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	3a
Preparer	Product Safety & Regulatory
Last Revision	1/18/2017
Information Contact	moquet.l@duracell.com
2. Company Information	
Name & Address	Duracell US Operations, Inc., 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	Major Cells: AA,AAA, C, D & 9V
Sizes	Specialty Cells: AAAA, MN11. MN21, MN27, MN175, PX76 (LR44), PX28, PX625, (LR09),
	LR43, LR54, N, J, 4.5V, 625A
Sizes	Lanterns: MN903, MN908, MN915, MN918; MN1203
Principles of Operation	A battery powers a device by converting stored chemical energy into electrical energy.
Representative Product Images	DURACELL DURACELL OURACELL OURACELL OURACELL
	Major Cells Major Cells Lantern Specialty
4. Article Construction	
Applicable Battery Industry Standa	rds 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	None
(IEC 62474 Criteria 1)	
Mercury Free Battery	Yes
(ANSI C18.4M <5ppm)	
(Widel CT0:4in Zehhill)	
Small Cell or Battery	Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells fit inside a specially designed test cylinder 2.25 inches



5. Health & Safety	
Ingestion/Small Parts Warning	Required for Small Cell or Battery (Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells): Keep away from
<u>,</u>	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
zame, y zameny zamourus ex resting	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: 1-Intended use simulation: Partial use, vibration, thermal shock, and mechanical shock
	2-Reasonably foreseeable misuse: Incorrect installation, external short-circuit, free fall
	(user-drop), over-discharge, and crush
	3-Design consideration: 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	Large quantities of batteries involved in a fire will rupture and release caustic potassium
Batteries	hydroxide. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective
- 12-48 6 C	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	Notify spill personnel of large spills. Irritating and flammable vapors may be released from
Batteries (unpackaged)	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 Sect	ion 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.



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	n 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 (58th Edition - 2017). 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 Sect 10a. Battery Requirements	ion 15)
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%)I 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.

P.R.C. Provision on Mercury Content Limitation for Batteries (GB 8897.5-2005, MOD, Section 9.1(e)



P.R.C. Mercury Free Battery (GB 24427-2009) < 1ppm

Yes

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 D I	The state of the s
CANADA Products Containing	Mercury free
Mercury Regulations SOR/20140254	
EU REACH REGULATION (EC) NO.	Regulated as an "article." No listed substances are present (>0.01% w/w) in accordance
1907/2006	with ECJ article definition of 10 September 2015. If needed, a declaration (DoC)
	confirming the current SVHC Candidate List can be downloaded from the Duracell web
	site (https://www.duracell.com/en-us/for-business/) Folder: "Environmental &
	Regulatory."
EU REACH Article 31	SDS is not required consumer alkaline batteries.
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 Approv	
UL (UTGT2.S50939 Single Multiple	AA, 9V
Station Smoke Alarms - Component)	Certification Standard: ANSI/UL 217 Single & Multiple Station Smoke Alarms
11b. AIS Hazard Communication Appr	roaches (consulted in developing this document):
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Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium JAMP IEC 62474 Ed. 1.0 B:2012 Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electro-technical Industry IEC 62474 Database - Publically available online (maintained by TC11: Environmental Standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems.	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> 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. 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) 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.
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