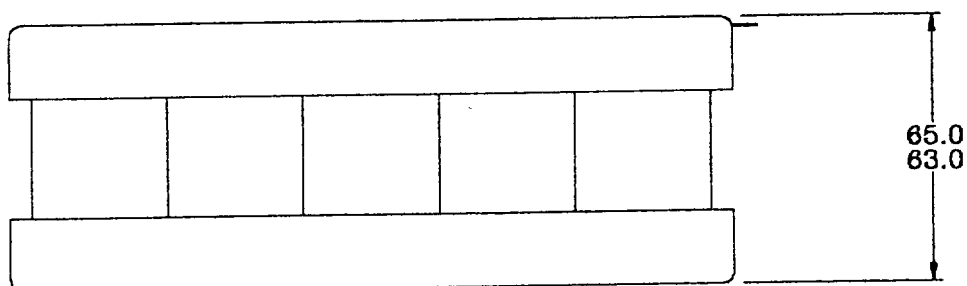
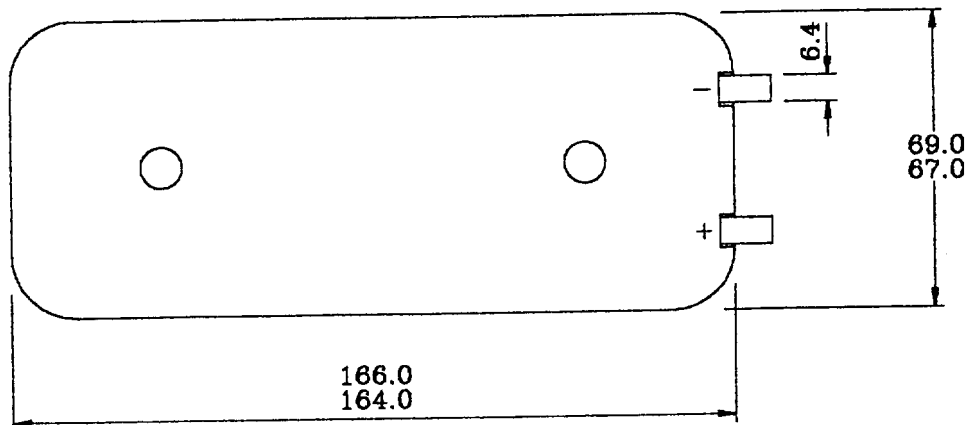
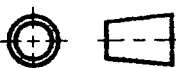


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THIS DOCUMENT AND THE INFORMATION APPEARING HEREIN, IS PROPRIETARY AND THE PROPERTY OF, ENERGIZER RECHARGEABLE PRODUCTS AND SHALL NOT BE REPRODUCED, DISCLOSED OR USED AS EXPRESSLY AND DULY AUTHORIZED IN WRITING BY ENERGIZER RECHARGEABLE PRODUCTS.



MARKETING CODE:	E-4300DX10
CAPACITY (C/5 MIN)	4300mAh
CHARGE RATE (16-20 HRS)	400mA

THIRD ANGLE PROJECTION 	SIGNATURES	DATE	TITLE	Energizer RECHARGEABLE PRODUCTS EUROPEAN BATTERY ASSEMBLY OPERATION
	DRAWN: NRO	03-11-94		
DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES UNLESS OTHERWISE STATED	CHECKED: RFA	04-11-94	E-4300DX10 12.0V PACK CAT No: 41A040BA10201	
	APPLICATION/CUSTOMER			
	VARIOUS FARNELL			
	REGION: UK		REV 0	
	SCALE: N.T.S			
	SHEET: 1 OF 1			

Data Sheet No CSH00163

COSHH REGULATIONS 1988

Ever Ready Batteries are designed and manufactured, so far as is reasonably practicable, so as to be safe and without risk to health when properly used.

Supplied as sealed units they represent no chemical hazard in the sense of the Control of Substances Hazardous to Health (COSHH) Regulations.

Chemical hazard can however arise if batteries are misused or abused when leakage or, in extreme cases, fire or explosion may occur.

In order to avoid potential problems the Battery Safety Guidelines (copy attached) should be observed on storage, use and disposal.

Detailed Chemical Hazard information for each battery type is attached (Tables 1-7). The following is a summary of the more likely hazards in practice.

1. ZINC CARBON BATTERIES (Ever Ready Blue Range)

The main chemical hazard arises if the battery leaks or vents. The electrolyte is a concentrated solution of zinc chloride and ammonium chloride in water. The material is acidic, corrosive and will cause burns to skin. The electrolyte is also harmful if it enters the eyes. If the user comes into contact with the electrolyte then the part affected should be washed immediately with water. If the material enters the eye medical attention should be sought without delay.

The Cathode mix is corrosive and contains manganese dioxide which is toxic if ingested. Medical attention should be sought if ingestion is thought to have arisen.

2. ZINC CHLORIDE BATTERIES (Ever Ready Silver Seal Range)

The main chemical hazard arises if the battery leaks or vents. The electrolyte is a concentrated solution of zinc chloride in water. This material is acidic, corrosive and will cause burns to skin. The electrolyte is also harmful if it enters the eyes. If the user comes into contact with zinc chloride then the part affected should be washed immediately with water. If the material enters the eye medical attention should be sought without delay.

The cathode mix is corrosive and contains manganese dioxide which is toxic if ingested. Medical attention should be sought if ingestion is thought to have arisen.

3. ALKALINE MANGANESE BATTERIES (Ever Ready Energizer Range)

The main hazard arises if the battery leaks or vents. The electrolyte is strongly alkaline 34-38% w/w potassium hydroxide which is highly corrosive. It will cause burns to skin externally (or internally). Potassium hydroxide is exceedingly harmful if allowed to enter the eyes. Anyone coming into contact with potassium hydroxide should wash with copious amounts of water. Tissue damage is not usually apparent until several hours after exposure. If the material enters the eyes emergency hospital treatment should be sought without delay.

Alkaline manganese cells contain amalgamated zinc powder (1.5% Hg) and manganese dioxide. Both these substances are toxic by ingestion.

4. BUTTON CELLS

Any type of button cell is hazardous if swallowed. If this arises immediate medical attention should be sought. Surgical removal of the battery may be necessary.

The chemical hazard depends on the system type. If button cells are ingested even the nickel plated case material will dissolve in the stomach acid giving rise to toxic nickel salts. Most button cells contain 34-40% potassium hydroxide solution which is highly corrosive but present in small volume.

Mercuric oxide-zinc button cells are the most hazardous if ingested because they contain approximately 30% by cell weight of highly toxic mercuric oxide powder in the cathode. Other button cells also contain amalgamated zinc powder which may be harmful if ingested.

5. NICKEL-CADMIUM BATTERIES

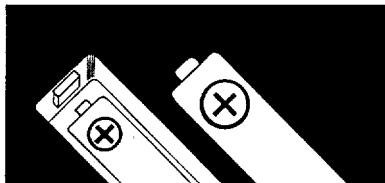
These batteries contain 30% potassium hydroxide solution which is highly corrosive. Normally this material would only be expelled under overcharge conditions. These batteries also contain cadmium, cadmium hydroxide and nickel hydroxide all of which are toxic. If the user comes into contact with potassium hydroxide then the effected area should be washed with a copious supply of water. Potassium hydroxide is harmful if it enters the eyes.

BATTERY SAFETY CODE

Used correctly, domestic batteries are a safe and dependable source of portable power. Problems can occur if they are misused or abused—resulting in leakage or, in extreme cases, fire or explosion.

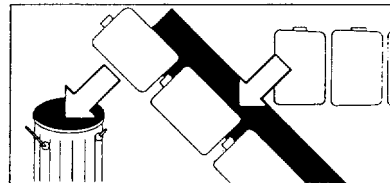
Here are some simple guidelines to safe battery use designed to eliminate any such problems.

ALWAYS



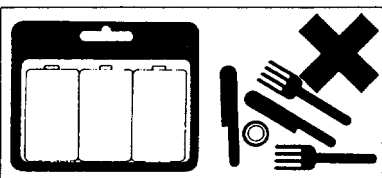
Take care to fit your batteries correctly, observing the *plus* and *minus* marks on the battery and appliance. Incorrect fitting can cause leakage or, in extreme cases, fire or even an explosion.

ALWAYS



Replace the whole set of batteries at one time, taking care not to mix old and new batteries or batteries of different types, since this can result in leakage or, in extreme cases, fire or even an explosion.

ALWAYS



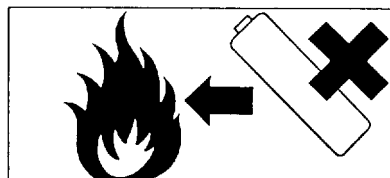
Store unused batteries in their packaging and away from metal objects which may cause a short-circuit resulting in leakage or, in extreme cases, fire or even an explosion.

ALWAYS



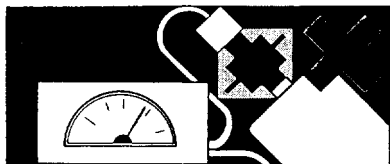
Remove dead batteries from equipment and all batteries from equipment you know you are not going to use for a long time. Otherwise the batteries may leak and cause damage.

NEVER



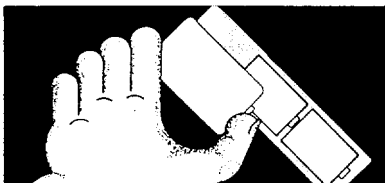
Never dispose of batteries in fire as this can cause them to explode. Please put dead batteries in with the normal household waste.

NEVER



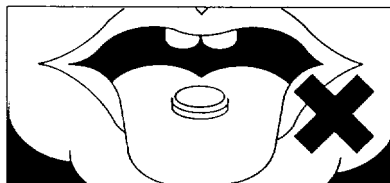
Never attempt to recharge ordinary batteries, either in a charger or by applying heat to them. They may leak, cause fire or even explode. There are special rechargeable batteries which are clearly marked as such.

ALWAYS



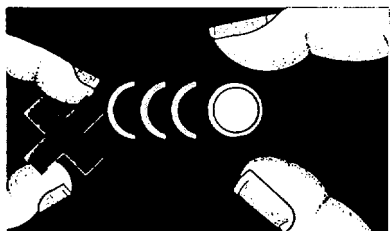
Supervise children if they are replacing batteries themselves in order to ensure these guidelines are followed.

ALWAYS



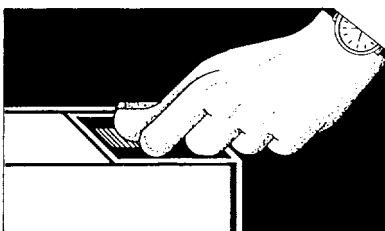
Remember that small button cell batteries such as used in some hearing aids, toys, games and other appliances, are easily swallowed by young children and this can be dangerous.

ALWAYS



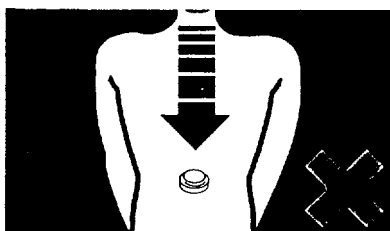
Keep loose button cells away from young children.

ALWAYS



Make sure battery compartments are secure.

ALWAYS



Seek medical advice if you believe a cell has been swallowed.

Table 7. Component of Rechargeable Nickel Cadmium Batteries

which could be exposed if cells leaked or disrupted on abuse

SUBSTANCE	HAZARD LEVEL	TYPE OF HAZARD
<u>Negative Electrode</u> Cadmium metal Cadmium Hydroxide Nickel plated steel Support Strip	High	Cadmium metal and hydroxide present in large quantity. Highly toxic. Fire risk if exposed to air when charged. Cadmium vapour then additional hazard
<u>Positive Electrode</u> Nickel Hydroxide Cobalt Hydroxide Nickel plated Steel support + Nickel sinter	High	Nickel and cobalt hydroxide toxic if ingested
Potassium Hydroxide (electrolyte)	High	Highly corrosive, avoid eye and skin contact
Separator (Polyamide)	Low	Low inherent hazard but wet with electrode and in contact with electrodes