



## Material Safety Data Sheet

### 1. Product & Company Identification:

<b>Product:</b>	Lithium Ion Cell
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	Conrad Electronic SE
<b>Model:</b>	Lilon Akku 9 V BLOCK 500 mAh
<b>Chemical system:</b>	LiCoO <sub>2</sub> /C (Li-polymer cell)
<b>Nominal capacity:</b>	500 mAh
<b>Nominal voltage:</b>	9 V
<b>Address:</b>	Klaus-Conrad-Strasse 1, D-92240 Hirschau
<b>Telephone:</b>	+49 (0) 9604 / 40 - 8988
<b>Date of issue:</b>	17.03.2014

### 2. Composition /Information on Ingredients:

MATERIAL OR INGREDIENT	CAS Index No./EC No.	Molecular formula	Percent
Lithium cobaltate	12190-79-3	LiCoO <sub>2</sub>	31.6%
Graphite	7439-93-2	C	17.1%
Organic Electrolyte	N/A		13.2%
Polypropylene	N/A		2.8%
Copper	7440-50-8	Cu	6.5%
Aluminium	7429-90-5	Al	28.8%

Weight of metallic lithium per cell: 0g. There is no metallic lithium in the lithium ion battery.



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### 3. Hazardous Identification:

#### Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic):

For the battery cell, chemical materials are stored in a hermetically sealed aluminium 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.

### 4. First Aid Measures:

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:

Extinguishing Media:	Plenty of water, CO2 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

### 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 & Store:

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.

### 8. Exposure Control/Personal Protection:

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/Chemical Properties:

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

### 10. Stability & Reactivity:

Stability:	Stable
Conditions to Avoid:	When cell is exposed to an external short-circuit, crushes, deformation, high temperature above 100°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:

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.

### 12. Ecological information:

Ecotoxic effects: N/A

Further ecological data: N/A

### 13. Disposal considerations:

Li-ion 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. Do not use in combination with fresh and used lithium batteries neither with other type of battery.



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### 14. Transport Information:

International transport regulations:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. International Air Transport Association (IATA) pursuant to PI 965 Section II</li><li>2. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) pursuant to Special Provisions 188 and 230.</li><li>4. U.S. hazardous materials regulations pursuant to 49 CFR 173.185 and Special Provision 188</li></ol>
UN-No.:	3480
IATA Packaging Instructions:	Section II of PI 965

Li-olymer cells contain no metallic lithium and pass the tests defined in UN model regulation section 38.3.

If Li-polymer cells are used to construct battery packs, the assembler of that pack is responsible to ensure the battery has been tested in accordance with the requirements contained in the UN Model Regulations, Manual of Test and Criteria. Part III, subsection 38.3.

### 15. Regulatory Information:

N/A