or dispose of in fire. Battery may explode or leak.

**Section XIII - Control Measures**

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type)		Not Available	
Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Special	Not Available
	Mechanical (General)	Other	Not Available
Protective Gloves	Butyl	Eye Protection	Safety Glasses
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment		Not Available	
Work / Hygienic Practices		Not Available	

**Section XIV – Regulatory Information**

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Not Available

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**Section XV – Other Information**

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Not Available

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**Section XVI – Transportation Information**

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**LR44G ALKALINE BUTTON CELL** are considered to be “dry cell” batteries and are not listed as dangerous goods under below regulations:

1. Batteries, dry fulfills the requirement of U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), Special Provision 130, i.e. they are offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolution of heat (for example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals or batteries to be packed in such a way to prevent short circuits or generation of a dangerous quantity of heat.)”.
2. International Civil Aviation Administration (ICAO) and International Air Transport Association (IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation 58th Edition 2017), Special Provision A123, i.e. “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 or batteries to be packed in such a way to prevent short circuits or generation of a dangerous quantity of heat.) is forbidden from transportation.”
3. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Regulations (IMDG) **2014** edition does not regulate these batteries.

Examples of such batteries include alkali-manganese, silver oxide, zinc carbon, nickel metal hydride and nickel-cadmium batteries.

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