

xantrex [™]	Process / Document Owner:		Xantrex LLC	
	Document Revision:	Rev B	Date:	August 2024
	970-5106-01-01 Xantrex Battery SDS			

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1.0 Chemical Product and Company Identification

1.1 Product identifiers

Product brand name and number	Xantrex 50Ah 24V Battery (Product number: 886-0050-24) Xantrex 50Ah 36V Battery (Product number: 886-0050-36) Xantrex 50Ah 24V Battery (Product number: 886-0050-24-B) Xantrex 50Ah 36V Battery (Product number: 886-0050-36-B)
Product type	Rechargeable lithium-ion battery pack, LiFePO ₄
Also known as	Xantrex Battery Xantrex Li-ion battery pack e-GEN battery

1.2 Relevant identified uses

Recommended applications	auxiliary energy storage for recreational vehicles
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1.3 Supplier Details

Manufacturer	Xantrex LLC
Address	541 Roske Drive, Suite A Elkhart, Indiana USA 46516
Contact Information	Toll Free: 1-800-670-0707 Fax: 574-975-2720 Website: http://www.xantrex.com/contacts/
Emergency Contact	PERS Emergency Response Service CALL: 1-800-633-8253 (USA/Canada), 1-801-629-0667 (International) - Reference Account Number: 12202

2.0 Hazards Identification

The product should not present a health hazard when used under reasonable conditions and in accordance with manufacturer's instructions with adherence to local rules and regulations. The lithium-ion battery is designed with one of the safest available current lithium-ion technologies – Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO₄) [aka LFP]. That said: Lithium-ion batteries contain:

- battery electrolyte and may become flammable, can vent, ignite, and produce sparks when subjected to: a) high temperature (>150°C/302°F), b) damage or abuse (e.g., mechanical damage or electrical overcharging); and may burn rapidly with a flare-burning effect. Burning batteries can ignite other batteries in close proximity. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive, and/or toxic gases. Burning batteries may produce toxic hydrogen fluoride gas. Fumes may cause dizziness or suffocation. Vacate the area if this occurs and seek medical attention.
- battery electrolyte if contacted, may be irritating to skin, eyes, and mucous membranes. Follow the recommendations in Section 4 below.

Do not dismantle, open, or shred battery cells. Exposure to the ingredients contained within could be harmful. If the battery is discarded into the environment, the harmful contents may be dangerous. Dispose according to local recycling rules and regulations for lithium-ion batteries.

2.1 Primary routes of exposure

These chemicals are contained in sealed battery cells, inside a sealed container (battery case). Risk of exposure can occur if the battery is mechanically, thermally and/or electrically abused. If this occurs, exposure to the electrolyte solution contained within the battery case can occur by inhalation, ingestion, skin and eye contact. The battery includes a safety valve which may vent small amounts of toxic vapors when the battery internal pressure is too high, e.g., as a result of overcharging or high temperature.

2.2 Potential Health Effects

Eye	Contact between the battery and the eye is not an expected route of exposure. Eye contact with contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation or burns to the eye.
Skin	Contact between the battery and skin is not an expected route of exposure. Skin contact with contents of an open battery can cause severe irritation or burns to the skin.
Inhalation	Inhalation of materials from a sealed battery is not an expected route of exposure. Vapors or mists from a ruptured or venting battery may cause respiratory irritation.
Ingestion	Swallowing of materials from a sealed battery is not an expected route of exposure. Swallowing the contents of an open battery case can cause serious chemical burns of mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal tract.
Other hazards	No information available

3.0 Composition/Information on Ingredients

The rechargeable lithium-ion battery is a mixture of the following ingredients:

Chemical Name	Composition (in % by weight)	CAS Number
Aluminum (Al)	13-17	7429-90-5
Copper (Cu)	9-13	7440-50-8
Graphite(C)	16-20	7782-42-5
Lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF ₆)	2.5-4.5	21324-40-3
Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO ₄)	32-38	15365-14-7
Organic solvents	17-23	105-58-8 623-53-0 96-49-1



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4.0 First Aid Measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Do not rub eyes with hand. Check for and remove any contact lenses if possible.• Get medical aid immediately.
Skin	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• if skin irritation occurs, remove contaminated clothing and shoes and flush skin with plenty of water and soap or shower for 15 minutes.• Get medical aid immediately, if symptoms persist.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately.• If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.• Get medical aid immediately if symptoms persist.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• If the victim is conscious, do not induce vomiting, wash mouth out with water, then give 2 – 4 glasses of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.• Call the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222 (or your local poison control center) for further instructions. Induce vomiting only when instructed to do so.• Get medical aid immediately.

5.0 Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point	N/A
Suitable extinguishing agents	Use extinguishing agent suitable for local conditions and the surrounding environment. Suitable extinguishing media include dry chemical (Class ABC Type) and CO ₂ . Water is not recommended (after installation) as electricity is involved and would present a shock hazard.
Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	Battery can be overheated by an external source or by internal shorting and develop metal hydroxide mist. In fire situations, fumes containing lithium, aluminum, and fluoride gas may evolve. Toxic vapor may release in case of fire. Thermal shock may cause the battery case to crack open. Battery containers may explode when heated. Firefighting water runoff and dilution water may be toxic and corrosive and may cause adverse environmental impacts. In some bad usage conditions (e.g., high overcharge, reverse polarity charge, external short circuit) and in cases of internal control failures, some electrolyte vapor can be vented from the battery via the safety valve. Exposure to the ingredients contained within the battery pack could be harmful under some circumstances.
Advice for firefighters Protective equipment	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If rail car is involved in a fire, isolate for 500 meters in all directions. Approach fire from upwind to avoid hazardous vapors and toxic decomposition products. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Prevent runoff from fire control dilution from entering streams or drinking water supply.

6.0 Accidental Release Measures

6.1 Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled

- Use proper personnel protection equipment as indicated in Section 8.
- In case of leakage, evacuate personnel from area immediately. Do not pass through the spilled area.
- Remove all sources of ignition or heat. Prevent unnecessary or unprotected personnel from entering the area.
- Avoid skin and eye contact and breathing vapors, mist, or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation to remove hazardous gases.
- Prevent spilled material and runoff from contact with soil, waterways, drains, and non-chemical sewers.
- Stop leak if safe to do so. Move containers from spill area.
- Leaking batteries and contaminated absorbent material should be placed in metal containers.
- Contaminated floor may be flushed with water into chemical sewer.

7.0 Handling and Storage

- The batteries should not be opened, destroyed or incinerated, since they may leak or rupture and release the ingredients to the environment.
- Do not short circuit terminals, or over charge the battery, forced over-discharge, or place the battery in a fire.
- Do not crush or puncture the battery, or immerse in liquids.
- Always handle the battery in an upright orientation. The battery may be stored in any orientation except with the battery connectors facing down.
- If transporting, ensure that the State-of-Charge (SoC) is less than the maximum of 30% SoC and comply with all Class 9 dangerous goods transport requirements for lithium-ion batteries.

7.1 Precautions to be taken in handling and storing

- Ensure good local exhaust ventilation.
- Keep container away from any sources of ignition or heat (e.g., open flames, hot surfaces).
- Eating, drinking, and smoking should be prohibited in areas where batteries are handled, stored, and processed.
- Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse.
- Storage area should be equipped with appropriate type and quantity of fire equipment and leakage emergency equipment.
- Storage preferably in cool, dry and ventilated area, which is subject to little temperature change.
- Storage at high temperatures should be avoided.
- Do not place the battery near heating equipment, nor expose to direct sunlight for long periods.
- The battery is heavy. Always use proper lifting techniques (for example, a two-man lift) when handling the battery.

7.2 Other Precautions

- Batteries may explode or cause burns, if disassembled, crushed, or exposed to fire or high temperatures.
- Do not short battery terminals or install with incorrect polarity.

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8.0 Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

8.1 Exposure Limits

Chemical Name	CAS Number	ACGIH	NIOSH	OSHA
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	TLV-TWA 10 mg/m ³ (dust) TLV-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (pyro powders)	REL-TWA 10 mg/m ³ (total) REL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (respirable)	PEL-TWA 15 mg/m ³ (total) REL-TWA 5 mg/m ³ (respirable)
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	TLV-TWA 0.2 mg (Cu) /m ³ (fume) TLV-TWA 1 mg/m ³ (dust and mist)	REL-TWA 1 mg/m ³ (as Cu, except Copper fume) IDLH 100 mg/m ³ (as Cu)	PEL-TWA 1 mg/m ³ (as Cu, except Copper fume)
Graphite(C)	7782-42-5	TLV-TWA 2 mg/m ³ (respirable)	REL-TWA 2.5 mg/m ³ (respirable) IDLH 1250 mg/m ³	PEL-TWA 15 mppcf
Lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF ₆)	21324-40-3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Lithium Iron Phosphate (LiFePO ₄)	15365-14-7	N/A	N/A	N/A
1-Propene, homopolymer (plastic)	9003-07-0	N/A	N/A	N/A

8.2 Engineering Controls

- Use local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to control sources of dust, mist, fumes and vapor.
- General room ventilation is sufficient during normal use and handling.
- Do not install these batteries in sealed, unventilated areas.
- Keep away from heat and open flame.
- Store in a cool, dry place.
- Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower.

8.3 Personal Protective Equipment

Eye and Face Protection	Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear safety glasses if handling an open or leaking battery.
Skin and body Protection	Not necessary under normal conditions. For general safety, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wear neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery. • Do not wear metallic items such as watches or bracelets when working on the battery. • Use insulated tools to prevent accidental short circuit.

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Hand protection	Wear neoprene or natural rubber material gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.
Respiratory Protection	Not necessary under normal conditions. In case of battery venting, provide as much ventilation as possible. Avoid confined areas with venting batteries. A full-face positive pressure supplied-air respirator or a self-contained breathing apparatus should be used in case of fire.
Other Protective Equipment	Have a safety shower and eye wash fountain readily available in the immediate work area. If lifting, wear steel-toed work boots.
Hygiene Measures	Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Maintain good housekeeping.

9.0 Physical and Chemical Properties

Nominal Voltages	25.6V (Xantrex 886-0050-24,) 36.0V (Xantrex 886-0050-36)
Rated Capacity	50Ah (886-0050-24, 886-0050-36)
Rated Energy	1.280kWh (886-0050-24) 1.920kWh (886-0050-36)
Chemical Uses	Chemical power source
Appearance Characters	Quadrate, odorless, solid battery
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limit	Not available
Odor	Odorless
Odor threshold	Not applicable
Vapor pressure	Not applicable
Vapor density	Not applicable
Relative density	Not applicable
Density	Not applicable
pH	Not applicable
Solubility(ies) in water	Not soluble in water
Melting point/freezing point	Not applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	Not applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not applicable
Flash point	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	Not applicable
Viscosity	Not applicable
Explosive properties	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	Not applicable



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10.0 Stability and Reactivity

This section describes the reactivity hazards of the chemical and the chemical stability information.

Reactivity	If battery leakage occurs, the internal materials may react with strong oxidizers, strong acids, strong bases, etc. The product is stable under normal conditions.
Chemical stability	The product is stable under normal conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Incompatible materials, any sources of ignition or heat (e.g., open flames, smoking, hot surfaces, excess heat), mechanical damage, or electrical overcharge.
Incompatibilities	Conductive materials, water, seawater, oxidizing agents, strong acids, strong bases.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	In case of fire or high temperature, metal oxides and irritating/harmful fumes/smoke may be generated.

11.0 Toxicological Information

No health effects are expected under normal use. Inhalation, skin contact and eye contact are possible when the battery is opened.

- Exposure to internal contents, the corrosive fumes will be very irritating to skin, eyes and mucous membranes.
- Long-term exposure to internal contents can cause lung damage (pulmonary fibrosis).
- Prolonged or repeated exposure to internal contents may cause damage to organs (liver).
- If battery electrolyte is swallowed, it may cause severe chemical burns to mouth, esophagus, and gastrointestinal system.
- If battery is broken, inhalation of fumes/dust may cause respiratory irritation, cough, shortness of breath, or chemical burns.

12.0 Ecological Information

No ecological effects are expected under normal use. Do not allow product to be released to the environment without proper treatment. Internal contents of battery may cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

13.0 Disposal Considerations

- Do not discard with general waste.
- Keep away from sunlight, water, rain, and snow.
- Batteries should be fully discharged prior to disposal.
- Batteries should be considered hazardous waste.
- Dispose of the batteries in accordance with approved local, state, and federal requirements.
- The batteries must be neutralized through an approved secondary treatment facility prior to disposal as a hazardous waste. Recycling of battery can be done in an authorized facility, through a licensed waste carrier.

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14.0 Transport Information

Batteries containing these cells should be transported as Class 9 hazardous material. UN-Number: 3480.

According to the Packing Instruction 965 section I A of IATA DGR 65th Edition for transportation, the Packing Instruction 903 of IMDG CODE Amdt.4 1 2 2 202 2 Edition.

Separate Lithium-ion batteries when shipping to prevent short-circuiting.

They should be packed in strong packaging for support during transport.

Take in a cargo of them without falling, dropping, and breakage. Prevent collapse of cargo piles and wet by rain.

14.1 Transport Methods

Electric energy is greater than 100Wh which exceeds the standard to be considered Dangerous Goods Cargo only.

- By air is PERMITTED. See below (IATA).
- By sea is PERMITTED. See below (Maritime).
- By railway is PERMITTED
- By road is PERMITTED

IATA Proper Shipping Name	Lithium ion batteries+(including lithium polymer batteries)	Maritime Transport IMDG	Lithium ion batteries+(including lithium polymer batteries)
Hazard Class	9	IMDG Class	9
Identification Number	UN3480	UN Number	UN3480
Packaging group	PI 965, Section IA, IMP: RBI	Packaging group	PI 965, Section IA, IMP: RBI
Other hazards	Pax A/C = FORBIDDEN Cargo Aircraft Only (CAO) = FORBIDDEN (>35kg max. limit) SoC < 30%	Other hazards	SoC < 30%

More information concerning shipping, testing, marking and packaging can be obtained from Labelmaster at <http://www.labelmaster.com>.

- Separate Li-ion batteries when shipping to prevent short-circuiting.
- They should be packed in strong packaging for support during transport.
- In the case of transportation, confirm no leakage and no overspill from a container. Transport cargo without falling, dropping and breakage.
- Prevent collapse of cargo piles and exposure to rain. The container must be handled carefully.
- Do not give shocks that result in a mark or damage to batteries. Please refer to "Handling and Storage" on page 4.

Labeling requirements for packaging are provided below.

The following placard must be placed visibly in proportion to crate size but must be no less than 120x110mm.

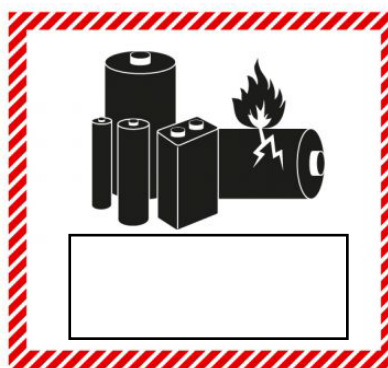


The additional following placard must also be placed visibly in proportion to crate size but must be no less than 120x110mm.



When a battery is shipped individually, the package box must be applied with the following information.

- a. "Lithium-ion batteries: UN 3480 / PI 965 / Section IA / IMP:RBI"
- b. "Complies with UN 38.3 Test Requirements"
- c. "Net Equivalent Lithium Ion Content:
For Xantrex 50Ah 24V Battery - 15 g (0.033 lbs), Xantrex 50Ah 36V Battery - 15 g (0.033 lbs)"
- d. "For PERS Emergency Response Service: Call 1-800-633-8253 (USA/Canada), 1-801-629-0667 (International) - Reference Account Number: 12202"



15.0 Regulatory Information

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

Composition	CAS#	IECSC	DSL	TSCA	EC#	EINECS
Lithium hexafluorophosphate (LiPF ₆)	21324-40-3	Listed	Listed	Listed	244-334-7	Listed
Graphite(C)	7782-42-5	Listed	Listed	Listed	231-955-3	Listed
Aluminum (Al)	7429-90-5	Listed	Listed	Listed	231-072-3	Listed
Copper (Cu)	7440-50-8	Listed	Listed	Listed	231-159-6	Listed

16.0 Additional Information

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) complies with the requirements of the USA Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) (29 CFR 1910.1200(g)) and European Union (EU) Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

16.1 Revision summary

Date of Revision	Description
13-March-2024	Initial draft of document.

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16.2 Term and definitions

Term or Abbreviation or Acronym	Definition
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
EC	European Commission as it relates to EC-safety data sheet which is the central instrument for communicating safety-related information for substances and mixtures in the supply chain.
Calif. Prop. 65	California Proposition 65 Harmful Substances
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service, as in CAS Registry Number or CAS Number
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
DSL	Domestic Substance List
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency, a United States Federal Agency
IATA DGR	International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulation
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods
LiPF ₆	Lithium HexaFluoroPhosphate
LiFePO ₄	Lithium Iron Phosphate
NIOSH	US National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL	Permissible Exposure Level
REL	Recommended Exposure Limit
SDS	Safety Data Sheet
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
TSCA	The Substances Control Act of 1976 authorizes the EPA to track the 75,000 industrial chemicals currently produced or imported into the U.S.
TWA	Time Weighted Average

16.3 Disclaimer

The above information is based on the data of which we are aware and is believed to be correct as of the data hereof. Since this information may be applied under conditions beyond our control and with which may be unfamiliar and since data made available subsequent to the data hereof may suggest modifications of the information, we do not assume any responsibility for the results of its use. This information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make their own determination of the suitability of the material for their particular purpose.

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