

ARTICLE INFORMATION SHEET

This Article Information Sheet (AIS) provides relevant battery information to retailers, 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. Branded consumer batteries are defined as electro-technical devices. The design, safety, manufacture, and qualification of Energizer and Rayovac branded consumer batteries follow ANSI and IEC battery standards.

SECTION 1 - DOCUMENT INFORMATION

Product Name: Eveready / Energizer Battery / Rayovac

Document Number: 1019-Alk

Chemical System: Alkaline Manganese Dioxide-Zinc

Date Prepared: October 2019

Designed for Recharge: No

Valid Until: October 2022

Prepared by: Energizer

SECTION 2 – COMPANY INFORMATION

Energizer Brands, LLC
533 Maryville University Drive
St. Louis, MO 63141

Email for Information:
energizer@custhelp.com
www.energizer.com

SECTION 3 – ARTICLE INFORMATION

Description	Alkaline Manganese Dioxide-Zinc Battery
Use	Portable power source
Brand	ENERGIZER, EVEREADY, RAYOVAC
IEC Designation	Included but not limited to: LR8D425, LR03, LR6, LR14, LR20, 6LR61, LR1, 4LR25Y, 6LF22
Sizes	Included but not limited to: AAAA, AAA, AA, C, D, 9V, N, Lantern
Image	

Article Information Sheet

SECTION 4 – ARTICLE CONSTRUCTION

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	PEL (OSHA)	TLV (ACGIH)	%/wt.
Graphite (CAS# 7782-42-5)	15 mg/m ³ TWA (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	2 mg/m ³ TWA (respirable fraction)	2-6
Manganese Dioxide (CAS# 1313-13-9)	5 mg/m ³ Ceiling (as Mn)	0.2 mg/m ³ TWA (as Mn)	30-45
Potassium Hydroxide (CAS# 1310-58-3)	None established	2 mg/m ³ Ceiling	4-8
Zinc (CAS# 7440-66-6)	15 mg/m ³ TWA PNOR* (total dust) 5 mg/m ³ TWA PNOR* (respirable fraction)	10 mg/m ³ TWA PNOC** (inhalable particulate) 3 mg/m ³ TWA PNOC** (respirable particulate)	12-25
Non-Hazardous Components			
Steel (iron CAS# 7439-89-6)	None established	None established	18-22
Water, Paper, Plastic and Other	None established	None established	Balance

* PNOR: Particulates not otherwise regulated

**PNOC: Particulates not otherwise classified

All Energizer Alkaline Manganese Dioxide-Zinc have zero added mercury.

Applicable Battery Industry Standards

North America Standards	ANSI C18.1M Part 1	ANSI C18.1M Part 2	ANSI C18.4
International Standards	IEC 60086-1	IEC 60086-2	IEC 60086-5

SECTION 5 – HEALTH AND SAFETY

Ingestion: Do not induce vomiting or give food or drink. Seek medical attention immediately. CALL NATIONAL BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE for advice and follow-up (202-625-3333) collect day or night.

The following instructions apply to exposure of internal components.

Inhalation: Provide fresh air and seek medical attention.

Skin Contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If a chemical burn occurs or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of the chemical remains. Seek medical attention.

SECTION 6 – FIRE HAZARD & FIREFIGHTING

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.

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

Storage: Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Elevated temperatures can result in shortened battery life.

Mechanical Containment: Designers of any water or air-tight device should be aware of the normal evolution of hydrogen gas from alkaline batteries. This gas must be either absorbed or allowed to escape to avoid a potential safety issue.

Handling: Accidental short circuit for a few seconds will not seriously affect the battery. Prolonged short circuit will cause the battery to lose energy through heating, and can cause the safety release vent to open. Sources of short circuits include jumbled batteries in bulk containers, metal jewelry, metal covered tables or metal belts used for assembly of batteries into devices.

Soldering directly to a battery is not recommended. If welding to the battery is required, consult your Energizer sales representative for proper precautions to prevent seal damage or short circuit.

Charging: This battery is manufactured in a charged state. It is not designed for recharging. Recharging can cause battery leakage or, in some cases, high pressure rupture. Inadvertent charging can occur if a battery is installed backwards.

Labeling: The label acts as an electrical insulation for the battery can. Damage to the label can increase the potential for a short circuit.

WARNING: Do not install backwards, charge, put in fire, or mix with other battery types as it may explode or leak causing injury.

Replace all batteries at the same time.

SECTION 8 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with all applicable federal, state and local regulations. Appropriate disposal technologies include incineration and land filling.

SECTION 9 – TRANSPORT 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 Energizer 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 Energizer alkaline 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 IATA 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.

For emergency information call ChemTel 1-800-526-4727 (North America) or 1-314-985-1511 (International).

SECTION 10 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

10A Battery

1. **SARA/TITLE III:** As an article, this battery and its contents are not subject to the requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act.
2. **USA EPA Mercury Containing & Rechargeable Battery Management Act of 1996:** No mercury added
3. **EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC Amended 2013/56/EU:** Energizer batteries are compliant with all aspects of the Directive

10B General

1. **CPSIA 2008:** Exempt
2. **US CPSC FHSA (16 CFR 1500):** Not applicable since batteries are defined as articles
3. **USA EPA TSCA (40 CFR 707.20):** Not applicable since batteries are defined as articles
4. **USA EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261):** Classified as non-hazardous waste per ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxicity testing
5. **California Prop 65:** No warning required
6. **DTSC Perchlorate labeling:** No warning required
7. **EU REACH SVHC:** No REACH listed substances of very high concern are present above 0.01% w/w

10C Article Definitions

1. **OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, Section 1910.1200(c)**

SECTION 11 – GHS OTHER INFORMATION

None

Acronym Glossary

[ANSI:](#) American National Standards Institute
[CPSC:](#) Consumer Product Safety Commission
[CPSIA:](#) Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act
[DTSC:](#) Department of Toxic Substances Control
[EPA:](#) Environmental Protection Agency
[FHSA:](#) Federal Hazardous Substances Act
[GHS:](#) Globally Harmonized System for Hazard Communication
[IEC:](#) International Electrotechnical Commission
[OSHA:](#) Occupational Safety and Health Administration
[RCRA:](#) Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
[SDS:](#) Safety Data Sheet
[SVHC:](#) Substances of Very high Concern
[TSCA:](#) Toxic Substances Control Act

Energizer has prepared copyrighted Article Information Sheets to provide information on the different Eveready/Energizer/Rayovac battery systems. Batteries are articles as defined under the GHS and exempt from GHS classification criteria (Section 1.3.2.1.1 of the GHS). The information and recommendations set forth herein are made in good faith, for information only, and are believed to be accurate as of the date of preparation. However, ENERGIZER BRANDS, LLC MAKES NO WARRANTY, EITHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, WITH RESPECT TO THIS INFORMATION AND DISCLAIMS ALL LIABILITY FROM REFERENCE ON IT.

Article Information Sheet (AIS)

This Article Information Sheet (AIS) provides relevant battery information to retailers, consumers, OEMs and others 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. Branded consumer batteries are defined as electro-technical devices. The design, safety, manufacture, and qualification of branded consumer batteries follow ANSI and IEC battery standards. This document is based on principles set forth in the following hazard communication approaches: ANSI Z-400.1, GHS, JAMP AIS, and IEC 62474.

1. Document Information	
Document Name	Duracell Alkaline Batteries (Major and Specialty Cells)
Document ID	AIS-ALK
Issue Date	1-May-15
Version	1
Preparer	Global Product Stewardship
Last Revision	New
Information Contact	moquet.l@pg.com
2. Company Information	
Name & Address	P&G Duracell Global Business Unit, 14 Research Drive, Bethel, CT USA 06801
Telephone	(203) 796- 4430
Website	www.duracell.com
Consumer Relations	North America: 1-800-551-2355 (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST)
3. Article Information	
Description	Duracell branded consumer alkaline battery
Product Category	Electro-technical device
Use	Portable power source for electronic devices
Global sub-brands (Retail)	Coppertop, Plus, Quantum, Simply, Turbo, Ultra, Basic, TurboMax
Global sub-brands (B2B)	Procell, Industrial, OEM/OEA
Sizes	<u>Major Cells</u> : AA,AAA, C, D & 9V
Sizes	<u>Specialty Cells</u> : AAAA, MN11, MN21, MN27, MN175, PX76 (LR44), PX28, PX625, (LR09), LR43, LR54, N, J, 4.5V, 625A
Sizes	<u>Lanterns</u> : MN903, MN908, MN915, MN918; MN1203
Principles of Operation	A battery powers a device by converting stored chemical energy into electrical energy.
Representative Product Images	
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div>Major Cells</div> <div>Major Cells</div> <div>Lantern</div> <div>Specialty</div> </div>
4. Article Construction	
Applicable Battery Industry Standards	ANSI C18.1M Part 1, ANSI C18.1M Part 2, ANSI C18.4, IEC 60086,1, IEC 60086-2, IEC 60086-5
Electro-technical System	Alkaline Manganese Dioxide
Electrode - Negative	Zinc (CAS # 7440-66-6)
Electrode - Positive	Manganese Dioxide (CAS # 1313-13-9)
Electrolyte	Alkali Metal Hydroxide (aqueous potassium hydroxide - CAS # 1310-58-3)
Materials of Construction - Can	Nickel Plated Steel
Declarable Substances (IEC 62474 Criteria 1)	None
Mercury Free Battery (ANSI C18.4M <50ppm)	Yes
Small Cell or Battery (ANSI C18.1M Part 2; IEC 60086-5)	Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells fit inside a specially designed test cylinder 2.25 inches (57.1mm) long by 1.25 inches (31.70 mm) wide.
5. Health & Safety	

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Ingestion/Small Parts Warning	<u>Required for Small Cell or Battery (Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells):</u> Keep away from children. If swallowed, consult a physician immediately.
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.
Note to Physician	A damaged battery will release concentrated and caustic potassium hydroxide.
First Aid - If swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. USA CALLS ONLY - CALL 24-HOUR NATIONAL BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE: (202) 625-3333 - COLLECT.
First Aid - Eye Contact	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical care if irritation persists.
First Aid - Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical care if irritation persists.
First Aid - Inhalation	Remove to fresh air.
Battery Safety Standards & Testing	Duracell batteries meet the requirements of ANSI C18. 1M Part 2 and IEC 60086-5. These standards specify tests and requirements for alkaline batteries to ensure safe operation under normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. The test regimes assess three conditions of safety. These are: <u>1-Intended use simulation:</u> Partial use, vibration, thermal shock, and mechanical shock <u>2-Reasonably foreseeable misuse:</u> Incorrect installation, external short-circuit, free fall (user-drop), over-discharge, and crush <u>3-Design consideration:</u> Thermal abuse, mold stress
Precautionary Statements	CAUTION: Batteries may explode or leak, and cause burn injury, if recharged, disposed of in fire, mixed with a different battery type, inserted backwards or disassembled. Replace all used batteries at the same time. Do not carry batteries loose in your pocket or purse. Do not remove the battery label. Keep small batteries (i.e., AAA) away from children. If swallowed, consult a physician at once.
6. Fire Hazard & Firefighting	
Fire Hazard	Batteries may rupture or leak if involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media	Use any extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding area.
Fires Involving Large Quantities of Batteries	Large quantities of batteries involved in a fire will rupture and release caustic potassium hydroxide. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.
7. Handling & Storage	
Handling Precautions	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. Install batteries in accordance with equipment instructions.
Storage Precautions	Store batteries in a dry place at normal room temperature. Refrigeration does not make them last longer.
Spills of Large Quantities of Loose Batteries (unpacked)	Notify spill personnel of large spills. Irritating and flammable vapors may be released from leaking or ruptured batteries. Spread batteries apart to stop shorting. Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate area and allow vapors to dissipate. Clean-up personnel should wear appropriate PPE to avoid eye and skin contact and inhalation of vapors or fumes. Increase ventilation. Carefully collect batteries and place in appropriate container for disposal. Remove any spilled liquid with absorbent material and contain for disposal.
8. Disposal Considerations (GHS Section 13)	
Collection & Proper Disposal	Dispose of used (or excess) batteries in compliance with federal, state/provincial and local regulations. Do not accumulate large quantities of used batteries for disposal as accumulations could cause batteries to short-circuit. Do not incinerate. In countries, such as Canada and the EU, where there are regulations for the collection and recycling of batteries, consumers should dispose of their used batteries into the collection network at municipal depots and retailers. They should not dispose of batteries with household trash.

Article Information Sheet (AIS)

USA EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261)	Classified as non-hazardous waste (not ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic). Federal Universal Waste Regulations (40 CFR 273) do not apply. State requirements may be more stringent than Federal.
California Universal Waste Rule (Cal. Code Regs. Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 23)	California prohibits disposal of batteries as trash (including household trash).
9. Transport Information (GHS Section 14)	
Regulatory Status	Not regulated. Alkaline batteries (sometimes referred to as “Dry Cell” or “household” batteries) are not listed or regulated as dangerous goods under IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, ICAO Technical Instructions, IMDG Code, UN Model Regulations, U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR), and UNECE ADR.
UN Identification Number/ Shipping Name	None - Not Required
Special Provision (SP) Conformance	Special regulatory provisions require batteries to be packaged in a manner that prevents the generation of a dangerous quantity of heat and short circuits. Shippers can prepare batteries by taping the terminals, individually packaging batteries, or otherwise segregating the batteries to prevent risk of creating a short circuit. Batteries shipped in original unopened Duracell packaging is compliant.
US DOT SP	49 CFR 172.102 Special Provision 130
Air Transport (IATA/ICAO) SP	Special Provision A123 (56th Edition - 2015). NOTE: The words "NOT RESTRICTED" and "SPECIAL PROVISION A123" must be included on the description of the substance on the Air Waybill, when air way-bill is issued.
Passenger Air Travel	No restrictions
Emergency Transportation Hotline	CHEMTREC 24-Hour Emergency Response Hotline Within the United States call +703-527-3887 Outside the United States, call +1 703-527-3887 (Collect)
10. Regulatory Information (GHS Section 15)	
10a. Battery Requirements	
USA EPA Mercury Containing & Rechargeable Battery Management Act of 1996	During the manufacturing process, no mercury is added.
EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC & amendment 2013/56/EU	Compliant with marking and substance restrictions for mercury (<0.0005%); cadmium (<0.0020%) and lead (<0.0040%). Global labels are marked with the special collection symbol and the EU qualifier in accordance with EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC, Article 11. Paragraph 1 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators
10b. General Requirements	
USA CPSIA 2008 (PL. 11900314)	Exempt
USA CPSC FHSA (16 CFR 1500)	Consumer batteries are not listed as a hazardous product.
USA EPA TSCA Section 13 (40 CFR 707.20)	For customs clearance purpose, batteries are defined as an "Article".
USA EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261)	Classified as non-hazardous waste (not ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic). Federal Universal Waste Regulations (40 CFR 273) do not apply. State requirements may be more stringent than Federal.
California Prop 65	No warning required per 3rd party assessment.
CANADA Products Containing Mercury Regulations SOR/20140254	Mercury free
EU REACH SVHC's (161 Substances) Candidate List December 2014)	No listed substances are present (>0.01% w/w)
EU REACH Article 31	SDS is not required consumer alkaline batteries.

Article Information Sheet (AIS)

10c. Regulatory Definitions - 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

11. Other Information

11a. Certification & 3rd Party Approvals

UL (UTGT2.S50939 Single Multiple Station Smoke Alarms - Component)	AA, 9V Certification Standard: ANSI/UL 217 Single & Multiple Station Smoke Alarms
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11b. AIS Hazard Communication Approaches (consulted in developing this document):

Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	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>
Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium JAMP	JAMP is a Japanese Industry Association who developed the concept of an Article Information Sheet as a supply chain tool to share and communicate chemical information in articles. The AIS authoring process is based on “declarable” substances to meet global regulatory requirements as well as substances to be reported by GADSL, JIG, etc.
IEC 62474 Ed. 1.0 B:2012 Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electro-technical Industry	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)
IEC 62474 Database - Publically available online (maintained by TC11: Environmental Standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems.	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.
ANSI Z 400.1/Z19.1 (2010)	2.1 Scope: Applies to preparation of SDSs 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.

DISCLAIMER: This AIS is intended to provide a brief summary of our knowledge and guidance regarding the use of this material. The information contained here has been compiled from sources considered by Procter & Gamble 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. Procter & Gamble assumes no responsibility for injury to the recipient or third persons or for any damage to any property resulting from misuse of the product.

Article Information Sheet (AIS)

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1. Document Information	
Document Name	Duracell Alkaline Batteries (Major and Specialty Cells)
Document ID	AIS-ALK
Issue Date	1-May-15
Version	1
Preparer	Global Product Stewardship
Last Revision	New
Information Contact	moquet.l@pg.com
2. Company Information	
Name & Address	P&G Duracell Global Business Unit, 14 Research Drive, Bethel, CT USA 06801
Telephone	(203) 796- 4430
Website	www.duracell.com
Consumer Relations	North America: 1-800-551-2355 (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST)
3. Article Information	
Description	Duracell branded consumer alkaline battery
Product Category	Electro-technical device
Use	Portable power source for electronic devices
Global sub-brands (Retail)	Coppertop, Plus, Quantum, Simply, Turbo, Ultra, Basic, TurboMax
Global sub-brands (B2B)	Procell, Industrial, OEM/OEA
Sizes	<u>Major Cells:</u> AA,AAA, C, D & 9V
Sizes	<u>Specialty Cells:</u> AAAA, MN11, MN21, MN27, MN175, PX76 (LR44), PX28, PX625, (LR09), LR43, LR54, N, J, 4.5V, 625A
Sizes	<u>Lanterns:</u> MN903, MN908, MN915, MN918; MN1203
Principles of Operation	A battery powers a device by converting stored chemical energy into electrical energy.
Representative Product Images	
	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; text-align: center;"> <div>Major Cells</div> <div>Major Cells</div> <div>Lantern</div> <div>Specialty</div> </div>
4. Article Construction	
Applicable Battery Industry Standards	ANSI C18.1M Part 1, ANSI C18.1M Part 2, ANSI C18.4, IEC 60086,1, IEC 60086-2, IEC 60086-5
Electro-technical System	Alkaline Manganese Dioxide
Electrode - Negative	Zinc (CAS # 7440-66-6)
Electrode - Positive	Manganese Dioxide (CAS # 1313-13-9)
Electrolyte	Alkali Metal Hydroxide (aqueous potassium hydroxide - CAS # 1310-58-3)
Materials of Construction - Can	Nickel Plated Steel
Declarable Substances (IEC 62474 Criteria 1)	None
Mercury Free Battery (ANSI C18.4M <500m)	Yes
Small Cell or Battery (ANSI C18.1M Part 2; IEC 60086-5)	Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells fit inside a specially designed test cylinder 2.25 inches (57.1mm) long by 1.25 inches (31.70 mm) wide.
5. Health & Safety	

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Ingestion/Small Parts Warning	<u>Required for Small Cell or Battery (Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells):</u> Keep away from children. If swallowed, consult a physician immediately.
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.
Note to Physician	A damaged battery will release concentrated and caustic potassium hydroxide.
First Aid - If swallowed	Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately. USA CALLS ONLY - CALL 24-HOUR NATIONAL BATTERY INGESTION HOTLINE: (202) 625-3333 - COLLECT.
First Aid - Eye Contact	Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical care if irritation persists.
First Aid - Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and water. Seek medical care if irritation persists.
First Aid - Inhalation	Remove to fresh air.
Battery Safety Standards & Testing	Duracell batteries meet the requirements of ANSI C18. 1M Part 2 and IEC 60086-5. These standards specify tests and requirements for alkaline batteries to ensure safe operation under normal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. The test regimes assess three conditions of safety. These are: <u>1-Intended use simulation:</u> Partial use, vibration, thermal shock, and mechanical shock <u>2-Reasonably foreseeable misuse:</u> Incorrect installation, external short-circuit, free fall (user-drop), over-discharge, and crush <u>3-Design consideration:</u> Thermal abuse, mold stress
Precautionary Statements	CAUTION: Batteries may explode or leak, and cause burn injury, if recharged, disposed of in fire, mixed with a different battery type, inserted backwards or disassembled. Replace all used batteries at the same time. Do not carry batteries loose in your pocket or purse. Do not remove the battery label. Keep small batteries (i.e., AAA) away from children. If swallowed, consult a physician at once.
6. Fire Hazard & Firefighting	
Fire Hazard	Batteries may rupture or leak if involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media	Use any extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding area.
Fires Involving Large Quantities of Batteries	Large quantities of batteries involved in a fire will rupture and release caustic potassium hydroxide. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing.
7. Handling & Storage	
Handling Precautions	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. Install batteries in accordance with equipment instructions.
Storage Precautions	Store batteries in a dry place at normal room temperature. Refrigeration does not make them last longer.
Spills of Large Quantities of Loose Batteries (unpacked)	Notify spill personnel of large spills. Irritating and flammable vapors may be released from leaking or ruptured batteries. Spread batteries apart to stop shorting. Eliminate all ignition sources. Evacuate area and allow vapors to dissipate. Clean-up personnel should wear appropriate PPE to avoid eye and skin contact and inhalation of vapors or fumes. Increase ventilation. Carefully collect batteries and place in appropriate container for disposal. Remove any spilled liquid with absorbent material and contain for disposal.
8. Disposal Considerations (GHS Section 13)	
Collection & Proper Disposal	Dispose of used (or excess) batteries in compliance with federal, state/provincial and local regulations. Do not accumulate large quantities of used batteries for disposal as accumulations could cause batteries to short-circuit. Do not incinerate. In countries, such as Canada and the EU, where there are regulations for the collection and recycling of batteries, consumers should dispose of their used batteries into the collection network at municipal depots and retailers. They should not dispose of batteries with household trash.

Article Information Sheet (AIS)

USA EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261)	Classified as non-hazardous waste (not ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic). Federal Universal Waste Regulations (40 CFR 273) do not apply. State requirements may be more stringent than Federal.
California Universal Waste Rule (Cal. Code Regs. Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 23)	California prohibits disposal of batteries as trash (including household trash).
9. Transport Information (GHS Section 14)	
Regulatory Status	Not regulated. Alkaline batteries (sometimes referred to as "Dry Cell" or "household" batteries) are not listed or regulated as dangerous goods under IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, ICAO Technical Instructions, IMDG Code, UN Model Regulations, U.S. Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR), and UNECE ADR.
UN Identification Number/ Shipping Name	None - Not Required
Special Provision (SP) Conformance	Special regulatory provisions require batteries to be packaged in a manner that prevents the generation of a dangerous quantity of heat and short circuits. Shippers can prepare batteries by taping the terminals, individually packaging batteries, or otherwise segregating the batteries to prevent risk of creating a short circuit. Batteries shipped in original unopened Duracell packaging is compliant.
US DOT SP	49 CFR 172.102 Special Provision 130
Air Transport (IATA/ICAO) SP	Special Provision A123 (56th Edition - 2015). NOTE: The words "NOT RESTRICTED" and "SPECIAL PROVISION A123" must be included on the description of the substance on the Air Waybill, when air way-bill is issued.
Passenger Air Travel	No restrictions
Emergency Transportation Hotline	CHEMTREC 24-Hour Emergency Response Hotline Within the United States call +703-527-3887 Outside the United States, call +1 703-527-3887 (Collect)
10. Regulatory Information (GHS Section 15)	
10a. Battery Requirements	
USA EPA Mercury Containing & Rechargeable Battery Management Act of 1996	During the manufacturing process, no mercury is added.
EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC & amendment 2013/56/EU	Compliant with marking and substance restrictions for mercury (<0.0005%); cadmium (<0.0020%) and lead (<0.0040%). Global labels are marked with the special collection symbol and the EU qualifier in accordance with EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC, Article 11. Paragraph 1 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators
10b. General Requirements	
USA CPSIA 2008 (PL. 11900314)	Exempt
USA CPSC FHSA (16 CFR 1500)	Consumer batteries are not listed as a hazardous product.
USA EPA TSCA Section 13 (40 CFR 707.20)	For customs clearance purpose, batteries are defined as an "Article".
USA EPA RCRA (40 CFR 261)	Classified as non-hazardous waste (not ignitable, corrosive, reactive or toxic). Federal Universal Waste Regulations (40 CFR 273) do not apply. State requirements may be more stringent than Federal.
California Prop 65	No warning required per 3rd party assessment.
CANADA Products Containing Mercury Regulations SOR/20140254	Mercury free
EU REACH SVHC's (161 Substances) Candidate List December 2014)	No listed substances are present (>0.01% w/w)
EU REACH Article 31	SDS is not required consumer alkaline batteries.

Article Information Sheet (AIS)

10c. Regulatory Definitions - 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

11. Other Information

11a. Certification & 3rd Party Approvals

UL (UTGT2.S50939 Single Multiple Station Smoke Alarms - Component)	AA, 9V Certification Standard: ANSI/UL 217 Single & Multiple Station Smoke Alarms
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11b. AIS Hazard Communication Approaches (consulted in developing this document):

Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	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>
Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium JAMP	JAMP is a Japanese Industry Association who developed the concept of an Article Information Sheet as a supply chain tool to share and communicate chemical information in articles. The AIS authoring process is based on “declarable” substances to meet global regulatory requirements as well as substances to be reported by GADSL, JIG, etc.
IEC 62474 Ed. 1.0 B:2012 Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electro-technical Industry	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)
IEC 62474 Database - Publically available online (maintained by TC11: Environmental Standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems.	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.
ANSI Z 400.1/Z19.1 (2010)	2.1 Scope: Applies to preparation of SDSs 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.

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