

NOCO Genius Boost Lithium-ion Jumpstarter LVGB20, LVGB40, LVGB70, LVGB150

JAS Oceania

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Chemwatch: 5344-69

Issue Date: 12/03/2019

Version No: 2.1.1.1

Print Date: 12/03/2019

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

S.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE / MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product Identifier

Product name	NOCO Genius Boost Lithium-ion Jumpstarter LVGB20, LVGB40, LVGB70, LVGB150
Synonyms	LVGB20; LVGB40; LVGB70; LVGB150
Proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Jump start motor vehicles. NOTE: Hazard statement relates to battery contents. Potential for exposure should not exist unless the battery leaks, is exposed to high temperatures or is mechanically, physically or electrically abused.
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Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	JAS Oceania
Address	54-58 Lillie Crescent Tullamrine VIC 3043 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 9317 2600
Fax	+61 3 9317 2690
Website	http://www.jasoceania.com.au/
Email	Not Available

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Not Available
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification ^[1]	Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Skin Sensitizer Category 1, Carcinogenicity Category 2, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HSIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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NOCO Genius Boost Lithium-ion Jumpstarter LVGB20, LVGB40, LVGB70, LVGB150

SIGNAL WORD **DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H351	Suspected of causing cancer.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.
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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
Not Available		Sealed metal containers contains:
12190-79-3	20-30	<u>lithium cobaltate</u>
21324-40-3	10-20	<u>lithium fluorophosphate</u>
7429-90-5	17-20	<u>aluminium</u>
7782-42-5	11-15	<u>graphite</u>
7440-50-8	5-10	<u>copper</u>
7440-02-0	<5	<u>nickel</u>
24937-79-9	<3	<u>vinylidene fluoride homopolymer</u>
1333-86-4	<2	<u>carbon black</u>

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Continued...

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Generally not applicable.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

for copper intoxication:

- ▶ Unless extensive vomiting has occurred empty the stomach by lavage with water, milk, sodium bicarbonate solution or a 0.1% solution of potassium ferrocyanide (the resulting copper ferrocyanide is insoluble).
 - ▶ Administer egg white and other demulcents.
 - ▶ Maintain electrolyte and fluid balances.
 - ▶ Morphine or meperidine (Demerol) may be necessary for control of pain.
 - ▶ If symptoms persist or intensify (especially circulatory collapse or cerebral disturbances, try BAL intramuscularly or penicillamine in accordance with the supplier's recommendations.
 - ▶ Treat shock vigorously with blood transfusions and perhaps vasopressor amines.
 - ▶ If intravascular haemolysis becomes evident protect the kidneys by maintaining a diuresis with mannitol and perhaps by alkalinising the urine with sodium bicarbonate.
 - ▶ It is unlikely that methylene blue would be effective against the occasional methaemoglobinemia and it might exacerbate the subsequent haemolytic episode.
 - ▶ Institute measures for impending renal and hepatic failure.
- [GOSSELIN, SMITH & HODGE: Commercial Toxicology of Commercial Products]
- ▶ A role for activated charcoal or emesis is, as yet, unproven.
 - ▶ In severe poisoning CaNa₂EDTA has been proposed.

[ELLENHORN & BARCELOUX: Medical Toxicology]

Clinical effects of lithium intoxication appear to relate to duration of exposure as well as to level.

- ▶ Lithium produces a generalised slowing of the electroencephalogram; the anion gap may increase in severe cases.
- ▶ Emesis (or lavage if the patient is obtunded or convulsing) is indicated for ingestions exceeding 40 mg (Li)/Kg.
- ▶ Overdose may delay absorption; decontamination measures may be more effective several hours after cathartics.
- ▶ Charcoal is not useful. No clinical data are available to guide the administration of catharsis.
- ▶ Haemodialysis significantly increases lithium clearance; indications for haemodialysis include patients with serum levels above 4 meq/L.
- ▶ There are no antidotes.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

- ▶ Chronic exposures to cobalt and its compounds results in the so-called "hard metal pneumoconiosis" amongst industrial workers. The lesions consist of nodular conglomerate shadows in the lungs, together with peribronchial infiltration. The disease may be reversible. The acute form of the disease resembles a hypersensitivity reaction with malaise, cough and wheezing; the chronic form progresses to cor pulmonale.
- ▶ Chronic therapeutic administration may cause goiter and reduced thyroid activity.
- ▶ An allergic dermatitis, usually confined to elbow flexures, the ankles and sides of the neck, has been described.
- ▶ Cobalt cardiomyopathy may be diagnosed early by changes in the final part of the ventricular ECG (repolarisation). In the presence of such disturbances, the changes in carbohydrate metabolism (revealed by the glucose test) are of important diagnostic value.
- ▶ Treatment generally consists of a combination of Retabolil (1 injection per week over 4 weeks) and beta-blockers (average dose 60-80 mg Obsidan/24 hr). Potassium salts and diuretics have also proved useful.

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX (BEI)

Determinant	Sampling time	Index	Comments
Cobalt in urine	End of shift at end of workweek	15 ug/L	B
Cobalt in blood	End of shift at end of workweek	1 ug/L	B, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

At temperatures above 1500 C, carbon, graphite or graphene reacts with substances containing oxygen, including water and carbon dioxide. In case of intensely hot fires sand should be used to cover and isolate these materials.

- ▶ **DO NOT** use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Reacts with acids producing flammable / explosive hydrogen (H₂) gas ▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result ▶ Keep dry ▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. <p>Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.</p>
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Articles and manufactured articles may constitute a fire hazard where polymers form their outer layers or where combustible packaging remains in place.</p> <p>Certain substances, found throughout their construction, may degrade or become volatile when heated to high temperatures. This may create a secondary hazard.</p> <p>carbon dioxide (CO₂) hydrogen fluoride phosphorus oxides (PO_x) metal oxides other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</p>
HAZCHEM	4W

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. ▶ Bundle/collect recoverable product. ▶ Collect remaining material in containers with covers for disposal.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Wear protective clothing, safety glasses, dust mask, gloves. ▶ Secure load if safe to do so. Bundle/collect recoverable product.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<p>Generally packaging as originally supplied with the article or manufactured item is sufficient to protect against physical hazards.</p> <p>If repackaging is required ensure the article is intact and does not show signs of wear. As far as is practicably possible, reuse the original packaging or something providing a similar level of protection to both the article and the handler.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Segregate from alcohol, water. ▶ NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically. ▶ Keep dry ▶ Avoid reaction with oxidising agents ▶ Avoid strong acids, bases.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**Control parameters****OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium, pyro powders (as Al)	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (welding fumes) (as Al)	5 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium	Aluminium (metal dust)	10 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	graphite	Graphite (all forms except fibres) (respirable dust) (natural & synthetic)	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	carbon black	Carbon black	3 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lithium fluorophosphate	Lithium hexafluorophosphate	7.5 mg/m ³	83 mg/m ³	500 mg/m ³
graphite	Graphite; (Mineral carbon)	6 mg/m ³	16 mg/m ³	95 mg/m ³
copper	Copper	3 mg/m ³	33 mg/m ³	200 mg/m ³
nickel	Nickel	4.5 mg/m ³	50 mg/m ³	99 mg/m ³
carbon black	Carbon black	9 mg/m ³	99 mg/m ³	590 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
lithium cobaltate	Not Available	Not Available
lithium fluorophosphate	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium	Not Available	Not Available
graphite	1,250 mg/m ³	Not Available
copper	100 mg/m ³	Not Available
nickel	Not Available	Not Available
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	1,750 mg/m ³	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Articles or manufactured items, in their original condition, generally don't require engineering controls during handling or in normal use. Exceptions may arise following extensive use and subsequent wear, during recycling or disposal operations where substances, found in the article, may be released to the environment.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Safety glasses with side shields. ▶ Chemical goggles. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -During repair or maintenance activities the potential exists for exposures to toxic metal particulate in excess of the occupational standards. Under these circumstances, protecting workers can require the use of specific work practices or procedures involving the combined use of ventilation, wet and vacuum cleaning methods, respiratory protection, decontamination, special protective clothing, and when necessary, restricted work zones. -Protective over-garments or work clothing must be worn by persons who may become contaminated with particulate during activities such as machining, furnace rebuilding, air cleaning equipment filter changes, maintenance, furnace tending, etc. Contaminated work clothing and over-garments must be managed in a controlled manner to prevent secondary exposure to workers of third parties, to prevent the spread of particulate to other areas, and to prevent particulate from being taken home by workers. -Personnel who handle and work with <u>molten metal</u> should utilise primary protective clothing like polycarbonate face shields, fire resistant tapper's jackets, neck shades (snoods), leggings, spats and similar equipment to prevent burn injuries.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection not normally required due to the physical form of the product.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Silver coloured battery with no odour; insoluble in water.		
Physical state	Manufactured	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Applicable
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Applicable	Decomposition temperature	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Applicable	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable

Continued...

Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Applicable	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Applicable
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.</p>
Ingestion	<p>The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lachrymation).</p>
Chronic	<p>Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p>

NOCO Genius Boost Lithium-ion Jumpstarter LVGB20, LVGB40, LVGB70, LVGB150	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
lithium cobaltate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	
lithium fluorophosphate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 50-300 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available

aluminium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
graphite	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >2 mg/l4 h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4 h ^[1]	
	Oral (rat) LD50: 300-500 mg/kg ^[1]	
nickel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
carbon black	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (rat) LD50: >15400 mg/kg ^[2]	
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

COPPER	for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw. WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever.		
NICKEL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002] Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m ³ /24H/17W-C		
CARBON BLACK	Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 50 mg/m ³ /6h/90D-I Nil reported		
LITHIUM COBALTATE & LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE & ALUMINIUM & GRAPHITE & VINYLIDENE FLUORIDE HOMOPOLYMER & CARBON BLACK	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.		
LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE & GRAPHITE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.		
NICKEL & CARBON BLACK	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✓
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

NOCO Genius Boost Lithium-ion Jumpstarter LVGB20, LVGB40, LVGB70, LVGB150	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
		Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lithium cobaltate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.406mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.002-0.618mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.071-0.314mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.001-0.2819mg/L	2
lithium fluorophosphate	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	42mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	98mg/L	2
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	43mg/L	2
	NOEC	528	Fish	0.2mg/L	2
aluminium	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.134mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.7364mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.001-0.799mg/L	2
	BCF	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	9mg/L	4
	NOEC	168	Crustacea	0.001-mg/L	2
graphite	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>100mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>=100mg/L	2
copper	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001-0.09mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.013335mg/L	4
	BCF	960	Fish	200mg/L	4
	EC25	6	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00150495mg/L	4
	NOEC	96	Crustacea	0.0008mg/L	4
nickel	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0000475mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.001-0.576mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00094mg/L	2
	BCF	1440	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.47mg/L	4
	NOEC	240	Crustacea	>0.001-0.715mg/L	2

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NOCO Genius Boost Lithium-ion Jumpstarter LVGB20, LVGB40, LVGB70, LVGB150

vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	39.014mg/L	3
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	149.630mg/L	3

carbon black	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>100mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	EC10	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>10-mg/L	2
	NOEC	96	Fish	>=1-mg/L	2

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 1.24)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
vinylidene fluoride homopolymer	LOW (KOC = 35.04)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO Not Applicable
HAZCHEM	4W

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3480
UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)

Transport hazard class(es)	Class	9
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387
	Limited quantity	Not Applicable

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3480	
UN proper shipping name	Lithium ion batteries (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	9
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	9F
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A88 A99 A154 A164 A183 A201 A206 A331
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	See 965
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	See 965
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Forbidden
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3480	
UN proper shipping name	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	9
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	Not Applicable	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A , S-I
	Special provisions	188 230 310 348 376 377 384 387
	Limited Quantities	0

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture****LITHIUM COBALTATE(12190-79-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

LITHIUM FLUOROPHOSPHATE(21324-40-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

ALUMINIUM(7429-90-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Dangerous Goods List

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - List of Emergency Action Codes

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Requirements (IMDG Code)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Chinese)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (English)

United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations (Spanish)

GRAPHITE(7782-42-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

COPPER(7440-50-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Appendix A

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Index

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

NICKEL(7440-02-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Hazardous chemicals which may require Health Monitoring

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

VINYLLIDENE FLUORIDE HOMOPOLYMER(24937-79-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

CARBON BLACK(1333-86-4) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Australia Dangerous Goods Code (ADG Code) - Goods Too Dangerous To Be Transported

Australia Exposure Standards

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (lithium fluorophosphate)
Canada - NDSL	No (vinylidene fluoride homopolymer; graphite; copper; aluminium; nickel; lithium cobaltate; carbon black)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (vinylidene fluoride homopolymer)
Japan - ENCS	No (graphite; copper; aluminium; nickel; lithium fluorophosphate)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (lithium fluorophosphate)
Philippines - PICCS	No (lithium cobaltate)
USA - TSCA	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All ingredients are on the inventory No = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Continued...

Revision Date	12/03/2019
Initial Date	12/03/2019

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
2.1.1.1	12/03/2019	Acute Health (inhaled), Acute Health (swallowed), Chronic Health, Use

Other information

Ingredients with multiple cas numbers

Name	CAS No
aluminium	7429-90-5, 91728-14-2
copper	7440-50-8, 133353-46-5, 133353-47-6, 195161-80-9, 65555-90-0, 72514-83-1

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.