Article Information Sheet (AIS)

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, IEC 62474, and ANSI C18.4M.

| 1. Document Information | |
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| Document Name | Duracell Alkaline Batteries (Major and Specialty Cells) |
| Document ID | AIS-ALK |
| Issue Date | 1-May-15 |
| Version | 6.0 |
| Preparer | Duracell North America Product Safety & Regulatory |
| Last Revision | 12/7/2022 |
| Information Contact | SDS@duracell.com |
| 2. Company Information | |
| Name & Address | Duracell US Operations, 14 Research Drive, Bethel, CT USA 06801. Duracell Batteries BV, Nijverheidslaan 7, 3200 Aarschot, Belgium. Duracell International Operations Sàrl, Rue du Pré- de-la-Bichette 1, CH-1202, Geneva, Switzerland. |
| Global Website | www.duracell.com |
| Consumer Relations: North America | North America: 1-800-551-2355 (9:00 AM - 5:00 PM EST) |
| | Latin America |
| | (Brazil) 0 800 727 1165, (Chile) 188 800 224 488, (México) 0 1800 283 2901 (Rest of Latin America) duracell.mx.help |
| Consumer Relations: | Europe (UK) 0800 716434, (FR) 0800 346 790 (Service & appel gratuits), (IRL) 1 800 509 176, (DE) 800 101 2112, (AT) 0800 1025 1956, (CH) 0800 000 885, (BE) 0800 509 95, (NL) 0800 265 8616, (IT) 800 125 662, (ES) 900 800 522, (PT) 800 781 012, (GR) 210 66 75 000, (CY) 22-210900, (DK-FI- NO-SE) +46 8 799 1926, (NO) 63791957, (ZA) 0800980782, (RO) 021 3361915, (IS) +354 5222700, (MD) +373 0800700 88, (BG) 02 40 24 500, (BIH) 033756000, (MNE) 020261920, (PL) 00800 77628282, (LT) +370 656 40111, (LV) +371 670 48400, (EE) +3726505555, (CZ) +420 233 325 614, (SK) +42153419601, (HU) 0620 770 7099, (HR) 0800 0009, (SI) 01/588 6800, (AZ) 99412 5990511, (UA) +380444909771 (ПрАТ "CAB 92) & +380442476704 (TOB «IHBECTKOM»), (KZ) +7 727 250 05 50, (TM) 00865 530070, (KG) 0312 41 77 04 (Apple City International), (TR) 0 850 502 61 40, (BG)02/40 24 500, (BIH) 38733756000, (UZ) 998 900123313 Asia (CN) 4008850883, (HK) 800-969-950, (TW) 0800-251-122, (AU) 1-800-239901, (NZ) 0800-44- 6869, (KP) 080-393-3000, (SG) 800-120-5608, (TH) 001 800 852 6595, (VN) 120 11543, (MY) 1- 800-81-5379, (ID)001-803-0167294, (PH) 1-800-1110-1392, (IN) 1800-120-7897 |
| 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, Coppertop with PowerBoost Technology, Plus, Simply, Ultra, Basic, Optimum, Original, Deluxe, Chhota Power, Classic, Professional |
| Global sub-brands (B2B) | OEM/OEA |
| Physical Descriptions (IEC Designations) | Major Cells: AA (LR6), AAA (LR03), C (LR14), D (LR20) & 9V (6F22, 6LR61, 6LP3146) |
| Physical Descriptions (IEC Designations) | <u>Specialty Cells</u> : AAAA (LR8D425), MN11, MN21 (8LR932, A23, 23A), MN27, MN175, PX76/A76/76A (LR44), PX28, PX625, (LR9), 186 (LR43), 191/LR1130 (LR54), N (LR1), J (4LR61), 4.5V, 625A |

| Physical Descriptions (IEC Designations) | Lanterns: MN903, MN908, MN915, MN918; MN1203 |
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| Principles of Operation | A battery powers a device by converting stored chemical energy into electrical energy. |
| 4. Article Construction | |
| Applicable Battery Industry Standards | ANSI C18.1M Part 1, ANSI C18.1M Part 2, ANSI C18.4M, IEC 60086-1, IEC 60086-2, IEC 60086-5 |
| Electro-technical System | Alkaline Manganese Dioxide |
| Electrode - Negative | Zinc (CAS # 7440-66-6); 10-25% |
| Electrode - Positive | Manganese Dioxide (CAS # 1313-13-9); 35-40%; Nickel Compounds, Proprietary; 0-6% |
| Electrolyte | Alkali Metal Hydroxide (aqueous potassium hydroxide - CAS # 1310-58-3); 5-10% |
| CAN - NA/Europe/China | Nickel Cobalt Plated Steel or Nickel Plated Steel (CAS # 7440-02-0); 8-15% |
| Other Non-Active Materials | 10-15% |
| Declarable Substances (IEC 62474 Criteria 1) | None |
| Mercury Free Battery (ANSI C18.4M <5ppm) | Yes |
| Small Cell or Battery (ANSI C18.1M Part 2; IEC 60086-5) | Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells fit inside a specially designed test cylinder 2.25 inches (57.1mm) long by 1.25 inches (31.70 mm) wide. |
| 5. Health & Safety | |
| Ingestion/Small Parts Warning | Required for Small Cell or Battery (Sizes: AAA and Specialty Cells): Keep away from 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. For information on treatment, call the National Battery Ingestion Hotline (telephone numbers for the USA and Canada are provided below). |
| Poison Center/North America | USA/Canada Calls Only: 1-800-498-8666 (Toll Free) [24-Hour National Battery Ingestion Hotline] |
| Poison Centers/World Directory | http://globalcrisis.info/poisonemergency.html#AAA |
| 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. Thesestandards specify tests and requirements for alkaline batteries to ensure safe operation undernormal use and reasonably foreseeable misuse. The test regimes assess three conditions ofsafety. These are:1-Intended use simulation:Partial use, vibration, thermal shock, and mechanical shock2-Reasonably foreseeable misuse:Incorrect installation, external short-circuit, free fall (user-drop), over-discharge, and crush3-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. |
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| 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 Batteries | Large quantities of batteries involved in a fire will rupture and release caustic potassium hydroxide. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective 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 Batteries (unpackaged) | Notify spill personnel of large spills. Irritating and flammable vapors may be released from 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 Sections) | |
| 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. |
| 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). |
| Vermont Primary Battery Stewardship Law (ACT 139) | In Vermont, consumers must recycle alkaline batteries. For information, contact http://www.call2recycle.org. |
| 9. Transport Information (GHS Section | n 14) |
| Regulatory Status | Not regulated by IMO IMDG/Not classified by IMO IMDG/the substance is not subject to IMO IMDG. 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. |
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| US DOT SP | 49 CFR 172.102 Special Provision 130 |
| Air Transport IATA 64th Edition, ICAO | Special Provision A123 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 |
| Vessel Travel (IMDG/IMO) | Not regulated by IMO IMDG/Not classified by IMO IMDG/the substance is not subject to IMO IMDG. |
| 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 | ion 15) |
| 10a. Battery Requirements | |
| 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 (Annex II). |
| P.R.C. Provision on Mercury Content Limitation for Batteries (GB 8897.5- 2013, MOD, Section 9.1(e) P.R.C. Mercury Free Battery (GB | 无汞 Yes |
| 24427-2021) < 1ppm | |
| 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 Products Containing Mercury Regulations SOR/20140254 | Mercury free |
| EU REACH REGULATION (EC) NO. 1907/2006 and REACH SVHC | Regulated as an "article." No listed SVHC substances are present (>0.1% w/w) in accordance with ECJ article definition of 10 September 2015. This SVHC communication is basd on the best available information to us. Duracell is managing compliance with EU REACH as part of our daily quality, safety, and regulatory activities. The Candidate List of SVHC's is updated approximately bi-annually and Duracell will update this declaration accordingly if the updated SHVC list affects the assessment herein. |
| EU REACH Article 31 | SDS is not required for consumer alkaline batteries. |

| USA OSHA | 29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6)(v) |
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| USA TSCA | 40 CFR 704.3; 710.2(3)(c); and [19 CFR 12.1209a)] |
| | Title 1 - Chapter 2 - Article 3(3) |
| GHS | Section 1.3.2.1 |
| 11. Other Information | |
| 11a. Certification & 3rd Party Approval | ls |
| Note: | UL Listing applies to all 9Vand only AA manufactured in LaGrange USA and China. |
| UL (UTGT2.S50939 Single Multiple | AA, 9V |
| Station Smoke Alarms - Component) | Certification Standard: ANSI/UL 217 Single & Multiple Station Smoke Alarms |
| | paches (consulted in developing this document): |
| | 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.</i> "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." |
| Consortium JAMP | 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. |
| Declaration for Products of and for | 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) |
| available online (maintained by TC11: Environmental Standardization for electrical and electronic products and | 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. |
| Batteries - Environmental | This standard provides regulatory guidance and a template to author an article information sheet for a portable consumer battery. See Annex (inforamative) C.2 Safety Data Sheets and Annex E (Informative) E. 2 General. |
| ANSI Z 400.1/Z19.1 (2010) | 2.1 Scope: Applies to preparation of SDSs for hazardous chemicals used under occupational conditions. Does not address how the standard may be applied to articles. It presents basic information on how to develop and write a SDS. Additional information is provided to help comply with state and federal environmental and safety laws and regulations. Elements of th standard may be acceptable for International use. |