Clore Automotive	**Safety Data Sheet** Lithium Polymer Battery/ Portable Jump Starters Using Same Updated August 1, 2024

SECTION 1: PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Multi-function Jump Starter with Lithium Polymer Battery
Other Identification: Nominal Voltage: 14.8V
Company: Clore Automotive
Address: 9401 Indian Creek Parkway, Ste. 680, Overland Park, KS 66210
E-mail: sales@cloreautomotive.com
Phone: 913.310.1050
Emergency: CHEMTEL – 888.255.3924; +1.813.248.0573
Model(s): **Jump-N-Carry JNC325: 20000mAh, 74 Wh**

Remark: ***This item (sealed lithium ion battery) is considered an article as defined by 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA Hazard Communication Standard). The information contained in this SDS is supplied at the customer's request for information only.***

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Preparation hazards and classification
This chemical is not considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Under normal conditions of battery/device use, the internal components will NOT present a health hazard. This product is an article which is a sealed battery and as such does not require an MSDS per the OSHA hazard communication standard unless ruptured. The hazards indicated are for a ruptured battery. The following information is provided for battery electrolyte and internal component exposure that may occur during battery production or container breakage due to extreme pressure deformation, high temperature exposure, overload, short-circuit condition, or disassembly.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure
These chemicals are contained in a sealed stainless steel enclosure or a sealed aluminum foil package. Risk of exposure occurs only if the cell is mechanically, thermally or electrically abused to the point of compromising the enclosure. If this occurs, exposure to the electrolyte solution contained within can occur by inhalation, ingestion, eye contact and skin contact.

Potential Health Effects:
ACUTE (short term): See Section 8 for exposure controls. In the event that this battery has been ruptured, the electrolyte solution contained within the battery would be corrosive and can cause burns.
Inhalation: The battery volatilizes no gas unless it is damaged. Damaged battery will volatilize gas that may stimulate the respiratory tract or cause an anaphylaxis in serious condition.
Ingestion: Swallowing battery will be damaging to the digestive tract and cause chemical burns to the stomach; in serious conditions, it will cause permanent damage.

Skin: In normal condition, contact between the battery and skin will not cause any harm. Contact with a damaged battery may cause skin allergies or chemical burns.
Eye: In normal condition, contact between the battery and eyes will not cause any harms. However, the gas volatilized from a damaged battery may be harmful to eyes.
CHRONIC (long term): See Section 11 for additional toxicological data.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure

No information available

Reported as Carcinogen

No information available

SECTION 3: INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS No.	Concentration %
$Li(NiCoMn)O_2$	113066-89-0	29
Graphite	7782-42-5	17
Copper	7440-50-8	16
Aluminum	7429-90-5	11
Carbonate, Methyl Ethyl	623-53-0	10
Lithium Hexaflourophosphate(1-)	21324-40-3	9
Nickel	7440-02-0	4
Carbon Black	1333-86-4	4

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of First Aid Measures

Inhalation: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical advice / attention if you feel unwell.
Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothes and rinse the skin with plenty of water. Get medical advice /attention if you feel unwell.
Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical advice / attention if you feel unwell.
Ingestion: Have affected person drink at least two glasses (8-16 oz.) of water and DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical aid.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Contact with internal components may cause allergic skin sensitization (rash) and irritate eyes, skin, nose, throat, respiratory system. Cobalt and Cobalt compounds are considered to be possible human carcinogen(s).

Immediate medical attention and special treatment

No information available.

SECTION 5: FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media:
Suitable extinguishing media: Use foam, dry powder or dry sand, CO_2 as appropriate.
Unsuitable extinguishing media: No information available.
Special hazards arising from the chemical:
Under fire conditions, batteries may burst and release hazardous decomposition products when exposed to a fire situation. This could result in the release of flammable or corrosive materials. Hazardous combustion products: CO, CO2, Metal oxides, Irritating fumes.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:
Firefighters must wear fire resistant protective equipment and appropriate breathing apparatus. The staff must equip with filter mask (full mask) or isolated breathing apparatus. The staff must wear clothing that is protective against fire and toxic gas. Put out the fire in the upwind direction. Remove the container to an open space as soon as possible. Spray water on the containers exposed to fire to keep them cool until the fire is extinguished.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:
If the Lithium Polymer Battery material is released, remove personnel from area until fumes dissipate. Provide maximum ventilation to clear out hazardous gases. The preferred response is to leave the area, dispose the container after the batteries cool and vapors dissipate. Provide maximum ventilation. Avoid skin and eye contact or inhalation of vapors.
Environmental Precautions:
Prevent material from contaminating soil and from entering sewers or waterways.
Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up:
If battery casing is dismantled, small amounts of electrolyte may leak. Collect all released material in a plastic lined container. Dispose of according to the local law and rules. Avoid allowing leached substances to contaminate the ground or water.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling:
Always follow the warning information on the battery, the device and in the device's operating manual. The battery should not be opened, punctured, over charged, destroyed or incinerated. Keep batteries and devices away from children. Do not swallow batteries. Do not throw batteries into water. Do not throw batteries into fire. Avoid deep discharge. Do not short circuit batteries. Follow recommended charging time and current (use only the included charger or a replacement sold by the manufacturer – use of a non-compliant charger could result in damage to property and/or personal injury).
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities:
If the Lithium Polymer Battery is subject to storage for more than 3 months, it is recommended to recharge the Lithium Polymer Battery every 90 days. Store in a cool, dry place – ideal storage temperature is 20˚C. Do not store Lithium Polymer Batteries haphazardly in a box or drawer where they may short-circuit each other or be short-circuited by other metal objects. Always store the unit with the output cables detached.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROL AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls
Use local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to control sources of dust, mist, fumes and vapor. Keep away from heat and open flame. Store in a cool, dry place.
Personal Protective Equipment
Respiratory Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions.
Skin and body Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear protective clothing when using to jump start a vehicle. Wear neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.
Hand protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Wear neoprene or natural rubber material gloves if handling an open or leaking battery.
Eye Protection: Not necessary under normal conditions. Always wear safety glasses if handling an open or leaking battery or when using to jump start a vehicle.
Other Protective Equipment
Have a safety shower and eye wash fountain readily available in the immediate work area.
Hygiene Measures
Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

(a) Appearance	Blue, Solid
(b) Odor	If leaking, smells of medical ether.
(c) Odor threshold	Not available.
(d) pH	Not available.
(e) Melting point/freezing point	Not available.
(f) Initial boiling point and boiling range	Not available.
(g) Flash point	Not available.
(h) Evaporation rate	Not available.
(i) Flammability	Not available.
(j) Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Not available.
(k) Vapor pressure	Not available.
(l) Vapor density	Not available.
(m) Relative density	Not available.
(n) Solubility(ies)	Not available.
(o) Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available.
(p) Auto-ignition temperature	130˚C
(q) Decomposition temperature	Not available.
(r) Viscosity	Not available.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity: Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions.
Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions: When heated above 130°C, the risk of rupture occurs. Due to special safety construction, rupture implies continuous release of pressure without ignition.
Conditions to avoid: Do not subject Lithium Polymer Battery to mechanical shock. Keep away from open flames, high temperature.
Incompatible materials: Strong oxidizer, strong acid, water.
Hazardous decomposition products: Under fire conditions, can generate toxic fumes and the electrode materials can form carcinogenic nickel and cobalt oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on the likely routes of exposure
Inhalation: Heavy inhalation of vapors or fumes released due to heat may cause respiratory distress.
Ingestion: Ingestion of battery contents may cause mouth, throat and intestinal burns/damage.
Skin contact: Contact with battery electrolyte may cause burns and skin irritation.
Eye contact: Contact with battery electrolyte may cause burns. Eye damage is possible.
Under normal conditions (during charge and discharge), release of ingredients does not occur.
If accidental release occurs, see information in Sections 2 and 4. Swallowing of a battery can be harmful. Call the local Poison Control Center for advice and follow-up.
Information on toxicological characteristics
Acute toxicity (no exposure under normal usage, transport or storage)*:* No data available.
Skin corrosion/irritation: Irritant to skin and mucous membranes.
Serious eye damage/irritation: Irritating effect.
Respiratory sensitization: Sensitization possible through fume contact is battery is compromised.
Carcinogenicity: Cobalt and Cobalt compounds are considered possible human carcinogens. (*Under normal conditions - during charge and discharge - release of ingredients, including cobalt and cobalt compounds, does not occur.*
Germ Cell Mutagenicity: No Data available.
Reproductive Toxicity: No Data available.
STOT (single exposure): No Data available.
STOT (repeated exposure): No Data available.
Aspiration Hazard: No Data available.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity: Water hazard class 1 (self-assessment): slightly hazardous for water.
Persistence and Degradability: No information available.
Bioaccumulative potential: No information available.
Mobility in soil: No information available.
Other adverse effects: No information available.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Safe handling and methods of disposal:
Should not be disposed with household garbage – disposal should be in accordance with applicable national, regional and local laws and regulations. Observe all local, state and federal laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements. Product disposal recommendation: Discharge battery completely prior to recycling / disposal. Packaging disposal recommendation: Be aware discarded batteries may cause fire: tape the battery terminals to insulate them. Don't disassembly the battery. There are potential effects on the environment and human health of the substances used in batteries if not disposed of properly. Dispose of waste batteries according to regulations and sort into a separate collection to facilitate treatment and recycling.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

According to PACKING INSTRUCTION 965 ~ 967 of IATA DGR 61st Edition for transportation, special provision 188 of IMDG (inc Amdt 35-10), the batteries should be securely packed and protected against short-circuits. Review whether the packaging of the product is uncompromised and secure before transport. Ensure there is no sign of damage, stress, or breakage. Do not combine in a shipment with oxidizers or food chemicals. During transport, prevent exposure to rain and high temperature. For stopovers, the vehicle should be away from fire and heat sources. When transported by sea, products should be isolated from the engine room, power and fire source. Under the condition of Road Transportation, the driver should drive in accordance with regulated route, avoiding stop overs in residential areas and congested areas.

UN number: 3480
UN Proper shipping name: LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
Transport hazard class(es): 9
Packing group (if applicable): II
Marine pollutant (Yes/No): No
Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code): Not applicable.
Special precautions: No information available.

Per IATA Packing Instructions 967 Section II; based upon the watt-hour rating of the unit, it may be shipped without a Shipper's Declaration for Dangerous Goods, following the specific instructions listed in the regulations. See JNC325 shipping instructions for further details.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA hazard communication standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Hazardous: Non-hazardous: X

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Preparation and revision information
Date of previous revision: 2022-06-01
Revision summary: This is the third revision – dates updated – no material changes since original.

Abbreviations and acronyms

TSCA:	Toxic Substances Control Act
DSL:	Domestic Substances List
EINECS:	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ENCS:	Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances
ECL:	Existing Chemicals List, the Korean chemical inventory
IECSC:	Inventory of existing chemical substances in China.

Disclaimer
This Safety Data Sheet is based upon information and sources available at the time of preparation or revision date. Information in the SDS was obtained from sources which we believe are reliable, but are beyond our direct supervision or control. We make no Warranty of Merchantability, fitness for any particular purpose or any other Warranty, Expressed or Implied, with respect to such information and we assume no liability resulting from its use. For this and other reasons, we do not assume responsibility and expressly disclaim liability for loss, damage or expense arising out of or in any way connected with the handling, storage, use or disposal of the product. It is the obligation of each user of this product to determine the suitability of this product and comply with the requirements of all applicable laws regarding the use and disposal of this product. For additional information concerning our products or questions concerning the content of this SDS, please contact Clore Automotive.