

### 1. Identification of Substance & Company

#### Product

Product name	Maxlife Alkaline Battery 1.5V
Product code	NA
HSNO approval	exempt - manufactured article
Approval description	exempt - manufactured article
UN number	NA
Proper Shipping Name	NA
Packaging group	NA
Hazchem code	NA
Uses	Battery

#### Company Details

Company	<b>P.K. Global Limited</b>
Address	136 Motu Road RD1 Kumeu Auckland 0891 New Zealand
Telephone	0064 9 412 5136
Fax	0064 9 412 5135

**Emergency Telephone Number: 0800-764 766**

### 2. Hazard Identification

#### Approval

Manufactured article: Batteries are considered to be manufactured articles and are not, therefore, covered by the HSNO Act. Under normal circumstances, a battery is sealed and the substance is not expected to be released. The following classification and hazards are associated with the contents of an open battery.

Classes	Hazard Statements
6.1E (oral)	H303 - May be harmful if swallowed
6.1D (inhalation)	H332 - Harmful if inhaled.
8.2C	H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
8.3A	H318 - Causes serious eye damage.
6.8B	H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
6.8C	H362 - May cause harm to breast-fed children.
6.9A	H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
9.1A	H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
9.3C	H433 - Harmful to terrestrial vertebrates.

#### SYMBOLS

## DANGER



#### Other Classifications

Swallowing an intact battery can be harmful. If intact battery is swallowed, seek medical attention immediately.

If batteries are placed in a fire, they may rupture and the contents may intensify the fire.

**Precautionary Statements – these apply to the contents of an opened battery.**

- P101 - If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.  
P102 - Keep out of reach of children.  
P103 - Read label before use.  
P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.  
P202 - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.  
P260 - Do not breathe fume/vapours.  
P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
P273 - Avoid release to the environment.  
P281 - Use personal protective equipment as required.
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.  
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
P308+P313 - IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.  
P309+P311 - IF exposed or if you feel unwell: Call a POISON CENTRE or doctor/physician.  
P391 - Collect spillage.  
P405 - Store locked up.  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation.

**3. Composition / Information on Ingredients**

Component	CAS/ Identification	Concentration
Manganese Dioxide	1313-13-9	40.0%
Zinc	7440-66-6	17.8%
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	6.3%
Graphite	7782-42-5	3.0%

This is a commercial product whose exact ratio of components may vary. Trace quantities of impurities are also likely.

**4. First Aid****General Information**

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand. You should call the National Poisons Centre if you feel that you may have been poisoned, burned or irritated by this product. The number is 0800 764 766 (0800 POISON) (24 hr emergency service). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

**Recommended first aid facilities**

Ready access to running water is required. Accessible eyewash is required.

**Exposure****Swallowed  
Eye contact**

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Contact a doctor immediately.  
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

**Skin contact**

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

**Inhaled**

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

**Advice to Doctor**

Treat symptomatically

### 5. Firefighting Measures

<b>Fire and explosion hazards:</b>	Batteries may present a hazard if exposed to a fire. Batteries can rupture in a fire and release contents as toxic fumes or vapours. Manganese dioxide and zinc are oxidisers and can intensify a fire.
<b>Suitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Carbon dioxide, extinguishing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet or alcohol resistant foam. Keep intact batteries cool if exposed to a fire to prevent rupture.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing substances:</b>	Unknown.
<b>Products of combustion:</b>	Batteries may emit toxic fumes and vapours in a fire.
<b>Protective equipment:</b>	Self-contained breathing apparatus. Safety boots, non-flammable overalls, gloves, hat and eye protection.
<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

<b>Containment</b>	There is no current legal requirement for containment of this product. It is a manufactured article.
<b>Emergency procedures for release of contents of a battery</b>	In the event that a battery is damaged and the content is released: Wear protective equipment to prevent skin, eye and respiratory exposure. (see section 8 for details). Contain leakage using sand, earth or vermiculite. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers for disposal.
<b>Emergency procedures (intact batteries)</b>	In the event of spillage of a large number of batteries (>100kg) alert the fire brigade to location and give brief description of hazard. Stop the source of the leak, if safe to do so. Prevent by whatever means possible any batteries from entering drains, sewers, or water courses. (If this occurs contact your regional council immediately).
<b>Disposal</b>	Collect recoverable material into labelled containers for recycling or salvage. Recycle containers wherever possible. This material may be suitable for approved landfill. Dispose of only in accord with all regulations.
<b>Precautions</b>	For content of open batteries: Wear protective equipment to prevent skin and eye contamination and the inhalation of vapours. Work up wind or increase ventilation. For batteries: Ensure that no damage occurs to the batteries to prevent leakage of the content.

### 7. Storage & Handling

<b>Storage</b>	Store batteries in a cool, dry, well ventilation area. Keep away from heat, fire, sunlight and ignition sources. Store batteries in their packaging. Unpacked batteries may short circuit and generate heat. <b>Keep away from children.</b>
<b>Handling</b>	Handle batteries with care. Do not recharge batteries, as this may cause leakage or rupture of the battery. Do not solder or weld onto the battery. Do not mix with used, or other battery types.  If handling the contents of an open battery: Keep exposure to a minimum, and minimise the quantities kept in work areas. See section 8 with regard to personal protective equipment requirements. Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapours/dusts.

### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protective Equipment

#### Workplace Exposure Standards

During normal use of a battery release of the contents of the battery does not occur.

A workplace exposure standard (WES) has not been established by WorkSafe NZ for this product. There is a general limit of 3mg/m<sup>3</sup> for respirable particulates and 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> for inhalable particulates when limits have not otherwise been established.

NZ Workplace Exposure Stds	Ingredient	WES-TWA	WES-STEL
	Manganese Dioxide	1mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable
	Zinc	10mg/m <sup>3</sup> (dust)	data unavailable
	Potassium hydroxide	2mg/m <sup>3</sup> (ceiling)	data unavailable
	Graphite	3mg/m <sup>3</sup>	data unavailable

### Engineering Controls

In industrial situations, it is expected that employee exposure to hazardous substances will be controlled to a level as far below the WES as practicable by applying the hierarchy of control required by the Health and Safety at Work Act (2015) and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016. Exposure can be reduced by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. If you believe air borne concentrations of mists, dusts or vapours are high, you are advised to modify processes or increase ventilation.

### Personal Protective Equipment

#### Eyes



If handling the contents of an open battery, Protect eyes with goggles, safety glasses or full face mask. Avoid wearing contact lenses.

#### Skin

If handling the contents of an open battery, avoid skin contact. Wear overalls, rubber boots and impervious gloves. Nitrile or PVC gloves are recommended. Replace frequently. Gloves should be checked for tears or holes before use. Remove protective clothing and wash exposed areas with soap and water prior to eating, drinking or smoking.

#### Respiratory

A respirator when airborne concentrations approach the WES (section 8). Use a respirator with a particulate filter. If using a respirator, ensure that the cartridges are correct for the potential air contamination and are in good working order.

### WES Additional Information

Not applicable

## 9. Physical & Chemical Properties

<b>Appearance</b>	metal cylinder shell containing electrolyte solution
<b>Odour</b>	intact battery has no odour
<b>pH</b>	12-13
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data
<b>Viscosity</b>	no data
<b>Boiling point</b>	no data
<b>Volatile materials</b>	no data
<b>Freezing / melting point</b>	>300°C
<b>Solubility</b>	partly soluble in water
<b>Specific gravity / density</b>	no data
<b>Flash point</b>	non flammable
<b>Danger of explosion</b>	no data
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data
<b>Upper &amp; lower flammable limits</b>	no data
<b>Corrosiveness</b>	contents of the battery is corrosive to skin and eyes.

## 10. Stability & Reactivity

<b>Stability</b>	Stable at room temperature and pressure. Stable during normal use.
<b>Conditions to be avoided</b>	Keep from extreme heat and open flames. Do not puncture, crush or incinerate. Prevent short circuits. Do not attempt to recharge this battery.
<b>Incompatible groups</b>	content of the battery: oxidising agents, flammable substances. Aluminium, acids.
<b>Substance Specific Incompatibility</b>	none known
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	zinc oxides, manganese oxides, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.
<b>Hazardous reactions</b>	none known

### 11. Toxicological Information

#### Summary

During normal use the battery are not considered harmful/toxic.

The following summary is for the contents of the battery.

IF SWALLOWED: Can cause burning and permanent damage to the mouth and throat.

IF IN EYES: cause permanent eye damage.

IF ON SKIN: causes burns to the skin.

IF INHALED: if vapours are inhaled, these can cause respiratory irritation.

CHRONIC TOXICITY: prolonged or repeated contact with the contents of the battery may cause long term toxicity. Inhalation may impair brain function and show some developmental toxicity, i.e. it may affect foetus) and toxicity via breastmilk. (Manganese dioxide).

#### Supporting Data

<b>Acute</b>	<b>Oral</b>	Using LD <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated LD <sub>50</sub> (oral) for the mixture is between 2000 and 5,000 mg/kg. Data considered includes: Manganese Dioxide 3480mg/kg, Potassium hydroxide 273 mg/kg (rat).
	<b>Dermal</b>	No evidence of dermal toxicity.
<b>Chronic</b>	<b>Inhaled</b>	Using LC <sub>50</sub> 's for ingredients, the calculated LC <sub>50</sub> (inhalation, rat) for the mixture is between 2 and 5 mg/L (dust/mist) ppm. Data considered includes: Manganese Dioxide LCL0: 0.5mg/L (dust/mist), Zinc: Acute exposure to zinc dust fumes can cause metal fume fever in humans.
	<b>Eye</b>	The mixture is considered to be corrosive to the eye, the pH of the contents is 12-13.
	<b>Skin</b>	The mixture is considered to be corrosive to the skin, the pH of the contents is 12-13.
	<b>Sensitisation</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a sensitizer.
	<b>Mutagenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a mutagen.
	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	No ingredient present at concentrations > 0.1% is considered a carcinogen.
	<b>Reproductive / Developmental</b>	The mixture is considered to be a reproductive or developmental toxicant, because Manganese dioxide is known or suspected to have an effect on or via lactation. Manganese dioxide dust has also been shown to affect offspring (developmental toxicity)
	<b>Systemic</b>	The mixture is considered to be a known or presumed target organ toxicant, because manganese dioxide is known or presumed to be a target organ toxicant. This product may affect the brain.
	<b>Aggravation of existing conditions</b>	None known.

### 12. Ecological Data

#### Summary

An intact battery is not considered harmful to the environment. However is exposed to the elements the housing may break down and release the contents of the battery. The contents is considered ecotoxic in the aquatic environment. Do not allow contents to reach waterways.

#### Supporting Data – for the contents of the battery

<b>Aquatic</b>	Using EC <sub>50</sub> 's for the contents of the battery: the calculated EC <sub>50</sub> for the mixture is < 1 mg/L. Data considered includes: Zinc 0.14 mg/l (96h, Oncorhynchus mykiss), 0.07 mg/l (48hr, Daphnia magna), 0.03 mg/l (96hr, Selenastrum capricornutum), Potassium hydroxide 80 mg/l (96hr) fish.
<b>Bioaccumulation</b>	No data
<b>Degradability</b>	No data
<b>Soil</b>	EPA has not classified any of the ingredients as ecotoxic in the soil environment.
<b>Terrestrial vertebrate</b>	The contents of the battery may be harmful towards terrestrial vertebrates. See acute toxicity above.
<b>Terrestrial invertebrate</b>	There is no evidence of toxicity towards terrestrial invertebrates.
<b>Biocidal</b>	no data
<b>Environmental effect levels</b>	No EELs are available for this mixture or ingredients

**13. Disposal Considerations**

<b>Restrictions</b>	There are no product-specific restrictions, however, local council and resource consent conditions may apply, including requirements of trade waste consents.
<b>Disposal method</b>	Disposal of this product must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 and the requirements of the Resource Management Act for which approval should be sought from the Regional Authority. The substance must be treated and therefore rendered non-hazardous before discharge to the environment.
<b>Contaminated packaging</b>	Disposal of contaminated packaging must comply with the Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017 clause 12. Ensure that the package is rendered incapable of containing any substance and is disposed in a manner that is consistent with the requirements of the substance it contained and the material of the package. If possible reuse or recycle packaging.

**14. Transport Information****LAND TRANSPORT:**

Not regulated for transport on land.

<b>UN number:</b>	NA	<b>Proper shipping name:</b>	NA
<b>Class(es)</b>	NA	<b>Packing group:</b>	NA
<b>Precautions:</b>	Ecotoxic.	<b>Hazchem code:</b>	NA

**AIR TRANSPORT:**

IATA: Not restricted to IATA DGR according to special provision A123.

**MARINE TRANSPORT:**

IMO: Not restricted to IMDG CODE according to special provision A304.

**15. Regulatory Information**

Batteries are considered to be manufactured articles and are not, therefore, covered by the HSNO Act. Although they may contain hazardous substances, the item has an end use function wholly dependent on its shape and design, which does not involve the intentional release of any hazardous component. (from EPA New Zealand)

**Other Legislation**

In New Zealand, the use of this product may come under the Resource Management Act and Regulations, the Health and Safety at Work Act 2015 and the Health and Safety at Work (General Risk and Workplace Management) Regulations 2016, local Council Rules and Regional Council Plans.

**16. Other Information****Abbreviations**

<b>Approval Code</b>	Approval: exempt - manufactured article Controls, EPA. <a href="http://www.epa.govt.nz">www.epa.govt.nz</a>
<b>CAS Number</b>	Unique Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number
<b>EC<sub>50</sub></b>	Ecotoxic Concentration 50% – concentration in water which is fatal to 50% of a test population (e.g. daphnia, fish species)
<b>EPA</b>	Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
<b>HAZCHEM Code</b>	Emergency action code of numbers and letters that provide information to emergency services, especially fire fighters
<b>HSNO</b>	Hazardous Substances and New Organisms (Act and Regulations)
<b>IARC</b>	International Agency for Research on Cancer
<b>LEL</b>	Lower Explosive Limit
<b>LD<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Dose 50% – dose which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats).
<b>LC<sub>50</sub></b>	Lethal Concentration 50% – concentration in air which is fatal to 50% of a test population (usually rats)
<b>NZIoC</b>	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
<b>MSDS (SDS)</b>	Material Safety Data Sheet (or Safety Data Sheet)
<b>STEL</b>	Short Term Exposure Limit - The maximum airborne concentration of a chemical or biological agent to which a worker may be exposed in any 15 minute period, provided the TWA is not exceeded
<b>TWA</b>	Time Weighted Average – generally referred to WES averaged over typical work day (usually 8 hours)
<b>UEL</b>	Upper Explosive Limit
<b>UN Number</b>	United Nations Number

**WES** Workplace Exposure Standard - The airborne concentration of a biological or chemical agent to which a worker may be exposed during work hours (usually 8 hours, 5 days a week). The WES relates to exposure that has been measured by personal monitoring using procedures that gather air samples in the worker's breathing zone.

### References

**Data**

**EPA Transfer Gazettes  
Controls Matrix**

**WES 2013**

**Other References:**

Unless otherwise stated comes from the EPA HSNO chemical classification information database (CCID) <http://www.epa.govt.nz/hs/compliance/chemicals.html> , for specific chemicals.

Classifications and controls assigned for specific ingredients (consolidated gazette, 2004)  
Part of the EPA New Zealand User Guide to the HSNO Control Regulations

The NZ Workplace Exposure Standards Effective from 2013, published by WorkSafe NZ and available on their web site – [www.worksafe.govt.nz](http://www.worksafe.govt.nz).

Suppliers SDS

### Review

**Date**

February 2015

February 2020

**Reason for review**

Not applicable – new SDS (Draft)

5 yearly update

### Disclaimer

This SDS was prepared by Datachem LTD and is based on our current state of knowledge, including information obtained from suppliers. The SDS is given in good faith and constitutes a guideline (not a guarantee of safety). The level of risk each substance poses is relevant to its properties (as summarised in the SDS) AND HOW THE SUBSTANCE IS USED. While guidelines are given for personal protective equipment, such precautions must be relevant to the use. The likely HSNO classifications for this SDS have been estimated based on general information from the supplier (e.g., hazard, toxicological). This SDS is copyright Datachem and must not be copied, edited or used for other than intended purpose. To contact the SDS author, email [info@datachem.co.nz](mailto:info@datachem.co.nz) or phone: +64 9 940 30 80.

