

YIXING BETTER BATTERY CO., LTD

Material Safety Data Sheet for All Ni-CD cells

Model No.: BT-AA600

Section I – Information of Manufacturer

Manufacturer's Name: YIXING BETTER BATTERY CO., LTD	Telephone: 86-510-87608796 Fax: 86-510-87608791
Add : xushe town Yixing City, Jiangsu Province, China. Zip Code: 214241	Date Prepared: March 13, 2012
	Check:
	Approve:

Section II -Hazardous Information

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	CAS No.	%/Wt.
Cadmium	7440-43-9	11-26
Cadmium hydroxide	21041-95-2	11-26
Nickel(powder)	7440-02-0	8-17
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	5-12
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	<3
Nylon	N.A.	<2
Steel	N.A.	12-13
Other	N.A.	<1
Total		100

Section III –Physical / Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point N.A.	Specific Gravity (H ₂ O=1)
	N.A.
Vapor Pressure(mm Hg) N.A.	Melting Point
	N.A.
Vapor Density(AIR=1) N.A.	Evaporation Rate(Butyl Acetate)
	N.A.
Solubility in Water N.A.	
Appearance and Odor	Cylindrical Shape , odorless

Section IV –Hazard Classification

Classification	N.A.
----------------	------

Section V –Reactivity Data

Stability	Unstable		Conditions to Avoid
	Stable	X	
Incompatibility(Materials to Avoid)			
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts			
Hazardous Polymerization	May Occur		Conditions to Avoid
	Will Not Occur	X	

SECTION VI – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used)	Ignition Temp.	Flammable Limits	LEL	UEL
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Extinguishing Media Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Foam extinguishers				
Special Fire Fighting Procedures N.A.				
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards Do not dispose of battery in fire - may explode. Do not short-circuit battery - may cause burns.				

SECTION VII - Health Hazard Data

Route(s) of	Inhalation	Skin	Ingestion
Entry	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Health Hazard (Acute and Chronic) / Toxic logical 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.			

SECTION VIII – First Aid Measures

First Aid Procedures
If electrolyte leakage occurs and makes contact with skin, wash with plenty of water immediately.
If electrolyte comes into contact with eyes, wash with copious amounts of water for fifteen (15) 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.

SECTION IX - Accidental Release or Spillage

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled
Batteries that are leakage should be handled with rubber gloves.
Avoid direct contact with electrolyte.
Wear protective clothing and a positive pressure Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

Section X – Handling and Storage

Safe handling and storage advice
Batteries should be handled and stored carefully to avoid short circuits.
Do not store in disorderly fashion, or allow metal objects to be mixed with stored batteries.
Never disassemble a battery.
Do not breathe cell vapors or touch internal material with bare hands.
Keep batteries between -30°C and 35°C for prolong storage.

Section XI – Exposure Controls / Person 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.
Protective Gloves N.A.		Eye Protection N.A.
Other Protective Clothing or Equipment N.A.		
Work / Hygienic Practices N.A.		

Section XII – Ecological Information

N.A.

Section XIII – Disposal Method

Dispose of batteries according to government regulations.

Section XIV – Transportation Information

SANIK 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 130 which states: “Batteries, dry are not subject to the requirements 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 of 1/1/97 IATA requires that batteries being transported by air must be protected from short-circuiting and protected from movement that could lead to short-circuiting.

Section XV – Regulatory Information

Special requirement be according to the local regulatory.

Section XVI – Other Information

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

Section XVII – 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.