

Li-Ion Polymer Battery - NU25-922431

TSA OUTDOORS

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Chemwatch: 5515-07

Version No: 2.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Issue Date: 01/12/2021

Print Date: 02/12/2021

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SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Li-Ion Polymer Battery - NU25-922431
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Rating: 3.7V, 610mAh, 2.257Wh, Weight: Approx. 12.2g
Proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Rechargeable Battery. NOTE: Chemical materials are stored in sealed case. The toxic properties of the electrode materials are hazardous only if the materials are released by damaging the cell or if exposed to fire. The sealed battery is not hazardous in normal use. The chemical hazards are related to the leaked battery contents. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	TSA OUTDOORS
Address	Unit 6/ 9 - 13 Winbourne Road Brookvale NSW 2100 Australia
Telephone	+61 2 9938 3244
Fax	+61 2 9939 2972
Website	Tsaoutdoors.com.au
Email	sales@tasco.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Aaron Millard
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 450 086 593 (Mon-Fri, 9 am-6pm)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Sensitisation (Respiratory) Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 2, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 4
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.

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H334	May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled.
H350	May cause cancer.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H413	May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P284	[In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P342+P311	If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
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Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		sealed metal case containing
12190-79-3	39	<u>lithium cobaltate</u>
7429-90-5	5.2	<u>aluminium</u>
7782-42-5	19.5	<u>graphite</u>
Not Available	9.4	copper foil.
7440-02-0	1.18	<u>nickel</u>
9002-88-4	0.4	<u>polyethylene</u>
21324-40-3	16.5	<u>lithium fluorophosphate</u>
9003-07-0	2.9	<u>polypropylene</u>
38891-59-7	3.9	<u>bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin</u>
7440-31-5	3.9	<u>tin</u>
7440-50-8		<u>copper</u>
Not Available	0.9	silicon rubber.
497926-97-3	0.02	<u>Polyimide-1</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Continued...

Eye Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. <p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable. <p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<p>Not considered a normal route of entry.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- ▶ Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> carbon dioxide (CO₂) fluorides phosphorus oxides (PO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.
HAZCHEM	2Y

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.

- ▶ Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- ▶ Water may be used to prevent dusting.
- ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
- ▶ Flush spill area with water.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>Before handling the batteries, the users should read the product specification carefully. Do not crush, pierce the battery terminals with conductive goods. Not directly heat or solder. Do not throw in fire. Do not mix batteries of different types. Do not mix new and used batteries. Keep batteries in non-conductive trays.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store away from incompatible materials. ▶ Keep dry. ▶ Store under cover. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>Keep out of reach of children. Store out of direct sunlight</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Keep batteries in original packaging until use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	graphite	Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic)	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	(e) Containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	tin	Tin, metal	2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
graphite	6 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
nickel	4.5 mg/m ³	50 mg/m ³	99 mg/m ³
polyethylene	16 mg/m ³	170 mg/m ³	1,000 mg/m ³
lithium fluorophosphate	7.5 mg/m ³	83 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³
polypropylene	5.2 mg/m ³	58 mg/m ³	350 mg/m ³
tin	6 mg/m ³	67 mg/m ³	400 mg/m ³
copper	3 mg/m ³	33 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lithium cobaltate	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
graphite	1,250 mg/m3	Not Available
nickel	10 mg/m3	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available	Not Available
bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin	Not Available	Not Available
tin	Not Available	Not Available
copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
Polyimide-1	Not Available	Not Available

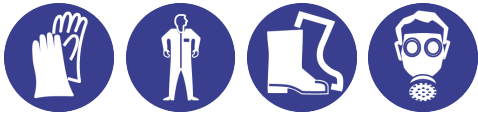
Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lithium cobaltate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
lithium fluorophosphate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes:

Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ▶ Safety glasses.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	None under normal operating conditions. OTHERWISE: ▶ Overalls. ▶ PVC Apron. ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Respiratory protection

Type A-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	A-AUS P2	-	A-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	A-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	A-2 P2	A-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Yellow colour hermetically sealed solid object; immiscible with water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available

Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Vapor generated from burning batteries may cause throat irritation. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
Ingestion	Ingestion of the smaller size batteries can be harmful. Contents of an open battery can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	Contents of an opened battery can cause moderate irritation and chemical burns. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Contents of an opened battery can cause severe irritation and possible corneal burns. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.
Chronic	Under normal conditions of use the battery is hermetically sealed. Swallowing a battery (smaller cell sizes) can have serious complications. Contents of a cell if opened destructively and swallowed or corroded within the body can cause serious chemical burns of the mouth, esophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Potassium hydroxide (KOH) is caustic and eye contact can cause permanent eye injury. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.

Li-Ion Polymer Battery - NU25-922431	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
lithium cobaltate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 5.05 mg/4h ^[1]	
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
aluminium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2.3 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
graphite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >2 mg/L4h ^[1]	Not Available

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	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
nickel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
polyethylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Rat) LD50; 50-300 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
polypropylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 3200 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
tin	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >4.75 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Rat) LD50; >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; 0.733 mg/4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral(Mouse) LD50; 0.7 mg/kg ^[2]	
Polyimide-1	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

LITHIUM COBALTATE	<p>Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.</p> <p>Goitrogenic: Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid (a goitre). Goitrogens include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vitexin, a flavonoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase, contributing to goitre - Thiocyanate and perchlorate, which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition and consequently increase release of TSH from the pituitary gland - Lithium, which inhibits thyroid hormone release - Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and horseradish). - Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, cola and chocolate), which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant.
	Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m3/24H/17W-C
NICKEL	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]
POLYETHYLENE	polyethylene pyrolyzate Inclusion of polyethylene in the diet of rats at 8 g/kg/day did not result in treatment-related effects. Polyethylene implanted into rats and mice has reportedly caused local tumorigenic activity at doses of 33 to 2120 mg/kg, but the relevance to human exposure is not certain.
POLYPROPYLENE	* For pyrolyzate
COPPER	<p>WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever. for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride):</p> <p>Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. Symptom of the hardness of skin, an exudation of hardness site, the formation of scar and reddish changes were observed on application sites in all treated animals. Skin inflammation and injury were also noted. In addition, a reddish or black urine was observed in females at 2,000, 1,500 and 1,000 mg/kg bw. Female rats appeared to be more sensitive than male based on mortality and clinical signs.</p> <p>No reliable skin/eye irritation studies were available. The acute dermal study with copper monochloride suggests that it has a potential to cause</p>

	<p>skin irritation.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: In repeated dose toxicity study performed according to OECD TG 422, copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39 - 51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL value was 5 and 1.3 mg/kg bw/day for male and female rats, respectively. No deaths were observed in male rats. One treatment-related death was observed in female rats in the high dose group. Erythropoietic toxicity (anaemia) was seen in both sexes at the 80 mg/kg bw/day. The frequency of squamous cell hyperplasia of the forestomach was increased in a dose-dependent manner in male and female rats at all treatment groups, and was statistically significant in males at doses of =20 mg/kg bw/day and in females at doses of =5 mg/kg bw/day doses. The observed effects are considered to be local, non-systemic effect on the forestomach which result from oral (gavage) administration of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Genotoxicity: An in vitro genotoxicity study with copper monochloride showed negative results in a bacterial reverse mutation test with Salmonella typhimurium strains (TA 98, TA 100, TA 1535, and TA 1537) with and without S9 mix at concentrations of up to 1,000 ug/plate. An in vitro test for chromosome aberration in Chinese hamster lung (CHL) cells showed that copper monochloride induced structural and numerical aberrations at the concentration of 50, 70 and 100 ug/mL without S9 mix. In the presence of the metabolic activation system, significant increases of structural aberrations were observed at 50 and 70 ug/mL and significant increases of numerical aberrations were observed at 70 ug/mL. In an in vivo mammalian erythrocyte micronucleus assay, all animals dosed (15 - 60 mg/kg bw) with copper monochloride exhibited similar PCE/(PCE+NCE) ratios and MNPCE frequencies compared to those of the negative control animals. Therefore copper monochloride is not an in vivo mutagen.</p> <p>Carcinogenicity: there was insufficient information to evaluate the carcinogenic activity of copper monochloride.</p> <p>Reproductive and developmental toxicity: In the combined repeated dose toxicity study with the reproduction/developmental toxicity screening test (OECD TG 422), copper monochloride was given orally (gavage) to Sprague-Dawley rats for 30 days to males and for 39-51 days to females at concentrations of 0, 1.3, 5.0, 20, and 80 mg/kg bw/day. The NOAEL of copper monochloride for fertility toxicity was 80 mg/kg bw/day for the parental animals. No treatment-related effects were observed on the reproductive organs and the fertility parameters assessed. For developmental toxicity the NOAEL was 20 mg/kg bw/day. Three of 120 pups appeared to have icterus at birth; 4 of 120 pups appeared runted at the highest dose tested (80 mg/kg bw/day).</p>
POLYIMIDE-1	<p>Polyimides displayed an insignificant level of cell culture cytotoxicity and haemolysis, and in the presence of whole blood, clotting times ranged from 63 to 98% of normal. These clotting times and haemolytic index values were intermediate between the values observed for Teflon and Silastic controls. In addition polyimides adsorbed significant amounts of albumin (2-3 micrograms/cm²) and fibrinogen (0.5-0.8 microgram/cm²). These factors, along with the strong adherence of polyimides to metal oxide substrates, indicate that polyimide materials are good candidates for further testing as encapsulants for implantable biosensors</p> <p>Polyetherimides, based on bisphenol A and its close analogues, represent a potential reproductive hazard (as endocrine disruptors of fertility) to fertility. Although locked into a polymer framework, various biological and environmental processes may make them available to the organism. Polyethers (such as ethoxylated surfactants and polyethylene glycols) are highly susceptible to being oxidized in the air. They then form complex mixtures of oxidation products.</p> <p>Animal testing reveals that whole the pure, non-oxidised surfactant is non-sensitizing, many of the oxidation products are sensitizers. The oxidation products also cause irritation.</p>
LITHIUM COBALTATE & NICKEL	<p>The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.</p> <p>Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.</p>
LITHIUM COBALTATE & ALUMINIUM & GRAPHITE & LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE & BISPHENOL A/ ETHANOLAMINE EPOXY RESIN & TIN & POLYIMIDE-1	<p>No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.</p>
GRAPHITE & LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE	<p>Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.</p>
POLYETHYLENE & POLYPROPYLENE	<p>For poly-alpha-olefins (PAOs):</p> <p>PAOs are highly branched, isoparaffinic chemicals produced by oligomerisation of 1-octene, 1-decene and/or 1-dodecene. The crude polyalphaolefin mixture is then distilled into appropriate product fractions to meet specific viscosity specifications and hydrogenated. In existing data, there appears to be no data to show that these structural analogs cause health effects. In addition, there is evidence in the literature that alkanes with 30 or more carbon atoms are unlikely to be absorbed when given by mouth. The physical and chemical properties make it unlikely that significant absorption into the body will occur. There are also no functional groups on PAO molecules that are biologically active. PAOs also have low volatility, so that exposure is unlikely to occur by inhalation. The high viscosity of these substances also makes it hard to generate a high concentration of breathable particles in air.</p> <p>Acute toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs have relatively low acute toxicity.</p> <p>Repeat dose toxicity: Animal testing shows that PAOs show low repeat dose toxicity – some increased scaling of the skin occurred, with skin inflammation, after exposure at high doses.</p> <p>Reproductive toxicity: Animal testing suggested that application of PAO to skin did not impair reproductive performance.</p> <p>Genetic toxicity: Testing has not shown any evidence that PAOs cause mutations or chromosomal aberrations.</p> <p>Cancer-causing potentials: Animal testing has not shown any propensity to cause tumours. While alpha-olefin polymers have similar properties to mineral oils, they do not contain polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or other known cancer-causing materials.</p> <p>The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3:</p> <p>NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.</p> <p>Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Li-Ion Polymer Battery - NU25-922431

Legenda: ✘ - Data either not available or does not fulfil the criteria for classification
✔ - Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Li-Ion Polymer Battery - NU25-922431	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lithium cobaltate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1.512mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	5.89mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.025mg/l	2
aluminium	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	23.8mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.078-0.108mg/l	2
graphite	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.5mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.024mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/l	2
nickel	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.36mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
lithium fluorophosphate	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.168mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.36mg/l	2
polyethylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
polypropylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	528h	Fish	0.2mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	62mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	42mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	98mg/l	2
bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
tin	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	~0.005mg/L	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	<0.001mg/L	4
copper	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4

Li-Ion Polymer Battery - NU25-922431

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Polyimide-1	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
polyethylene	LOW	LOW
polypropylene	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
polyethylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.2658)
polypropylene	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6783)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
polyethylene	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
polypropylene	LOW (KOC = 23.74)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Pick up and transfer to properly labeled containers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2Y

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3480	
UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387 390
	Limited quantity	0

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3480	
UN proper shipping name	Lithium ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	12FZ
Packing group	Not Applicable	

Li-Ion Polymer Battery - NU25-922431

Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A88 A99 A154 A164 A183 A201 A206 A213 A331 A334 A802
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	See 965
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	See 965
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3480	
UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-I
	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387
	Limited Quantities	0

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
lithium cobaltate	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available
graphite	Not Available
nickel	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available
bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin	Not Available
tin	Not Available
copper	Not Available
Polyimide-1	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
lithium cobaltate	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available
graphite	Not Available
nickel	Not Available
polyethylene	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Available
polypropylene	Not Available
bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin	Not Available
tin	Not Available
copper	Not Available
Polyimide-1	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

lithium cobaltate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

aluminium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

graphite is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

nickel is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
 International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans

polyethylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

lithium fluorophosphate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

polypropylene is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
 Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

tin is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

copper is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
 Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
 Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Polyimide-1 is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (lithium fluorophosphate; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin)
Canada - NDLS	No (lithium cobaltate; aluminium; graphite; nickel; polyethylene; polypropylene; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; tin; copper; Polyimide-1)
China - IECSC	No (bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (polyethylene; polypropylene; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
Japan - ENCS	No (aluminium; graphite; nickel; lithium fluorophosphate; tin; copper; Polyimide-1)
Korea - KECI	No (bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (lithium fluorophosphate; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin)
Philippines - PICCS	No (lithium cobaltate; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
USA - TSCA	No (bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (lithium cobaltate; lithium fluorophosphate; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
Vietnam - NCI	No (lithium cobaltate; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
Russia - FBEPH	No (lithium cobaltate; lithium fluorophosphate; bisphenol A/ ethanolamine epoxy resin; Polyimide-1)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	01/12/2021
Initial Date	01/12/2021

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
ES: Exposure Standard
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index
AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
DSL: Domestic Substances List
NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
NLP: No-Longer Polymers
ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
NCI: National Chemical Inventory
FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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