

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR NI-CD BATTERY

## Section 1 - Product & Company Identification

Company Name: Bao Tong USA dba Tysonic Battery

Add: 1032 East Main Street, Alhambra, CA 91801

Contact: 877-897-6648

Manufacturer Name: Deepower Battery Co. Limited

Add: Mingjun Building, Huarong Road, Dalang Longhua, Shenzhen, China.

Date of Preparation: 4/30/2022

Product Name: Nickel Cadmium Battery

Model:1/2C Nominal Voltage: 1.2V

Chemical System: Nickel/Cadmium Designated for Recharge:  Yes  No

## Section 2— Composition/Information on Ingredients

IMPORTANT NOTE: The battery cell should not be opened or exposed to heat because exposure to the following ingredients contained within could be harmful under some circumstances.

Chemical Name	CAS No.	% <sup>1</sup>	PEL	TLV
Cadmium	7440-43-9	10-25	0.005 TWA <sup>2</sup>	0.05 TWA
Cadmium hydroxide	21041-95-2	10-25	0.005 TWA	0.05 TWA
Nickel (powder)	7440-02-0	5-7	1 TWA	1 TWA
Nickel hydroxide	12054-48-7	10-16	1 TWA	1 TWA
Potassium hydroxide	1310-58-3	< 4	2 Ceiling	2 Ceiling
Nylon	N/A	< 5	N/A	N/A
Steel	N/A	16-17	N/A	N/A
Other	N/A	< 1	N/A	N/A
<b>Total</b>		<b>100</b>		

Notes: 1.Concentrations vary depending on the state of charge or discharge.

2.TWA is the time weighted average concentration over an 8-hour period.

### **Section 3 — Physical Data**

The product is a manufactured article as described in 29 CFR 1910.1200. The battery cell is contained in a hermetically sealed case, designed to withstand temperatures and pressures encountered during normal use. As a result, during normal use, hazardous materials are fully contained inside the battery cell. However, if exposed to a fire, explosion, extreme abuse, misuse, or improper disposal that results in breaching of the battery cell case, hazardous materials may be released. The following physical data relating to the hazardous materials contained within the battery cell are provided for the user's information. (Also see Section IV—Fire and Explosion Hazards, and Section VIII—Precautions for Safe Handling and Use.)

Cadmium: Melting point (°F): 610 Boiling point (°F): 1,407  
% Volatile by Volume: Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):  
Evaporation Rate: Vapor Density (Air=1):  
Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O): 8.65@77iF  
Solubility in Water: Insoluble  
Appearance and Odor: Silver-white, blue-tinged, lustrous metal

Cadmium Hydroxide: Melting Point (°F): Boiling Point (°C):  
% Volatile by Volume: Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):  
Evaporation Rate: Vapor Density (Air=1):  
Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O): 4.79  
Solubility in Water: Practically insoluble  
Appearance and Odor: Powder

Nickel Powder: Melting point (°F): 2,831 Boiling point (°F): 5,134  
% Volatile by Volume: Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):  
Evaporation Rate: Vapor Density (Air=1):  
Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O): 8.90  
Solubility in Water: Insoluble  
Appearance and Odor: Powder

Nickel Hydroxide: Melting point (°F): \* Boiling point (°F):  
% Volatile by Volume: Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):  
Evaporation Rate: Vapor Density (Air=1):  
Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O):  
Solubility in Water: Insoluble  
Appearance and Odor: Apple green powder  
\* Note: decomposes above 392iF into NiO and H<sub>2</sub>O.

Potassium Hydroxide: Melting point (°F): \* Boiling point (°F):  
% Volatile by Volume: Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):  
Evaporation Rate: Vapor Density (Air=1):  
Specific Gravity (H<sub>2</sub>O):  
Solubility in Water: Soluble in 0.9 part water, 0.6 part in boiling water

Appearance and Odor: White or slightly yellow

\* Note: Potassium hydroxide is present as a liquid or paste and acts as the electrolyte in the battery cell.

#### **Section 4— Fire and Explosion Hazard Data**

Flash point: N/A      Lower Explosive Limit: N/A      Upper Explosive Limit: N/A

Extinguishing Media: Any class of extinguishing medium may be used on the batteries or their packing material.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Exposure to temperatures of above 212°F can cause evaporation of the liquid content of the potassium hydroxide electrolyte resulting in the rupture of the cell.

Potential for exposure to cadmium fumes during fire; use self-contained breathing apparatus.

#### **Section 5— Health Hazard Data**

Threshold Limit Values: See Section II

Effects of a Single (Acute) Overexposure:

Inhalation:

During normal use inhalation is an unlikely route of exposure due to containment of hazardous materials within the battery case. However, should the batteries be exposed to extreme heat or pressures causing a breach in the battery cell case, cadmium dusts and fumes may be emitted. Inhalation of cadmium dusts or fumes may cause throat dryness, respiratory irritation, headache, nausea, vomiting, chest pain, extreme restlessness and irritability, pneumonitis, and bronchopneumonia. In the case of high concentration exposures (e.g., above 1 to 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup> during an eight hour period) death may occur within several days after the exposure.

Ingestion:

If the battery case is breached in the digestive tract, the electrolyte may cause localized burns. Ingestion of cadmium compounds may result in increased salivation, choking, nausea, persistent vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, anemia, tenesmus, and kidney dysfunction.

Skin Absorption:

No evidence of adverse effects from available data.

Skin Contact:

Exposure to the electrolyte contained inside the battery may result in chemical burns.

Exposure to nickel may cause dermatitis in some sensitive individuals.

Eye Contact:

Exposure to the electrolyte contained inside the battery may result in severe irritation and chemical burns.

#### Carcinogenicity:

Cadmium and nickel have been identified by the National Toxicology Program (NTP) as reasonably anticipated to be carcinogens. U.S.EPA classified cadmium as a “B1” probable human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) recommended that cadmium be listed as a “2A” probable human carcinogen, and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has proposed listing cadmium as an A2 carcinogen.

#### Other Effects of Repeated (Chronic) Exposure:

Repeated overexposures to cadmium may result in lung cancer; lung, kidney, and liver dysfunction; skeletal disease (e.g., osteoporosis) and reproductive toxicity. Chronic overexposure to nickel may result in cancer; dermal contact may result in dermatitis in sensitive individuals.

#### Medical Conditions Aggravated by Overexposure:

A knowledge of the available toxicology information and of the physical and chemical properties of the material suggests that overexposure is unlikely to aggravate existing medical conditions.

#### Emergency and First Aid Procedures:

##### Swallowing:

Do not induce vomiting. Seek medical attention immediately.

##### Skin:

If the internal cell materials of an opened battery cell comes into contact with the skin, immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes.

##### Inhalation:

If potential for exposure to cadmium or nickel fumes or dusts occurs, remove immediately to fresh air and seek medical attention.

##### Eyes:

If the contents from an opened battery comes into contact with the eyes, immediately flush eyes with water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

### **Section 6 —Health Hazard Data**

The batteries are stable under normal operating conditions.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Hazardous decomposition products: oxides of cadmium and nickel.

Conditions to avoid: heat, open, flames, sparks, and moisture.

Potential incompatibilities (i.e., materials to avoid contact with): The battery cells are encased in a non-reactive container; however, if the container is breached, avoid contact of internal battery components with acids, aldehydes, and carbamate compounds.

## **Section 7—Spill and Leak Procedures**

Spill and leaks are unlikely because cells are contained in an hermetically-sealed case. If the battery case is breached, don protective clothing that is impervious to caustic materials and absorb or pack spill residues in inert material. Dispose of as a hazardous waste in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. Resultant spill residues may be characterized as D002 (caustic) and D006 (cadmium) pursuant to the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). See Section IV for response to fires or explosions.

## **Section 8 — Safe Handling and Use (Personal Protective Equipment)**

Ventilation Requirements: Not required under normal use.

Respiratory Protection: Not required under normal use.

Eye Protection: Not required under normal use.

Gloves: Not required under normal use.

## **Section 9 — Precautions for Safe Handling and Use**

Storage:

Store in a cool place, but prevent condensation on cell or battery terminals. Elevated temperatures may result in reduced battery life. Optimum storage temperatures are between  $-31^{\circ}\text{F}$  and  $95^{\circ}\text{F}$ .

Mechanical Containment:

If there are special encapsulation or sealing requirements, consult our representative about possible cell hazard precautions or limitations.

Handling:

Accidental short circuit will bring high temperature elevation to the battery as well as shorten the battery life. Be sure to avoid prolonged short circuit since the heat can burn attendant skin and even rupture the battery cell case. Batteries packaged in bulk containers should not be shaken. Metal covered tables or belts used for assembly of batteries into devices can be the source of short circuits; apply insulating material to assembly work surface.

Soldering/welding:

If soldering or welding to the case of the battery is required, consult our representative for proper precautions to prevent seal damage or external short circuit.

Charging:

This battery is designed for recharging. A loss of voltage and capacity of batteries due to self-discharge during prolonged storage is unavoidable. Charge battery before use. Observe the specified charge rate since higher rates can cause a rise in internal gas pressure which may result in damaging heat generation or cell rupture and or venting.

### **Section 10 — Recycling and Disposal**

Tysonic Battery encourages battery recycling. DO NOT INCINERATE or subject battery cells to temperatures in excess of 212 F. Such treatment can vaporize the liquid electrolyte causing cell rupture. Incineration may result in cadmium emissions.

### **Section 11 — Toxicological information**

Toxicological information: No information available.

### **Section 12 — Ecological information**

Chemical Fate Information: No data are available.

Environmental Effects: No data are available.

### **Section 13 — Disposal consideration**

Ensure disposal of material in compliance with all local, State and Federal laws and Regulations.

### **Section 14 — Transportation information**

Tysonic sealed Nickel Cadmium batteries are considered to be “dry cell” batteries and are not subject to dangerous goods regulation for the purpose of transportation by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Air Transport Association (IATA) or the International Maritime Dangerous Goods regulations (IMDG). The only DOT requirement for shipping Nickel Cadmium batteries is Special Provision 130 which states: “Batteries, dry are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter only when they are offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolution of heat (for example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals).” IATA requires that batteries being transported by air must be protected from short-circuiting and protected from movement that could lead to short-circuiting. Nickel Cadmium batteries are classified as a D006 hazardous waste because of the presence of cadmium. This waste code is assigned because of toxicity, not corrosiveness. These batteries do not meet the definition of a corrosive waste.

The batteries comply with IATA Special Provision A199 under 60th Edition of 2019.

### **Section 15 — Regulatory information**

Regulatory information: No data are available.

### **Section 16 — Other Information**

Precautions to be taken in handling and use : Do not put in fire, short circuit or mutilate.

### **Section 17 — clause 304**

Batteries, dry, containing corrosive electrolyte which will not flow out of the battery if the battery case is cracked are not subject to the provisions of this Code provided the batteries are securely packed and protected against short-circuits. Examples of such batteries are alkali-manganese, zinc-carbon, nickel-metal hydride and nickel-cadmium batteries.