

EPIRB RLB 41 GlobalFix V4

ACR Electronics

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5399-19

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

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S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	EPIRB RLB 41 GlobalFix V4
Synonyms	2830, 2831
Proper shipping name	Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment including lithium alloy batteries
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	NOTE: Information references exposures to battery contents and not exposures to whole units. Exposure to whole units are unlikely to product health hazards. The hazards listed in this document reference only the contents of cells and/or batteries that are leaking and/or ruptured. Undamaged cells and/or batteries possess no expected health or physical hazards during normal use. 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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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ACR Electronics
Address	5757 Ravenswood Road Fort Lauderdale FL 33312 United States
Telephone	+1 954 981 3333 +1 800 432 0227
Fax	+1 954 983 5087
Website	http://www.acrartex.com/
Email	msds@acrartex.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	ChemTel Inc.
Emergency telephone numbers	+ 800-255-3924 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1A, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B
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Label elements

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

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H315	Causes skin irritation.

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H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H350	May cause cancer.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P281	Use personal protective equipment as required.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fumes.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

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).
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

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 container contains
1313-13-9	25-47	<u>manganese dioxide</u>
7439-93-2	2-5	<u>lithium</u>
110-71-4	3-7	<u>1,2-dimethoxyethane</u>
Not Available	5-17	organic electrolyte
Not Available	25-50	steel and plastic parts contains
7439-89-6		<u>iron</u>
7440-47-3		<u>chromium</u>
9003-07-0	3-15	<u>polypropylene</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. If this product comes in contact with the eyes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ 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; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. If skin contact occurs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Generally not applicable. If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<p>Extreme mechanical or electrical stresses might cause heating and bursting of the battery. None known.</p>
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

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 in the event of a fire. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. 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. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Risk of explosion by fire if batteries are disposed in fire or heated above 100C.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non combustible. Not considered to be a significant fire risk. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. May emit acrid smoke. May emit corrosive and poisonous fumes. <p>Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO2) hydrogen chloride metal oxides</p>

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	<p>For small content spills, pick up mechanically, ventilate area and put on gloves and safety glasses. If spill is small, attempt to contain the leak by carefully transferring leaking battery to plastic bag. Add sodium carbonate powder to bag, seal then place bag inside a second bag. Seal second bag and label appropriately. DO NOT Discard into household Trash. Carefully neutralize remainder by applying sodium bicarbonate slowly, and then allow to cool. Wipe up then place in a Separate container from the battery as the water will react with the battery contents.</p> <p>Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Place in suitable containers for disposal.</p>
Major Spills	<p>Pickup mechanically.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Clean up all spills immediately. Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use). Water may be used to prevent dusting. Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal. Flush spill area with water.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	Do not attempt to open sealed cells or batteries. Do not wet the battery with water, seawater or acid; or expose to strong oxidizer. Keep the battery away from heat and fire. Do not crush, disassemble, drop or solder. Do not give a mechanical shock or deform. Short circuiting the terminals of a device may result in damage to device and any nearby objects or personnel. DO NOT Discard into household Trash. Stacking or jumbling batteries may cause external short circuits heat generation and fire or explosion. Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. Avoid physical damage to containers.
Other information	Keep ignition sources away. Store away from water. Do not store together with acids and alkalis. <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. Keep out of reach of children. Store out of direct sunlight <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Store in original containers.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	manganese dioxide	Manganese oxide, Manganomanganic oxide, Trimanganese tetraoxide, Trimanganese tetroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	manganese dioxide	Manganese compounds (as Mn)	Not Available	Not Available	5 mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	manganese dioxide	Manganese, elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	CNS impair
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	manganese dioxide	Manganese, elemental and inorganic compounds, as Mn (Inhalable fraction and vapor)	0.02 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	CNS impair
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	iron	Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR): Total dust	15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(f) All inert or nuisance dusts, whether mineral, inorganic, or organic, not listed specifically by substance name are covered by the Particulates Not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) limit which is the same as the inert or nuisance dust limit of Table Z-3.
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	chromium	Chrome, Chromium	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix C
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	chromium	Chromium metal and insol. salts (as Cr)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	chromium	Chromium, and inorganic compounds - Metallic chromium, as Cr(0) (Inhalable particulate matter)	0.5 ppm / 0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Resp tract irr

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
lithium	Lithium	3.3 mg/m3	36 mg/m3	220 mg/m3
1,2-dimethoxyethane	Dimethoxyethane, 1,2-	13 ppm	140 ppm	840 ppm
iron	Iron	3.2 mg/m3	35 mg/m3	150 mg/m3
chromium	Chromium	1.5 mg/m3	17 mg/m3	99 mg/m3
polypropylene	Polypropylene	5.2 mg/m3	58 mg/m3	350 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
manganese dioxide	500 mg/m3	Not Available
lithium	Not Available	Not Available
1,2-dimethoxyethane	Not Available	Not Available


iron	Not Available	Not Available
chromium	250 mg/m3	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available	Not Available

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lithium	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m ³)
1,2-dimethoxyethane	E	≤ 0.1 ppm

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.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ▶ Safety glasses.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ▶ Rubber Gloves
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

* 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 A-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	A-AUS P3	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P3
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P3	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P3	A-PAPR-2 P3 ^

^ - 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)

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

Appearance	Cylindrical shape solid article; not miscible with water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
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

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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 Available

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

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Vapors or fumes may cause respiratory tract irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Ingestion	Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Skin Contact	Exposure to battery content cause skin irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Eye	Exposure to battery content cause eye damage. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Chronic	The chemicals in this product are contained in a sealed case and exposure does not occur during normal handling and use. Intentional abuse of cells or batteries increase the risk of harm or damage to the product to the user and surrounding materials and personnel. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
EPIRB RLB 41 GlobalFix V4	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]
lithium	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1] Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
1,2-dimethoxyethane	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2000 mg/kg ^[2] Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2996.577 mg/l/4h ^[2] Oral (rat) LD50: 775 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
iron	Oral (rat) LD50: 750 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
chromium	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	Oral (rat) LD50: >8000 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

LITHIUM	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
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	<p>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.</p> <p>Animal testing shows material is a reproductive effector: For ethylene glycol monoalkyl ethers and their acetates (EGMAEs): Typical members of this category are ethylene glycol propylene ether (EGPE), ethylene glycol butyl ether (EGBE) and ethylene glycol hexyl ether (EGHE) and their acetates. EGMAEs are substrates for alcohol dehydrogenase isozyme ADH-3, which catalyzes the conversion of their terminal alcohols to aldehydes (which are transient metabolites). Further, rapid conversion of the aldehydes by aldehyde dehydrogenase produces alkoxyacetic acids, which are the predominant urinary metabolites of mono substituted glycol ethers. Acute Toxicity: Oral LD50 values in rats for all category members range from 739 (EGHE) to 3089 mg/kg bw (EGPE), with values increasing with decreasing molecular weight. Four to six hour acute inhalation toxicity studies were conducted for these chemicals in rats at the highest vapour concentrations practically achievable. Values range from LC0 > 85 ppm (508 mg/m3) for EGHE, LC50 > 400ppm (2620 mg/m3) for EGBEA to LC50 > 2132 ppm (9061 mg/m3) for EGPE. No lethality was observed for any of these materials under these conditions. Dermal LD50 values in rabbits range from 435 mg/kg bw (EGBE) to 1500 mg/kg bw (EGBEA). Overall these category members can be considered to be of low to moderate acute toxicity. All category members cause reversible irritation to skin and eyes, with EGBEA less irritating and EGHE more irritating than the other category members. EGPE and EGBE are not sensitizers in experimental animals or humans. Signs of acute toxicity in rats, mice and rabbits are consistent with haemolysis (with the exception of EGHE) and non-specific CNS depression typical of organic solvents in general. Alkoxyacetic acid metabolites, propoxyacetic acid (PAA) and butoxyacetic acid (BAA), are responsible for the red blood cell hemolysis. Signs of toxicity in humans deliberately ingesting cleaning fluids containing 9-22% EGBE are similar to those of rats, with the exception of haemolysis. Although decreased blood haemoglobin and/or haemoglobinuria were observed in some of the human cases, it is not clear if this was due to haemolysis or haemodilution as a result of administration of large volumes of fluid. Red blood cells of humans are many-fold more resistant to toxicity from EGPE and EGBE <i>in vitro</i> than those of rats. Repeat dose toxicity: The fact that the NOAEL for repeated dose toxicity of EGBE is less than that of EGPE is consistent with red blood cells being more sensitive to EGBE than EGPE. Blood from mice, rats, hamsters, rabbits and baboons were sensitive to the effects of BAA <i>in vitro</i> and displayed similar responses, which included erythrocyte swelling (increased haematocrit and mean corpuscular hemoglobin), followed by hemolysis. Blood from humans, pigs, dogs, cats, and guinea pigs was less sensitive to haemolysis by BAA <i>in vitro</i>. Mutagenicity: In the absence and presence of metabolic activation, EGBE tested negative for mutagenicity in Ames tests conducted in <i>S. typhimurium</i> strains TA97, TA98, TA100, TA1535 and TA1537 and EGHE tested negative in strains TA98, TA100, TA1535, TA1537 and TA1538. <i>In vitro</i> cytogenetic and sister chromatid exchange assays with EGBE and EGHE in Chinese Hamster Ovary Cells with and without metabolic activation and <i>in vivo</i> micronucleus tests with EGBE in rats and mice were negative, indicating that these glycol ethers are not genotoxic. Carcinogenicity: In a 2-year inhalation chronic toxicity and carcinogenicity study with EGBE in rats and mice a significant increase in the incidence of liver haemangiosarcomas was seen in male mice and forestomach tumours in female mice. It was decided that based on the mode of action data available, there was no significant hazard for human carcinogenicity Reproductive and developmental toxicity. The results of reproductive and developmental toxicity studies indicate that the glycol ethers in this category are not selectively toxic to the reproductive system or developing fetus, developmental toxicity is secondary to maternal toxicity. The repeated dose toxicity studies in which reproductive organs were examined indicate that the members of this category are not associated with toxicity to reproductive organs (including the testes). Results of the developmental toxicity studies conducted via inhalation exposures during gestation periods on EGPE (rabbits -125, 250, 500 ppm or 531, 1062, or 2125 mg/m3 and rats - 100, 200, 300, 400 ppm or 425, 850, 1275, or 1700 mg/m3), EGBE (rat and rabbit - 25, 50, 100, 200 ppm or 121, 241, 483, or 966 mg/m3), and EGHE (rat and rabbit - 20.8, 41.4, 79.2 ppm or 124, 248, or 474 mg/m3) indicate that the members of the category are not teratogenic. The NOAELs for developmental toxicity are greater than 500 ppm or 2125 mg/m3 (rabbit-EGPE), 100 ppm or 425 mg/m3 (rat-EGPE), 50 ppm or 241 mg/m3 (rat EGBE) and 100 ppm or 483 mg/m3 (rabbit EGBE) and greater than 79.2 ppm or 474 mg/m3 (rat and rabbit-EGHE). For 1,2-dimethoxyethane (monoglyme): Monoglyme, an ethylene glycol ether, is of low toxicity. The vapours cause some irritation and loss of sensation at a sufficient concentration. In animals, degeneration of the testes and atrophy of the thymus gland have been reported, together with enlargement of the adrenal glands and increased spleen activity. Anaemia has occurred. Results of tests to determine the presence or absence of genetic toxicity have been mixed. As one of the breakdown products of monoglyme is known to interfere with sperm production, monoglyme appears to affect male (but not female) reproductive function. Monoglyme appears to cause developmental toxicity and foetal death but not major birth defects.</p> <p>Ethylene glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous.</p>		
1,2-DIMETHOXYETHANE			
CHROMIUM	<p>Gastrointestinal tumours, lymphoma, musculoskeletal tumours and tumours at site of application recorded. On skin and inhalation exposure, chromium and its compounds (except hexavalent) can be a potent sensitiser, as particulates. Studies show that they have a complex toxicity mechanism with hexavalent chromium associated with an increased risk of lung damage and respiratory cancers (primarily bronchogenic and nose cancers). However, there is no evidence that elemental, divalent, or trivalent chromium compounds causes cancer or genetic toxicity. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance known to be Carcinogenic [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health and Human Services 2002]</p>		
POLYPROPYLENE	<p>* For 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.</p>		
MANGANESE DIOXIDE & LITHIUM & CHROMIUM	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
CHROMIUM & POLYPROPYLENE	<p>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.</p>		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓

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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

EPIRB RLB 41 GlobalFix V4	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	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

lithium	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	18mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	6.24mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	25.6mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.65mg/L	2

1,2-dimethoxyethane	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>5-mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	4-mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	9-120mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	3-793mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=5-mg/L	2

iron	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.05mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	5.11mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	3.7mg/L	4
	BCF	24	Crustacea	0.000002mg/L	4
	NOEC	504	Fish	0.52mg/L	2

chromium	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	13.9mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0225mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.104mg/L	4
	BCF	1440	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0495mg/L	4
	NOEC	672	Fish	0.00019mg/L	4

polypropylene	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	12.237mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	40.113mg/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
1,2-dimethoxyethane	LOW	LOW
polypropylene	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
1,2-dimethoxyethane	LOW (LogKOW = -0.21)
polypropylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6783)

Continued...

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Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
1,2-dimethoxyethane	HIGH (KOC = 1)
polypropylene	LOW (KOC = 23.74)


SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3091				
UN proper shipping name	Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment including lithium alloy batteries				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px;">Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	9	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	9				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	Not Applicable				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px;">Hazard Label</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>181, 422, A54, A101</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard Label	9	Special provisions	181, 422, A54, A101
Hazard Label	9				
Special provisions	181, 422, A54, A101				

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3091														
UN proper shipping name	Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment (including lithium alloy batteries); Lithium metal batteries packed with equipment (including lithium alloy batteries)														
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px;">ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>12FZ</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	9	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	12FZ								
ICAO/IATA Class	9														
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable														
ERG Code	12FZ														
Packing group	Not Applicable														
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable														
Special precautions for user	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 450px;">Special provisions</td> <td>A48 A88 A99 A154 A164 A181 A185 A206 A213; A88 A99 A154 A164 A181 A185 A206 A213</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>970; 969</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>35 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>970; 969</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>5 kg</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Forbidden</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>Forbidden</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A48 A88 A99 A154 A164 A181 A185 A206 A213; A88 A99 A154 A164 A181 A185 A206 A213	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	970; 969	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	35 kg	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	970; 969	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
Special provisions	A48 A88 A99 A154 A164 A181 A185 A206 A213; A88 A99 A154 A164 A181 A185 A206 A213														
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	970; 969														
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	35 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	970; 969														
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden														
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden														

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3091				
UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT (including lithium alloy batteries)				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 150px;">IMDG Class</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>IMDG Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	IMDG Class	9	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
IMDG Class	9				
IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable				

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Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-I
	Special provisions	188 230 310 360 376 377 384 387
	Limited Quantities	0

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

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List	

LITHIUM IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory	

1,2-DIMETHOXYETHANE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US TSCA Section 12(b) - List of Chemical Substances Subject to Export Notification Requirements
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Section 5(a)(2) - Significant New Use Rules (SNURs)
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List	

IRON IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-3 (Spanish)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

CHROMIUM IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US EPA Drinking Water Treatability Database
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US AIHA Workplace Environmental Exposure Levels (WEELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits - Annotated Table Z-1 (Spanish)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

POLYPROPYLENE IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No

Continued...

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Carcinogenicity	Yes
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Chromium	5000	2270

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (manganese dioxide; lithium; 1,2-dimethoxyethane; iron; chromium; polypropylene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polypropylene)
Japan - ENCS	No (lithium; iron; chromium)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - ARIPS	Yes
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	05/13/2020
Initial Date	05/13/2020

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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