300-123/093

Lighting Batteries

Catalogue No.	Voltage	Packing		Maximum dimensions (mm)			
		Shrink Tray	Fibre-board case	Length	Width	Diameter	Height
991	6.0	—	6	136.5	73.0	—	127.0
1289	4.5	20	200	62.0	22.0	—	67.0
No. 8	3.0	20	200	—	—	21.8	74.6
PJ996/4R25	6.0	—	12	67.0	67.0	—	102.0

Farnell Order Code 300093, 300100, 300123, 300135, 300147, 300159, 300160

300172, 300184, 463188, 463190, 463206, 463218

COSHH REGULATIONS 1988 **Data Sheet No CSH00164**

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.