

Document No.

DLG(H)-Q-SDS-TDD-ZS-01(A.3)

MSDS SHEET OF PRODUCT

For Lithium-ion Rechargeable Cell

Model : INR18650-320 Series

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Revision No.	Revision Date	Page	Description	Remark
1	2018-1-17	7	Initial Version	A.0
2	2019-1-4	7	Update regulatory information	A.1
3	2020-5-22	7	Updated Version of 2020	A.2
4	2021-1-13	7	Updated Version of 2021	A.3

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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**LITHIUM-ION RECHARGEABLE BATTERY****1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION**

Product: Rechargeable Battery
 Trade name: LITHIUM-ION CYLINDRICAL BATTERY
 Electrochemical system:
 Negative Electrode: Silicon oxide / graphite
 Positive Electrode: Lithium Nickel Cobalt Manganese Oxide
 Electrolyte: LiPF₆
 Cell Type: INR18650-320
 Minimum Cell Capacity: 3200mAh
 Nominal Voltage: 3.6V

2. COMPOSITION.

Although the chemical composition of the various cell manufacturers is proprietary, the following is typical of the chemistry.

Hazardous Components (Specific Chemical Identity; Common Name(s))	%	CAS NO.	LD50(mg/kg) (oral-rat)	LC50 (mg/L)
Aluminum foil	2-7 w/w	7429-90-5	N/A	N/A
Copper foil	5 -15 w/w	7440-50-8	3.5(ipr-mouse)	N/A
Linear and Cyclic Carbonic Solvents (See other information)	5 -16 w/w	N/APP	≈11000 (weighted avg)	N/A
Silicon oxide / graphite Powder	10-20 w/w	10097-28-6	440 (ivn-mouse)	N/A
Lithium Nickel Cobalt Manganese Oxide	25-30 w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A
Poly (vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF)	0.1 -1 w/w	24937-79-9	N/A	N/A
Steel, nickel and inert polymer	0.5 -5 w/w	N/A	N/A	N/A

These chemicals and metals are contained in a sealed can.

3. HAZARD DATA**3.1 Physical:**

The lithium-ion batteries described in this Material Safety Data Sheet are sealed which are not hazardous when used according to the recommendations of the manufacturer.

Under normal conditions of use, electrode materials and liquid electrolyte they contain are non-reactive provided the battery integrity is maintained and seals remain intact, risk of exposure only in case of abuse, e.g. mechanical, thermal, electrical, which leads to the activation of safety valves and/or the rupture of the battery containers. Electrolyte leakage, electrode materials reaction with moisture/water of battery vent/

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explosion/fire may follow depending upon circumstances.

3.2 Chemical:

Classification of dangerous Substances Contained into the Product as per Directive

Substance	Chemical symbol	CAS No.	Melting point	Boiling point	Exposure limit	Indication of danger	Special risk (1)	Safety advices(2)
Lithium nickel cobalt manganese oxide	$\text{LiNi}_{0.8}\text{Co}_{0.1}\text{Mn}_{0.1}\text{O}_2$	/	/	/	/	/	R36/37/38	S22/S24/S25
Organic solvents	EC	96-49-1	38°C	243°C	None established OSHA	Flammable	R21 R22	S2 S24
	DMC	616-38-6	4°C	90°C			R41	S26 S36
	DEC	105-58-8	-43°C	127°C			R42/43	S37 S45

1. Name of Special Risks:

- R21 Harmful in contact with skin
- R22 Harmful if swallowed
- R36/37/38 Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- R41 Risk of serious damage to the eye
- R42/43 May cause sensitization by inhalation and skin contact
- R43 May cause sensitization by skin contact

2. Safety Advices:

- S2 Keep out of reach from children
- S22 Do not breathe dust
- S24 Avoid contact with skin
- S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
- S26 In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical attention
- S36 Wear suitable protective clothing
- S37 Wear suitable gloves
- S45 In case of incident, seek medical attention

4. First Aid Measures

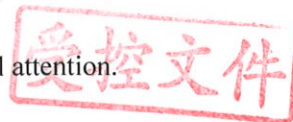
In case of battery rupture or explosion, evacuate personnel from contaminated area and provide maximum ventilation to clear out corrosive fumes/gases and pungent odors.

In all case, seek medical advice immediately,

Eye contact: Flush with plenty of water(eyelids-held open)for at least 15 minutes

Skin contact: Remove all contaminated clothing and flush affected areas with plenty of water and soap for at least 15minutes.

Ingestion: Dilute by giving plenty of water and get immediate medical attention.



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Assure that the victim does not aspirate vomited material by use of positional drainage.

Assure that mucus does not obstruct the airway.

Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air and ventilate the contaminated area.

Give oxygen or artificial respiration if needed.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Fire and explosion hazard	The batteries can leak and/or spout vaporized or decomposed and combustible electrolyte fumes in case of exposure above 90°C resulting from inappropriate use or from the environment. Possible formation of hydrogen fluoride (HF) and phosphorous oxides during fire. LiPF ₆ salt contained in the electrolyte releases hydrogen fluoride (HF) in contact with water.
Extinguishing media	Suitable : CO ₂ , Dry chemical or Foam extinguishers Not to be used : Type D extinguishers
Special exposure hazards:	Following cell overheating due to external source or due to improper use, electrolyte leakage or battery container rupture may occur and release inner component/material in the environment. Eye contact: The electrolyte solution contained in the battery is irritant to ocular tissues. Skin contact: The electrolyte solution contained in the battery causes skin irritation. Ingestion: The ingestion of electrolyte solution causes tissue damage to throat and gastro/respiratory tract. Inhalation: Contents of a leaking or ruptured battery can cause respiratory tract, mucus, membrane irritation and edema.
Special protective equipment	Use self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid breathing irritant fumes. Wear protective clothing and equipment to prevent body contact with electrolyte solution.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, protective equipment, and emergency procedures	Restrict access to area until completion of clean-up. Do not touch the spilled material. Wear adequate personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.
Environmental Precautions	Prevent material from contaminating soil and from entering sewers or waterways.
Methods and materials for Containment	Stop the leak if safe to do so. Contain the spilled liquid with dry sand or earth. Clean up spills immediately.
Methods and materials for cleaning up	Absorb spilled material with an inert absorbent (dry sand or earth). Scoop contaminated absorbent into an acceptable waste container. Collect all contaminated absorbent and dispose of according to directions in Section 13. Scrub the area with detergent and water; collect all contaminated wash water for proper disposal.

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7. Handling and Storage

The batteries should not be opened destroyed nor incinerated since they may leak or rupture and release the ingredients they contain into the environment.

Handling	Do not crush, pierce, short (+) and (-) battery terminals with conductive (i.e. metal) goods. Do not directly heat or solder. Do not throw into fire. Do not mix batteries of different types and ends. Do not mix new and used batteries. Keep batteries in non-conductive (i.e. plastic) trays.
Storage	Store in a cool (preferably below 30°C) and ventilated area away from moisture, sources of heat, open flames, food and drink. Keep adequate clearance between walls and batteries. Temperature above 90°C may result in battery leakage and rupture. Since short circuit can cause burn, leakage and rupture hazard, keep batteries in original packaging until use and do not jumble them.
Other	Manufacturer recommendations regarding maximum recommended currents and operating temperature range. Applying pressure on deforming the battery may lead to disassembly followed by eye, skin and throat irritation.

8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory protection:	Not necessary under normal use. In case of battery rupture, use self-contained full-face respiratory equipment. Equipment with type ABEK filter.
Hand protection:	Not necessary under normal use. Use rubber gloves if handling a leaking or ruptured battery.
Eye protection:	Not necessary under normal use. Wear safety goggles or glasses with side shields if handling a leaking or ruptured battery.
Skin protection:	Not necessary under normal use. Use rubber apron and protective working in case of handling of a ruptured battery.

9. Physical And Chemical Properties

9.1 Appearance (Physical shape and color as supplied:)

Lithium nickel cobalt manganese oxide is a Black Powder; Silicon oxide / graphite is a black or odorless power; Organic solvent is a colorless liquid.

9.2 Specific gravity (H₂O=1)

Lithium nickel cobalt manganese oxide :2.1 Silicon oxide / graphite: 0.8-1.0

9.3 Melting point

Silicon oxide / graphite: 2750±50°C

10. Stability and Reactivity

Conditions to avoid	Heat above 90°C or incinerate. Deform, mutilate, crush, pierce, disassemble. Short circuit. Prolonged exposure to humid conditions.
Materials to avoid	N/A
Hazardous decomposition	Corrosive/Irritant Hydrogen fluoride (HF) is produced in case of reaction of lithium (LiPF ₆) with water. Combustible vapors and formation of Hydrogen fluoride (HF)

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products	and phosphorous oxides during fire.
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11. Toxicological Information

The LITHIUM-ION batteries do not contain toxic materials.

12. Ecological Information

When properly used or disposed, the LITHIUM-ION batteries do not present environmental hazard.

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose in accordance with applicable regulations which vary from country to country.

(In more countries, the thrashing of used batteries is forbidden and the end-users are invited to dispose them properly, eventually through not-for-profit organizations, mandated by local governments or organized on a voluntary basis by professionals).

Lithium-Ion batteries should have their terminals insulated and be preferably wrapped in plastic bags prior to disposal.

13.1 Incineration: Incineration should never be performed by battery users but eventually by trained professionals in authorized facilities with proper gas and fumes treatment.

13.2 Land filling : Leach ability regulations (mg/l)

Component	Leach ability	EC limit	EPA	Other*
Iron	100			5
Nickel	500	2		0.5

13.3 Recycling: Send to authorized recycling facilities, eventually through licensed waste carrier.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1 Lithium ion batteries containing Watt-hour rating is not more than 100Wh.

14.2 The Lithium-ion battery have been tested under provisions of the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, the battery is passed the UN 38.3 test, Part III, sub-section 38.3(withstanding a 1.2m drop test) and are classified as non-dangerous goods.

14.3 Lithium-ion batteries can be treated as "Non-dangerous goods" under the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Special Provision 188, provided that packaging is strong and prevent the products from short-circuit.

14.4 The Li-ion battery are complied with Section II of PI967 (PACKING INSTRUCTION 965-967 of IATA DGR 61th Edition)

14.5 The consignment can be shipped as "Not Restricted" in accordance with the current edition-63th of IATA-DGR

14.6 With regard to air transport, the following regulations are cited and considered:

- The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions.
- The International Air transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations.
- The International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code.
- The US Hazardous Materials Regulation (HMR) pursuant to a final rule issued by RSPA
- The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety within the US Department of Transportations' (DOT)

Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA).

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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

The transport of rechargeable Lithium-ion batteries is regulated by various bodies (IATA, IMO, ADR, US-DOT) that follow the United Nations "Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations, 20th Revised edition - Ref.ST/SG/AC.10/1 Rev. 2017".

Depending on their lithium metal equivalent weight content, design, and ability to pass safety tests defined by the UN in the "Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good - Manual of Tests and Criteria – 4th Revised edition - Ref. ST/SG/AC.10/11 Rev.6/Amend.1 2017 «Lithium Batteries»", the Lithium-ion cells and the battery packs are not be assigned to the UN N°3480 Class-9, that is restricted for transport.

Individual Lithium-ion cells and battery packs with respectively less than 20 and 100 Wh per gram that pass the UN-defined safety tests, are not restricted for transport .

16. OTHER INFORMATION/DISCLAIMER

This information has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, no representation, warranty (either expressed or implied) or guarantee is made to the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained herein.

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