

<b>SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND USE</b>				
Product: Prismatic Lithium-Ion cell				
Use: High performance lithium-ion rechargeable battery system				
Manufacturer: NEC TOKIN Tochig, Limited 484, Harigaya-machi, Utsunomiya Tochigi, 321-0147, Japan TEL: +81-28-655-6522 FAX: +81-28-653-2450				
<b>SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS</b>				
Hazardous Ingredients	%	CAS Number	LD <sub>50</sub> (mg/kg) (oral-rat)	LC <sub>50</sub> (mg/L)
Aluminum foil	0.1 – 1 w/w	7429-90-5	N/AV	N/AV
Carbon, amorphous, powder	0.1 – 1 w/w	7440-44-0	440 (ivn-mouse)	N/AV
Copper foil	0.1 – 1 w/w	7440-50-8	3.5 (ipr-mouse)	N/AV
Diethyl Carbonate (DEC)	5 – 7 w/w	105-58-8	8500	N/AV
Ethylene Carbonate (EC)	3 – 5 w/w	96-49-1	10000	N/AV
Graphite, powder	10 – 30 w/w	7440-44-0	N/AV	N/AV
Lithium Manganese Oxide (LiMn <sub>2</sub> O <sub>4</sub> )	10 – 30 w/w	12057-17-9	N/AV	N/AV
Lithium Nickel Cobalt Oxide (LiCoNiO <sub>2</sub> )	0-20 w/w	113066-89-0	50	N/AV
Lithium Hexafluorophosphate (LiPF <sub>6</sub> )	1 – 5 w/w	21324-40-3	1702	Rat: >20
Poly (vinylidene fluoride) (PVDF)	0.1 – 1 w/w	24937-79-9	N/AV	N/AV
Steel, aluminum, nickel and inert polymer	Balance	N/APP	N/APP	N/APP

<b>SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL DATA</b>				
Physical state: Nickel plated metal or aluminum canister	Odour: None	Odour threshold: N/APP	Vapor pressure (mmHg) N/APP	Vapor Density (air = 1) N/APP
Evaporation rate: N/APP	Boiling Point: N/APP		Freezing point: N/APP	PH (10% in water): N/APP
Specific gravity: 1.5 - 2.0	Coeff. of water/oil distribution: N/APP		Water solubility: insoluble	Percent Volatiles: NONE
<b>SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION DATA</b>				
Flammability NO	Conditions: Organic components will burn if cell incinerated. Combustion of cell contents will cause evolution of Hydrogen Fluoride.			
Means of Extinction and special Procedures: Water spray, Carbon dioxide, Dry chemical powder or appropriate foam. Use agent appropriate for surrounding materials. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Extremely corrosive Hydrogen fluoride gas is produced upon combustion of cell contents.				
Flashpoint: NONE	Upper Flammable Limit: NONE		Lower Flammable Limit: NONE	
Auto-ignition Temp.: NONE	Hazardous Combustion Products: Hydrogen Fluoride, Phosphorous Oxides, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Lithium Hydroxide, Manganese Dioxide, Aluminum Oxide, possible fluoro-compounds, Carbon soot			
Impact sensitive: NO	Static discharge Sensitive: NO, but cell may contain up to 4.2 volts.			
<b>SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA</b>				
Stability: STABLE	Hazardous polymerization will not occur. Spontaneous decomposition at normal temperatures will not occur.			
Incompatibilities: Do not crush, puncture, incinerate, immerse in water or heat over 125 °C. Steel or aluminum casing slowly dissolves in strong mineral acids.				
Reactivities: None known				
Hazardous Decomposition Products: Hydrogen Fluoride, Carbon Monoxide, Carbon Dioxide, Lithium Hydroxide, Manganese Dioxide, Nickel Oxide, Cobalt Oxide, Aluminum Oxide, possible fluoro-compounds, Carbon soot				

<b>SECTION 6 – TOXICOLOGICAL PROPERTIES</b>			
Routes of Entry:			
Skin Contact: NO Skin Absorption: NO Eye contact: NO Inhalation: NO Ingestion: NO			
Acute Exposure			
Skin:		No effect noticed in routine handling of product.	
Eyes:		The bulk solid has no effect on the eye.	
Inhalation:		Not applicable.	
Ingestion:		Ingestion is not likely, given the physical size and state of the cell.	
Chronic Exposure			
Skin:		Not anticipated.	
Eyes:		Not applicable.	
Inhalation:		Not applicable.	
Ingestion:		Ingestion is not a likely exposure route.	
Exposure Limits:	Irritancy:	Sensitization:	Carcinogenicity:
None listed	None	Not anticipated	Not anticipated
Teratogenicity:	Mutagenicity:	Reproductive toxicity:	Synergistic Products:
Not anticipated	Not anticipated	Not anticipated	None expected
<b>SECTION 7 – PREVENTIVE MEASURES</b>			
Personal protective equipment:			
Gloves:			
Not required for handling individual cells. Fabric gloves for warehouse container handling.			
Respirator:			
No respirator required for normal handling. SCBA required for fires.			
Eyewear:			
Not required beyond employer policy.			
Clothing:			
Standard industrial clothing in normal use. Impervious suit in fires.			
Footwear:			
Wear steel toed footwear if large containers of cells are being handled.			
Engineering controls:			
Keep away from heat and open flames. Store in a cool, dry place.			

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Leak and spill procedure:			
Evacuate area if fire present or likely. Wear SCBA for fire-related emergencies. Using gloves, pick up or sweep up fire-damaged cells, bag individually in plastic bags and place in closed metal containers. 205 Litre lined steel drums are appropriate. Cardboard boxes may be used for small quantities. Avoid raising dust while sweeping. Transport container outdoors. Hold bumed cells and fire cleanup solids for disposal as potential hazardous waste. Unbumed cells are not hazardous waste. A fire with over 100kg of cells bunt will likely require reporting to environment officials. Always consult and obey all international, federal and local environmental laws.			
Waste disposal:			
Always consult and obey all international, federal, provincial/state and local hazardous waste disposal laws. Some jurisdictions require recycling of this spent product.			
Handling procedures and equipment:			
Store in a cool, dry place away from sparks and flame. Keep below 125°C. Keep above -60°C. Charge between 0°C and 45°C. Use only approved charging equipment. Do not disassemble battery or battery pack. Do not puncture, crush or dispose of in fire.			
Storage requirements:			
Sore at room temperature for best results.			
Special Shipping Information:			
(Canada)-T.D.G.	P.I.N.: Pending	Class:	P.G.
(USA)-D.O.T.	P.I.N.: Not Regulated	Class: N/R	: N/R
(Air)-I.C.A.O.	P.I.N.: Not Regulated	Class: N/R	P.G. N/R
(Water)-I.M.O.	P.I.N.: Pending	Class:	: P.G. : P.G. :
<b>SECTION 8 - FIRST AID MEASURES</b>			
Skin:	Not a health hazard		
Eyes:	Not an eye hazard		
Inhalation:	Not an inhalation hazard		
Ingestion:	If swallowed, seek emergency medical aid. If patient choking and can partially breathe, encourage patient to cough. Do not strike patient's back. This may lodge cell further in throat. If patient is not breathing, perform standing Heimlich manoever until object is dislodged or patient becomes unconscious. An unconscious patient should be lowered gently to the floor on their back and abdominal thrusts performed continuously until cell is ejected from throat or medical aid arrives.		
<b>SECTION 9 - PREPARATION INFORMATION</b>			
Prepared by:	Phone:	Date Created:	Date Last revised:
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Approved by: K.Seki			

### **Other information**

The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. Exact composition information is immediately available on a confidential bases to medical professionals treating exposure to cell components or combustion byproducts.

### **HYDROFLUORIC ACID EXPOSURE DURING FIRE FIGHTING**

This information is given for the use of professional fire fighters responding to a warehouse fire where fire from other materials may incinerate cells. This section is provided solely in case of exposure, during fire fighting, to the combustion byproducts. Hydrofluoric acid is not present in the product. Contact with cells causes none of the following symptoms.

Hydrofluoric acid is extremely corrosive. Contact with hydrogen fluoride fumes is to be avoided. Permissible exposure limit is 3 ppm. In case of contact with hydrogen fluoride fumes, immediately leave the area and seek first aid and emergency medical attention. Symptoms may have delayed onset. Fluoride ions penetrate skin readily causing destruction of deep tissue layers and even bone. Fluoride interferes with nerve impulse conduction causing severe pain or absence of sensations. Immediately flush eyes or skin with water for at least 20 minutes to neutralize the acidity and remove some fluoride. Remove and destroy all contaminated clothing and permeable personal possessions. Before re-use, impermeable possessions should be soaked in benzalkonium chloride after water washing. Following flushing of the affected areas, an iced aqueous solution of benzalkonium chloride or 2.5% calcium gluconate gel should be applied to react with the fluoride ion. Compresses and wraps may be used for areas where immersion is not practical. Medicated dressing should be changed every 2 minutes. Exposure to hydrofluoric acid fumes sufficient to cause pain requires immediate hospitalization for monitoring for pulmonary edema.