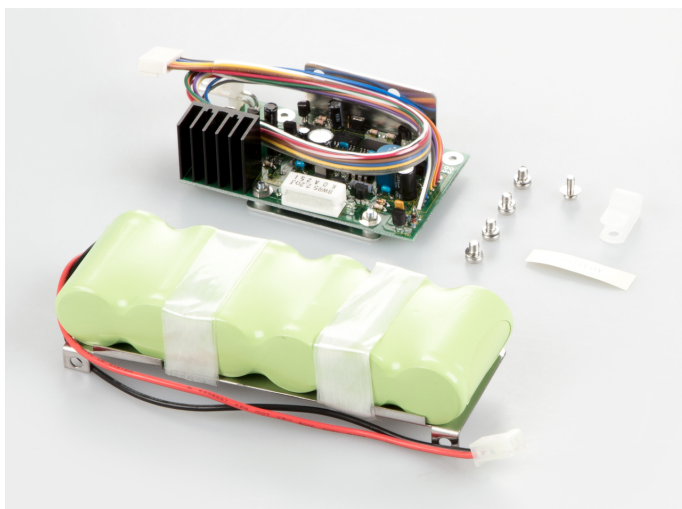


# KERN PES-A01

**KERN**

Tiempo de funcionamiento de hasta 32 h, tiempo de carga aprox. 15 h



## Categoría

Marca	KERN
Categoría de producto	Balanzas
Grupo de producto	Acumulador

## Homologación

Marca CE	✓
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## Alimentación

Tipo de batería / acumulador	NiMH
Conexión de la batería	Terminales enchufables

## Embalaje y envío

Lectura fuerza [d] (N)	1 d
Dimensiones del embalaje (A×P×A)	110×60×32 mm
Peso neto	0,545 kg
Método de envío	Servicio de paquetes
Peso neto aprox.	0,55 kg
Peso bruto aprox.	0,65 kg
Peso de envío	0,65 kg

## Pictogramas

STANDARD





## Safety Data Sheets (SDSs)

### Section 1 - Identification

**Product Name:** Nickel Metal Hydride Rechargeable Battery (NIMH Battery)

**Manufacturer / Distributor Name:** AA Portable Power Corp

**Address:** 825 S 19<sup>th</sup> Street, Richmond, CA 94804, **Tel:** 510-525-2328 **Fax:** 510-439-2808

**Email:** [sales@batteryspace.com](mailto:sales@batteryspace.com)

**Emergency Tel (Within USA and Canada):** Here should be your company's emergency tel.

**Emergency Tel (Outside USA and Canada) for Shipment to USA:** Here should be your company's emergency tel.

**Recommended Use:** General use

**Restrictions on Use:** N/A

### Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

**GHS classification:** N/A

**Signal Word:** N/A

**Hazard Classification:** N/A

Under normal conditions of use, the battery is hermetically sealed.

**Ingestion:** Swallowing a battery can be harmful. Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.

**Inhalation:** Contents of an open battery can cause respiratory irritation. Hypersensitivity to nickel can cause allergic pulmonary asthma.

**Skin Contact:** Contents of an open battery can cause skin irritation and/or chemical burns. Nickel, nickel compounds, cobalt and cobalt compounds can cause skin sensitization and an allergic contact dermatitis.

**Eye Contact:** Contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation and chemical burns.

**Note:** Nickel, nickel compounds, cobalt and cobalt compounds are listed as possible carcinogens by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or National Toxicology Program (NTP).

### Section 3 – Composition/Information on Ingredients

MATERIAL OR INGREDIENTS	% W. t.
Nickel as nickel hydroxide (CAS# 12054-48-7) as nickel oxide (CAS# 1313-99-1) as nickel powder (CAS# 7440-02-0)	30-50
Potassium Hydroxide (CAS# 1310-58-3)	< 7
Cobalt as cobalt metal (CAS# 7440-48-4) as cobalt oxide (CAS# 1307-96-6) as cobalt hydroxide (CAS# 21041-93-0)	2.5-6.0
Sodium Hydroxide (CAS# 1310-73-2)	0-4
Zinc as zinc metal (CAS# 7440-66-6) as zinc oxide (CAS# 1314-13-2) as zinc hydroxide (CAS# 20427-58-1)	<3



Manganese (CAS# 7439-96-5)	<13
Lithium hydroxide (CAS# 1310-65-2)	N/A
Cerium (CAS# 7440-45-1)	N/A
Neodymium (CAS# 7440-00-8)	N/A

#### Section 4 – First-aid Measures

Under normal conditions of use, the battery is hermetically sealed.

**Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids, until no evidence of the chemical remains. Seek medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and wash skin with soap and water. If a chemical burn occurs or if irritation persists, seek medical attention.

**Inhalation:** Provide fresh air and seek medical attention.

**Ingestion:** Swallowing a battery can be harmful. Do not induce vomiting or give food or drink. Seek medical attention immediately.

#### Section 5 – Fire-fighting Measures

If fire or explosion occurs when batteries are on charge, shut off power to charger.

In case of fire where nickel metal hydride batteries are present, apply a smothering agent such as METL-X, sand, dry ground dolomite, or soda ash, or flood the area with water. A smothering agent will extinguish burning nickel metal hydride batteries. Water may not extinguish burning batteries but will cool the adjacent batteries and control the spread of fire. Burning batteries will burn themselves out. Virtually all fires involving nickel metal hydride batteries can be controlled with water. When water is used, however, hydrogen gas may evolve. In a confined space, hydrogen gas can form an explosive mixture. In this situation, smothering agents are recommended.

Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Burning nickel metal hydride batteries can produce toxic fumes including oxides of nickel, cobalt, aluminum, manganese, lanthanum, cerium, neodymium, and praseodymium.

#### Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

To cleanup leaking batteries:

**Ventilation Requirements:** Room ventilation may be required in areas where there are open or leaking batteries.

**Eye Protection:** Wear safety glasses with side shields if handling an open or leaking battery.

**Gloves:** Use neoprene or natural rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.

Battery materials should be collected in a leak-proof container.

#### Section 7 - Handling and Storage

**Storage:** Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Elevated temperatures can result in shortened battery life.

**Mechanical Containment:** If potting or sealing the battery in an airtight or watertight container is required, consult us for precautionary suggestions. Batteries normally evolve hydrogen which, when combined with oxygen from the air, can produce a combustible or explosive mixture unless vented. If such a mixture is present, short circuits, high temperature, or static sparks can cause an ignition.

Do not obstruct safety release vents on batteries. Encapsulation (potting) of batteries will not allow cell venting and can cause high pressure rupture.

**Handling:** Accidental short circuit for a few seconds will not seriously affect the battery. Prolonged short circuit will cause the battery to lose energy, and can cause the safety release vent to open. Sources of short circuits include jumbled batteries in bulk containers, metal jewelry, metal covered tables or metal belts used for assembly of batteries into devices.



If soldering or welding to the battery is required, consult us for proper precautions to prevent seal damage or short circuit.

Do not open battery. The negative electrode material may be pyrophoric. Should an individual cell from a battery become disassembled, spontaneous combustion of the negative electrode is possible. This is much more likely to happen if the electrode is removed from its metal container. There can be a delay between exposure to air and spontaneous combustion.

**Charging:** This battery is made to be charged many times. Because it gradually loses its charge over a few months, it is good practice to charge battery before use. Use recommended charger. Improper charging can cause heat damage or even high pressure rupture. Observe proper charging polarity.

**Labeling:** If the Energizer label or package warnings are not visible, it is important to provide a package and/or device label stating:

**WARNING:** CHARGE ONLY WITH SPECIFIED CHARGERS ACCORDING TO DEVICE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT OPEN BATTERY, DISPOSE OF IN FIRE OR SHORT CIRCUIT - MAY IGNITE, EXPLODE, LEAK OR GET HOT CAUSING PERSONAL INJURY.

Where accidental ingestion of small batteries is possible, the label should state:

**WARNING:** (1) KEEP AWAY FROM SMALL CHILDREN. IF SWALLOWED, PROMPTLY SEE DOCTOR.  
(2)CHARGE ONLY WITH SPECIFIED CHARGERS ACCORDING TO DEVICE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS. DO NOT OPEN BATTERY, DISPOSE OF IN FIRE OR SHORT CIRCUIT-MAY IGNITE, EXPLODE, LEAK OR GET HOT CAUSING PERSONAL INJURY.

## Section 8 - Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Ventilation Requirements:** Not necessary under normal conditions.

**Respiratory Protection:** Not necessary under normal conditions.

**Eye Protection:** Not necessary under normal conditions.

**Gloves:** Not necessary under normal conditions.

## Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Please refer most updated information by searching the product part# at [www.batteryspace.com](http://www.batteryspace.com)

Boiling Point: N.A.	Specific Gravity (H2O=1): N.A.
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg): N.A.	Melting Point: N.A.
Vapor Density (AIR=1): N.A.	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate): N.A.
Solubility in Water: N.A.	Appearance and Odor: Cylindrical Shape, odorless

## Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Nickel metal hydride batteries do not meet any of the criteria established in 40 CFR 261.2 for reactivity.

## Section 11 - Toxicological Information

The battery should not be opened or burned. Exposure to the ingredients contained within or their combustion products could be harmful.

**Numerical Measures of Toxicity:** No toxicity.



### Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Ecological toxicity:** No information available.

**Biodegradability:** No information available.

**Non- biodegradability:** No information available.

### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Dispose of batteries according to government regulations.

### Section 14 - Transport Information

In general, all batteries in all forms of transportation (ground, air, or ocean) must be packaged in a safe and responsible manner. Regulatory concerns from all agencies for safe packaging require that batteries be packaged in a manner that prevents short circuits and be contained in "strong outer packaging" that prevents spillage of contents.

Nickel metal hydride batteries (also as "Dry cell" batteries) are not defined as dangerous goods under the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, ICAO Technical Instructions and the U.S. hazardous materials regulations (49 CFR).

Nickel metal hydride batteries are defined as dangerous goods under the IMDG code. For air and ground transportation, these batteries are not subject to the dangerous goods regulations as they are compliant with the requirements contained in the following special provisions.

Regulatory Body	Special Provisions
IMDG	In excess of 100Kg, Class 9, UN3496 SP117 and SP 963
UN	Not Regulated/ Not restricted
US DOT	49 CFR 172.102 Provision 130
IATA	Not Regulated/Not restricted UN 3496 SP A123 and A199
ICAO	Not Regulated/Not restricted

In addition, the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations and ICAO Technical Instructions require the words "not restricted" and the Special Provision number A123 be provided on the air waybill, when an air waybill is issued.

### Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Nimh batteries are not classified as dangerous goods by the US Department of Transportation or the major international regulatory bodies and are therefore not regulated.

### Section 16 - Other Information

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the data hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the data hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

SDSs Creation Date: January 22, 2010

SDSs Revision Date: October 18, 2019