DENTSPLY INTERNATIONAL

Document Detail

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Title: SmartLite« Max LED Curing Light - Battery Pack Base Charging Unit - NiMH

Comment

Status: CURRENT Effective Date: 22-Jun-2010

DENTSPLY/International DENTSPLY/Caulk Safety Data Sheet

1. Product and Company Identification

| Product Name | MSDS Code Number | | | |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| SmartLite® Max LED Curing Light – Battery Pack | 544165 | | | |
| Trade Name & Synonyms | Date of Last Revision | | | |
| SmartLite® Max LED Curing Light– Battery Pack | 06/11/10 | | | |
| Base Charging Unit – NiMH | | | | |
| Manufacturer | Address | | | |
| DENTSPLY/Caulk | 38 West Clarke Avenue | | | |
| | Milford DE 19963-1805 | | | |
| | http://www.caulk.com, http://www.dentsply.com | | | |
| Grades or Minor Variant Identities | Information Telephone Number | | | |
| Not Applicable | (302) 422-4511 (8:00 AM – 4:30 PM Eastern Time) | | | |
| Product Use (for Canada) | Emergency Telephone Number | | | |
| Not Applicable | (302) 422-4511 (8:00 AM – 4:30 PM Eastern Time) | | | |

14. Transport Information

DOT – The battery in the base is not subject to the United States Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations per 49 CFR 172.102 Special Provision (SP) 130.

IATA – The battery in the base is not restricted as per International Air Transport Association Special Provision A123.

16. Other Information

To the best of our knowledge this product does not contain gluten, wheat grains, flaxseed, natural rubber, or natural latex.

All components are synthetically produced; none are derived from animal products.

This information is based on our present knowledge. However, this shall not constitute a guarantee for any specific products features and shall not establish a legally valid contractual relationship.

The attached safety data sheets covers the dangers and measures to be taken when one of the battery packs are released, for example due to accidents during transport or storage by the dealer. When the material is typically used in clinical practice, information necessary for safe use and storage of the product is given in the DFU.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date: Apr/27/2009

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Identification of the product

Product name:

Chemical System:

Model:

Designated for RECHARGE?

Ni-MH Battery

Nickel and Metal Hydride

Cylindrical, Prismatic and coin Type Cells

X Yes __ No

Manufacturer/supplier identification

Company:

Contact for information:

.

Great Power Battery Co., Ltd.

922 Xicun Section, Shillang Road, Shawan, Panyu,

Guangzhou, GD, PRC

Emergency telephone No.:

0086-20-61920399

2. Composition/information on ingredients

| Ingredient | Percent | CAS Index | Molar | Molecular | Symbol |
|------------------|---------|------------|-------|-----------|--------|
| | | No./EC No. | mass | formula | · |
| Nickel Hydroxide | 29.1% | 12054-48-7 | | Ni(OH)2 | |
| Cobalt Oxide | 2.1% | 1307-96-6 | | ĊoO | |
| Nickel Powder | 0.2% | 7440-02-0 | | Ni | |
| Alloy Powder | 42.4% | N/A | | MH | |
| Foamed Nickel | 11.6% | 7440-02-0 | | Ni | |
| Polypropylene | 7.2% | 9003-07-0 | | N/A | |
| Steel | 7.4% | 7439-89-6 | | N/A | |

3. Hazards identification

Routes of Entry: Inhalation - Yes Skin - Yes Ingestion - Yes

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

These chemicals are contained in a sealed can. Risk of exposure occurs only if the battery is mechanically or electrically abused. The most likely risk is an acute exposure when the gas release vent works. KOH solution has slight toxicity and can irritate skin and eyes.

Carcinogenicity:

NTP: None IARC Monograph: None OSHA Regulated: None

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure:

An acute exposure will not generally aggravate any medical condition.

4. First aid measures

After skin contact:

In case of skin contact with contents of battery, flush immediately with

water. If irritation persists, get medical help.

After eye contact:

For eye contact, flush with copious amounts of water for 15 minutes. Do not inhale leaked material. If irritation persists, get medical help.

Inhalation:

If potential for exposure to fumes or dusts occurs, remove immediately

to fresh air and seek medical attention.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing Media:

Any class of extinguishing medium may be used on the batteries or

their packing material.

Not available

Flammable Limits:

Special Fire Fighting

Procedures:

Exposure to temperatures of above 212°F can cause venting of the liquid electrolyte. Internal shorting could also cause venting of the

electrolyte. There is potential for exposure to iron, nickel, cobalt, rare earth metals (cerium, lanthanum neodymium, and praseodymium). manganese, and aluminum fumes during fire; use self-contained

breathing apparatus.

6. Accidental release measures

The preferred response is to leave the area and allow the batteries to cool and the vapors to dissipate. Avoid skin and eye contact or inhalation of vapors. Remove spilled liquid with absorbent and incinerate.

7. Handling and storage

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

Mechanical Containment: Never seal or encapsulate nickel and metal hydride batteries.

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. However, this battery is capable of delivering very high short circuit currents. Prolonged short circuits will cause high cell temperatures which can cause skin burns. Sources of short circuits include jumbled batteries in bulk containers, metal jewelry, and metal covered tables or metal belts used for assembly of batteries into devices.

If soldering or welding to the battery is required, use of tabbed batteries is recommended. If this cannot

be done, consult your Great Power Battery Company representative 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. Here 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 Great Power 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.

Disposal: Dispose in accordance with all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Specific control parameter:

Personal protective equipment :

Respiratory protection

(Specify Type):

Ventilation:

Protective Gloves:

Eye protection:

Other Protective

(Clothing or Equipment): Open Battery Storage:

Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Not necessary under conditions of normal use. Use neoprene or natural rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.

Not necessary under conditions of normal use. Wear safety glasses with side shields if handling an open or leaking battery.

Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Battery should not be opened. Should a cell become

disassembled, the electrode should be stored in a fireproof

cabinet, away from combustibles.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:

Ni(OH)2 is an apple green, odorless powder. CoO is a black, odorless powder. MH is a black, odorless powder. KOH is colorless, odorless liquid.

Specific Gravity: (H20=1): Ni(OH)2: 5.15

Melting Point: (°C): Ni(OH)2 decomposes at 230 deg. C

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability: Stable

Conditions to Avoid: Do not heat or disassemble. Hazardous Decomposition or By-products: N/A Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

11. Toxicological information

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 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) or National Toxicology Program (NTP).

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxic effects: N/A Further ecological data: N/A

13. Disposal considerations

Great Power encourages battery recycling. Our Ni-MH batteries are recyclable through the Rechargeable Battery Recycling Corporation's (RBRC) *Charge Up to Recyclel Program*. For information call 1-800-8-BATTERY or see their website at www.rbrc.org. Ni-MH batteries must be handled in accordance with all applicable state and federal laws and regulations.



DO NOT INCINERATE or subject battery cells to temperatures in excess of 212 F. Such treatment can vaporize the liquid electrolyte causing cell rupture. Incineration may result in cadmium emissions.

14. Transport information

Great Power sealed Nickel Metal Hydride batteries are considered to "dry" batteries and not subject to hazardous materials (dangerous goods) regulations for the purpose of transportation by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), the International Air Transport Association (IATA) or the International Maritime Organization (IMO).

The only DOT requirement for shipping Nickel Metal Hydride batteries are contained in Special Provision 130 which states, "Batteries, dry, sealed, n.o.s" are hermetically sealed and generally utilize metals (other than lead) and/or carbon as electrodes. These batteries are typically used for portable power applications. The rechargeable (and some non-rechargeable) types have gelled alkaline electrolytes (rather than acidic) making it difficult for them to generate hydrogen or oxygen when overcharged and therefore, differentiating them from non-spillable batteries. A similar requirement is contained in 49 CFR 173,21(c) of the U.S. DOT hazardous materials regulations.

Therefore, the overriding provisions that govern shipments of dry batteries are Special Provision 130 and 49 CFR 173.21(c) in the U.S. hazardous materials regulations. Any person that offers dry batteries or products containing dry batteries to a carrier that does not comply with Special Provisions 130 or 49 CFR 173.21(c) may be subject to civil penalties.

15. Regulatory information

The transportation of dry cell batteries manufactured or sold by Great Power Battery Company is not regulated by the China Department of Transportation or the major international regulatory bodies.

Name(sign): Sophia Cui

Phone: 0086-20-61920399

16. Other information

Make people:

Professional post: R&D Engineer

Make unit:

Name: R&D Department

Address: R&D Dept., Panyu Plant.,

Date of issue: 2009/04/27