

# **MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

		File NO:20140101-01
Product Name		Lithium Ion Battery
1. Product Identification	า;	
Product Name		Lithium Ion Battery
Company of Pro	ducing	BYDA
Cell Type:		LR103450ARU
Watt-hour Rating	:	6.11WH
2.Composition		Wt%
Lithium Cobalt O	xide	25-45
PVDF		0.5-2.0
Carbon		5-25
PTFE		0.5-2.0
Electrolyte(EC/E	MC/DEC/1molLiPF6)	5-25
PP		1-5
Copper		5-25
Aluminum		10-30
Nickel		0.1-1.5
3.Hazard Identification		
Material	Emergency Overview	Toxicity
	(Appearance)	(Potential Health Effects)
Lithium Cobalt Oxide	Blue-Black Powder (odorle	ess) Cobalt and Cobalt compounds are
		considered to be possible human
		carcinogen(s) .By IARC: May
		irritate eyes, skin, nose ,throat, and
		respiratory system May cause
		allergic skin sensitization (rash).
Carbon	Black Powder (odorless)	No cases of carbon being harmful to
	Zidon i diradi (dadileda)	humans have been reported. WHO and
		ILO have never verified that carbon
		irritation of the skin and mucous
		membrane, etc. In some individuals.
Bond	Odorless White Powder	Inhalation and skin contact are
		expected to be the primary routes of
		occupational exposure to this

material .As a finished product ,it is a synthetic, high molecular weight



CAUTION!

**MELT** 

**PROCESSING** 

**RELEASES** 

**VAPORS** 

WHICH

MAY

\_ . . \_ \_ \_ \_

CAUSE

EYE,

SKIN

AND

RESPIRATORY

TRACT

IRRITATION.

Electrolyte Colorless Liquid

WARNING!

FLAMMABLE.

REACTS WITH WSTER

TO FORM

HYDROFLUORIC ACID.

MAY CAUSE BURNS TO

SKIN AND EYES

EFFECTS MAY BE

DELEYED. MAY CAUSE

BLINDNESS.

**PROBABLE** 

REPRODUCTIVE

HAZARD.

polymer . due to its chemical and physical properties, this material dos not require special handing other than the good industrial hygiene and safety practical employed with any industrial material of this type. Under normal processing conditions, this material release fame or vapor components of these release may vary with processing time and temperatures. These process releases may produce eye, skin and/or respiratory tract irritation and, with prolonged repeated or exposures .,nausea , drowsiness , headache and weakness Although under unlikely normal handling conditions, if this material is heated in excess of 600F(315C) hazardous, decomposition products will he produced . hazardous decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride and oxides of carbon, the concentrations of which vary with temperature and heating regimens

May cause moderate to severe irritation, burring, and dryness of the skin. May cause eye irritation or burning .Breathing of the mists, vapors or fumes may irritate the nose, throat and lungs or fumes may irritate the nose throat and lungs Exposure of material with areas which contain water may generate hydrofluoric acid which can cause immediate burns on skin, severe eye bums burns to the mouth and gastrointestinal tract if ingested, and laryngeal edema if inhaled. Direct exposure to areas of the body need to be treated immediately to prevent injury.



Eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs and persists, contact a medical doctor.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly wash with soap and plenty of water. If irritation persists, contact a medical doctor.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty or discomfort occurs and persists, see a medical doctor. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration and see a medical doctor IMMEDIATELY.

## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazardous Combustion Products: When burned, hazardous products of combustion including fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and fluorine can occur Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.

Basic Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-

contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material does not represent an unusual fire or explosion hazard.

Autolgnition Temperature: No Data.

Flammability Limits in Air, Lower, % by Volume: 1.4 Flammability Limits in Air, Upper, % by Volume: 11

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Procedure for Release and Spill:

Sweep up and place in a suitable container, Dispose or waste according to all local, state and Federal Laws and Regulations.

Before cleanup measures begin, review the entire MSDS with particular attention Potential Health Effects; and on Recommended Personal Protective Equipment.

### 7. Handling and storage

Material things Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing, use with adequate ventilation. Wear safety glasses and rubber gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Material Storage

Lithium Cobalt Oxide Keep away from strong acids. Keep container closed.

Carbon Store this material in a sealed enclosure to avoid

dispersion of carbon fiber dust. Keep container closed.

Bond Store in a cool, dry place. This material is not hazardous under normal storage condition; however, material should be

stored in closed container, in a secure area to prevent

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container damage and subsequent spillage.

Electrolyte

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and in compatibles. Store in original container. Keep from freezing. Avoid exposure to high temperatures

## Cell Handling

Technical measures

Prevention of user exposure: Not necessary under normal use.

Prevention of fire and explosion: Not necessary under normal use.

Precaution for safe handling: Do not damage or remove the external tube. Specific safe

handling advice: Never throw out cells in a fire or expose to high

temperatures. Do not soak cells in water and seawater. Do not expose to strong oxdizers. Do not give a strong mechanical shock or throw down. Never disassemble, modify or deform. Do not connect the positive terminal to the negative terminal with electrically conductive material. In the case of charging, use only dedicated charger or charge according to the conditions specified by BYD.

### Cell Storage

Technical measures

Storage conditions (suitable, to be avoid): Avoid direct sunlight, high temperature, high humidity. Store in cool place (temperature: -20 ~ 35 degree C, humidity: 45~85%).

#### 8. Exposure Controls/Person Protection.

Engineering controls: Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures use with adequate ventilation a Recommended personal protective Equipment

Eye/Face protection: Use good industrial practice to avoid eye contact. Processing of this product releases vapors or fumes which may cause eye irritation. Where eye contact may be likely wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available

Skin protection: Minimize skin contamination by following good industrial hygiene practices Wearing protective gloves is recommended Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory protection: Avoid breathing dust and processing vapors When adequate ventilation is not available wear a NIOSH/MSHA respirator approved for protection against inorganic dusts.

Special clothing: Robber gloves.

Other: Quick-drench eye wash and safety shower.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Material Appearance Odor Molecular Weight Vapor Pressure

(B4	D)

		DID	IUNIDATIEKI	CO., LID.
LiCoO2	Solid, Blue-Black Powde	Odorless er	97.88	<del></del>
Carbon	Black Powder	Odorless	12.01	_
PTFE	Latex	Odorless	_	_
PVDF	Powder	Odorless	_	_
Copper	Metal	Odorless	63.55	_
Nickel	Metal	Odorless	58.69	_
Aluminum	Metal	Odorless	26.98	_
Electrolyte Colorless Liquid, with a mild				-
Material	Sublimating Point Gravity)	Freezing Point/ Melting Point	Solubility in water	Density (Specific
LiCoO2	_	>1000 deg.C (1280 deg.F)	Insoluble	_
Carbon	3000°C or more	(1200 deg.i ) —	Insoluble	2.2 g/ml
PTFE	_	_	Soluble	_
PVDF	_ g/ml	<b>165-172</b> ℃	Negligible	1.76-1.80
Copper	_	1083℃	Insoluble	8.96 g/ml
Nickel	_	1555℃	Insoluble	8.91g/ml
Aluminun Electrolyt	_	<b>660</b> ℃ –	Insoluble Partial	2.7 g/ml 1.22
(EC/EMC/D	EC/1molLiPF6)			WATER=1

10. Stability and Reactivity

Material Stability Incompatibility Hazardous Hazardous

Polymerization Decomposition

Products

LiCoO2 Stable Acids Dose not polymerize None



Carbon Stable Strong oxidants

Bond Stable Strong base, ester, Dose not occur HF, possible oxides of

carbon

Ketones, Sillca,

Titanium.

Electrolyte Volatile Strong reducers, Will not occur Volatile pentafluoride compounds.

compounds,

bases, strong acids, Hydrogen fluoride, carbon

monoxide

oxidizing agents, Carbon dioxide and other moist air or water. Carbon dioxide and other decomposition product, etc.

Cell Stability: Stable under normal use

- · Hazardous reactions occurring under specific conditions
- Conditions to avoid: When a battery cell is exposed to an external short-circuit, crushes, modification, high temperature above 100 degree C, it will be the cause of heat generation and ignition. Direct sunlight and high humidity.
- Materials to avoid: Conductive materials, water, seawater, strong oxidizers and strong acids.
- Hazardous decomposition products: Acrid or harmful gas is emitted during fire.

## 11. Ecological Information

Eco Toxicological Information: No information available.

Chemical Fate Information: No data are available.

Environmental Effects: No data are available.

**Toxicological Information** 

There is no data available on the product itself. The information of the internal cell materials is as follows.

Lithium cobaltic – LiCoO2

- Acute toxicity: Unknown.
- Local effects: Unknown.
- Sensitization: The nervous system of respiratory organs may be stimulated sensitively.
- Chronic toxicity/Long term toxicity: By the inhalation of coarse particulate and steamy gas of cobalt, it is possible to cause the serious respiratory-organs disease. The person of allergy-natured or sensitive-natured may cause a skin reactionary lung disease.
- Local effects(skin): Although it is very rare, the rash of the skin and allergic erythema may result. Graphite
- · Acute toxicity: Unknown.
- · Local effects: Unknown.
- Chronic toxicity/Long term toxicity: Since the prolonged inhalation under the high concentration of a graphite coarse particulate may become a cause of a lung disease or a tracheal disease, it is regulated by the coarse particulate obstacle prevention rule and the dust-lung method enforcement regulations.
- · Carcinogen city: Graphite is not recognized as a cause of cancer by research



organizations and natural toxic substance research organizations of cancer. Copper foil

- Acute toxicity: Coarse particulate stimulates a nose and a tracheal. LD50, oral-sheep 18,000-182,000mg/kg 60-100mg of coarse particulate causes a gastrointestinal disturbance with nausea and inflammation.
- · Local effects: Unknown. Organic Electrolyte
- Acute toxicity: LD50, oral-rat 2,000mg/kg or more
- Local effects: Unknown.
   Skin irritation study: Rabbit Mild
- eye irritation study : Rabbit Very severe

# 12. Disposal Information

Ensure disposal of material in compliance with all local. State and Federal-Laws and Regulations.

## 13. Transport Information

In the case of transportation, confirm no leakage and no overspill from a container. Take in a cargo of them without falling, dropping and breakage. Prevent collapse of cargo piles and wet by rain. The container must be handled carefully. Do not give shocks that result in a mark of hitting on a cell. Please refer to Section 7-HANDLING AND STORAGE also.

Codes and classifications according to:

International regulations for transport Air IATA-DGR: Section II OF PI 965/966/967 of IATA-DGR.

International regulations for transport Sea IMDG CODE: special provision 188 National regulations for transport land GB12268-2012

The UN classification number: Class 9 3480,3481

However, since it corresponds to special provision Section II OF PI 965/966/967 of IATA-DGR, special provision 188 of IMDG CODE, GB12268-2012 of land regulation, this battery cell can be conveyed normally.

Lithium battery dose not contains any recalled/defective battery and meeting Packing Instruction Section II OF PI 965/966/967 of IATA-DGR.

Production of MSDS proving UN manual of Tests and Criteria, part III, sub-section 38.3 is met on MSDS.

14. Regulatory Information OSHA Hazard communication standard(29 C	CFR 1910.120	0)
Hazardous		Non-hazardous

#### 15. UN Test Result

There are no hazards in accordance with the UN recommendations tests (Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, sub-section 38.3)

NO	ITEMS	RESULT	REMARKS
1	Altitude Simulation	Pass	
2	Thermal Shock	Pass	
3	Vibration	Pass	
4	Shock	Pass	



5	External Short	Pass	
6	Impact	Pass	
7	Overcharge	Pass	
8	Forced Discharge	N/A	

#### 16. Other Information

The information contained in this Safety date sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and current legislation.

This safety date sheet provides guidance on health. Safety and environmental aspecs of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications.

#### 17. Reference

Chemical substances information: Japan Advanced Information center of Safety and Health International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSCs):

International Occupational Safety and Health Information Centre (CIS)

1999 TLVs and BEIs: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH)

Dangerous Goods Regulations: 55th Edition of IATA DGR Effective 1 January 2014: International Air Transport Association (IATA)

IMDG CODE 2012 Effective 1 January 2014: International Maritime Organization (IMO)

GB12268 Effective 1 December 2012: Standardization Administration of the People's Republic of China

MSDS of raw materials by prepared by the manufactures

:last data revised 2014-1-1

The material safety data sheet is furnished to every manufacturer as a reference to secure the safe handling of chemical. Every manufacturer is requested to carry out appropriate actions for chemical handling as their own responsibility. The supplier makes no warrantee, either express or implied. concerning of this products. User assumes all risks resulting from its use.

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