## Lithium Ion Battery “CoinPower”
*(Series: CP…)*

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

**Product details**

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|---|---|
| Trade name: | Lithium ion battery |
| Voltage: | 3.7 V |
| Electrochemical system: | Lithium ion |
| Anode (negative): | Graphite based |
| Cathode (positive): | Lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide |

| **Type:** | **Watt-hour rating per cell:** |
|---|---|
| CP 0854 A3 | 0.093 Wh |
| CP 1240 A3 | 0.2 Wh |
| 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 |
| CP 7840 A3 | 0.059 Wh |
| CP 9440 A3 | 0.093 Wh |

**Supplier details**

| | |
|---|---|
| Address: | VARTA Microbattery GmbH<br>Daimlerstr. 1<br>D-73479 Ellwangen/Jagst<br>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.

## 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 |
| 10 - 40 % | 346417-97-8<br>182442-95-1 | Acute Tox. 2<br>Skin Sens. 1<br>Carc. 1A<br>STOT RE 1<br>Aquatic Acute 1<br>Aquatic Chronic 1 | H330<br>H317<br>H350i<br>H372<br>H400<br>H410 | Lithium nickel manganese cobalt oxide |
| 5 - 20 % | - | Flam. Liq. 2<br>Skin Corr. 1B<br>Eye Dam. 1<br>Skin Sens. 1<br>Muta. 2<br>Carc. 2<br>Aquatic Chronic 2 | H225<br>H312<br>H314<br>H317<br>H341<br>H351<br>H411 | Organic electrolyte, consisting of $LiPF_6$, organic carbonates and additives |

Full text of Hazard statements: see section 16.

**Heavy Metals and RoHS Relevant Substances**

| 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) |
| < 5 mg/kg | | Hexavalent Chromium ($Cr^{6+}$) |
| < 5 mg/kg | | PBB |
| < 5 mg/kg | | PBDE |

**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 and corrosive, but not released under the circumstances of normal usage.



VARTA Microbattery GmbH
Daimlerstraße 1
73479 Ellwangen
Germany

## 4. First-aid measures

**Measures at accidental release**

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|---|---|
| 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. |
| After eye contact: | Flush the eye gently with plenty of water (at least 15 min.). Seek for medical assistance. |
| After ingestion of battery components: | Drink plenty of water. Avoid vomiting. Seek for medical assistance.<br>No trials for neutralization. |

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

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| Suitable extinguishing media: | Metal fire extinction powder, rock salt or dry sand shall be used.<br>In case only water is available, it can be used in large amounts. |
| Extinguishing media with limited suitability: | Carbon dioxide ($CO_2$) is not suitable.<br>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.<br>At contact of electrolyte with water traces of hydrofluoric acid may be formed. In this case avoid contact and take care for good ventilation.<br>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 of properly. |

## 6. Accidental release measures

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| Person related measures: | Wear personal protective equipment adapted to the situation (protection gloves, face protection, breathing protection). |
| Environment protection measures: | Bind released ingredients with powder (rock salt, sand).<br>Dispose off according to the local law and rules.<br>Avoid leached substances to penetrate into the earth, canalization or water. |
| Treatment for cleaning: | 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

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| Guideline for safe handling: | Always follow the warning information on the batteries and in the manuals of devices. Only use the recommended battery types.<br>Keep batteries away from children.<br>For devices to be used by children, the battery casing should be protected against unauthorized access.<br>Unpacked batteries shall not lie about in bulk.<br>In case of battery change always replace all batteries by new ones of identical type and brand.<br>Do not swallow batteries.<br>Do not throw batteries into water.<br>Do not throw batteries into fire.<br>Avoid deep discharge.<br>Do not short-circuit batteries<br>Use recommended charging time and current.<br>Do not open or disassemble batteries. |
| Storage: | Storage preferably at room temperature (approx. 20°C). Avoid large temperature changes. Avoid direct sunlight. At higher temperature the electrical performance may be reduced.<br>Storage of unpacked batteries can cause short circuit and heat generation. |
| Storage category according to TRGS 510: | 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“). |
| Storage of large amounts: | Follow the recommendations of the German Insurance Association (GDV - “Gesamtverband der Deutschen Versicherungswirtschaft e.V.”) concerning lithium batteries:<br>https://vds.de/fileadmin/vds_publikationen/vds_3103en_web.pdf<br>In case of storage of large amounts (used storage volume > 7 $m^3$ 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 “Coin Power” 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 www.call2recycle.org 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

## 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.iata.org/whatwedo/cargo/dgr/Documents/lithium-battery-shipping-guidelines.pdf

Each cell/battery is manufactured under the quality management program described in IATA DGR clause 3.9.2.6, ADR clause 2.2.9.1.7 e), and IMDG code clause 2.9.4.5.

## 15. Regulatory information

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|---|---|
| **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 × 1 cm shall be printed on the packaging.<br>According to Dangerous Goods Regulations (see 14.) cells or packaging have to be marked with the Watt-hour rating. |
| **International safety standards:** | For UL recognition of the basis cells according to UL 1642 see: BBCV2.MH13654. |
| **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. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Note:** | Date of issue of the transport regulations: ADR 2019, RID 2019, IATA 2019 (60th edition), IMDG 2016, DOT / 49 CFR 2019.<br>Latest covered modification of the European Battery Directive 2006/66/EC: Directive (EU) 2018/849. |
| **RoHS:** | See special Declaration |
| **REACH:** | See special Declaration |
| **Issued by:** | VARTA Microbattery GmbH<br>Quality / Environmental Management |
| **Contact:** | https://www.varta-microbattery.com/contact/?lang=en |
| **Updates:** | Current SDS can be downloaded from VARTA’s web page<br>(select Document Type “MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET”). |