

Product: Ni-Mh battery

Applicable Product MAP-9270-1
Numbers:

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ARTICLE INFORMATION SHEET (AIS)

This Article Information Sheet (AIS) is provided as a courtesy in response to a customer request. A Safety Data Sheet (SDS) has not been prepared for these product(s) because they are articles. This AIS provides relevant battery information to consumers, OEMs and other users requesting a GHS-compliant SDS. Articles, such as batteries, are exempt from GHS SDS classification criteria. The GHS criteria is not designed or intended to be used to classify the physical, health and environmental hazards of an article.

SECTION 1: COMPANY INFORMATION

Manufacturer:

EaglePicher Technologies, LLC
PO Box 47
Joplin, MO 64802
417-623-8000
www.eaglepicher.com

Emergency Telephone Number: Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

SECTION 2: ARTICLE INFORMATION

This product is exempt from hazard classification according to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Description	Ni-Mh battery
Recommended Use	Power source
Applicable Product Numbers	MAP-9270-1
Article Construction	
Electrodes	Positive - Nickel II Hydroxide; Negative - Metal Hydride Alloy (AB ₅ Type – Lanthanum, Cerium, Neodymium, Praseodymium)
Electrolyte	Potassium Hydroxide, Sodium Hydroxide, Lithium Hydroxide
Mercury-free Battery	Yes

SECTION 3: HEALTH AND SAFETY

Normal conditions of Use	Exposure to contents inside the sealed battery will not occur unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures, or is mechanically abused.
First Aid – Eye Contact	If exposed to internal components of the battery, flush with running water for at least 15 minutes and then seek medical attention.
First Aid – Skin Contact	If exposed to internal components of the battery, wash the immediate area with running water and soap for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
First Aid – Inhalation	Contents of leaking battery may be irritating to respiratory passages. Move to fresh air and seek medical attention if irritation persists.
First Aid – Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. Call the National Battery Ingestion Hotline (202) 625-3333 collect, day or night.
Precautionary Statements	Battery can leak or explode if disassembled, shorted, inserted improperly, mixed with different battery types, recharged, exposed to fire or high temperature. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. Store in original container.

SECTION 4: FIRE HAZARDS AND FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard	Batteries may rupture or leak if involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media	In case of fire, use a smothering agent such as dry sand, dry ground dolomite or soda ash. If you use water, use enough to smother the fire. Using an insufficient amount of water could possibly make the fire worse. Cooling the exterior of the batteries will help prevent rupturing. Burning of these batteries will generate toxic fumes. Fire fighters should use self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 5: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Avoid mechanical and electrical abuse. Do not short circuit or install incorrectly. Batteries may rupture or vent if disassembled, crushed, recharged or exposed to high temperatures. Do not directly heat or solder. Install batteries in accordance with equipment instructions.
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Storage	Store batteries in a dry place at normal room temperature. Refrigeration does not make them last longer. Do not place near heating equipment or direct sunlight for a long time.
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SECTION 6: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Collection and Proper Disposal	Nickel Metal Hydride batteries are classified by the federal government as a non-hazardous waste and are safe for disposal in the normal municipal waste stream. Exception: California, which requires these batteries to be disposed of in accordance with the California Universal Waste Rules. These batteries, however, do contain recyclable materials.
California Universal Waste Rule (Cal. Code Regs. Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 23)	California prohibits disposal of batteries as trash (including household trash).

SECTION 7: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Regulatory Status	Nickel Metal Hydride batteries (sometimes referred to as “Dry cell” batteries) are not listed as dangerous goods under the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), 2021-2022 edition, International Air Transport Association (IATA), 62 nd edition, or U.S. Department of Transportation. (DOT), 49 CFR (except when transported by vessel). These batteries are not subject to the dangerous goods regulations provided they meet the requirements contained in the following Special Provisions. Special Provision A123 in the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and ICAO Technical Instructions and Special Provision 130 in 49 CFR 172.102 of the U.S. hazardous materials regulations require these batteries to be packed in such a way to prevent short circuits or generating a dangerous quantity of heat. In addition, the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and ICAO Technical Instructions require the words “Not Restricted” and “Special Provision A123” to be provided on the air waybill, when an air waybill is issued. Effective January 1, 2012 the International Maritime Organization (IMO) regulates shipments by ocean, in excess of 100 Kg, as a Class 9 dangerous good under UN 3496 and Special Provision 117 and 963.
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SECTION 8: REGULATORY DEFINITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS - ARTICLES

USA OSHA	29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6)(v)
USA TSCA	40 CFR 704.3; 710.2(3)(c); and [19 CFR 12.1209a]
EU REACH	Title 1 - Chapter 2 - Article 3(3)
GHS	Section 1.3.2.1

<p>Globally Harmonized System (GHS)</p>	<p>GHS SDS requirements and classification criteria do not apply to articles or products (such as batteries) that have a fixed shape, which are not intended to release a chemical. The article exemption is found in Section 1.3.2.1.1 of the GHS and reads: <i>The GHS applies to pure substances and their dilute solutions and to mixtures. "Articles" as defined by the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1900.1200) of the OSHA of the USA, or by similar definition, are outside the scope of the system."</i></p>
<p>Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium JAMP</p>	<p>An international standard that came into effect in March 2012 concerning declaration for electrical and electronic products. IEC 6274 replaces the defunct Joint Industry Guide – Material Declaration for Electro-technical Products (JIG-101-Ed 4.1 (May 21, 2012)</p>
<p>IEC 62474 Ed. 1.0 B:2012 Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electro-technical Industry</p>	<p>An international standard that came into effect in March 2012 concerning declaration for electrical and electronic products. IEC 6274 replaces the defunct Joint Industry Guide – Material Declaration for Electro-technical Products (JIG-101-Ed 4.1 (May 21, 2012)</p>
<p>IEC 62474 Database – Publically available online (http://std.iec.ch/iec62474). Maintained by TC11: Environmental Standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems.</p>	<p>The general principle for a substance to be included in the database as a declarable substance is: 1) existing national laws or regulations in an IEC member country that are relevant to Electro-technical products and that prohibit or restrict substances, or that have a labeling, communication, reporting or notification requirement, and 2) applying IEC 62474 criteria results in identification of declarable substance.</p>
<p>ANSI Z 400.1/Z19.1 (2010)</p>	<p>2.1 Scope: Applies to preparation of SDS for hazardous chemicals used under occupational conditions. Does not address how the standard may be applied to articles. It presents basic information on how to develop and write a SDS. Additional information is provided to help comply with state and federal environmental and safety laws and regulations. Elements of the standard may be acceptable for International use.</p>

DISCLAIMER: This AIS is intended to provide a brief summary of our knowledge and guidance regarding the use of this article. The information contained here has been compiled from sources considered by EaglePicher Technologies, LLC to be dependable and is accurate to the best of the Company’s knowledge. It is not meant to be an all-inclusive document on worldwide hazard communication regulations. This information is offered in good faith. Each user of this material needs to evaluate the conditions of use and design the appropriate protective mechanisms to prevent employee exposures, property damage or release to the environment. EaglePicher

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