

Anode	Graphite, CAS 7782-42-5 Hexafluoropropylene-vinylidene fluoride copolymer, CAS 9011-17-0 Carbon black, CAS 1333-86-4 Copper foil
Electrolyte	Lithium hexafluorophosphate in ethylene carbonate/dimethyl carbonate
Can, ball seal	Titanium

SECTION 3: HEALTH AND SAFETY

Normal conditions of Use	Exposure to contents inside the sealed battery will not occur unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures, or is mechanically abused.
First Aid – Eye Contact	If exposed to internal components of the battery, flush with running water for at least 15 minutes and then seek medical attention.
First Aid – Skin Contact	If exposed to internal components of the battery, flush with running water for at least 15 minutes and then seek medical attention.
First Aid – Inhalation	Contents of leaking battery may be irritating to respiratory passages. Move to fresh air and seek medical attention if irritation persists.
First Aid – Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Seek immediate medical attention. If mouth irritation or burning has occurred, rinse mouth and surrounding area with tepid water for at least 15 minutes. Call the National Battery Ingestion Hotline (202) 625-3333 collect, day or night.
Precautionary Statements	Battery can leak or explode if heated, disassembled, shorted, recharged, exposed to fire or high temperature or inserted incorrectly. Do not pierce or burn, even after use. Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool. Store in original container.

SECTION 4: FIRE HAZARDS AND FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Hazard	Batteries may rupture or leak if involved in a fire.
Extinguishing Media	Use any extinguishing media appropriate for the surrounding area. For incipient (beginning) fires, carbon dioxide extinguishers or copious amounts of water are effective in cooling burning lithium batteries. Do not use halon, dry powder or soda ash extinguishers.
Fires Involving Large Quantities of Batteries	Large quantities of batteries involved in a fire will rupture and release irritating fumes from thermal degradation. Use copious amounts of water or a Class “D” fire extinguisher or other smothering agent such as Lith-X, or dry sand. If using water, use enough to smother the fire. Using an insufficient amount of water will make the fire worse. Cooling exterior of batteries will help prevent rupturing. Burning batteries generate toxic and corrosive lithium hydroxide fumes. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 5: HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Avoid mechanical and electrical abuse. Do not short circuit or install incorrectly. Batteries may rupture or vent if disassembled, crushed, recharged or exposed to high temperatures. Do not directly heat or solder. Install batteries in accordance with equipment instructions.
Storage	Store batteries in a dry place at normal room temperature. Refrigeration does not make them last longer. Do not place near heating equipment or direct sunlight for a long time.
Spills of Large Quantities of loose batteries	Notify spill response personnel of large spills. Irritating and flammable vapors may be released from leaking or ruptured batteries. Spread batteries apart to stop shorting. Eliminate all ignition sources. If batteries are leaking, evacuate area and allow vapors to dissipate. Clean-up personnel should wear appropriate personal protective equipment to avoid eye and skin contact and inhalation of vapors or fumes. Increase ventilation. Carefully collect batteries and place in appropriate container for disposal. Remove any spilled liquid with absorbent material and contain for disposal.

SECTION 6: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Collection and Proper Disposal	Dispose of used (or excess) batteries in compliance with federal, state/provincial and local regulations. Do not accumulate large quantities of used batteries for disposal as accumulations could cause batteries to short-circuit. Do not incinerate.
USA DOT (49 CFR 173.185 (d))	Lithium cells or batteries shipped for disposal or recycling. A lithium cell or battery, including a lithium cell or battery contained in equipment, that is transported by motor vehicle to a permitted storage facility or disposal site, or for purposes of recycling, is excepted from the testing and record keeping requirements of paragraph (a) and the specification packaging requirements of paragraph (b)(3) of this section, when packed in a strong outer packaging conforming to the requirements of §§173.24 and 173.24a. A lithium cell or battery that meets the size, packaging, and hazard communication conditions in paragraph (c)(1)-(3) of this section is excepted from subparts C through H of part 172 of this subchapter.
California Universal Waste Rule (Cal. Code Regs. Title 22, Div. 4.5, Ch. 23)	California prohibits disposal of batteries as trash (including household trash).

SECTION 7: TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Regulatory Status	EaglePicher Technologies, LLC lithium batteries are delivered in accordance with current DOT and/or IATA/ICAO regulations. Persons who prepare or offer lithium batteries for transport are required by regulation to be trained to the extent of their responsibility. The information in this section is provided for informational purposes only. The transportation of lithium batteries is regulated by ICAO, IATA, IMO, ADR and US DOT.
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Total Lithium Content (grams)	See below for each product number:		
	Part No.	Total Lithium Content (grams)	Total Cell/Battery Weight (grams)
	Contego 5500	1.694	162

DOT (US) UN Number Proper Shipping Name Hazard Class
 UN3480 Lithium ion batteries 9

USA DOT Special Provisions: 49 CFR 172.102 A51, A54

USA DOT Exceptions for Lithium Cells or Batteries Shipped for Disposal or Recycling: 40 CFR 173.185(d)

Air Transport (IATA/ICAO) Packing Instructions (61st edition):
 PI 965 – Lithium ion batteries

SECTION 8: REGULATORY DEFINITIONS AND REQUIREMENTS - ARTICLES

USA OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6)(v)
USA TSCA 40 CFR 704.3; 710.2(3)(c); and [19 CFR 12.1209a]
EU REACH Title 1 - Chapter 2 - Article 3(3)
GHS Section 1.3.2.1

Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	GHS SDS requirements and classification criteria do not apply to articles or products (such as batteries) that have a fixed shape, which are not intended to release a chemical. The article exemption is found in Section 1.3.2.1.1 of the GHS and reads: <i>The GHS applies to pure substances and their dilute solutions and to mixtures. "Articles" as defined by the Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1900.1200) of the OSHA of the USA, or by similar definition, are outside the scope of the system."</i>
Joint Article Management Promotion Consortium JAMP	An international standard that came into effect in March 2012 concerning declaration for electrical and electronic products. IEC 6274 replaces the defunct Joint Industry Guide – Material Declaration for Electro-technical Products (JIG-101-Ed 4.1 (May 21, 2012)
IEC 62474 Ed. 1.0 B:2012 Material Declaration for Products of and for the Electro-technical Industry	An international standard that came into effect in March 2012 concerning declaration for electrical and electronic products. IEC 6274 replaces the defunct Joint Industry Guide – Material Declaration for Electro-technical Products (JIG-101-Ed 4.1 (May 21, 2012)
IEC 62474 Database – Publically available online (http://std.iec.ch/iec62474).	The general principle for a substance to be included in the database as a declarable substance is: 1) existing national laws or regulations in an IEC member country that are relevant to

<p>Maintained by TC11: Environmental Standardization for electrical and electronic products and systems.</p>	<p>Electro-technical products and that prohibit or restrict substances, or that have a labeling, communication, reporting or notification requirement, and 2) applying IEC 62474 criteria results in identification of declarable substance.</p>
<p>ANSI Z 400.1/Z19.1 (2010)</p>	<p>2.1 Scope: Applies to preparation of SDS for hazardous chemicals used under occupational conditions. Does not address how the standard may be applied to articles. It presents basic information on how to develop and write a SDS. Additional information is provided to help comply with state and federal environmental and safety laws and regulations. Elements of the standard may be acceptable for International use.</p>

DISCLAIMER: This AIS is intended to provide a brief summary of our knowledge and guidance regarding the use of this article. The information contained here has been compiled from sources considered by EaglePicher Technologies, LLC to be dependable and is accurate to the best of the Company’s knowledge. It is not meant to be an all-inclusive document on worldwide hazard communication regulations. This information is offered in good faith. Each user of this material needs to evaluate the conditions of use and design the appropriate protective mechanisms to prevent employee exposures, property damage or release to the environment. EaglePicher Technologies, LLC assumes no responsibility for injury to the recipient or third persons or for any damage to any property resulting from misuse of the product.