

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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5.1 Hazards analysis (electric shock, fire, explosion, environment pollution)

The voltage of the cell or module is less than 50V (safe voltage), there is no hazard of electric shock. The voltage of the pack is much more than 50 V (safe voltage), and there is a hazard of electric shock.

During transportation, the pack may be dropped, crushed, punctured, metal short-circuited, water immersed, etc., which may cause electric shock and fire (due to the safety design of the explosion-proof valve of the cell, the product itself will not explode in case of fire).

In a closed environment, there is a risk of explosion when the electrolyte leaks. In addition, improper disposal of electrolyte can also cause environmental pollution.

5.2 Fire fighting measures

Extinguishing media: Plenty of water, carbon dioxide gas, chemical powder, foam fire extinguishing.

Fire fighting procedures: Use a positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus if batteries are involved in fire. Full protective clothing is necessary. During water application, caution is advised as burning pieces of flammable particles may be ejected from the fire.

Hazardous combustion products: Fire, excessive heat and/or over voltage conditions may produce hazardous decomposition products (i.e. electrolyte fumes and hazardous organic vapors). Vapors may be heavier than air and may travel the ground or be moved by ventilation to an ignition source.

6. Accidental Release Measures

If the internal material of the battery leaks, the relevant emergency measures for leaks are as follows:

Emergency procedures: Rapidly evacuate people from the contaminated area to a safe area and isolate and strictly limit access. Cut off the source of ignition and the source of leakage as far as possible.

Personal protective measures, protective equipment: It is recommended that emergency personnel wear self-contained positive pressure respirators, protective glasses, firefighting suits and do not come into direct contact with the spill.

Environmental protection measures: May be harmful to aquatic life, prevent entry into restricted spaces such as sewers and flood drains.

Electrolyte clean-up method:

Small spill: Absorb spill residue with sand, vermiculite or other inert materials, collect and transport to an open area for burial, evaporation, or burning.

Large spill: Construct an embankment or dig a pit to receive it. Cover with foam to reduce vapour hazard. Transfer to a tanker or special collector with an explosion-proof pump for recycling or transport to a waste disposal site.