

### **Material Safety Data Sheet**

Document No: EVE-LM-03-0001 Model: All Lithium Battery

#### Section I – Information of Manufacturer

Manufacturer's Name: EVE Energy CO.,LTD Address: Sunlight village, Xikeng, Huihuan Town, Huizhou, Guangdong, China. Tel: 86-752-2606966 Date: 2010-01-12

#### **Section II – Harzardous Information**

Hazardous Components: Description: 1. Lithium 2. Manganese dioxide

#### Section III – Physical/ Chemical Characteristics

Boiling Point: N/A Vapour Pressure (mm Hg): N/A Vapour Density (AIR=1): N/A Solubility in Water: N/A Appearance and Odour: Cylindrical Shape, Odourless Specific Gravity (H2O=1): N/A Melting Point: N/A Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate): N/A

#### Section IV – Hazard Classification

Classification: N/A

Section V – Reactivity Data Stability: Stable Status Conditions to Avoid: Fire Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid): Acids



Hazardous Decomposition or Byproducts: N/A Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

#### Section VI – Health Hazard Data

Routes of Entry Inhalation: N/A Skin: N/A Ingestion: N/A Health Hazard (Acute and Chronic) / Toxiclogical information: In case of electrolyte leakage, skin will be itchy when contaminated with electrolyte. In contact with electrolyte can cause severe irritation and chemical burns. Inhalation of electrolyte vapours may cause irritation of the upper respiratory tract and lungs.

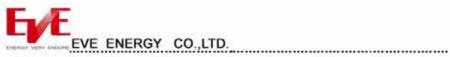
#### SectionVII – First Aid Measures

First Aid Procedures: If electrolyte leakage occurs and makes contact with skin, wash with plenty of water immediately. If electrolyte comes into contact with eyes, wash with copious amounts of water for fifteen (15) minutes, and contact a physician.

If electrolyte vapours are inhaled, provide fresh air and seek medical attention if respiratory irritation develops. Ventilate the contaminated area.

#### Section VIII – Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method Used): N/A Ignition Temp.: N/A Flammable Limits: N/A LEL: N/A UEL: N/A Extinguishing Media: Carbon Dioxide, Dry Chemical or Foam extinguishers Special Fire Fighting Procedures: N/A Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Do not dispose of battery in fire – may explode. Do not short – circuit battery – may cause burns.



Add: Sunlight village, Xikeng, Huihuan Town, Huizhou, Guangdong, China.

Tel: 86 0752 2605295 Fax: 86 0752 2606033

#### Section IX – Accidental Release or Spillage

Steps to Be Taken in Case Material is Released or Spilled: Batteries that are leakage should be handled with rubber gloves. Avoid direct contact with electrolyte.

Wear protective clothing and a positive pressure Self – Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA).

#### Section X – Handling and Storage

Safe handling and storage advice:

Batteries should be handled and stored carefully to avoid short circuits.

Do not store in disorderly fashion, or allow metal objects to be mixed with stored batteries. Never disassemble a battery.

Do not breathe cell vapours or touch internal material with bare hands.

Keep batteries between 15 and 35 for prolong storage.

#### Section XI – Exposure Controls / Person Protection

Respiratory Protection (Specify Type): N/A Ventilation Local Exhausts: N/A Special: N/A Mechanical (General): N/A Special: N/A Other: N/A Eye Protection: N/A Protective Gloves: N/A Other Protective Clothing or Equipment: N/A Work / Hygienic Practices: N/A

# Section XII – Ecological Information N/A

**Section XIII – Disposal Method** Dispose of batteries according to government regulations.

#### **Section XIV – Transportation Information**



EVE batteries are considered to be "Dry cell" batteries and are unregulated for

purposes of transportation by the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT), International Civil Aviation Administration (ICAO), International Air Transport Association (IATA) and International Maritime Dangerous Goods Regulations (IMDG). The only DOT requirement for shipping these batteries is special provision 130 which states: Batteries, dry are not subject to the requirements of this subchapter only when they are offered for transportation in a manner that prevents the dangerous evolution of heat (For example, by the effective insulation of exposed terminals). As of 1/1/97 IATA requires that batteries being transported by air must be protected from short-circuiting and protected from movement that could lead to short-circuiting. including the passing of the UN38.3 Test.

"Production of MSDS proving UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Pat III, sub-section 38.3 is met".

#### **Section XV – Regulatory Information**

Special requirement be according to the local regulatories.

#### Section XVI – Other Information

The data in this Material Safety Data Sheet relates only to specific material designated herein.

#### Section XVII – Measures for fire extinction

In case of fire, it is permissible to use any class of extinguishing medium on these batteries or their packing material. Cool exterior of batteries if exposed to fire to prevent rupture. Fire fighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

Remark : If you want to know the Lithium content in a battery , then you can get it use formula: Nominal capacity (Ah)/ 3.86(g/Ah), such as CR123A battery 's Lithium content is : 1.3Ah /3.86g/Ah=0.337g

## **X-ON Electronics**

Largest Supplier of Electrical and Electronic Components

Click to view similar products for battery manufacturer:

Other Similar products are found below :

Battery