

8.EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

• Engineering measures:

No engineering measure is necessary during normal use. In case of internal cell materials' leakage, operate the local exhaust or improve ventilation.

• Control parameters

Common chemical name / General name	OSHA	ACGIH	
	PEL-TWA	TLV-TWA	BEI
Lithium Metal Oxide	None listed	None listed	None listed
Aluminum	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust) 5 mg/m ³ (as respirable fraction)	10 mg/m ³ (as total dust)	None listed
Graphite	15 mg/m ³ (as total dust)	2 mg/m ³ (as inhalation coarse particulate)	None listed
Copper	1 mg/m ³ (as dust, mist) 0.1 mg/m ³ (as fume)	1 mg/m ³ (as dust, mist) 0.2 mg/m ³ (as fume)	None listed
Organic electrolyte	None listed	None listed	None listed

OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration

PEL-TWA: Permissible Exposure Limit-Time Weighted Average concentration

ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.

TLV-TWA: Threshold Limit Value-Time Weighted Average concentration

BEI: Biological Exposure Indices

• Personal protective equipment

Respiratory protection: Non-supplied air half face respirator mask

Hand protection: Chemical resistant rubber gloves

Eye protection: Goggle or protective glasses designed to protect against liquid splashes

Skin and body protection: Working Anti-electrostatic clothes with long sleeve and long trousers and Anti-electrostatic shoes.

9.PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

• Appearance

Physical state: Solid

Form: Prismatic

Color: Metallic color

Odor: No odor

• pH: NA

• Specific temperatures/temperature ranges at which changes in physical state occur.

There is no useful information for the product as a mixture.

• Flash point: NA

• Explosion properties: NA

• Density: NA

• Solubility ,with indication of the solvent(s): Insoluble in water

10.STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

• Stability: Stable under normal use

• Hazardous reactions occurring under specific conditions

• Conditions to avoid: When a 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.