



## SDS for Dell Batteries

The attached SDS, accurately represents the chemical construction, of the Dell batteries listed below, by Dell Part Number.

### Related Part Numbers:

Dell Part #	Nominal Voltage	Rated Capacity	Wh Rating
CJ038	3.7V	4100mAh	15.17Wh
9NK49	3.7V	4100mAh	15.17Wh
2PDJW	3.7V	4100mAh	15.17Wh
DHM0J	3.8V	4550mAh	17.29Wh
59H5P	3.8V	4550mAh	17.29Wh
YMX0W	3.8V	4550mAh	17.29Wh
5YTM4	3.7V	4100mAh	15.17Wh
GG4FM	7.6V	6880mAh	55Wh
K3JK9	7.6V	7750mAh	62Wh
63K70	15.2V	3500mAh	56Wh
KCM82	7.6V	8500mAh	68Wh
DJWGP	11.4V	4254mAh	51Wh
FY8XM	11.4V	3510mAh	42Wh
WYCVV	7.6V	4250mAh	34Wh
6HHW5	7.6V	2750mAh	22Wh
RPJC3	11.4V	3166mAh	38Wh
FW8KR	11.4V	3500mAh	42Wh
TMFYT	11.4V	6254mAh	75Wh
CP6DF	11.4V	4649mAh	56Wh
GHXKY	7.6V	8420mAh	64Wh
GW0K9	11.4V	8500mAh	97Wh
DP9KT	11.4V	8500mAh	97Wh
RRJDX	11.4V	3500mAh	42Wh
9W9MX	11.4V	3500mAh	42Wh
KG7VF	7.6V	7500mAh	60Wh
C7J70	7.6V	8500mAh	68Wh
1VX1H	11.4V	3500 mAh	42Wh



BYD	Item	Prepared	Checked	Approved
	Date	Jan. 11 2018	Jan. 11 2018	Jan. 11 2018
	Sign	Yanhong Meng	Qiang Shen	Baosheng Zhang

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### Issue/Revision History

Rev.	Date	Revision Content	Initiated by	Checked by	Approved by
X1	2017-3-1	First Issue	Yanhong Meng	Qiang Shen	Baosheng Zhang
X2	2018-1-11	First Issue	Yanhong Meng	Qiang Shen	Baosheng Zhang
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**MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET**

File No:BYD 180111-1

Product Name

Lithium Ion Battery

## 1. Product Identification;

Product Name

Lithium Ion Battery

Company of Producing

BYD

## Composition/Information on Ingredients

Composition	Wt%
Lithium Cobalt Oxide	25-45
PVDF	0.5-2.0
Carbon	5-25
PTFE	0.5-2.0
Electrolyte(EC/EMC/DEC/1molLiPF6)	5-25
PP+PE	1-5
Copper	5-25
Aluminum	10-30
Nickel	0.1-1.5

## 2. Hazard Identification

Material	Emergency Overview (Appearance)	Toxicity (Potential Health Effects)
Lithium Cobalt Oxide	Blue-Black Powder (odorless)	Cobalt and Cobalt compounds are considered to be possible human carcinogen(s) .By IARC: May irritate eyes, skin, nose ,throat, and respiratory system May cause allergic skin sensitization (rash).
Carbon	Black Powder (odorless)	No cases of carbon being harmful to humans have been reported. WHO and ILO have never verified that carbon irritation of the skin and mucous membrane, etc. In some individuals.
Bond	Odorless White Powder	Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material .As a finished product ,it is a synthetic, high molecular weight



CAUTION!  
MELT  
PROCESSING  
RELEASES  
VAPORS  
WHICH  
MAY  
CAUSE  
EYE,  
SKIN  
AND  
RESPIRATORY  
TRACT  
IRRITATION.

polymer . due to its chemical and physical properties , this material does not require special handling other than the good industrial hygiene and safety practical employed with any industrial material of this type . Under normal processing conditions , this material release fume or vapor components of these release may vary with processing time and temperatures . These process releases may produce eye , skin and/or respiratory tract irritation and , with repeated or prolonged exposures ,nausea , drowsiness , headache and weakness Although unlikely under normal handling conditions , if this material is heated in excess of 600F(315C) hazardous , decomposition products will be produced . hazardous decomposition products include hydrogen fluoride and oxides of carbon , the concentrations of which vary with temperature and heating regimens

Electrolyte

Colorless Liquid  
WARNING!  
FLAMMABLE.  
REACTS WITH WATER  
TO FORM  
HYDROFLUORIC ACID.  
MAY CAUSE BURNS TO  
SKIN AND EYES  
EFFECTS MAY BE  
DELETED. MAY CAUSE  
BLINDNESS.  
PROBABLE  
REPRODUCTIVE  
HAZARD.

May cause moderate to severe irritation, burning , and dryness of the skin. May cause eye irritation or burning .Breathing of the mists, vapors or fumes may irritate the nose, throat and lungs or fumes may irritate the nose throat and lungs Exposure of material with areas which contain water may generate hydrofluoric acid which can cause immediate burns on skin, severe eye burns burns to the mouth and gastrointestinal tract if ingested, and laryngeal edema if inhaled. Direct exposure to areas of the body need to be treated immediately to prevent injury.

4. First Aid Measures

Eyes: Flush with water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation occurs and persists, contact a



medical doctor.

Skin: Remove contaminated clothing and thoroughly wash with soap and plenty of water. If irritation persists, contact a medical doctor.

Inhalation: Remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty or discomfort occurs and persists, see a medical doctor. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration and see a medical doctor IMMEDIATELY.

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## 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Hazardous Combustion Products: When burned, hazardous products of combustion including fumes of carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and fluorine can occur

Extinguishing Media: Water, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam.

Basic Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear NIOSH/MSHA approved positive pressure self-

contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes.

Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards: This material does not represent an unusual fire or explosion hazard.

Autolgnition Temperature: No Data.

Flammability Limits in Air, Lower, % by Volume: 1.4

Flammability Limits in Air, Upper, % by Volume: 11

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## 6. Accidental Release Measures

Procedure for Release and Spill:

Sweep up and place in a suitable container, Dispose or waste according to all local, state and Federal Laws and Regulations.

Before cleanup measures begin, review the entire SDS with particular attention Potential Health Effects; and on Recommended Personal Protective Equipment.

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## 7. Handling and storage

Material things Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing, use with adequate ventilation. Wear safety glasses and rubber gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Material	Storage
Lithium Cobalt Oxide	Keep away from strong acids. Keep container closed.
Carbon	Store this material in a sealed enclosure to avoid dispersion of carbon fiber dust. Keep container closed.
Bond	Store in a cool, dry place. This material is not hazardous under normal storage condition; however, material should be stored in closed container, in a secure area to prevent container damage and subsequent spillage.



Electrolyte

Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, dry, isolated, well-ventilated area away from heat, sources of ignition and in compatibles. Store in original container. Keep from freezing. Avoid exposure to high temperatures

Cell Handling

Technical measures

Prevention of user exposure : Not necessary under normal use.

Prevention of fire and explosion : Not necessary under normal use.

Precaution for safe handling : Do not damage or remove the external tube. Specific safe handling advice : Never throw out cells in a fire or expose to high temperatures. Do not soak cells in water and seawater. Do not expose to strong oxidizers. Do not give a strong mechanical shock or throw down. Never disassemble, modify or deform. Do not connect the positive terminal to the negative terminal with electrically conductive material. In the case of charging, use only dedicated charger or charge according to the conditions specified by BYD.

Cell Storage

Technical measures

Storage conditions (suitable, to be avoid) : Avoid direct sunlight, high temperature, high humidity. Store in cool place (temperature : -20 ~ 35 degree C, humidity : 45~85%).

8. Exposure Controls/Person Protection.

Engineering controls: Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures use with adequate ventilation a Recommended personal protective Equipment

Eye/Face protection: Use good industrial practice to avoid eye contact. Processing of this product releases vapors or fumes which may cause eye irritation. Where eye contact may be likely wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available

Skin protection: Minimize skin contamination by following good industrial hygiene practices Wearing protective gloves is recommended Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory protection: Avoid breathing dust and processing vapors When adequate ventilation is not available wear a NIOSH/MSHA respirator approved for protection against inorganic dusts.

Special clothing: Robber gloves.

Other: Quick-drench eye wash and safety shower.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Material	Appearance Pressure	Odor	Molecular Weight	Vapor
LiCoO2	Solid, Blue-Black Powder	Odorless	97.88	—



Carbon	Black Powder	Odorless	12.01	—
PTFE	Latex	Odorless	—	—
PVDF	Powder	Odorless	—	—
Copper	Metal	Odorless	63.55	—
Nickel	Metal	Odorless	58.69	—
Aluminum	Metal	Odorless	26.98	—

Electrolyte Colorless Liquid, with a mild (EC/DEC/EMC/1molLiPF6) Volatile organic odor — —

Material	Sublimating Point	Freezing Point/ Melting Point	Solubility in water	Density (Specific Gravity)
LiCoO2	—	>1000 deg.C (1280 deg.F)	Insoluble	—
Carbon	3000°C or more	—	Insoluble	2.2 g/ml
PTFE	—	—	Soluble	—
PVDF	—	165-172°C	Negligible	1.76-1.80 g/ml
Copper	—	1083°C	Insoluble	8.96 g/ml
Nickel	—	1555°C	Insoluble	8.91g/ml
Aluminum	—	660°C	Insoluble	2.7 g/ml
Electrolyte (EC/EMC/DEC/1molLiPF6)	126°C	—	Partial	1.22 (20/20°C) WATER=1

#### 10. Stability and Reactivity

Material	Stability	Incompatibility	Hazardous Polymerization	Hazardous Decomposition Products
LiCoO2	Stable	Acids	Dose not polymerize	None
Carbon	Stable	Strong oxidants	—	—
carbon Bond	Stable	Strong base, ester, Ketones, Sillca,	Dose not occur	HF, possible oxides of



## Titanium .

Electrolyte Volatile Strong reducers, Will not occur Volatile pentafluoride compounds, bases, strong acids, Hydrogen fluoride, carbon monoxide oxidizing agents, moist air or water. Carbon dioxide and other decomposition product, etc.

- Cell Stability : Stable under normal use
- Hazardous reactions occurring under specific conditions
- Conditions to avoid : When a battery cell is exposed to an external short-circuit, crushes, modification, high temperature above 100 degree C, it will be the cause of heat generation and ignition. 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.

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## 11. Ecological Information

Eco Toxicological Information: No information available.

Chemical Fate Information: No data are available.

Environmental Effects: No data are available.

### Toxicological Information

There is no data available on the product itself. The information of the internal cell materials is as follows.

#### Lithium cobaltic – LiCoO<sub>2</sub>

- Acute toxicity : Unknown.
- Local effects : Unknown.
- Sensitization : The nervous system of respiratory organs may be stimulated sensitively.
- Chronic toxicity/Long term toxicity : By the inhalation of coarse particulate and steamy gas of cobalt, it is possible to cause the serious respiratory-organs disease. The person of allergy-natured or sensitive-natured may cause a skin reactionary lung disease.
- Local effects(skin) : Although it is very rare, the rash of the skin and allergic erythema may result. Graphite

- Acute toxicity : Unknown.

- Local effects : Unknown.

- Chronic toxicity/Long term toxicity : Since the prolonged inhalation under the high concentration of a graphite coarse particulate may become a cause of a lung disease or a tracheal disease, it is regulated by the coarse particulate obstacle prevention rule and the dust-lung method enforcement regulations.

- Carcinogen city : Graphite is not recognized as a cause of cancer by research organizations and natural toxic substance research organizations of cancer.

#### Copper foil

- Acute toxicity : Coarse particulate stimulates a nose and a tracheal. LD50, oral-sheep 18,000-182,000mg/kg 60-100mg of coarse particulate causes a gastrointestinal disturbance with nausea and inflammation.

- Local effects : Unknown. Organic Electrolyte

- Acute toxicity : LD50, oral-rat 2,000mg/kg or more







Republic of China

SDS of raw materials by prepared by the manufactures

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;last data revised 2018-1-11

The material safety data sheet is furnished to every manufacturer as a reference to secure the safe handling of chemical. Every manufacturer is requested to carry out appropriate actions for chemical handling as their own responsibility. The supplier makes no warrantee, either express or implied. concerning of this products. User assumes all risks resulting from its use.

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