

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Lithium Rechargeable Battery

Model: Lithium-Ion Battery

Prepared by	Approved by
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--- File No./Rev.: KY-MSDS-001/E00

Material Safety Data Sheet

Section 1-Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Identification

KAYO Lithium-Ion Cell/Battery

Norminal Voltage: 3.7 V
Equivalent Lithium content : ≤ 25 Wh
Testing Period : January 11,2012 To January 14,2013

Manufacturer

ShenZhen KAYO Battery Co., Ltd.

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Section 2-Composition/Information on Ingredients

INGREDIENTS	Weight%	CAS UNMBER
Aluminum	2-10%	231-072-3
Aluminum(Various Forms)	5-15%	231-072-3
Carbon(Various Forms)	10-30%	231-153-3
Copper	5-15%	231-159-6
Lithium iron phosphate	20-40%	235-362-0
Lithium Salts	1-6%	224-772-5
Nickel	0.5-4%	231-111+4
Organic Carbonate	10-25%	203-005-8
Polymer	2-10%	201-622-7

Section 3-Hazards Identification

Health Hazards (Acute and Chronic)

These chemicals are contained in a sealed can. Risk of exposure occurs only if the battery is mechanically or electrically abused. Contact of electrolyte and extruded lithium with skin and eyes should be avoided.

Sign/Symptoms of Exposure

A shorted battery can cause thermal and chemical burns upon contact with the skin. May be a reproductive hazard.

Section 4-First-aid Measures

Eye

Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid.

Skin

Remove contaminated clothes and rinse skin with plenty of water or shower for 15 minutes. Get medical aid.

Inhalation

Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. Use oxygen if available.

Ingestion

Give at least 2 glasses of milk or water. Induce vomiting unless patient is unconscious. Call a physician.

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Section 5-Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: N/A.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: N/A.

Extinguishing Media : Water, CO₂.

Special Fire-Fighting Procedures

Self-contained breathing apparatus.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards

Cell may vent when subjected to excessive heat-exposing battery contents.

Hazardous Combustion Products

Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, lithium oxide fumes.

Section 6-Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken in case Material is Released or Spilled

If the battery material is released, remove personnel from area until fumes dissipate. Provide maximum ventilation to clear out hazardous gases. Wipe it up with a cloth, and dispose of it in a plastic bag and put into a steel can. The preferred response is to leave the area and allow the battery to cool and vapors to dissipate. Provide maximum ventilation. Avoid skin and eye contact or inhalation of vapors. Remove spilled liquid with absorbent and incinerate. Waste Disposal Method
It is recommended to discharge the battery to the end, to use up the metal lithium inside the battery, and to bury the discharged battery in soil.

Section 7-Handling and Storage

The battery should not be opened, destroyed or incinerate, since they may leak or rupture and release to the environment the ingredients that they contain in the hermetically sealed container.

Do not short circuit terminals, or over charge the battery, forced over-discharge, throw to fire. Do not crush or puncture the battery, or immerse in liquids.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing

Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse. Storage preferably in cool, dry and ventilated area, which is subject to little temperature change. Storage at high temperatures should be avoided.

Do not place the battery near heating equipment, nor expose to direct sunlight for long periods.

Other Precautions

The battery may explode or cause burns, if disassembled, crushed or exposed to fire or high temperatures. Do not short or install with incorrect polarity.

Section 8-Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Respiratory Protection

In case of battery venting, provide as much ventilation as possible. Avoid confined areas with venting cell cores.
Respiratory Protection is not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Ventilation

Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Protective Gloves

Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Other Protective Clothing or Equipment

Not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Personal Protection is recommended for venting battery

Respiratory Protection, Protective Gloves, Protective Clothing and safety glass with side shields.

Section 9-Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance characters : Silvery-white, prismatic, odorless, solid battery.

Chemical Uses: Digital electronic products.

Section 10- Stability and Reactivity

Stability

Stable

Conditions to Avoid

Heating, mechanical abuse and electrical abuse.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

N/A.

Hazardous Polymerization

N/A.

If leaked, forbidden to contact with strong oxidizers, mineral acids, strong alkalies, halogenated hydrocarbons.

Section 11-Toxicological Information

Inhalation, skin contact and eye contact are possible when the battery is opened.
Exposure to internal contents, the corrosive fumes will be very irritating to skin, eyes and mucous membranes.
Overexposure can cause symptoms of non-fibrotic lung injury and membrane irritation.

Section 12-Ecological Information

Heavy metals in Lithium batteries should comply with European directives 2006/66/EC Article 21.

Mercury: less than 5ppm

Cadmium: less than 20ppm

Lead: less than 40ppm.

Besides that, KAYO commit to meet the requirements of directive 2002/95/EC(RoHS), which has limitation for the other 3 types of hazardous substance:

Cr(+6): less than 1000ppm

PBB(s): less than 1000ppm

PBDE(s): less than 1000ppm.

Section 13-Disposal Considerations

Appropriate Method of Disposal of Substance or Preparation

If waste Li-ion batteries are still fully charged or only partially discharged, they can be considered areactive hazardous waste because of significant amount of not reaction, or unconsumed lithium remaining in the spent battery. The batteries must be neutralized through an approved secondary treatment facility prior to disposal as a hazardous waste. Recycling of battery can be done in authorized facility, through licensed waste carrier. Use a professional disposal firm for disposal of mass quantities of undischarged Li-ion batteries.

Section 14-Transport Information

According to PACKING INSTRUCTION 965 ~ 967 of IATA DGR 53rd Edition for transportation or the special provision 188 of IMDG.

More information concerning shipping, testing, marking and packaging can be obtained from Labelmaster at <http://www.labelmaster.com>.

Separate Li-ion batteries when shipping to prevent short-circuiting. They should be packed in strong packaging for support during transport. Take in cargo of them without falling, Dropping and breakage. Prevent collapse of cargo piles and wet by rain
Transport Fashion: By air, By sea

Section 15-Regulatory Information

Law Information

- 《Dangerous Goods Regulation》
- 《Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations》
- 《International Maritime Dangerous Goods》
- 《Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods》
- 《Classification and code of dangerous goods》
- 《Occupational Safety and Health Act》 (OSHA)
- 《Toxic Substances Control Act》 (TSCA)
- 《Consumer Product Safety Act》 (CPSA)
- 《Federal Environmental Pollution Control Act》 (FEPCA)
- 《The Oil Pollution Act》 (OPA)
- 《Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III (302/311/312/313)》 (SARA)
- 《Resource Conservation and Recovery Act》 (RCRA)
- 《Safety Drinking Water Act》 (CWA)
- 《California Proposition 65》
- 《Code of Federal Regulations》 (CFR)

In accordance with all Federal, State and Local laws.

Section 16-Other Information

This information is not effective to all the batteries manufactured by KAYO. This information comes from Reliable sources, but no warranty is made to the completeness and accuracy of information contained. KAYO doesn't assume responsibility for any damage or loss because of misuse of batteries. Users should grasp the correct use method and be responsible for the use of batteries.