

## Lithium Ion Battery "CoinPower" (Series: CP...)

## 1. Identification of the product and of the company undertaking

### **Product details**

Trade name: Lithium ion battery

Voltage: 3.7 V

Electrochemical system: Lithium ion

Anode (negative): Graphite based

Cathode (positive): Lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide

Туре:	Watt-hour rating per cell:
CP 1254	0.185 Wh
CP 1254 A2	0.185 Wh
CP 1254 A3	0.222 Wh
CP 1454 A3	0.315 Wh
CP 1654	0.370 Wh
CP 1654 A2	0.370 Wh
CP 1654 A3	0.444 Wh

## Supplier details

Address: VARTA Microbattery GmbH

Daimlerstr. 1

D-73479 Ellwangen/Jagst

Germany

Emergency telephone number: +49 7961 921 110 (VAC)

### Legal Remark (U.S.A.)

Safety Data Sheets are a sub-requirement of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR Subpart 1910.1200. This Hazard Communication Standard does not apply to various subcategories including anything defined by OSHA as an "article". According to OSHA, Article means a manufactured item other than a fluid or particle: (i) which is formed to a specific shape or design during manufacture; (ii) which has end use function(s) dependent in whole or in part upon its shape or design during end use; and (iii) which under normal conditions of use does not release more than very small quantities, e.g., minute or trace amounts of a hazardous chemical (as determined under paragraph (d) of this section), and does not pose a physical hazard or health risk to employees.

Because all of our batteries are defined as "articles", they are exempted from the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard.

## Legal remark (EU)

These batteries are no "substances" or "mixtures" according to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 EC. Instead they have to be regarded as "articles", no substances are intended to be released during handling. Therefore there is no obligation to supply a "safety data sheet according to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, Article 31".

## General remark

This Safety Data Sheet is provided as a service to our customers. The details presented are in accordance with our present knowledge and experiences. They are no contractual assurances of product attributes.

Page no.: 1 of 6

Edition: 11.10.2016 Electronically generated document - no signature required.

Version: 09





#### 2. Hazards identification

The battery is sealed hermetically. Thus, the ingredients have no hazard potential, except the battery is violated or dismantled.

If in case of mistreatment the ingredients are released, a spontaneously flammable gas mixture may be released under certain circumstances (measures according to chapter 4 to 6).

Attention: If batteries are treated wrong the danger of burns or bursts occurs. Batteries must not be heated above 100°C or incinerated. The battery contents must not get in contact with water. If the negative electrode gets in contact with water or humidity hydrogen gas is formed, which may inflame spontaneously.

#### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### Ingredients

Contents	CAS No.	Hazard Categories	Hazard Statements	Material
5 - 20 %	7782-42-5	-	-	Graphite
	346417-97-8	Acute Tox. 2	H330	Lithium nickel manganese
	182442-95-1	Skin Sens. 1	H317	cobalt oxide
		Carc. 1A	H350i	
		STOT RE 1	H372	
		Aquatic Acute 1	H400	
		Aquatic Chronic 1	H410	
5 - 20 %	-	Flam. Liq. 2	H225	Organic electrolyte,
		Skin Corr. 1B	H312	consisting of LiPF <sub>6</sub> , organic
		Eye Dam. 1	H314	carbonates and additives
		Skin Sens. 1	H317	
		Muta. 2	H341	
		Carc. 2	H351	
		Aquatic Chronic 2	H411	

Full text of Hazard statements: see section 16.

### **Heavy Metals**

Contents	CAS No.	Material
< 1 mg/kg	7440-43-9	Cadmium
< 10 mg/kg	7439-92-1	Lead
< 1 mg/kg	7439-97-6	Mercury (none intentionally introduced, see Chapter 12)

## Other Ingredients

Contents	CAS No.	Material	
2 - 15 %	7440-50-8	Copper	
2 - 10 %	7429-90-5	Aluminium	
30 - 70 %	7440-02-0	Stainless steel	
2 - 10 %		Polymer	

During charge process a lithium graphite intercalation phase is formed, which is highly flammable (F) and corrosive (C), but not released under the circumstances of normal usage.

#### 4. First-aid measures

### Measures at accidental release

After inhalation: Fresh air. Seek for medical assistance.

After skin contact: Remove solid particles immediately. Flush affected areas with plenty of

water (at least 15 min.). Remove contaminated cloth immediately. Seek for

medical assistance.

Flush the eye gently with plenty of water (at least 15 min.). Seek for medical After eye contact:

assistance.

Page no.: 2 of 6

Edition: 11.10.2016 Electronically generated document - no signature required.

Version: 09





Drink plenty of water. Avoid vomiting. Seek for medical assistance. After ingestion:

No trials for neutralization.

5. Fire-fighting measures

> Suitable extinguishing media: Metal fire extinction powder, rock salt or dry sand shall be used.

In case only water is available, it can be used in large amounts.

Extinguishing media with limited

suitability:

Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) is not suitable. Water in small quantities may have adverse effects.

Special protection equipment during

fire-fighting:

Contamination cloth including breathing apparatus.

Special hazard: Cells may explode and release metal parts.

At contact of electrolyte with water traces of hydrofluoric acid may be formed.

In this case avoid contact and take care for good ventilation.

At contact of charged anode material with water extremely flammable

hydrogen gas is generated.

Attention: Do not let used extinguishing media penetrate into surface water or ground

water. If necessary, thicken water or foam with suitable solids. Dispose off

properly.

#### 6. Accidental release measures

Person related measures: Wear personal protective equipment adapted to the situation (protection gloves,

face protection, breathing protection).

Bind released ingredients with powder (rock salt, sand). Environment protection measures:

Dispose off according to the local law and rules.

Avoid leached substances to penetrate into the earth, canalization or water.

If battery casing is dismantled, small amounts of electrolyte may leak. Package the battery tightly including ingredients together with lime, sand or rock salt. Then

clean with water.

#### 7. Handling and storage

Treatment for cleaning:

Guideline for safe handling: Always follow the warning information on the batteries and in the manuals of

devices. Only use the recommended battery types.

Keep batteries away from children.

For devices to be used by children, the battery casing should be protected

against unauthorized access.

Unpacked batteries shall not lie about in bulk.

In case of battery change always replace all batteries by new ones of identical

type and brand.

Do not swallow batteries. Do not throw batteries into water. Do not throw batteries into fire.

Avoid deep discharge. Do not short-circuit batteries

Use recommended charging time and current.

Do not open or disassemble batteries.

Storage preferably at room temperature (approx. 20°C). Avoid large temperature changes. Avoid direct sunlight. At higher temperature the electrical

performance may be reduced.

Storage of unpacked batteries can cause short circuit and heat generation. It is recommended to consider the "Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances TRGS 510 - Storage of hazardous substances in nonstationary containers" and

to handle lithium ion batteries do according to storage category 11

("combustible solids").

Page no.: 3 of 6

Edition: 11.10.2016 Electronically generated document - no signature required.

Distributed by:

Version: 09

Storage:

Storage category

according to TRGS 510:







Storage of large amounts:

Follow the recommendations of the German Insurance Association (GDV - "Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.") concerning lithium hatteries:

http://vds.de/fileadmin/vds\_publikationen/vds\_3103\_web.pdf

In case of storage of large amounts (used storage volume > 7 m³ and/or more than 6 pallets) batteries shall be stored in fire-resistant or separated rooms or areas (e.g. warehouse or container for hazardous materials). Mixed storage with other products is not allowed. The storage area shall be monitored by an automatic fire detection system, connected to a permanently manned place. A fire-extinguishing system shall reflect the extinguishing agents mentioned in chapter 5.

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Under normal conditions (during charge and discharge) release of ingredients does not occur.

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Not applicable if closed.

## 10. Stability and reactivity

Dangerous reactions: When heated above 100°C the risk of rupture occurs.

## 11. Toxicological information

Under normal conditions (during charge and discharge) release of ingredients does not occur. In case of accidental release see information in chapter 2, 3, 4.

## 12. Ecological information

Lithium ion batteries do not contain heavy metals as defined by the European directives 2006/66/EC Article 21.

Mercury has not been "intentionally introduced (as distinguished from mercury that may be incidentally present in other materials)" in the sense of the U.S.A. "Mercury-Containing and Rechargeable Battery Management Act" (May 13 1996).

The Regulation on Mercury Content Limitation for Batteries promulgated on 1997-12-31 by the China authorities including the State Administration of Light Industry and the State Environmental Protection Administration defines 'low mercury' as 'mercury content by weight in battery as less than 0.025%', and 'mercury free' as 'mercury content by weight in battery as less than 0.0001%'. And therefore: VARTA lithium ion batteries belong to the category of mercury-free battery (mercury content lower than 0.0001%).

## 13. Disposal considerations

USA: Lithium ion batteries are classified by the federal government as non-hazardous waste and are safe for disposal in the normal municipal waste stream. These batteries, however, do contain recyclable materials and are accepted for recycling by Call2Recycle, Inc. Please go to their website at <a href="https://www.call2recycle.org">www.call2recycle.org</a> for additional information.

In the European Union, manufacturing, handling and disposal of batteries is regulated on the basis of the DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC. Customers find detailed information on disposal in their specific countries using the web site of the European Portable Batteries Association (http://www.epbaeurope.net/legislation\_national.html).

Importers and users outside EU should consider the local law and rules.

In order to avoid short circuit and heating, used lithium ion batteries should never be stored or transported in bulk. Proper measures against short circuit are:

- · Storage of batteries in original packaging
- · Coverage of the terminals
- Embedding in dry sand

Page no.: 4 of 6

Edition: 11.10.2016 Electronically generated document - no signature required.

Version: 09





## 14. Transport information

Rechargeable Lithium ion batteries manufactured by VARTA Microbattery are considered to be UN 3480 Lithium Ion Batteries, and are tested according to 38.3 of the "UN Manual of Tests and Criteria" for compliance with the requirements of special provisions ADR 188, IMDG 188, as well as the requirements of DOT / 49 CFR § 173.185, and the requirements of IATA DGR packing instruction 965. Positive test results as well as other relevant information required for transportation are stated in dedicated "Declarations of Conformity".

Please note that for some products state of charge and VARTA packaging are not designed for air transport in bulk after 01 April 2016; this does not affect air transport of batteries packed with equipment or contained in equipment.

Transportations of cells or batteries packed with equipment or contained in equipment have to follow the appropriate regulations for UN3481.

During the transportation of large amounts of batteries by ship, trailer or railway, do not store them in places of high temperature and do not allow them to be exposed to condensation. During the transportation do not allow the packaging to be damaged, as a damage of the packaging may cause fire. In the event packaging is damaged, special procedures must be used including inspection and repackaging if necessary and handle with care.

Code of practice for packaging and shipment of secondary batteries given in IEC 62133: The packaging shall be adequate to avoid mechanical damage during transport, handling and stacking. The materials and pack design shall be chosen so as to prevent the development of unintentional electrical conduction, corrosion of the terminals and ingress of moisture.

Compilations of transport requirements for Lithium batteries can be found in:

https://www.lithium-batterie-service.de/en/

http://www.hyperedizioni.com/news/the-lithium-batteries/3139/The-lithium-batteries.html

http://www.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dgr/Documents/lithium-battery-guidance-document-2016-en.pdf

## 15. Regulatory information

Marking consideration: European Union: According to "DIRECTIVE 2006/66/EC OF THE EUROPEAN

PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 6 September 2006 on batteries and accumulators and waste batteries and accumulators and repealing Directive 91/157/EEC" the batteries have to be marked with the crossed bin. Due to the size of the products the battery need not be marked but a symbol measuring at

least  $1 \times 1$  cm shall be printed on the packaging.

According to Dangerous Goods Regulations (see 14.) cells or packaging have to

be marked with the Watt-hour rating.

International safety standards: The basis cells are recognized components according to UL 1642.

Water hazard class: The regulations of the German Federal Water Management Act (WHG) are not

applicable as Lithium ion batteries are articles and not substances, thus there is no risk of water pollution, except the batteries are violated or dismantled.

## 16. Other information

## Full text of Hazard Statements referred to under section 3

H225	Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H341	Suspected of causing genetic defects.
H350i	May cause cancer by inhalation.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Page no.: **5** of **6** 

Edition: 11.10.2016 Electronically generated document - no signature required.

Version: 09





Note: Date of issue of the transport regulations: ADR 2015, RID 2015, IATA 2016

(57th edition) including updates valid from 01 April 2016, IMDG 2014,

DOT / 49 CFR 2016.

Latest covered modification of the European Battery Directive 2006/66/EC:

Directive 2013/56/EU.

Issued by: VARTA Microbattery GmbH

Quality/Environmental Management

RoHS: See special <u>Declaration</u>
REACH: See special <u>Declaration</u>

Contact: <a href="http://contact.varta-microbattery.com">http://contact.varta-microbattery.com</a>

**Updates:** Current SDS can be downloaded from VARTA's web page following the link:

http://www.varta-microbattery.com/en/news-downloads/downloads.html

Page no.: 6 of 6

Edition: 11.10.2016 Electronically generated document - no signature required.

Version: 09

