

PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 Name of Product and Manufacturer

Name of Product : Manganese dioxide lithium battery
 Name of Company : Panasonic Corporation Energy Company
 Address : 1-1 Matsushita-cho, Moriguchi City, Osaka, 570-8511, Japan
 Division : Energy Device Business Unit
 Department : Product Engineering Group
 Telephone number : +81-6-6994-4537
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Effective date: January 1. 2013

2 Hazards identification

GHS Classification : Not applicable

Hazard : Electrolyte and lithium metal are inflammable.
 Risk of explosion by fire if batteries are disposed in fire or heated above 100 degree C.
 Stacking or jumbling batteries may cause external short circuits, heat generation, fire or explosion.

Toxicity : Vapor generated from burning batteries, may make eyes, skin and throat irritate.

3 Compositions

Components	Material	Cas No.	Content
Positive electrode	Manganese dioxide	1313-13-9	12~50wt%
Negative electrode	Lithium metal	7439-93-2	0.5~6wt%
Electrolyte	1,2-dimethoxyethane	110-71-4	1.5~3.5wt%
	Lithium Perchlorate	7791-03-9	0.2~0.7wt%
	Organic electrolyte	-	2.5~ 7wt%

Lithium content per cell

Model Number	Lithium content(g)	Model Number	Lithium content(g)	Model Number	Lithium content(g)	Model Number	Lithium content(g)
CR1025	0.008	CR1620	0.02	CR2032	0.06	CR2450	0.18
CR1216	0.008	CR1632	0.04	CR2320	0.04	CR2450A	0.17
CR1220	0.01	CR2012	0.02	CR2330	0.08	CR2477	0.29
CR1612	0.01	CR2016	0.03	CR2354	0.17	CR3032	0.15
CR1616	0.02	CR2025	0.05	CR2412	0.03		

4 First Aid Measures

The product contains organic electrolyte. In case of electrolyte leakage from the battery, actions described below are required.

- Eye contact : Flush the eyes with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes immediately, without rubbing. Take a medical treatment. If appropriate procedures are not taken, this may cause an eye irritation.
- Skin contact : Wash the contact areas off immediately with plenty of water and soap. If appropriate procedures are not taken, this may cause sores on the skin.
- Inhalation : Remove to fresh air immediately. Take a medical treatment.

5 Fire Fighting Measures

- Extinguishing method : Since vapor, generated from burning batteries may make eyes, nose and throat irritates, be sure to extinguish the fire on the windward side. Wear the respiratory protection equipment in some cases.
- Fire extinguishing agent : Alcohol-resistant foam and dry sand are effective.

6 Measures for electrolyte leakage from the battery

- Take up with absorbent cloth.
- Move the battery away from the fire.

7 Handling and Storage

- When packing the batteries, do not allow battery terminals to contact each other, or contact with other metals. Be sure to pack batteries by providing partitions in the packaging box, or in a separate plastic bag so that the single batteries are not mixed together.
- Use strong material for packaging boxes so that they will not be damaged by vibration, impact, dropping and stacking during their transportation.
- Do not recharge batteries. Do not deform batteries.
- Do not mix different type of batteries.
- Do not solder directly onto batteries.
- Do not let water penetrate into packaging boxes during their storage and transportation.
- Do not store the battery in places of the high temperature or under direct sunlight or in front of a stove. Please also avoid the places of high humidity. Be sure not to expose the battery to condensation, water drop or not to store it under frozen condition.
- Fire fighting apparatus should be installed.

8 Exposure Control (in case of electrolyte leakage from the battery)

- Acceptable concentration : Not specified in ACGIH.
Facilities : Provide appropriate ventilation system such as local ventilator in the storage place.
Protective clothing : Gas mask for organic gases, safety goggle, and safety glove.

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

- Appearance : Coin shape
Voltage : 3 volts

10 Stability and Reactivity

Since batteries utilize a chemical reaction they are actually considered a chemical product. As such, battery performance will deteriorate over time even if stored for a long period of time without being used. In addition, the various usage conditions such as discharge, ambient temperature, etc. are not maintained within the specified ranges the life expectancy of the battery may be shortened or the device in which the battery is used may be damaged by electrolyte leakage.

11 Toxicological Information (in case of electrolyte leakage from the battery)

- Acute toxicity : Oral(rat) LD50 > 2,000mg/kg (estimated)
Irritation : Irritating to eye and skin.
Mutagenicity : Not specified.
Chronic toxicity : Not specified.

12 Ecological Information

In case of the worn-out battery was disposed in land, the battery case may be corroded, and leak electrolyte. But, we have no ecological information.

13 Disposal Considerations

When the battery is worn out, dispose of it under the ordinance of each local government or the law issued by relating government.

14 Transport Information

During the transportation of a large amount of batteries by ship, trailer or railway, do not leave them in the places of high temperatures and do not allow them to be exposed to condensation.

During the transportation do not allow packages to be fallen down or damaged.

UN Number : Even though the cells are classified as lithium metal batteries(UN3090/UN3091), they are exempted from Dangerous Goods because they meet the following:

1. for cells, the lithium content is not more than 0.3g;
2. each cell is of the type proven to meet the requirements of each test in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, PartIII, sub-section 38.3.
3. each cell is manufactured in ISO9001 certified factory.

Proper shipping Name : Lithium metal batteries

UN Class : Not Applicable

Information of reference

	Reference (Reference number)	Special provision	Note
Air transport	IATA (2)	Packing Instruction 968 Section II	Cell
		Packing Instruction 969 Section II	Cells packed with equipment
		Packing Instruction 970 Section II	Cells contained in equipment
Marine transport	IMDG (3)(4)	188	

15 Regulatory Information

IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations

ICAO Technical Instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air

16 Other Information

This PSDS is described on the basis of present materials, information and data. So, please notice that it will be revised by new information. Also this sheet is supplied to entrepreneurs as reference information in order to handle batteries safely. Please notice that entrepreneur have to deal with batteries as they think fit.

In California only, packages that contain CR lithium coin cells and the Owners/Operating Instructions of products that contain CR lithium coin cells must include the following statement: "Perchlorate Material - special handling may apply, See www.dtsc.ca.gov/hazardouswaste/perchlorate".

The effective date for this Perchlorate label is July 1, 2006 for non-consumer products and January 1, 2007 for consumer products.

References

- (1) UN Recommendations on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods
Model Regulations (ST/SG/AC.10/1/Rev.17)
- (2) IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations 54th Edition (2013)
- (3) IMO International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code 2010 Edition
- (4) IMO International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code 2012 Edition

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