



Ascent Battery Supply, LLC  
1325 Walnut Ridge Drive  
Hartland, Wisconsin 53029

## Safety Data Sheet (SDS)

## Lithium Thionyl Chloride

The information and recommendations below are believed to be accurate at the date of document preparation. Ascent Battery Supply makes no warranty or merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to this information and assumes no liability resulting from its use. This SDS provides guidelines for safe use and handling of product. It does not, and cannot, advise all possible situations. All specific uses of this product must be evaluated by the end user to determine if additional safety precautions should be taken.

The following information is provided as a courtesy to Ascent customers.

### SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

<b>Product Name</b>	Lithium Thionyl Chloride Battery	<b>Emergency Number</b>	CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300
<b>Common Name(s)</b>	Lithium Thionyl Chloride, Lithium Inorganic Lithium Battery	<b>International Emergency Number</b>	CHEMTREC +1 703-741-5970
<b>Synonyms</b>			
<b>DOT Description</b>	Dry Battery		
<b>Chemical Name</b>	Lithium Manganese Dioxide		
<b>Distributed By</b>	Ascent Battery Supply, LLC 1325 Walnut Ridge Drive Hartland, Wisconsin 53029		
<b>Address</b>			

### SECTION 2 – HAZARD(S)

<b>Intact Batteries</b>	No specific health hazard if the integrity of the battery is compromised. If battery exhibits signs of leaking avoid contact without proper protection. Risk of exposure occurs only if the battery is mechanically, thermally, or electrically abused. Battery cells may rupture when exposed to excessive heat, which may result in the release of corrosive materials.
<b>Eyes &amp; Skin</b>	Severe irritation or chemical burns if contact with internal material
<b>Inhalation</b>	Irritation of respiratory system if exposed to fumes
<b>Ingestion</b>	Harmful if swallowed; internal battery chemicals will cause severe chemical burns to mouth, esophagus and GI system

### SECTION 3 – COMPOSITION

Ingredients	Content by Weight	CAS No.
Thionyl Chloride	18-47%	7719-09-7
Lithium (Li)	2-6%	7439-93-2
Aluminum Chloride	2-5%	7446-70-0
Lithium Chloride	1-2%	7447-41-8
Carbon	2-5%	7440-44-0
Glass	0-2%	n/a
Organic Polymers	0-2%	n/a
Steel/Nickel (housing)	35-73%	7429-90-5/7440-02-0

### SECTION 4 – FIRST AID MEASURES

<b>Eyes</b>	For exposure to internal chemicals: rinse immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove contact lenses, if easily possible. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin</b>	For exposure to internal chemicals: flush immediately with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing and shoes before re-use. Seek medical attention immediately.

<b>Inhalation</b>	For exposure to vapors of internal chemicals: Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Rinse mouth and nose with water. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased, apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask. Seek medical attention immediately.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention immediately.

## SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

<b>Extinguishing Media</b>	Class D dry chemical powder, sand is suitable; use cold water to prevent expansion of fire.
<b>Hazardous Properties and Combustion Products</b>	Cells or batteries may flame or leak potentially hazardous organic vapors if exposed to excessive heat or fire. Damaged or opened cells or batteries can result in rapid heating and the release of flammable vapors. Vapors may be heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation to an ignition source and flash back. During water application, caution is advised as burning pieces of flammable particles may be ejected from the fire.
<b>Extinguishing Methods</b>	Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident. No action should be taken involving personal risk without suitable training. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Prevent run-off from entering streams or drinking water supply. Do not re-enter scene until thoroughly ventilated.
<b>Firefighter PPE</b>	Firefighters should wear fire-fighting suits with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus

## SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

<b>General Information</b>	See Section 8
<b>Personal Safety Precautions</b>	No action should be taken involving personal risk without suitable training. Review Sections 5 and 7 before proceeding with spill clean-up. Use proper PPE as indicated in Section 8. Ventilate area adequately. If electrolyte leaks or spills, do not touch or walk through the spill material.
<b>Environmental Protection</b>	In the event of battery rupture, capture all released material in a plastic lined container. Chalk, lime powder, or Vermiculite may be added. Dispose of the container in accordance with local laws and regulations. Do not allow leached substances to seep into the earth or waterways.
<b>Cleaning/Collecting</b>	Pack the battery, including all battery materials, as described above. Clean the affected area with water (diluted acetic acid may also be helpful).

## SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

<b>Precautions to be Taken when Handling and Storing</b>	Do not charge, short-circuit, disassemble, deform, heat above 100°C, or incinerate. Do not stack or combine with other types of batteries. Do not store on or near conductive surfaces. Do not mix old and new batteries. Store batteries in well-ventilated, dry, and cool conditions. Keep away from moisture of any kind. Do not store near a heat source or hot air flow.
<b>Other Precautions</b>	Do not store in direct sunlight. Do not allow packaging materials to become wet.

## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE/PERSONAL PROTECTION

<b>PPE: Facilities</b>	Facilities storing or utilizing this product should be equipped with an eyewash station and safety shower
<b>PPE: Eyes</b>	Under normal use, no protection is required. Safety glasses and/or face shield should be used in the event of leakage or battery case rupture.
<b>PPE: Clothing</b>	Under normal use, no special clothing is required. Gloves, boots, apron or other protective clothing should be used in the event of leakage or battery case rupture.
<b>PPE: Respiration</b>	Under normal conditions, no special gear is required. Use appropriate respirator if excessive airborne dust or mist concentrations are present.

## SECTION 9 – PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Appearance</b>	Cylindrical	<b>Boiling Point</b>	n/a	<b>Vapor Density</b>	n/a
<b>Physical State</b>	Solid	<b>Melting Point</b>	n/a	<b>Relative Density</b>	n/a
<b>Odor</b>	odorless	<b>Vapor Pressure</b>	n/a	<b>Solubility in Water</b>	Insoluble

## SECTION 10 – STABILITY & REACTIVITY

<b>Chemical Stability</b>	Stable under normal conditions and handling. May rupture violently when heated above 150°C.
<b>Hazardous Reaction Conditions</b>	External short circuit, crushing, high temperature, open flames, incompatible material contact, direct sunlight, and high humidity may cause heat generation and ignition or fire.
<b>Material Incompatibility</b>	Not compatible with conductive materials, water, seawater, strong oxidizers, and acids

## SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Relevant Toxicological Limits

Toxicity	
<b>Thionyl Chloride</b>	Inhalation, Rat: LC50 = 500 ppm/1H Not listed as a carcinogen by ACIGH, IARC, NTP, or CA Prop 65
<b>Lithium Metal</b>	Local exposure may cause thermal/chemical burns on skin or in eyes. No established C, STEL, TWA, or IDLH limits.
<b>Aluminum Chloride</b>	Not classified as a human carcinogen
<b>Lithium Chloride</b>	Respirable fraction: TWA = 5 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

## SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Discarded batteries may be harmful to the environment. These batteries do not contain mercury (Hg), cadmium (Cd), or other heavy metals.

## SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL

To prevent short circuit, prior to disposal, terminals should be taped and/or capped with a protective insulating material. Disposal of large quantities of Lithium batteries or cells may be subject to Local, State or Federal regulations. Consult your Local, State and Federal regulations regarding disposal of these batteries. Do not incinerate.

## SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT

This product complies with the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; IATA Dangerous Goods regulations, and applicable U.S. DOT regulations for the safe transport of Lithium Metal Batteries. This product has been tested under the provisions of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3 and is classified as a non-dangerous good.

### Air transport

IATA-DGR Packaging Instruction 968, Section IB - it may be transported as Class 9 Dangerous Goods but without using packing group II packaging when it complies with all requirements of the transport conditions of Section IB.

### Sea transport

IMDG Code Special provision 188 –permitted to transport as Exempted Dangerous Goods when in compliance with shipping conditions:

UN3090 – Lithium metal batteries

UN3091 – Lithium metal batteries contained in or packed with equipment

### Land transport

DOT Code of Federal Regulations (USA) DOT 49 CFR

**SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION**

No additional

**SECTION 16 - OTHER**

<b>Document Control No:</b>	SDS20024 – SDS for Lithium Thionyl Chloride Batteries	<b>Revision:</b>	2	<b>Effective Date:</b>	10/05/2016
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