

PRODUCT SAFETY DATASHEET

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Lead Acid Batteries
January 2016

As a courtesy to our customers, Energizer has prepared copyrighted Product Safety Datasheets to provide information on the different Eveready/Energizer battery systems. As defined in OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Section 1910.1200 (c), Eveready/Energizer batteries are manufactured "articles", which do not result in exposure to a hazardous chemical under normal conditions of use. For this reason, Material Safety Datasheets are not required. The information and recommendations set forth herein are made in good faith, for information only, and are believed to be accurate as of the date of preparation. However, ENERGIZER BATTERY MANUFACTURING, INC., MAKES NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THIS INFORMATION AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FROM REFERENCE ON IT.

PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: EVEREADY Battery

Type No.: **Volts:**

TRADE NAME: ENERGIZER

Approximate Weight:

CHEMICAL SYSTEM: Nonspillable Lead-Acid

Designed for Recharge: Yes

SECTION I - MANUFACTURER INFORMATION

Manufactured for:
Energizer Battery Manufacturing, Inc.
1359 Columbia Rd.
Westlake, OH 44145

Telephone Number for Information:
800-383-7323 (USA / CANADA)

Date Prepared: January 2016

SECTION II - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

IMPORTANT NOTE: The battery should not be opened or burned. Exposure to the ingredients contained within or their combustion products could be harmful.

MATERIAL OR INGREDIENT	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)	%/wt.
Lead as lead metal (CAS# 7439-92-1) as lead oxide (CAS# 1309-60-0) as lead sulfate (CAS# 7446-14-2)	50 µg/m ³ TWA (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m ³ TWA (as Pb)	36-90
Sulfuric Acid (CAS# 7664-93-9)	1 mg/m ³ TWA	1 mg/m ³ TWA 3 mg/m ³ CEILING	6-30
Antimony (CAS# 7440-36-0)	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA	0.5 mg/m ³ TWA	≤ 2
Arsenic (CAS# 7440-38-2)	10 µg/m ³ TWA	0.01 mg/m ³ TWA	≤ 0.2

SECTION III - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

If fire or explosion occurs when batteries are on charge, shut off power to charger.

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.

Water applied to sulfuric acid generates heat and causes acid to spatter. Sulfuric acid reacts violently with metals, nitrates, chlorates, carbides, and organic materials. It reacts with most metals to yield explosive/flammable hydrogen gas.

Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Battery contains lead, lead compounds, and sulfuric acid which produce toxic vapors including sulfur dioxide and oxides of lead under fire conditions.

SECTION IV - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Under normal conditions of use, the battery is hermetically sealed.

Ingestion: Swallowing a battery can be harmful.

Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract. Contents include lead and lead compounds, which may cause gastrointestinal upset characterized by loss of appetite, diarrhea or constipation with cramping, difficulty in sleeping, and fatigue. This may lead rapidly to systemic toxicity that must be treated by a physician. Exposure to lead from a battery most often occurs during lead reclamation operations.

If battery or open battery is ingested, do not induce vomiting or give food or drink. Seek medical attention immediately. CALL NATIONAL BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE for advice and follow-up (202-625-3333) collect, day or night.

Inhalation: Contents of an open battery can cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of vapors may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract and lungs. It can also cause symptoms similar to those of ingestion. Exposure to lead dusts and fumes is most likely to occur during lead reclamation operations. Provide fresh air and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Contents of an open battery can cause skin irritation and/or chemical burns. Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If a chemical burn occurs or irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation and chemical burns. Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of the chemical remains. Seek medical attention.

Note: Lead is listed as a possible carcinogen by International Agency for Research on Cancer. IARC has classified "strong inorganic acid mist containing sulfuric acid" as a carcinogen. This classification does not apply to liquid forms of sulfuric acid or sulfuric acid solutions contained within a battery. Sulfuric acid mist is not generated under normal use of this product. Misuse of the battery, such as overcharging, may result in generation of sulfuric acid mist. Arsenic is listed by National Toxicology Program (NTP), IARC, and OSHA as a carcinogen.

Lead is known to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm.

SECTION V - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Storage: Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Elevated temperatures can result in shortened battery life.

Mechanical Containment: If potting or sealing the battery in an airtight or watertight container is required, consult your Energizer Battery Manufacturing, Inc. representative for precautionary suggestions. Batteries normally evolve hydrogen which, when combined with oxygen from the air, can produce a combustible or explosive mixture unless vented. If such a mixture is present, short circuits, high temperature, or static sparks can cause an ignition.

Do not obstruct safety release vents on batteries. Encapsulation (potting) of batteries will not allow cell venting and can cause high pressure rupture.

Handling: Accidental short circuit for a few seconds will not seriously affect the battery. Prolonged short circuits will cause the battery to lose energy, and can cause the safety release vent to open. Sources of short circuits include jumbled batteries in bulk containers, metal jewelry, metal covered tables, or metal belts used for assembly of batteries in devices.

If soldering or welding to the battery is required, consult your Energizer Battery Manufacturing, Inc. representative for proper precautions to prevent seal damage or short circuit.

Charging: This battery is made to be charged many times. Because it gradually loses its charge over a few months, it is good practice to charge battery before use. Use recommended charger. Improper charging can cause heat damage or even high pressure rupture. Observe proper charging polarity. Prohibit smoking, sparks, flames, etc. from battery charging area.

Labeling: If the Eveready label or package warnings are not visible, it is important to provide a package and/or device label stating:

WARNING: USE ONLY WITH SPECIFIED CHARGERS ACCORDING TO DEVICE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT OPEN BATTERY, DISPOSE OF IN FIRE OR SHORT CIRCUIT - MAY EXPLODE, LEAK OR GET HOT CAUSING PERSONAL INJURY. CAUTION: DO NOT USE IF CASE IS CRACKED. NONSPILLABLE BATTERY

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

The contents of this battery, as a waste, may be regulated by the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) as a D008 (lead) and a D002 (corrosive) hazardous waste. Send to a secondary lead smelter for recycling. Refer to 40 CFR Part 266.80.

THIS SHEET MUST BE PASSED TO ANY SCRAP DEALER OR SMELTER WHEN THE BATTERY IS RESOLD.

SECTION VI - SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Ventilation Requirements: Not necessary under normal conditions.

Respiratory Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. A respirator should be worn during reclamation operations if any OSHA PEL is exceeded.

Eye Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear safety glasses with side shields if handling an open or leaking battery.

Gloves: Not necessary under normal conditions. Use neoprene or natural rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.

SECTION VII - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Because Energizer lead acid batteries pass the 55°C Non-spillable test found in UN Model regulations ST/SG/AC.10/Rev. 19 UN 2800 Special Provision 23(a)(b), they are not regulated as UN 2800 dangerous goods. The only requirement for transport is the protection against short circuits.

SARA/TITLE III - As an article, this battery and its contents are not subject to the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act.