

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Date : Jan 1<sup>st</sup>, 2016  
File No.: PH-W5-879D

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

### Identification of the product

Product name : Lithium Ion battery  
Chemical System: LiCoO<sub>2</sub>/C (Li-polymer battery)  
Model: Rectangular and Cylindrical Type battery\_  
Designated for RECHARGE?  Yes  No

### Manufacturer/supplier identification

Company : Guangzhou Great Power Energy & Technology Co., Ltd.  
Contact for information : 912 Xicun Section, Shiliang Road, Shawan, Panyu,  
Guangzhou, GD, PRC  
Emergency telephone No. : 0086-20-39196888

## 2. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient	Percent	CAS Index No./EC No.	Molar mass	Molecular formula	Symbol
Lithium cobaltate	31.6%	12190-79-3		LiCoO <sub>2</sub>	
Graphite	17.1%	7782-42-5		C	
Organic Electrolyte	13.2%	N/A			
Polypropylene	2.8%	N/A			
Copper	6.5%	7440-50-8		Cu	
Aluminum	28.8%	7429-90-5		Al	

Weight of metallic lithium per cell: 0g. There is no metallic lithium in the lithium polymer battery.  
The lithium polymer battery is with a Watt-hour rating  $\leq 20$  Wh/Cell (cell),  $\leq 100$  Wh (battery pack).

## 3. Hazards identification

### Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

For the battery cell, chemical materials are stored in a hermetically sealed aluminum laminate case, designed to withstand temperatures and pressures encountered during normal use. As a result, during normal use, there is no physical danger of ignition or explosion and chemical danger of hazardous materials leakage.

However, if exposed to a fire, added mechanical shocks, decomposed, or added electric stress by misuse the cell case will be breached and hazardous materials may be released. Moreover, if heated strongly by the surrounding fire, acrid gas may be emitted.

### 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.

### Human health effects:

Inhalation: The steam of the electrolyte has an anesthesia action and stimulates a respiratory tract.  
Skin contact: The steam of the electrolyte stimulates a skin. The electrolyte skin contact causes a sore and the stimulation on the skin.  
Eye contact: The steam of the electrolyte stimulates eyes. The electrolyte eye contact causes a sore and the stimulation on the eye. Inflammation of the eyes may occur.

Environmental effects:  
Since a battery cell remains in the environment, do not throw out it into the environment.

Specific hazards:  
If the electrolyte contacts with water, it may generate detrimental hydrogen fluoride.  
Since the leaked electrolyte is inflammable liquid, do not bring close to fire.

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#### 4. First aid measures

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After inhalation contact:	Make the victim blow his/her nose, gargle. Seek medical attention if necessary.
After skin contact:	Remove contaminated clothes and shoes immediately. Immediately wash extraneous matter or contact region with soap and plenty of water.
After eye contact:	Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.
After ingestion contact:	Make the victim vomit. Immediately seek medical attention.

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#### 5. Fire-fighting measures

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Extinguishing Media:	Plenty of water, CO <sub>2</sub> gas, nitrogen gas, chemical powder fire extinguishing medium and fire foam.
Specific methods of fire-fighting:	When the battery burns with other combustibles simultaneously, take fire extinguishing method which corresponds to the combustibles. Extinguish a fire from the windward as much as possible.
Flammable Limits:	Not available

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#### 6. Accidental release measures

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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.

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#### 7. Handling and storage

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Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse. Batteries may explode or cause burns, if disassembled, crushed or exposed to fire or high temperatures. Do not short or install with incorrect polarity.

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#### 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

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Specific control parameter :

Personal protective equipment :

Respiratory protection (Specify Type) :	Not necessary under conditions of normal use.
Ventilation:	Not necessary under conditions of normal use.
Protective Gloves:	Not necessary under conditions of normal use.
Eye protection:	Not necessary under conditions of normal use.
Other Protective (Clothing or Equipment):	Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

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**9. Physical and chemical properties**

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Appearance	
Physical state:	Solid
Form:	Prismatic (Laminated)
Color:	Metallic color
Odor:	No odor
PH	N/A
Specific temperatures	Temperature ranges changes in physical state occur.
Flash point	N/A
Explosion properties	N/A
Density	N/A
Solubility	with indication of the solvent(s): Insoluble in water

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**10. Stability and reactivity**

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Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	When cell is exposed to an external short-circuit, crushes, deformation, high temperature above 100 degree C, it will cause heat generation and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and high humidity.
Hazardous Decomposition or By-products:	Acrid or harmful gas is emitted during fire.
Materials to avoid:	Conductive materials, water, seawater, strong oxidizers and strong acids.

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

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**11. Toxicological information**

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Acute toxicity :	
Copper	60-100mg sized coarse particulate causes a gastrointestinal disturbance with nausea and inflammation. TDLo, hypodermic - Rabbit 375mg/kg
Organic electrolyte	LD50, oral - Rat 2,000mg/kg or more
Further toxicological information :	
Aluminum	By the long-term inhalation of coarse particulate or fume, it is possible to cause lung damage (aluminum lungs).
Lithium Cobaltate	By the long-term inhalation of coarse particulate or vapor of cobalt, it is possible to cause the serious respiratory-organs disease. Skin reaction or a lung disease for allergic or hypersensitive person may be caused.
Graphite	Long-term inhalation of high levels of graphite coarse particulate may cause lung disease or a tracheal disease.

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**12. Ecological information**

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

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**13. Disposal considerations**

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