

# Material Safety Data Sheet

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## 1. Product & Company Identification

<b>Product name:</b>	Alkaline zinc-manganese dioxide battery, non-rechargeable
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Size	Nominal Voltage	Capacity	Energy content
LR03, Micro (AAA)	1.5 V	1350 mAh	2.025 Wh

<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>	01.01.2022

## 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS#	Approximate Content (wt%)
Manganese Dioxide (MnO <sub>2</sub> )	1313-13-9	40.9
Zinc (Zn)	7440-66-6	14.8
Water (H <sub>2</sub> O)	7732-18-5	11.7
Potassium Hydroxide (KOH)	1310-58-3	4.8
Graphite	7782-42-5	1.7
Brass	12597-71-6	3.0
Steel	7439-89-6	20.4
Ni-plating	7440-02-0	0.3
Nylon-66	32131-17-2	1.5
Fiber	None	0.9

## 3. Hazards Identification

This battery contains potassium hydroxide solution (KOH), and other combustible materials, all sealed in steel can. For this reason, improper handling of the battery could lead to distortion, leakage\*, overheating, explosion and cause human injury or equipment trouble. Please strictly observe safety instructions.

(\*leakage is defined as an unintended escape of liquid from a battery.)

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### 4. First Aid Measures

None unless internal materials exposure. If contents are leaked out, observe following instructions:

#### Inhalation

Fumes can cause respiratory irritation. Remove to fresh air and consult a physician.

#### Skin

Immediately flush skin with plenty of water. If itch or irritation by chemical burn persists, consult a physician.

#### Eyes

Immediately flush eye with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a physician immediately

#### Ingestion

If swallowing a battery, consult a physician immediately. If contents come into mouth, immediately rinse by plenty of water and consult a physician.

### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

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.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

#### 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).

### 7. Handling and Storage

#### Handling

Never swallow. Never charge. Never heat. Never expose to open flame. Never disassemble. Never reverse the positive and negative terminals when mounting. Never short-circuit the battery. Never weld the terminal or wire to the body of the battery directly. Never use different batteries together. Never touch the liquid leaked out of battery. Never bring fire close to battery liquid. Never keep in touch with battery.

#### Storage

Never store the battery in hot and high humid place.

### 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

No engineering measure is necessary during normal use. If internal cell materials are leaked, the information in Section 4 & Section 6 will be useful.

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### 9. Physical/Chemical Characteristics

Nominal Voltage: 1.5 V

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability	Stable
Hazardous polymerization	Will not occur
Condition to avoid	See section 7.
Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts	Hydrogen

### 11. Toxicological Information

NA

### 12. Ecological Information

NA

### 13. Disposal condition

The battery may be regulated by national or local regulation. Please follow the instructions of proper regulation. As electric capacity is left in a discarded battery and it comes into contact with other metals, it could lead to distortion, leakage, overheating, or explosion, so make sure to cover the (+) and (-) terminals with friction tape or some other insulator before disposal.

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## 14. Transportation Information

In general, all batteries in all forms of transportation (ground, air, or ocean) must be packaged in a safe and responsible manner. Regulatory concerns from all agencies for safe packaging require that batteries be packaged in a manner that prevents short circuits and be contained in “strong outer packaging” that prevents spillage of contents. All original packaging for our alkaline batteries has been designed to be compliant with these regulatory concerns.

Alkaline batteries (sometimes referred to as “Dry cell” batteries) are not listed as dangerous goods under the ADR European Agreement Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road, the IMDG International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code, UN Dangerous Good Regulations, IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, ICAO Technical Instructions and the U.S. hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR). These batteries are not subject to the dangerous goods regulations provided they meet the requirements contained in the following special provisions.

Regulatory Body	Special Provisions
ADR	Not regulated
IMDG	Not regulated
UN	Not regulated
US DOT	49 CFR 172.102 Provision 130
IATA	A123
ICAO	Not regulated

All batteries are packed in such a way to prevent short circuits or the generation dangerous quantities of heat and meet the special provisions listed above. In addition, the 2022 IATA (63rd edition) Dangerous Goods Regulations and ICAO Technical Instructions require the words “not restricted” and the Special Provision number A123 be provided on the air waybill, when an air waybill is issued.

## 15. Regulatory Information

USA EPA Mercury Containing & Rechargeable Battery Management Act of 1996: No mercury added

EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC Amended 2013/56/EU: Our batteries are compliant with all aspects of the Directive

## 16. Other Information

If you want further information, please contact us.