SAFETY DATA SHEET

| SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Product Identification: | Weego™ Jump Starter |
| Product Number(s): | JS6, JS12, JS18 |
| Product Use: | Jump starts your vehicle or provides additional power for mobile device(s). Lithium-ion batteries ranging from 22.2Wh to 66.6Wh. |
| Supplier Name, Address & Phone #: | Paris Corporation 800 Highland Drive Westampton, NJ 08060 (609) 265-9200 |
| Emergency Contact Name & Phone #: | Bryan Fuhrmeister & (609) 265-9200 ext. 338 |

SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Preparation Hazards and Classification

Typically, as a whole, no harm at normal use; however, when the battery is in extreme pressure deformation, high-temperature environment, overload, short-circuit condition, or disassemble of the battery, a fire, chemical burn, and/or smoke hazard may occur.

Primary Route(s) of Exposure

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

There is no hazard when the measures for handling and storage are followed. These chemicals are contained in a sealed stainless steel enclosure or a sealed aluminums foil pocket. 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: a battery volatizes no gas unless it was damaged. Damaged battery will volatize little gas that may stimulate the respiratory tract or cause an anaphylaxis in serious condition.

Ingestion: swallowing the battery will cause damage to the respiratory tract and cause chemical burns in the stomach. In serious conditions it will cause permanent damage.

Skin: In normal conditions, 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 conditions, contact between the battery and eye will not cause any harm. However, the gas volatilization from a damaged battery may be harmful to the eye.

Chronic (long term): See section 11 for additional toxicological data.



GHS Label Elements, Including Precautionary Statements



Signal word: Warning

Hazard Statements:

H242: Heating may cause a fire H311: Toxic in contact with skin H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H302: Harmful if swallowed H332: Harmful if inhaled

Precautionary Statements:

Prevention:

P264: Wash thoroughly after handling.

P270: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P261: Avoid brething dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray

P271: Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response:

P312: Call a Poison center or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P302+P350-IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water

P301; P330; P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rise mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting

P305; P351; P338 -IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P304; P340 -IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Disposal:

P501: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national regulations.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure

In case of cell damage, possible release of dangerous substances and a flammable gas mixture.

OSHA Hazard Communication: This material is not considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29CFR 1910.1200.

| Carcinogenicity (NTP): | Not Listed |
|-------------------------|------------|
| Carcinogenicity (IARC): | Not Listed |
| Carcinogenicity (OSHA): | Not Listed |

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

DARIS SAFETY DATA SHEET

October 2015

Chemical Name:Lithium Ion BatteryIngredient Name:Lithium Ion Battery

The difference between the single product & mixture: Mixture

Constitutes of Mixture:

| Chemical Name | Concentration% | CAS No. |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| Lithium Cobalt Oxide(CoLiO2) | 29 | 12190-79-3 |
| Graphite | 17 | 7782-42-5 |
| Carbon black | 4 | 1333-86-4 |
| Carbonate, methyl ethyl | 10 | 623-53-0 |
| Phosphate(1-), hexafluoro-, lithium | 9 | 21324-40-3 |
| Copper | 16 | 7440-50-8 |
| Nickel | 4 | 7440-02-0 |
| Aluminum | 11 | 7429-90-5 |

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

Eyes: Get medical attention. Rinse cautiously with water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present.

- **Skin:** Remove contaminated clothes and rinse the skin with plenty of water (at least 15 minutes of running water). Seek medical attention if feeling unwell.
- **Inhalation:** Leave quickly from the scene to a place with fresh air. Keep airway open. Give oxygen if difficulty breathing. Seek metical advice and attention immediately if feeling unwell.
- **Ingestion:** Go to a doctor immediately. DO NOT induce vomiting.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

| Hazardous Characteristics: | Very flammable substance during thermal runaway. Hazardous gases emitted, also. Under fire condition, battery may release hazardous decomposition products, and may project this products if 'burst' effect occurs. This could result in release of flammable or corrosibe materials. Hazardous combustion products: CO, CO ₂ , Metal Oxides, Irritating fumes. |
|------------------------------------|--|
| Extinguishing Media: | Foam, dry powder, or dry sand. Special Lithium extinguisher where available. |
| Special Equipment and Precautions: | Firefighters must wear fire resistant protective equipment and appropriate breathing apparatus. The staff must equip with filtermask (full mask) or isolated breathing apparatus. The staff must wear the clothes which can defense the fire and the |



toxic gas. Put out the fire in the upwind direction. Remove the container to the open space as soon as possible. Spray water on the containers in the fireplace to keep them cool until finish extinguishment.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be taken in case Material is Released or Spilled: Quickly leave leakage pollution area. Lead personnel to safety and isolation, strictly limiting access. Cut off the fire. Suggest emergency personnel to wear self-sustaining positive pressure type respirator and wear anti-static clothes. Cut leakage source. Prevent leakage into sewer pipes. Prevent material from contaminating soil and from entering any waterways. Clean small spills with sand, vermiculite or other inert absorption materials. Massive Leak: construct beach or dig a pit asylum. Covered with foam: Reduce steam disasters. Use explosion-proof pump metastasize to the tank or special collector inside, recycling or shipped to the waste disposal sites disposal.

Waste disposal method: It is recommended to discharge the battery to the end, handing in the abandoned battery to related department unified, dispose of the battery in accordance with the approved local, state and federal requirements. Consult state environment protection agency and/or federal EPA.

SECTION 7: HANDLING & STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Always follow the warning information on the batteries and in the manuals of devices. Only use the recommended battery types. Keep batteries away from children. For devices to be used by children, the battery casing should be protected against unauthorized access. Unpacked batteries shall not lie about in bulk. In case of battery change always replace all batteries by new ones of identical type and brand. Do not swallow batteries. Do not throw batteries into water. Do not throw batteries into fire. Avoid deep discharge. Do not short-circuit batteries Use recommended charging time and current.

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing

- Stored in a cool, well-ventilated area.
- Far from fire, heat source.
- Keep out of reach of children & pets.
- With oxidant, edible chemicals should be stored apart, avoid by all means is mixed storage.
- Do not place the battery near heating equipment, nor expose to direct sunlight for long periods.
- Equipped with corresponding varieties and number of fire equipment.
- Storage areas shall be equipped with emergency treatment equipment and appropriate leakage of asylum materials.

If the Li-ion Battery is subject to storage for such a long term as more than 3 months, it is recommended torecharge the Li-ion Battery periodically.

Operating temperature:

Charge: 0~45°C; Discharge: -10~50 °C; Recommended at -10~45 °C for 1 month storage, at -10~35 °C for 3 months storage. The capacity recovery rate in the delivery state (50% capacity of fully charged) after storage is assumed to be 80% or more. The voltage for a long time storage shall be 3.7V~4.2V range. Do not storage Li-ion Battery haphazardly in a box or drawer where they may short-circuit each other or be short-circuited by other metal objects. Keep out of reach of children.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/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. For open or leaking battery: wear a gas mask. Ventilation not necessary under conditions of normal use.

Hand Protection:

Not necessary under normal conditions. For open or leaking battery: Wear neoprene or natural rubber material gloves if handling.

Eye Protection:

Not necessary under normal conditions. For open or leaking battery: wear safety glasses if handling.

Other Protective Clothing, Equipment, Measures:

- Safety shower and eye wash fountain readily available in immediate work area.
- Do not eat, drink, or smoke in work area. Maintain a clean working environment.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

For the whole:

- Appearance and properties: Solid shape.
- Size: 13.0cm × 7.4cm ×2.3cm
- Odor: Monotony
- Decomposition temperature: N/A
- Fire point: N/A
- **Test method**: N/A cup-opening
- Self-ignite temperature: Non-combustible
- Explosion limit: N/A

For the battery:

- Substance estate: mixture
- Shape: solid
- Size: 13cm × 4.5cm ×0.8cm
- Color: silver
- Smell: thrill smell
- Test method: N/A cup-opening
- Explosion limit: N/A
- Solubility: The electrolyte dissoluble in water; and the whole battery isn't dissoluble in water
- Nominal voltage: 11.1

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 150°C, the risk of rupture occurs. Due to special safety construction, rupture results in continuous release of pressure without ignition.

Conditions to Avoid

Do not subject battery to mechanical or electrical shock. Keep away from open flames and high temperatures.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidizer, strong acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions, the electrode materials can form carcinogenic nickel and cobalt oxides.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on the Likely Routes of Exposure

Inhalation: Inhalation of a large number of vapors or fumes released due to heat may cause respiratory.

Ingestion: Ingestion of battery contents may cause mouth, throat and intestinal burns and 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 section 2, and 4. Swallowing of a battery can be harmful. Call the local Poison Control Centre for advice and follow-up.

Information on Toxicological Characteristics

Acute toxicity: No data available.

Skin corrosion/irritation: The liquid in the battery irritates.

Serious eye damage/irritation: The liquid in the battery irritates.

Respiratory sensitization: The liquid in the battery may cause sensitization to some person.

Skin sensitization: The liquid in the battery may cause sensitization to some person.

Carcinogenicity: Cobalt and Cobalt compounds are considered to be possible human carcinogen(s).

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

Eco toxicity

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

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national and local laws and regulations. Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements. Product disposal recommendation: Observe local, state and federal laws and regulations.

Packaging disposal recommendation: Be aware discarded batteries may cause fire, tape the battery terminals to insulate them. Don't disassembly the battery. Completely discharge containers (no tear drops, no powder rest, scraped carefully). Containers may be recycled or re-used. Observe local, state and federal laws and regulations. The potential effects on the environment and human health of the substances used in batteries and accumulators; the desirability of not disposing of waste batteries and accumulators as unsorted municipal waste and of participating in their separate collection so as to facilitate treatment and recycling.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

According to PACKING INSTRUCTION 965 ~ 967 of IATA DGR 56th Edition for transportation, the special provision 188 of IMDG (inc Amdt 35-10). The batteries should be securely packed and protected against short-circuits. Examine whether the package of the containers are integrate and tighten closed before transport. Take in a cargo of them without falling, dropping, and breakage. Prevent collapse of cargo piles. Don't put the goods together with oxidizer and chief food chemicals. The transport vehicle and ship should be cleaned and sterilized before transport. During transport, the vehicle should prevent exposure, rain and high temperature. For stopovers, the vehicle should be away from fire and heat sources. When transported by sea, the assemble place should keep away from bedroom and kitchen, and isolated from the engine room, power and fire source. Under the condition of Road Transportation, the driver should drive in accordance with regulated route, don't stop over in the residential area and congested area.

UN Number

3480 & 3481

UN Proper Shipping Batteries

Lithium Ion Batteries Contained in Equipment (including lithium ion polymer batteries)

Transport Hazard Class

9



Packing Instruction

Section II

Marine Pollutant (yes/no)

No

All Lithium Ion battery with the necessary testing requirements under the UN 38.3 Manual of Tests and Criteria as referenced in the following transportation regulations.

- 1. UN recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations.
- 2. U.S. Department of Transportation of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations.
- 3. International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Technical Instructions.
- 4. International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) code.
- 5. IATA DGR 55th Edition[2014].
- 6. Transport Packing Specification: PI965

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Non-Hazardous

Law Information (For the battery):

- (Dangerous Goods Regulation)
- (Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods Model Regulations)
- (International Maritime Dangerous Goods)
- (Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods)
- (Classification and code of dangerous goods)
- OSHA Hazard Communication Standard status
- Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Status
- SARA Title III
- RCRA
- U.S. Federal Regulations
- European/International Regulations
- In accordance with all Federal, State and Local laws.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Last Revision: 6/25/2015

Abbreviations and Acronyms

| TSCA: | Toxic Substances Control Act, The American chemical inventory. |
|---------|--|
| 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

Because all of our batteries are defined as "articles", they are exempted from the requirements of the Hazard Communication Standard. The information in this SDS is provided all the relevant data fully and truly. However, the information is provided without any warranty on their absolute extensiveness and accuracy. This SDS was prepared to provide safety preventive measures for the users who have got professional training. The personal user who obtained this SDS should make independent judgment for the applicability of this SDS under special conditions. In these special cases, we do not assume responsibility for the damage.

Other Information: 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 result of its use, this information is furnished upon condition that the person receiving it shall make his own determination of the suitability of the material for his particular purpose.

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----- End of the SDS -----