



Phillips Carbon Zinc Battery

JTC Import Export Pty Ltd

Chemwatch: 5398-19

Version No: 4.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

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S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	Phillips Carbon Zinc Battery
Synonyms	Carbon zinc batteries (Metal jacket)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Sealed battery. NOTE: The sealed Dry battery is not hazardous in normal use. Hazard statement relates to battery contents. Potential for exposure should not exist unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures or is mechanically, physically or electrically abused. Use according to manufacturer's directions. SDS are intended for use in the workplace. For domestic-use products, refer to consumer labels.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Address	98 South Park Drive Dandenong South VIC 3175 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9532 5100
Fax	+61 3 9532 6102
Website	http://www.jtcimportexport.com.au
Email	sales@jtcimportexport.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	JTC Import Export Pty Ltd
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 9532 5100 (Mon-Thurs 8.30am to 5.30pm; Friday 8.30am to 3pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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SIGNAL WORD	DANGER
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Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

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H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P391	Collect spillage.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		Sealed metal containers with electrochemical contents, typically
1313-13-9	20.6-23.9	<u>manganese dioxide</u>
7440-66-6	18.5-22.3	<u>zinc</u>
12597-69-2	10.6-22.9	<u>steel</u>
7440-44-0	4.7-5.9	<u>carbon, activated</u>
7646-85-7	4.5-7.1	<u>zinc chloride</u>
1333-86-4	3.2-4.5	<u>C.I. Pigment Black 7</u>
12125-02-9	0.8-1.3	<u>ammonium chloride</u>
9002-88-4	1.6-3.4	<u>polyethylene</u>
Not Available	0.9-1.4	paper
9002-86-2	0.5-1.3	<u>polyvinyl chloride</u>
7732-18-5	16-25	<u>water</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	For eye contact with opened battery contents: If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay.
Skin Contact	For skin contact with opened battery contents: Remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash thoroughly all affected areas with water and soap. Seek medical attention if swelling/redness/blistering or irritation occurs.
Inhalation	For inhalation of opened battery contents: Remove patient to fresh air and seek medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting nor give food or drink. Seek immediate medical attention. Poison Information Centres in each State capital city can provide additional assistance.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.
- ▶ **DO NOT** use water.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	Divided zinc when damp heats spontaneously and may ignite on air exposure.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Batteries involved in fire may emit hazardous vapours of manganese and zinc oxides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO). ▶ May emit acrid smoke and poisonous, corrosive fumes
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	If battery contents exposed then: Place in suitable containers for disposal.
Major Spills	<p>Environmental hazard - contain spillage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE**Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<p>If soldering or welding to the battery is required ensure that seal damage or short circuit does not occur. Note: These batteries are manufactured in a charged state. NOT DESIGNED FOR RECHARGING. To do so can cause battery leakage or in some cases high pressure rupture. Inadvertent charging can occur if a battery is installed backwards. Mechanical Containment of Batteries: If potting or sealing the battery in an airtight or water-tight container is required consult the manufacturer for precautionary recommendations. Batteries normally evolve hydrogen which, when combined with oxygen of the air, can produce a combustible or explosive mixture unless vented. If such a mixture is present, short circuits, high temperatures or static sparks can cause an ignition.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>Segregate from strong acids</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	Do not store batteries loose in metal containers. 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.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese dioxide	Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	zinc chloride	Zinc chloride (fume)	1 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	C.I. Pigment Black 7	Carbon black	3 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ammonium chloride	Ammonium chloride (fume)	10 mg/m3	20 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
manganese dioxide	Manganese dioxide	4.7 mg/m3	7.9 mg/m3	690 mg/m3
manganese dioxide	Manganese oxide; (Manganese tetroxide)	4.2 mg/m3	6.9 mg/m3	41 mg/m3
zinc	Zinc	6 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
carbon, activated	Carbon; (Graphite, 7782-42-5)	6 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
zinc chloride	Zinc chloride	2 mg/m3	800 mg/m3	4,800 mg/m3
C.I. Pigment Black 7	Carbon black	9 mg/m3	99 mg/m3	590 mg/m3
ammonium chloride	Ammonium chloride	20 mg/m3	54 mg/m3	330 mg/m3
polyethylene	Polyethylene	16 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	1,000 mg/m3
polyvinyl chloride	Polyvinyl chloride	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
manganese dioxide	500 mg/m3	Not Available
zinc	Not Available	Not Available
steel	Not Available	Not Available
carbon, activated	Not Available	Not Available
zinc chloride	50 mg/m3	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	1,750 mg/m3	Not Available
ammonium chloride	Not Available	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available
polyvinyl chloride	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
polyvinyl chloride	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Personal protection	

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Eye and face protection	When handling "leakers": None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE:
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	When handling "leakers": None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE:
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities

Recommended material(s)**GLOVE SELECTION INDEX**

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type AB-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

None under normal operating conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Solid (battery); insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Contents of an opened battery can cause irritation to the upper respiratory tract. At elevated temperatures cells may release zinc (oxide) fumes when the integrity of the cell can is destroyed.
Ingestion	Ingestion of a battery can be harmful. The contents of an opened battery can cause serious chemical burns of the mouth, esophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments
Skin Contact	Contents of an opened battery can cause moderate irritation and chemical burns.
Eye	Contents of an opened battery can cause severe irritation and possible chemical burns to the cornea.
Chronic	Under normal conditions of use the battery is hermetically sealed. Contents of a cell if opened destructively and swallowed can cause serious chemical burns of the mouth, esophagus and gastrointestinal tract.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Phillips Carbon Zinc Battery	Not Available	Not Available
manganese dioxide	Oral (rat) LD50: >3478 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
zinc	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation (rat) LC50: >1.79 mg/l/4 h ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
steel	Not Available	Not Available
carbon, activated	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
zinc chloride	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 350 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
C.I. Pigment Black 7	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: >15400 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
ammonium chloride	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral (rat) LD50: 1650 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
polyethylene	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 1.5 mg/l/30m ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: >3000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
polyvinyl chloride	Not Available	Not Available
water	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

ZINC CHLORIDE	Mutation DNA Damage Human. Equivocal tumorigenic agent by RTECS criteria. For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there). The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.
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AMMONIUM CHLORIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
POLYETHYLENE	polyethylene pyrolyzate For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs): PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. The physical and chemical properties make it unlikely that significant absorption into the body will occur. There are also no functional groups on PAO molecules that are biologically active. PAOs also have low volatility, so that exposure is unlikely to occur by inhalation. The high viscosity of these substances also makes it hard to generate a high concentration of breathable particles in air. Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs have relatively low acute toxicity. Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs show low repeat dose toxicity – some increased scaling of the skin occurred, with skin inflammation, after exposure at high doses. Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing suggested that application of PAO to skin did not impair reproductive performance. Genetic toxicity: Testing has not shown any evidence that PAOs cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations. Cancer-causing potentials: Animal testing has not shown any propensity to cause tumours. While alpha-olefin polymers have similar properties to mineral oils, they do not contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other known cancer-causing materials. Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain.		
MANGANESE DIOXIDE & ZINC & CARBON, ACTIVATED & C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 7 & POLYVINYL CHLORIDE & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
ZINC & ZINC CHLORIDE	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.		
CARBON, ACTIVATED & POLYETHYLENE & POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.		
ZINC CHLORIDE & POLYVINYL CHLORIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Phillips Carbon Zinc Battery	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
manganese dioxide	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.022mg/L	2
	NOEC	48	Crustacea	0.022mg/L	2
zinc	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.58mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.014mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.106mg/L	4
	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L	4
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00006537mg/L	2
steel	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
carbon, activated	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE

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	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
zinc chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.58mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.014mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0109016000mg/L	4
	BCF	240	Algae or other aquatic plants	139.867528mg/L	4
	EC10	216	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00052mg/L	4
	NOEC	216	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.0001mg/L	4
C.I. Pigment Black 7	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2
ammonium chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.08mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.261mg/L	4
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	166.5mg/L	4
	NOEC	720	Fish	0.006mg/L	4
polyethylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	16.252mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	61.666mg/L	3
polyvinyl chloride	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	2.315mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	25.141mg/L	3
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
zinc chloride	HIGH	HIGH
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
polyvinyl chloride	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
zinc chloride	HIGH (BCF = 16000)
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2658)
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6233)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
zinc chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
polyvinyl chloride	LOW (KOC = 23.74)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

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SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	[Individual consumers may dispose with domestic rubbish. DO NOT INCINERATE BATTERIES. Industrial users must use secure landfill in accordance with federal, state and local regulations.] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

MANGANESE DIOXIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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ZINC IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	

STEEL IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2

CARBON, ACTIVATED IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
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ZINC CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2	

C.I. PIGMENT BLACK 7 IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B : Possibly carcinogenic to humans
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

AMMONIUM CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals	Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
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POLYETHYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
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POLYVINYL CHLORIDE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
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WATER IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
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Phillips Carbon Zinc Battery

Australia - AICS	No (steel)
Canada - DSL	No (steel)
Canada - NDSL	No (manganese dioxide; zinc; steel; carbon, activated; zinc chloride; C.I. Pigment Black 7; ammonium chloride; polyethylene; polyvinyl chloride; water)
China - IECSC	No (steel)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (steel; polyethylene; polyvinyl chloride)
Japan - ENCS	No (zinc; steel; carbon, activated)
Korea - KECI	No (steel)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (steel)
Philippines - PICCS	No (steel)
USA - TSCA	No (steel)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (steel)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	No (steel)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date	08/05/2020
Initial Date	06/05/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
3.1.1.1	07/05/2020	Ingredients
4.1.1.1	08/05/2020	Handling Procedure

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
 PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
 IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
 ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
 STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
 TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
 OSF: Odour Safety Factor
 NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
 LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
 TLV: Threshold Limit Value
 LOD: Limit Of Detection
 OTV: Odour Threshold Value
 BCF: BioConcentration Factors
 BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.