

LiFePO₄ Battery pack A01

Transport and storage

Safety instructions

Transport and labeling

Lithium-ion batteries are classified as a 'dangerous goods' in international transport law. This means that the various regulations for transporting dangerous goods apply to them.

For lithium-ion batteries with a nominal energy of up to 100 Wh, simplified requirements apply due to an exemption under dangerous goods legislation. The A01 battery may be transported on the basis of special provision SV188. The A01 battery is classified as a hazardous material (UN 3480 lithium-ion batteries).

The A01 battery is packed in an internal packaging to prevent short circuiting. For transport, the A01 battery must also be packed in a sufficiently strong shipping packaging and secured against mechanical damage. The hazardous goods labelling for lithium-ion batteries with the hazardous goods number UN 3480 must be clearly indicated on the shipping packaging.

Transportation should preferably be by rail, road or sea freight. Whether and under what conditions transportation by air freight is permissible must be checked on a case-by-case basis by the shipper. The transport of defective or damaged lithium-ion batteries is subject to stricter regulations.

Storage and mounting

In principle, it can be assumed that lithium-ion batteries are comparatively safe if handled properly and correctly. The following general safety rules, among others, must be observed:

- Follow all general safety requirements.
- Observe the manufacturer's specifications.
- Do not make any changes to the lithium-ion batteries.
- Do not open the lithium-ion batteries.
- Keep the lithium-ion batteries in their original packaging until mounting in order to prevent damage or short circuits.
- Ensure that the lithium-ion batteries are not damaged by external mechanical influences. For example:
 - Safe storage in the mounting vehicle during transport.
 - Direct insertion into the holding device during mounting without temporary storage on the ladder.
- Do not use the lithium-ion batteries if the housing has been subjected to a strong force, e.g. a drop, impact or crushing, as there may be internal damage that is not visible from the outside.
- Do not expose the lithium-ion batteries to high temperatures above 70°C, direct sources of heat or sunlight.
- Store damaged or defective lithium-ion batteries at a safe distance, isolated in a fire-protected area, or in special containers until disposal.
- Ensure that fire-extinguishing equipment is present in the immediate vicinity during storage.
- When storing in areas that are not protected by automatic extinguishing systems, maintain a structural or spatial separation of at least 2.5 m from combustible materials.
- Connected storage quantities of lithium batteries must not exceed 7 m³.

Handling defective batteries

- Do not install damaged or defective batteries.
- Do not operate any devices with damaged or defective batteries.
- Store damaged or defective batteries at a safe distance, isolated in a fire-protected area, or in special containers until disposal.
- Avoid sparking work near the storage site.
- Warning signs of defective batteries include:
 - Deformations (e.g. swelling)
 - Dents
 - Odor
 - Heat build-up
 - Discoloration

Disposing of batteries

Do not dispose of batteries as domestic waste.

Return used batteries to a disposal system in accordance with national and local regulations.

The batteries must be fully discharged prior to disposal.

Exclusion of liability

These recommendations and regulations have been summarized here to the best of our knowledge and belief. They do not claim to be exhaustive and do not release transporters, installers and users from their personal duty of care.



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