

VDL[®] Material Safety Data Sheet

No.: 2020021801

Date: 2020-02-18

Version: E01

Section 1 - Identification

Product Name: Rechargeable Li-ion Battery

Model: VDL 502030

Nominal Voltage: 3.7V

Minimal Capacity: 250mAh

Watt-hour: 0.925Wh

Manufacturer's Name: Chongqing VDL Electronics Co., Ltd.

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Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

• Substance or mixture in Rechargeable Li-ion Battery cell:

Aluminum(Al)

Nickel(Ni)

Copper(Cu)

Lithium cobalt oxide(LiCoO₂)

Graphite

Electrolyte :

Lithium hexafluorophate; Solvent;:

Substances above are not on the list of SVHC and are non-hazardous.

Section 3 - Composition / Information on Ingredients

Ingredient Name	Concentration	CAS No.
Lithium Cobalt Oxide	30%~50%	12190-79-3
Carbon Black	0.5%~1%	1333-86-4
Polyvinylidene Fluoride(PVDF)	0.5%~1%	24937-79-9
Aluminium(Al)	5%~10%	7429-90-5
Graphite	15%~25%	7782-42-5
Styrene-Butadiene Rubber(SBR)	0.2%~1%	9003-55-8
Carboxymethyl cellulose	0.2%~1%	9004-32-4
Copper (Cu)	5%~15%	7440-50-8
Nickel (Ni)	0.5%~1.5%	7440-02-0
Lithium Hexafluorophosphate	15%~25%	21324-40-3
Polyethylene	1%~5%	9002-88-4
Ethylene-Propylene-Diene Monomer	0.5%~1%	24937-16-4
Polypropylene	1%~2%	9003-07-0

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

- Inhalation: Make the victim blow his/her nose, gargle. Seek medical attention if necessary
- Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothes and shoes immediately. Immediately wash extraneous matter or contact region

with soap and plenty of water.

- Eye contact: Do not rub eyes. Immediately flush eyes with water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention.

A battery cell and spilled internal cell materials

- Ingestion: Make the victim vomit. Immediately seek medical attention.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

- Suitable extinguishing media: Plenty of water, carbon dioxide gas, nitrogen gas, chemical powder fire extinguishing medium

and fire foam.

- Specific hazards: Corrosive gas may be emitted during fire.

- 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.

- Special protective equipment for firefighters: Respiratory protection: Respiratory equipment of a gas cylinder style or

protection-against-dust mask Hand protection:

Protective gloves Eye protection: Goggle or protective glasses designed to protect against liquid splashes and body Skin

protection: Protective clothes.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Minor Spills of Cell Materials

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating gas or volatile.
- Ventilate the storage area.
- Discharge the cell to Zero Voltage by a over 5 Ohm resistance, before place into waste container.
- Place in a suitable labeled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills of Cell Materials

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves.
- Secure load if safe to do so. Collect recoverable product.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating gas or volatile.
- Ventilate the storage area.
- Discharge the cell to Zero Voltage by a over 5 Ohm resistance, before place into waste container.

- Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.

- Flush spill area with water.

Protective Actions for Spill

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Steps to be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled : 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

Waste Disposal Method: Open cells should be disposed of in accordance with local regulations

Precautions to be Taken in Handling and Storing: 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

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with incorrect polarity.

Storage: Avoid direct sunlight, high temperature, high humidity. Store in cool place (temperature: -20~45°C, humidity: 45~

85%)

Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection: Respirator with air cylinder, dust mask

Hand protection: Protective gloves

Eye protection: Goggle or protective glasses designed to protect against liquid splashes

Skin and body protection: Working clothes with long sleeve and long trousers

Section 9 - Physical And Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical state : Solid,

Form: Geometric solid

Color: Metallic color

Odor: No odor

• pH: NA

• Specific temperatures/temperature ranges at which changes in physical state occur. There is no useful information for the product as a mixture.

• Flash point: NA

• Explosion properties: NA

• Density: NA

• Solubility, with indication of the solvent(s): Insoluble in water

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use

• Conditions to avoid: Hazardous reactions occurring under specific conditions

• 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.

• Materials to avoid: Conductive materials, water, seawater, strong oxidizers and strong acids.

• Hazardous decomposition products: Acrid or harmful gas is emitted during fire.

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Lithium cobalt Oxide - LiCoO₂

• Acute toxicity: No applicable data.

Reference: cobalt: LDLo, oral - Guinea pig 20mg/kg

• Local effects: Unknown.

• Sensitization: The nervous system of respiratory organs may be stimulated sensitively.

• Chronic toxicity/Long term toxicity:

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.

• Skin causticity: Although it is very rare, the rash of the skin and allergic erythema may result.

Manganese:

• When manganese's concentration is 0.1 mg/L in water, make BOD₅ reduced

- Mainly for chronic poisoning, damage to the central nervous system especially

Extrapyramidal system

LD50: 9000 mg/kg (through the rats mouth), LC50: No data

Aluminum

- Local effects: Aluminum itself has no toxicity. When it goes into a wound, dermatitis may be caused.
- Chronic toxicity/Long term toxicity: By the long-term inhalation of coarse particulate or fume, it is possible to cause lung damage (aluminum lungs).

Copper

- Acute toxicity: 60-100mg sized coarse particulate causes a gastrointestinal disturbance with nausea and inflammation. TDLo,

hypodermic - Rabbit 375mg/kg

- Local effects:

Coarse particulate stimulates nose and tracheal. When it goes into one's eyes, reddening and pain may occur.

- Sensitization: Sensitization of the skin may be caused by long-term or repetitive contact.
- Reproductive toxicity: TDLo, oral - Rat 152mg/kg

Nickel

- Local effects: Through the pores and sebaceous glands penetrate into the skin, causing skin allergies inflammation. Its clinical

manifestations is dermatitis and eczema

Graphite

- Acute toxicity: Unknown.

- Local effects: When it goes into one's eyes, it stimulates one's eyes; conjunctivitis, thickening of corneal epithelium or

edematous inflammation palpebra may be caused.

- Chronic toxicity/Long term toxicity: Long-term inhalation of high levels of graphite coarse particulate may cause lung

disease or a tracheal disease.

Carcinogenicity:

Graphite is not recognized as a cause of cancer.

Organic Electrolyte

Acute toxicity:

LD50, oral - Rat 2,000mg/kg or more HLD (half lethal dose), 2,000mg/kg or more (take orally); 60-100mg copper particles

can cause stomach sicchasia and inflammation.

- Local effects: Unknown.

- Skin irritation study: Rabbit - Mild

- Eye irritation study: Rabbit - Very severe

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

No data for Polymer Lithium-ion Battery.

Kindly Reminder:

- Disallow material discharge or abandon a natural environment that have no government's permission .

- The lithium ion battery disposal must, in accordance with professional treatment:

Enterprise treat hazardous waste and transport the waste must accord with the government and local government requirements,

Don't allow individuals to burn the battery.

Waste disposal must be in accordance with the applicable regulations. Disposal of the lithium ion battery/cell should be

performed by permitted, professional disposal firms knowledgeable in State or Local requirements of hazardous waste

treatment and hazardous waste transportation. Incineration should never be performed by battery eventually by trained professional in authorized facility with proper gas and fume but users, treatment.

Section 14 - Transport Information

When Lithium ion batteries' containing no more than 20Wh/cell, 100Wh/battery pack and meet the package requirement of

Table 965~967-II can be treated as "Non-dangerous goods" under the United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of

Dangerous Goods, provided that packaging is strong and prevent the products from short-circuit. With regard to air transport, the following regulations are cited and considered:

- I) The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions (2020 Edition)
- II) 2020 International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations (61st 2020 edition.), package requirement:

Section II of PI 965~967

- III) The US Hazardous Materials Regulation (HMR) pursuant to a final rule issued by RSPA (Part 49 CFR Sections 100-185),

- IV) The Office of Hazardous Materials Safety within the US Department of Transportation's (DOT) Research and Special Programs Administration (RSPA).

- V) According with the UN 38.3 (UNDOT) (the following has detailed description)

- VI) The UN classification number: Class 9 3480/ Class 9 3481

With regard to transport by sea, the following regulations are cited and considered:

- I) According The United Nations dangerous goods of the proposal
- II) According to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods IMDG CODE (Amdt 39-18) 2018 Edition, packaging requirement

is special provision 188.

- III) According with the UN 38.3 (UNDOT)

- IV) The UN classification number: Class 9 3480/ Class 9 3481

Our products are properly classified, described, packaged, marked, and labeled, and are in proper condition for transportation

according to all the applicable international and national governmental regulations, not limited to the above mentioned. We

further certify that the enclosed products have been tested and fulfilled the requirements and conditions in accordance with UN

Recommendations (T1~T8) on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model

Regulations and Manual of the Testes and Criteria that can be treated as "Non-Dangerous Goods"

Manual of Test and Criteria (38.3 Lithium battery)

No.	Test Item	Test Results	Remark
T1	Altitude Simulation	Passed	
T2	Thermal Test	Passed	

T3 Vibration Passed

T4 Shock Passed

T5 External Short Circuit Passed

T6 Impact Passed

T7 Overcharge Passed for pack only

T8 Forced Discharge Passed for cell only

OSHA hazard communication standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Hazardous Non- hazardous

Section 16 - Other information

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Remark: The batteries are safe for transportation, and it is advised to use dry powder fire extinguisher in case of explosion or

inflammation