

Material Safety Data Sheet

Nickel Metal Hydride

The information and recommendations below are believed to be accurate at the date of preparation. Ascent Battery makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information and we assume no liability resulting from its use. This MSDS sheet provides guidelines for safe use and handling of the product. It does not and cannot advise all possible situations. Your specific use of this product should be evaluated to determine if additional precautions must be taken.

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SECTION 1 – IDENTITY

Product Name	Nickel Metal Hydride Battery
Common	NiMH
Synonyms	
DOT Description	Dry Battery
Chemical Name	Nickel Metal Hydride; Secondary Battery Battery

SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Percentage %
Nickel	7440-02-0	30 – 40
Cobalt	7440-48-4	4 – 8
Manganese	7439-96-5	<2
Potassium Hydroxide	1310-58-3	10 – 15
Sodium Hydroxide	1310-73-2	4
Lithium Hydroxide	1310-65-2	0 – 4
Other	N/A	<13

SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Boiling Point	NA	Melting Point	NA
Vapor Pressure	NA	Vapor Density	NA
Specific Gravity	NA	Percent Volatile By Volume	NA
Solubility in Water	NA	Reactivity in Water	NA
Appearance and Odor	Geo-metric, solid object	Evaporation Rate	NA
Flash Point	NA	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume	NA
Extinguisher Media	Use Water, foam or dry powder	Auto-Ignition Temperature	NA
Special Fire Fighting Procedures	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid inhalation of hazardous decomposition products.		
Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards	Cells may rupture when exposed to excessive heat. This could result in the release of flammable or corrosive materials.		

SECTION 4 – PHYSICAL HAZARDS

Stable or Unstable	Stable	Conditions to Avoid	Electrical shorting the cell.
Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	NA		
Hazardous Decomposition Products	NA		
Hazardous Polymerization	Will Not Occur		

SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARDS

Threshold Limit Value	NA		
Signs and Symptoms of Exposure	None (In fire or rupture situation see section 2 and section 4.)		
Medical Conditions Generally Caused by Exposure	Chemicals may cause burns to skin, eyes, gastrointestinal tract and mucous membranes. Contact with skin may cause chronic eczema or nickel itch. Electrolyte is extremely corrosive to eye tissue and may cause permanent blindness. If swallowed it may cause choking, nausea, persistent vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, dizziness, faintness, unconsciousness, and possible liver and kidney injury.		
Routes of Entry	Skin, Eyes, Swallowing		
Emergency and First Aid Procedures for	Nickel Metal Hydride Chemicals		
1. Inhalation	Get fresh air. If symptoms persist seek medical attention		
2. Eyes and Skin	If a cell ruptures, flush with copious quantities of flowing lukewarm water for a minimum of 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention for eyes. Wash skin with soap and water.		
4. Ingestion	Ingestion of battery chemicals can be harmful. Call The National Battery Ingestion Hotline (202-625-3333) 24 hours a day, for procedures treating ingestion of chemicals. Do not induce vomiting. Dilute by giving milk and water.		

SECTION 6 – SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiratory Protection	NA				
Ventilation	NA	Local Exhaust	NA	Mechanical (General)	NA
Gloves	Wear gloves if cell ruptures, is corroded or leaking chemicals.	Safety Glasses		Always wear safety glasses when working with batteries and cells.	
Other Protective Equipment	NA				

SECTION 7 – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS – SPILL AND LEAKAGE PROCEDURES

Precautions to be Taken when Handling and Storing	Store in dry place. Storing unpacked cells together could result in cells shorting and heating to the point of rupturing.
Other Precautions	If packaging materials are not available place masking taped on positive and negatives ends of the cells.
Steps to be Taken if chemicals are spilled	If cells are leaking or rupture, prevent skin and eye contact and collect all released material in a plastic lined metal container.
Waste Disposal	Cells must be recycled.
Transportation	These are considered to be "Dry Batteries" and are not considered a "Hazardous Material" per U.S. DOT (Department of Transportation) regulations or "dangerous goods" per IATA (International Air Transport Association) regulations.
