

This product is a consumer product which is used in a hermetically sealed state. So, it is not an object of the SDS system. This document is provided to customers as reference information for the safe handling of the product. The information and recommendations set forth are made in good faith and are believed to be accurate at the date of preparation. Panasonic Corporation makes no warranty expressed or implied.

PRODUCT SAFETY DATA SHEET

1 Chemical product and company identification

Name of Product : Manganese dioxide lithium battery
Name of Company : Panasonic Corporation Automotive & Industrial Systems Company
Address : 1-1 Matsushita-cho, Moriguchi-city, Osaka, 570-8511, Japan
Telephone +81-6-6994-4560
Division : Energy Device Business Division
Department : Engineering Department
Emergency Contact : Outside the United States +1-703-527-3887
(call CHMTREC) in the United States 1-800-424-9300

2 Hazards identification

GHS Classification : Not applicable
Toxicity : Vapor generated from burning batteries, may irritate eyes, skin and throat.
Hazard : Electrolyte and lithium metal are inflammable.
Risk of explosion by fire if batteries are disposed in fire or heated above 100 degrees C.
Stacking or jumbling batteries may cause external short circuits, heat generation, fire or explosion.

3 Composition/information of ingredients

Component	Material	CAS No.	Content (%)
Positive electrode	Manganese dioxide	1313-13-9	25 - 45
Negative electrode	Lithium metal	7439-93-2	2 - 5
Electrolyte	1,2-dimethoxyethane	110-71-4	3 - 5
	Organic electrolyte	-	5 - 17
Others (Steel or Plastic parts)	Steel	7439-89-6, 7440-47-3	30 - 45
	Polypropylene	9003-07-0	5 - 40

Lithium content per battery

Model Number	Lithium content(g)	Model Number	Lithium content(g)	Model Number	Lithium content(g)	Model Number	Lithium content(g)
2CR5	1.1	CR-P2	1.1	CR-V3	1.3		

4 First aid measures (in case of electrolyte leakage from the battery)

- Eye contact : Flush the eyes with plenty of clean water for at least 15 minutes immediately, without rubbing. Get immediate medical treatment. If appropriate procedures are not taken, this may cause eye injury.
- 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. Get medical treatment immediately.

5 Firefighting measures

- Fire extinguishing agent : Alcohol-resistant foam and dry sand are effective.
- 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.

6 Accidental release measures (in case of electrolyte leakage from the battery)

- Take up with absorbent cloth, treat cloth as inflammable.
- Move the battery away from the fire.



7 Handling and storage

- Handling :
- ž 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.
 - ž Use strong material for packaging boxes so that they will not be damaged by vibration, impact, dropping and stacking during their transportation.
 - ž Do not short-circuit, recharge, deform, throw into fire or disassemble.
 - ž Do not mix different type of batteries.
 - ž Do not solder directly onto batteries.
 - ž Insert the battery correctly in electrical equipment.
- Storage :
- 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.
 - ž Please also avoid the places of high humidity. Be sure not to expose the battery to condensation, rain or frozen condition

8. Exposure controls and personal protection

Acceptable concentration : Not specified about Lithium Battery.
Facilities : Nothing in particular.

Protective Equipment (in case of electrolyte leakage from the battery)

Respiratory Protection : Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus for organic gases
Hand Protection : Safety gloves.
Eye Protection : Safety goggle

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance : Assembled battery (Cylindrical shape)

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 > 2000mg/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. However, there is no environmental impact information.

Mercury (Hg), Cadmium (Cd) and Lead (Pb) are not used in battery.

13. Disposal considerations

When the battery is worn out, dispose of it under the ordinance of each local 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 dropped or damaged.

- Proper shipping name : Lithium metal batteries
- UN Number, UN Class : UN3090, Class9 (for the Air transport by PI968 Section IA or IB)
: Exemption (for the Marine transport and the Air transport by Section II of PI 968, 969 or 970)
Even though the batteries are classified as lithium metal batteries (UN3090 or UN3091), they are not subject to some requirements of Dangerous Goods Regulations because they meet the following:
1. for batteries, the lithium content is not more than 1g ;
 2. each battery is of the type proven to meet the requirements of each test in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part , sub-section 38.3.
 3. each battery is manufactured in ISO9001 certified factory.

Please refer to the following reference information about concrete ways of transportation. Actual content of packaging label and shipping documents varies by shipping companies. Make sure to confirm in advance with your shipping company.

Information of reference

	Reference	Packing Instruction(PI)/ Special provision(SP)	Note
Air transport	IATA DGR	PI 968 Section A	Batteries, Cargo Aircraft only, net quantity per package Max. 35kg
		PI 968 Section B	Batteries, Cargo Aircraft only, net quantity per package Max. 2.5kg
		PI 968 Section	Batteries, on Cargo Aircraft only, not more than one package in any single consignment. Maximum number of batteries per package; 2 batteries
		PI 969 Section	Batteries packed with equipment
		PI 970 Section	Batteries contained in equipment
Marine transport	IMDG Code	SP 188	

15. Regulatory information

- IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations 59th Edition (IATA DGR)
- IMO International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code 2016 Edition (IMDG Code)
- UN Recommendations on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations
- UN Recommendations on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria
- EU Battery Directive (2006/66/EC, 2013/56/EU)
- Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorization and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- State of California Regulations - Best management practices for Perchlorate Materials

16. Other information

This PSDS is provided to customers as reference information in order to handle batteries safely. It is necessary for the customer to take appropriate measures depending on the actual situation such as the individual handling, based on this information.