

# Material Safety Data Sheet

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## 1. Product & Company Identification

<b>Product:</b>	Lithium Ion Rechargeable Battery, Type LI18650NH
<b>Nominal voltage:</b>	3.7 V
<b>Nominal capacity:</b>	2200 mAh / 8.91 Wh
<b>Manufacturer:</b>	Conrad Electronic SE
<b>Address:</b>	Klaus-Conrad-Str. 1, D-92240 Hirschau
<b>Telephone:</b>	+49 (0) 9604 / 40 - 8988
<b>Date of issue:</b>	27.02.2020

## 2. Hazards Identification

Batteries are articles and therefore exempted from the UN-GHS classification requirements. There are no GHS labelling requirements for articles. Other labelling requirements apply for batteries according to the EU Directive 2006/66 for batteries.

Nevertheless, the following warning must be observed: keep out of reach of children.

The chemicals mentioned in Section 3 are contained in a sealed can. Risk of exposure occurs only if the cell / battery is mechanically or electrically abused. Swallowing of a battery can lead to chemical burns, perforation of soft tissues and death. Severe burns can occur within 2 hours of ingestion. In case of ingestion, seek medical attention immediately..

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### 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

The regulations for substances are not applicable, as cells or batteries are articles under the relevant definitions. The chemicals mentioned are contained in a sealed steel can.

Risk of exposure occurs only if the cell / battery is mechanically or electrically abused.

Conditions to avoid: cells or batteries may explode when placed in a fire, when exposed to excessive heat, when opened or during inappropriate use.

Hazardous substances contained in the article according to UN-GHS (for information purposes only):

CAS No.	Component	EC No.	Percent Wt.	EU Classification
12190-79-3	Lithium Cobalt Dioxide (LiCoO <sub>2</sub> )	---	30 - 40%	---
7429-90-5	Aluminium foil	231-072-3	3 - 6%	---
7439-89-6	Iron	---	15 - 20%	---
24937-79-9	Polyvinylidene fluoride (PVDF)	---	<3%	---
7440-50-8	Copper foil	---	6 - 12%	Sensitization of the skin group No. 2
7782-42-5 7740-44-0	Graphite (natural graphite) (artificial graphite)	---	12 - 18%	---
---	Organic electrolyte	---	10 - 15%	Inflammable liquid
---	Stainless steel, Nickel and inert materials	---	Remainder	---

The UN GHS labelling information is not provided in this section as batteries are articles and therefore are exempted from the UN GHS labelling requirements. Other labelling requirements apply for batteries according to EU Directive 2006/66/EC.

### 4. First Aid Procedures

None - unless internal material exposure.

**Skin contact:**

Contents of an opened battery can cause irritation, wash immediately with soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing. If irritation persists, get medical help.

**Eye contact:**

Contents of an opened battery can cause severe irritation, IMMEDIATELY FLUSH THOROUGHLY WITH COPIOUS AMOUNTS OF WATER FOR AT LEAST 15 MINUTES. SEEK MEDICAL ATTENTION.

**Ingestion:**

CALL MEDICAL PRACTITIONER IMMEDIATELY

**Inhalation:**

Do not inhale leaked material. PROVIDE IMMEDIATELY FRESH AIR, IF IRRITATION PERSISTS, GET MEDICAL HELP.

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### 5. Fire Fighting Instructions

#### 5.1 Fire and explosion hazard:

The battery can leak and/or spout vaporized or decomposed and combustible electrolyte fumes in case of exposure above 100°C resulting from inappropriate use or the environment. Cells or batteries may flame or leak potentially hazardous organic vapors if exposed to excessive heat or fire. Fire, excessive heat, or over voltage conditions may produce hazardous decomposition products. Damaged or opened cells or batteries can result in rapid heating and the release of flammable vapors. Vapors may be heavier than air and may travel along the ground or be moved by ventilation to an ignition source and flash backfire, excessive heat, or over voltage conditions may produce hazardous decomposition products. During water application, caution is advised as burning pieces of flammable particles may be ejected from the fire.

#### 5.2 Extinguishing Media:

Suitable CO<sub>2</sub> or dry chemical extinguishers

Dry chemical or Foam extinguishers.

#### Special Fire Fighting Procedure:

WEAR NIOSH APPROVED SCBA & FULL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT.

#### Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards:

NONE SPECIFIED BY MANUFACTURER.

As with any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus to avoid inhalation of hazardous decomposition products.

### 6. Accidental Release

#### General

Chemical contents are sealed in a can. But if the battery is mechanically or electrically abused, contents may leak out. In such case, take action as showing below.

The preferred response is to leave the area and allow the batteries to cool and the vapours to dissipate.

#### Personal precautions

Avoid skin and eye contact or inhalation of vapours. Temporary inhalation of odor and attaching of electrolyte to skin does not cause serious health hazard. Be sure the ventilation and washing out of electrolyte quickly.

#### Environmental precautions

Collect all released material in a plastic lined metal container and remove spilled liquid with absorbent. Doing this, protect your skin and eyes with gloves and protection glasses. Avoid direct contact with internal components. Specific environmental precaution is not necessary.

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### 7. Handling and Storage

When used correctly, Lithium-Ion-Batteries provide a safe and dependable source of power. However, if they are misused or abused, leakage, venting, or in extreme cases explosion and/or fire may result.

Make sure to observe amongst others, following warnings.

#### Handling:

- Do not insert batteries in reverse. Observe the polarity markings on battery and equipment
- Do not short-circuit batteries
- Do not deform or disassemble batteries
- Do not incinerate or dispose batteries in fire
- Do not place battery on metal case, metal plate or antistatic material
- Do not mix batteries types or brands. In case of multi cell application, replace all batteries to new at once when replacing used batteries
- Do not heat batteries or exposure direct sunlight
- Do not weld or solder directly to batteries
- A battery with a damaged container should NOT be exposed to water
- Do not allow children to replace batteries without adult supervision
- Keep batteries out of the reach of children. In case of ingestion of a cell or battery, the person involved should seek medical assistance immediately
- Equipment intended for use by children should have battery compartments which are tamper-proof
- Do not encapsulate and/or modify batteries
- Exhausted batteries should be immediately removed from equipment and disposed of
- When discarding batteries with solder tags, insulate the tags by wrapping them with tape, foil, etc.

#### Storage:

- Store unused batteries in their original packaging and keep them away from metal objects which may short-circuit them. Storing unpackaged cells together could result in cell shorting and heat build-up.
- Store and display batteries in their original packaging in well ventilated, dry and cool conditions
- Avoid storing or display batteries in direct sun or in places where they get exposed to rain
- Do not stack battery cartons on top of each other exceeding a specified height. The height is clearly dependent on the strength of the packaging. As for general rule this height should not exceed 1.5 m for cardboard packages or 3 m for wooden cases. The above recommendations are equally valid for storage conditions during prolonged transit. Thus, batteries should be stored away from ship engines and not left for long periods in unventilated metal box cars (containers) during summer.

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### 8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

**Respiratory protection (specify type):**

Not necessary under conditions of normal use (see section 6)

**Ventilation:**

Not necessary under conditions of normal use (see section 6)

**Protective gloves:**

Not necessary under conditions of normal use (see section 6)

**Eye protection:**

Not necessary under conditions of normal use (see section 6)

**Other protective clothing or equipment:**

Not necessary under conditions of normal use

**In the event, however, electrolyte should be released by mechanical or electrical abuse, use:**

Respiratory protection:	Mask (with a filter preferably)
Hand protection:	Synthetic rubber gloves
Eye protection:	Goggles or glasses (see section VI)

### 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

The chemicals mentioned in Section 2 are contained in a sealed can. Under conditions of normal use, the chemicals will not be released.

Appearance: Single cylindrical cell in steel can

Nominal voltage: Single cell: 3.7 volts

### 10. Stability and Reactivity

Since batteries utilize a chemical reaction, they are actually considered a chemical product.

As such, battery performance will deteriorate over time even if stored for a long period of time without being used.

However, lithium batteries are contained in a sealed can and are sealed to avoid any chemical release under normal conditions of use.

Conditions to avoid: See Sections 7

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### 11. Toxicological Information

The chemicals mentioned in Section 3 are contained in a sealed can.

Risk of exposure occurs only if the battery is mechanically or electrically abused or if it is ingested.

Risk of exposure occurs only if the battery is mechanically or electrically abused or if it is ingested (see safety precautions in Section 7). Swallowing of a battery can lead to chemical burns, perforation of soft tissues and death.

Severe burns can occur within 2 hours of ingestion. In case of ingestion, seek medical attention immediately.

#### **Numerical measures of toxicity**

No further information available.

#### **Interactive effects**

No further information available.

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Under conditions of normal use, the chemicals will not be released.

#### **Toxicity**

##### **Aquatic toxicity:**

Based on classification of ingredients, the classification criteria are not met.

##### **Persistence and degradability**

Not biodegradable.

##### **Bioaccumulative potential**

No further information available.

##### **Mobility in soil**

No further information available.

##### **Other adverse effects**

No further information available.

### 12. Ecological Information

The chemicals mentioned in Section 3 are contained in a sealed can.

Under conditions of normal use, the chemicals will not be released.

It does not pose a physical or health risk to users, see section 13 for disposal.

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### 13. Disposal Considerations

**Waste disposal method:**

a) **Be sure to comply with your federal, state and local regulation disposal of used batteries.**

Dispose in accordance with appropriate national and international regulations, below some references.

**European Community:**

according to Directive 2002/96/EC on Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment (WEEE), Annex II, batteries have to be removed from any separately collected WEEE. The removed batteries have to be treated according to the Battery directive 2006/66/EC.

**US:**

Lithium batteries are neither specifically listed nor exempted from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) hazardous waste regulations.

Use a professional disposal firm for disposal of mass quantities of lithium batteries.

b) **Open cells should be treated as hazardous waste**

DO NOT INCINERATE or subject battery cells to temperatures in excess of 212°F (100°C). Such treatment can cause cell rupture.

### 14. Transportation Information

Dangerous Goods Classification      Class 9 lithium batteries

UN-No.    UN 3480, UN3481

Proper Shipping Name                      Lithium Ion Batteries

Lithium-Ion Cells and Batteries are subject to the following transport rules:

Method	Technical Guidelines
Air	ICATO/IATA 61st Ed. 2020
Road and Rail Europe	ADR / RID 2020
Sea	IMDG Code 2019/2020 (Amdmt.39-18)
USA	DOT 49 CFR

Please use the transportation information for reference. Exact packaging, shipping documentation and labelling requirements vary depending on energy content of cell/battery, quantity, method of shipping, airline or forwarder. Make sure to confirm concrete actions in advance with your shipping company.

All cells and batteries mentioned under Section 1 and Annex fulfil the conditions pursuant to the requirements for partly regulated transportation. UN Manual of Tests and Criteria Part III Subsection 38.3 (DGR 3.9.2.6).

Battery cartons should be handled with care. Rough handling may result in batteries being shorted or damaged. This may cause leakage, explosion or fire.

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### **15. Regulatory Information**

- UN (United Nations): Recommendations on the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations, Sixth revised edition, Amendment 1, New York and Geneva 2017
- ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization): Technical Instructions for the safety transport of dangerous goods by air 2019-2020
- IATA (International Air Transport Organization): Dangerous Goods Regulations 61st Edition; Effective January 1st, 2020
- ADR / RID 2020
- IMO (International Maritime Organization): International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code 2019/2020 Edition (Amendment 39-18)
- EU Battery Directive 2006/66/EC and Amendments

### **16. Other Information**

This information has been compiled accurately to the best of our knowledge and belief. However, we exclude any warranty for the accuracy, reliability or completeness of the information contained herein. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his particular use.