

VDT/WEBEYE MATERIAL SAFETY SHEET

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Lithium Thionyl Chloride Primary Batteries

There is a risk of explosion if these guidelines are not followed



Care MUST be taken at ALL times when handling Lithium Thionyl Chloride batteries.

Storage & handling

DO NOT ✗

- ✗ **Batteries must not touch each other under any circumstances until placed into unit.** NEVER place loose batteries in pockets or work pouches.
- ✗ NEVER mix batches—check the manufacture date. All dates must be the same e.g. 11/2016.
- ✗ NEVER mix new and used batteries, even from the same batch.
- ✗ NEVER let batteries become loose where they may come into contact with each other or other conductive objects.
- ✗ Do not let them short circuit
- ✗ NEVER reverse the polarity.
- ✗ NEVER short (+) and (-) battery terminals with conductive (i.e. metal) goods, jewellery.
- ✗ NEVER attempt to recharge, puncture, incinerate, crush, immerse, force discharge or expose to temperatures above 70°C.
- ✗ NEVER expose to water or condensation.
- ✗ NEVER apply pressure likely to deform the batteries.
- ✗ NEVER attempt to dismantle.
- ✗ NEVER attempt to use dropped batteries.

DO ✓

- ✓ ALWAYS keep batteries in the original packaging right up until the point of placement into unit.
- ✓ ALWAYS replace batteries at ground level. Avoid replacing in situ if above eye level. Recommend removing panel before replacing batteries.
- ✓ ALWAYS store batteries in a cool (less than 30°C), dry, well ventilated area.
- ✓ ALWAYS keep away from moisture, source of heat, open flames.
- ✓ ALWAYS avoid using batteries that have been dropped.
- ✓ ALWAYS ensure appropriate fire extinguishing equipment is available.
- ✓ ALWAYS keep adequate clearance between walls and batteries.
- ✓ ALWAYS take care when transporting, dropped batteries should be discarded.
- ✓ ALWAYS ensure work areas are free of sharp objects.
- ✓ ALWAYS use protective clothing (gloves, mask, and safety glasses) when handling leaking or swollen batteries.
- ✓ ALWAYS dispose of batteries in accordance with WEEE Regulations.
- ✓ ALWAYS remove batteries from the panel when not in use.

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First aid measures

Inhalation

Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. In severe cases obtain medical attention.

Skin contact

Wash off skin thoroughly with water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. In severe cases obtain medical attention.

Eye contact

Irrigate thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

Ingestion

Wash out mouth thoroughly with water and give plenty of water to drink. Obtain medical attention.

Further Treatment

All cases of eye contamination, persistent skin irritation and casualties who have swallowed this substance or been affected by breathing its vapours should be seen by a Doctor.

Fire fighting measures

CO2 extinguishers or, even preferably, copious quantities of water or water-based foam, can be used to cool down burning Li- SOCl₂ cells and batteries, as long as the extent of the fire has not progressed to the point that the lithium metal they contain is exposed (marked by deep red flames).

Do not use for this purpose sand, dry powder or soda ash, graphite powder or fire blankets.

Use only metal (Class D) extinguishers on raw Lithium.

Accidental release measures

Remove personnel from area until fumes dissipate. Do not breathe vapours or touch liquid with bare hands.

If the skin has come into contact with the electrolyte, it should be washed thoroughly with water.

Sand or earth should be used to absorb any exuded material. Seal leaking battery and contaminated absorbent material in plastic bag and dispose of as Special Waste in accordance with local regulations.