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 ✖

- ✖ Mix batches—check the manufacture date. All dates must be the same e.g. 03/2014.
- ✖ Mix new and used batteries, even from the same batch.
- ✖ Keep batteries loose where they can come into contact with each other or other conductive objects.
- ✖ Short circuit
- ✖ Reverse the polarity.
- ✖ Short (+) and (-) battery terminals with conductive (i.e. metal) goods, jewellery.
- ✖ Attempt to recharge, puncture, incinerate, crush, immerse, force discharge or expose to temperatures above 70°C.
- ✖ Expose to water or condensation.
- ✖ Apply pressure likely to deform the batteries.
- ✖ Attempt to dismantle.
- ✖ Attempt to use dropped batteries.

DO ✔

- ✔ Keep batteries in their original packaging until use.
- ✔ Store batteries in a cool (less than 30°C), dry, well ventilated area.
- ✔ Keep away from moisture, source of heat, open flames.
- ✔ Avoid using batteries that have been dropped.
- ✔ Ensure appropriate fire extinguishing equipment is available.
- ✔ Keep adequate clearance between walls and batteries.
- ✔ Take care when transporting, dropped batteries should be discarded.
- ✔ Ensure work areas are free of sharp objectives.
- ✔ Use protective clothing (gloves, mask, and safety glasses) when handling leaking or swollen batteries.
- ✔ Dispose of batteries in accordance with WEEE Regulations.

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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.