MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date : Jan/01/2015 File No.: JDT-NM52-003

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Identification of the product

Brand name : Product name : Chemical System: Model: Designated for RECHARGE ?

Supplier identification Company: Contact for information:

Emergency telephone No.

NM40B, NM40B2AL3, NM40B3AL3, NM80B, NM80B2AL3, NM80B3AL3, NM120B, NM200B, NM250B, NM320B, NM160BE, NM180BE, NM200BE CELLINE NiMH Rechargeable Battery Nickel Metal Hydride Button battery naked or assembled in pack. **X Yes**_No

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France, INRS Orfila: +33 1 45 42 59 59 USA and Canada, CHEMTREC: +1-800-424-9300 Outside: +1-703-527-3887

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	Percent	CAS Index No./EC No.	TLV	Symbol
Aluminium	<2%	7429-90-5 7440-48-4	10mg/m3 TWA	AI
Cobalt	2-6%	1307-96-6 21041-93-0	0.02mg/m3 TWA	Co
Manganese	<3%	7439-96-5	0.2mg/m3 TWA	Mn
Nickel	20-50%	7440-02-0 1313-99-1 12054-48-7	1.5mg/m3 TWA inhalable 0.2mg/m3 TWA insoluble	Ni
Zinc	<3%	7440-66-6 1314-13-2 20427-58-1	10mg/m3 TWA	Zn
Mischmetal	<13%	7439-91-0 7440-45-1 7440-00-8 7440-10-0	10mg/m3 TWA	
Lithium Hydroxide Potassium Hydroxide Sodium Hydroxide Steel Paper, plastic, other	0-4% <7% 0-4% 15-25% Balance	1310-65-2 1310-58-3 1310-73-2 7439-89-6	N/A Ceiling 2ma/m3 Ceiling 2ma/m3 N/A	Fe

3. Hazards Identification

Under normal conditions of use, the battery is hermetically sealed.

Ingestion:

Swallowing a battery can be harmful. Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.

Inhalation:	Contents of an open battery can cause respiratory irritation. Hypersensitivity to nickel can cause allergic pulmonary asthma.			
Skin Contact:	Contents of an open battery can cause skin irritation and/or chemical burns. Nickel, nickel compounds, cobalt and cobalt compounds can cause skin sensitization and an allergic contact dermatitis.			
Eye Contact:	Contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation and chemical burns.			
Note:	Nickel, nickel compounds, cobalt and cobalt compounds are listed as possible carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or National ToxicologyProgram (NTP)			
4. First aid measure				
After inhalation contact:	In case of thermal decomposition or inhalation of electrolyte mist or metal dust, remove from exposure to fresh air. If necessary give oxygen. Get medical attention.			
After skin contact:	Remove contaminated clothes and shoes immediately. Immediately wash extraneous matter or contact region with soap and plenty of water.			
After eye contact:	Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.			
After ingestion contact:	In case of ingestion of electrolyte DO NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert give 2-4 cup of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an inconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.			
5. Fire-fighting measure				
Suitable Extinguishing Media:	Pack not breached:Water spray and fire foam.Pack breached, no exposed plates:Water spray and fire foam.Pack breached, exposed plates:Class D fire extinguisher, METL-X			
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media:	Pack breached, exposed plates: Water, Carbon Dioxide			
Products of Combustion:	Oxides of carbon, metal; dense, toxic smoke; intense heat.			
Protection of Firefighters:	Do not enter fire area without proper protection including self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective equipment. Fight fire from a safe distance and a protected location due to the potential of hazardous vapors and decomposition products.			
Special Fire Fighting Procedures:	If the battery pack is being charged turn off electric power. In the event that the pack has been breached exposing electrode plates, monitor the area for a reoccurrence of the fire until all components have cooled to ambient temperature. Immediately cover the exposed components in a water bath to prevent spontaneous combustion of the plate materials.			
6. Accidental release measures				
Spill or Leak:	Modules inside the battery pack are sealed against electrolyte loss. Under normal handling spillage of alkali electrolyte will not occur. Battery may emit electrolyte or hydrogen gas if charging or discharging rates exceed manufacturer's recommendations or if pack has been breached.			
Methods for Containment:	Move battery pack to well ventilated area to prevent hydrogen gas accumulation, if electrolyte leaks or spills, neutralize with a weak acid such as vinegar or citricacid before proper disposal. In the event of accumulated electrolyte contain and neutralize spill. Dispose in accordance with applicable local, state and federal regulations.			

7. Handling and storage

Storage:	Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area. Elevated temperature can result in shortened battery life. Storing unpackaged cells together could result in cell shorting and heat build-up.
Mechanical Containment:	Do not obstruct safety release vents on batteries. Encapsulation (potting) of batteries will not allow cell venting and can cause high-pressure rupture.
Handling:	Accidental short circuit for a few seconds will not seriously affect the battery. However, this battery is capable of delivering very high short circuit currents. Prolonged short circuits will cause high cell temperatures that can cause skin burns. Sources of short circuits include jumbled batteries in bulk containers, metal jewelry, and metal covered tables or metal belts used for assembly of batteries into devices. If soldering or welding to the battery is required, use of tabbed batteries is recommended. Do not open battery. The negative electrode material may be pyrophoric. Should an individual cell from a battery become disassembled, spontaneous combustion of the negative electrode is possible. That is much more like to happen if the electrode is removed from its metal container. There can be a delay between exposure to air and spontaneous combustion.
Charging:	This battery is made to be charged many times. Because it gradually loses its charge over a few months, it is good practice to charge battery before use. Use recommended charger. Improper charging can cause heat damage or even high pressure rupture. Observe proper charging polarity.

8. Exposure controls / personal protection

Specific control parameter : Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection (Specify Type) Ventilation: Protective Gloves: Eye protection: Other Protective (Clothing or Equipment): Not necessary under conditions of normal use. Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance	
Physical state:	Solid
Form:	Cylindrical
Color:	Metallic color
Odor:	No odor
PH	N/A
Specific temperatures	N/A
Flash point	N/A
Explosion properties	N/A
Density	N/A
Solubility	Electrolyte is soluble. Remainder of pack is insoluble

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability: Conditions to Avoid:	Stable Do not exceed manufacturer's recommendations for charging or use battery for an application for which it was not specifically designed. Do not electrically short
Hazardous Decomposition or By-products:	Will not occur.
Materials to avoid:	Avoid contact with acids and oxidizers.

11. Technological information

Under normal conditions of use, the battery is hermetically sealed. (Note: Nickel, nickel compounds, cobalt, and cobalt compounds are listed as possible carcinogens by IARC or NTP)

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxic effects : N/A Further ecological data : N/A

13. Disposal considerations

Li-ion batteries must be handled in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.

DO NOT INCINERATE or subject battery cells to temperatures in excess of 212°F. Such treatment can vaporize the liquid electrolyte causing cell rupture. Do not use in combination with fresh and used lithium batteries neither with other type of battery.

14. Transportation information

Sealed Nickel Metal Hydride 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 the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

The only requirements for shipping these batteries by ICAO and IATA is Special Provision A199 (under 56th 2015 edition) which states 'An electrical battery or battery powered device having the potential of dangerous evolution of heat that is not prepared so as to prevent a short-circuit (e.g. in the case of batteries, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals; or in the case of equipment, by disconnection of the battery and protection of exposed terminals) is forbidden from transportation.'

The International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) 35th Amendment regulates them for ocean transportation under Special Provision 963 which says the batteries need not meet the provisions of IMDG code if they are packed with or contained in the equipments. For batteries alone, if the gross mass is under 100kg and the batteries are securely packed and protected, they are not subject to other provisions of the IMDG code and can be transported as non-DG cargo

15. Regulatory information

Nickel Metal hydride batteries are submitted to the European community directive 91-157/CE for recycling. Substances contained are submitted to the REACH 06-1907/CE regulation

16. Other information

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