Battery Information Sheet

Primary Li-SOCl$_2$ single cells and multi-cell battery packs

According to REACH regulation (EC 1907/2006, Art 31) and to OSHA regulation (29 CFR 1910.1200), batteries are **ARTICLES** with no intended release. As such, they are not covered by legal requirements to generate and supply an SDS or an MSDS.

This Battery Information Sheet is provided solely as information document for the purpose of assisting our customers.

1. IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product

Lithium-thionyl dichloride primary unit cells and multi-cell battery systems composed of these cells

1.2 Supplier

Headquarters	**Saft S.A.S.**
Address	12 rue Sadi Carnot, 93170 BAGNOLET – France
Phone/Fax	+33 (0)1 49 93 19 18 /+33 (0)1 49 93 19 50
Factory	**Saft Poitiers**
Address	Rue Georges Leclanché, BP 1039, 86060 POITIERS Cedex 9 – France
Phone/Fax	+33 (0)5 49 55 48 48 /+33 (0)5 49 55 48 50
Factory	**Saft Ltd.**
Address	River Drive, Tyne & Wear, SOUTH SHIELDS, NE33 2TR – United Kingdom
Phone/Fax	+1 44 191 456 1451/+1 44 191 456 6383
Factory	**Saft America Inc.**
Address	313 Crescent Street, VALDESE, NC 28690 – USA
Phone/Fax	+1 828 874 4111/+1 828 874 2431
Factory	**Saft Batteries Co., Ltd.**
Address	Zhuhai Free Trade Zone, Lianfeng Road, ZHUHAI 519030, Guangdong Province – China
Phone/Fax	+86 756 881 9318/+86 756 881 9328
Factory	**Tadiran Batteries Ltd.**
Address	34 Y. Rabin Avenue – KIRYAT EKRON 76950 - Israel
Phone/Fax	+972 894 44374/+972 894 13066
Factory	**Tadiran Batteries GmbH**
Address	Industriestrasse 22, D-63654 BÜDINGEN – Germany
Phone/Fax	+49 (0)6 042 954 599/+49 (0)6 042 954 190

1.3 Emergency contact

For chemical emergency ONLY (in case of spill, leak, fire, exposure or accident) call CHEMTREC at:
International: +1-703-527-3887 for English
Within the USA: +1-800-424-9300
In France, INRS Orfila : +33(0) 1 45 42 59 59 for French

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

The Li-$SOCl_2$ batteries described in this Battery Information Sheet are sealed units which are not hazardous under normal operating conditions in accordance with manufacturer's recommendations, as stated in the user's manual or other similar documentation. Under normal use, the battery integrity is maintained and the active components it contains are isolated from the outside.
In particular, the battery should not be submitted to any mechanical (opening, puncture, immersion), thermal (burning, heating to temperatures above the normal temperature range of the product) or electrical abuse (short-circuit, recharge, forced discharge), which will lead to the activation of safety valves and/or the rupture of the battery container.
Any accidental release of the inner components of the cell, or their combustion products could be highly hazardous. Battery content exposition to air humidity/liquid water may be followed by severe battery vent/explosion/fire, depending on the hazard causes and circumstances.

Protection from charging:

Whenever lithium batteries are not the single power source in a circuit, the following measures recommended by Underwriters Laboratories are relevant. The cells should not be connected in series with an electrical power source that would increase the load through the cells. The electronic circuit shall include one of the following:

A. Two suitable diodes or the equivalent in series with the cells to prevent any reverse (charging) current. The second diode is used to provide protection in the event that one would fail. Quality control, or equivalent procedures, shall be established by the device manufacturer to check that the diode polarity is correct for each unit.

or

B. A blocking diode or the equivalent to prevent any reverse (charging) current and a resistor to limit current in case of diode failure. The resistor should be sized to limit the reverse (charging) current to the maximum value according to the data sheet of the cell.

3. COMPOSITION, INFORMATION OR INGREDIENTS

Each unit cell consists of a hermetically sealed metallic can containing a number of chemicals and materials of construction of which the following are potentially hazardous upon release to air.

Component	CAS Number	EINECS/ELINCS	Content (wt. %)*
Lithium metal	7439-93-2	231-102-5	2-6
Thionyl dichloride	7719-09-7	231-748-8	18-47
Aluminium chloride	7446-70-0	231-208-1	1-5
Gallium chloride	13450-90-3	236-610-0	0-2
Lithium chloride	7447-41-8	231-212-3	1-2
Carbon	1333-86-4	215-609-9	2-5
PTFE	9002-84-0	N/A	0-1
Stainless steel, Nickel and inert material	N/A	N/A	remainder

** Quantities may vary with cell model*

4. HANDLING AND STORAGE

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Lithium-thionyle chloride batteries are not rechargeable and should not be tentatively charged or recharged. Manufacturer's recommendations should be followed regarding maximum current and operating temperature range. Applying pressure or deforming the battery may lead to disassembly and cause eye, skin and throat irritation.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, regulated (preferably below 21°C and in any case below 30°C), dry and ventilated area, away from possible sources of heat, open flames, food and drink. Avoid exposure to direct sunlight for long periods. Temperatures above 100°C (or higher for High Temperatures cells and batteries such as the LSH20-150 cell- refer to individual data sheets for maximum temperatures) may cause leakage and rupture, and result in shortened battery service life. Keep proper clearance space between batteries and walls. Since short circuit can cause burn hazard, leakage or explosion hazard, keep batteries in original packaging until use and do not mix them.

HANDLING:

- Do not open the battery system.
- Do not crush or pierce the cells.
- Do not short (+) or (-) terminal with conductors.
- Do not reverse the polarity.
- Do not submit to excessive mechanical stress.
- Do not mix batteries of different types or mix new and old ones together.
- Do not use the unit without its electronic management system.
- Do not expose the unit to water or condensation.
- Do not directly heat, solder or throw into fire. Such unsuitable use can cause leakage or spout vaporized electrolyte fumes and may cause fire or explosion.

5. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

The lithium-thionyl chloride cell or battery described by this Battery Information Sheet is a sealed unit when offered for sale. It is a manufactured "article" and does not expose the user to hazardous chemicals when used in accordance with manufacturer specifications.

Appearance – Cylindrical shape
Odour – If leaking, gives off a pungent corrosive odour

Flash point – Not applicable	Flammability – Not applicable
Boiling Point – Not applicable	Melting Point – Not applicable
Vapor Pressure – Not applicable	Vapor Density – Not applicable
pH – Not applicable	Specific Gravity – Not applicable
Solubility (in water) – Not applicable	Solubility (other) – Not applicable

6. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

The battery system is stable when handled and stored according to section 4.

MATERIALS TO AVOID: Oxidizing agents, bases, water. Avoid electrolyte contact with aluminium of zinc.

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Do not heat above 100°C (or higher (150°C) for High Temperatures cells and batteries such as the LSH20-150 cell- refer to individual data sheets for maximum temperatures) or incinerate. Do not disassemble, crush, pierce, short, charge or recharge. Avoid mechanical or electrical abuse.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Hydrogen (H_2) as well as lithium oxide (Li_2O) and lithium hydroxide (LiOH) dust are produced in case of reaction of lithium metal with water (hydrolysis).
Chlorine (Cl_2), sulfur dioxide (SO_2) and disulfur dioxide (S_2Cl_2) are produced in case of thermal decomposition of thionyl dichloride above 100°C. Hydrochloric acid (HCl) and sulfur dioxide (SO_2) are produced in case of reaction of thionyl dichloride with water at room temperature.

Hydrochloric acid (HCl) fumes, lithium oxide (Li_2O), lithium hydroxide (LiOH) and aluminium hydroxide ($Al(OH)_3$) dust are produced in case of reaction of lithium tetrachloroaluminate ($LiAlCl_4$) with water.

7. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is no risk, unless the battery ruptures. In the event of accidental exposure to internal contents, corrosive fumes will cause severe skin, eye and mucous membrane irritation. Medical conditions are generally aggravated by exposure to battery internal contents: eczema, skin allergies, lung injuries, asthma and other respiratory disorders may occur. Overexposure may cause symptoms of non-fibrotic lung injury and ingestion can cause tissue damage to throat and gastro-respiratory tract.

8. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

The batteries do not contain mercury, cadmium or other heavy metals.

Eco-toxicity	None known if used/disposed of correctly.
Mammalian affects	None known if used/disposed of correctly.
Bioaccumulation potential	None known if used/disposed of correctly.
Environmental fate	None known if used/disposed of correctly.

9. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Batteries do not contain hazardous materials according to EC Directives 91/157/EEC, 93/86/EEC, and 2002/95/EC (RoHS) Directive). Battery recycling is either mandatory or recommended: The European Directive 2006/66/EC has been implemented by most EC member states.
Dispose of in accordance with local laws and regulations. Store material for disposal as indicated in Section 4. A disposal service is offered upon request by Tadiran Batteries.
Do not incinerate, or subject cells to temperatures in excess of 100°C (or 150°C for LSH20-150 cells and the battery packs assembled from them). Such abuse can result in loss of seal, electrolyte leakage and/or violent disassembly with risk of material projections.

For additional information a Technical Notice is available upon request.

See:
http://www.saftbatteries.com/TheSaftGroup/Environment/Takebackpolicy/tabid/104/Language/en-US/Default.aspx
http://www.saftbatteries.com/TheSaftGroup/Environment/BringBackPoints/tabid/435/Language/en-US/Default.aspx

10. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Note: when manufacturing a new battery pack, one must assure that it has fulfilled the tests according to the UN Model Regulations, Manuel of Tests and Criteria, Part III, subsection 38.3.

10.1 United Nations Class

For the single cell batteries and multi-cell battery packs that are non-restricted to transport (non-assigned to the Miscellaneous Class 9), use lithium batteries inside label.

For the single cell batteries and multi-cell battery packs which are restricted to transport (assigned to Class 9), use Class 9 Miscellaneous Dangerous Goods and UN Identification Number Labels.

In all cases, refer to the product transport certificate issued by the manufacturer.

UN Numbers:	3090	LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES: Shipment of cells and batteries *in bulk*
	3091	LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES CONTAINED IN EQUIPMENT or LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES PACKED WITH EQUIPMENT: Cells and batteries *contained in equipment* or *packed with it*

Shipping name	LITHIUM METAL BATTERIES
Hazard Classification:	9 Depending on their lithium metal content, some single cells and small multi-cell battery packs may be non-assigned to Class 9. Refer to Transport Certificate.
Packaging:	Group II

10.2 International agreements

By Air International:	IATA/ICAO: UN 3090 or UN3091
By Sea International:	IMDG: UN 3090 or UN 3091
European road transportation:	ADR
European rail transportation:	RID

11. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulations specifically applicable to the product:

- ACGIH and OSHA: see exposure limits of the internal components of the battery in section 14.
- IATA/ICAO (air transportation): UN 3090 or UN 3091.
- IMDG (sea transportation) : UN 3090 or UN 3091.
- Transportation within the US-DOT, 49 Code of Federal Regulations
- UK regulatory references: Classified under CHIP.
- Battery Directive (2006/66/EC): see section 9

12. FIRST AID MEASURES (not anticipated under normal use)

12.1. Electrolyte contact

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove contaminated clothing and immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. In severe cases, get medical attention.

INHALATION: Contents of an opened cell may cause respiratory tract and mucus membrane irritation. Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. Immediately inhale Cortisone spray. In severe cases, track medical surveillance for 48 hours.

INGESTION: Wash out mouth thoroughly with water and give plenty of water to drink. Get medical attention.

FURTHER TREATMENT: All cases of eye contamination, persistent skin irritation and casualties who have swallowed this substance or have breathed its vapours should be seen by a Doctor.

12.2. Lithium metal contact

EYE CONTACT: Immediately flush with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes, with open eyelids, and get medical attention.

SKIN CONTACT: Remove particles of lithium from skin as quick as possible. Immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

INHALATION/INGESTION: Contents of an opened cell may cause respiratory tract and mucus membrane irritation. Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. Immediately inhale Cortisone spray. In severe cases, track medical surveillance for 48 hours.

13. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES (not anticipated under normal use)

ESTINGUISHING MEDIA:

- During a fire with lithium batteries, using large amounts of cold water or water-based foam has some cooling effect and is effective to prevent fire expansion as long as the extent of the fire has not progressed to the point that the lithium metal they contain is exposed (as marked by appearance of deep red flames). Do not use warm or hot water.
- Lith-X Class D extinguishers are effective on fires involving only a few lithium batteries.
- Do not use CO_2 or Halon-type extinguishers.
- Do not use sand, dry powder or soda ash, graphite powder or fire blankets.
- **Use only class D metal extinguishers on raw lithium metal.**

SPECIAL FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES:

- Fire fighters should wear approved/certified positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus.
- Full protective clothing is necessary to prevent potential body contact with electrolyte solution.
- During water spraying, caution is advised as burning pieces of lithium may be ejected from the fire.
- It is permissible to use any class of extinguishing medium, specified above, on these batteries or their packing material. Cool exterior of batteries if exposed to fire to prevent rupture.
- If the cells or batteries are not located at the center of the fire, copious amounts of water may be supplied using a diffuser type nozzle so that the cells remain cool during the fire containment and extinction. A sprinkler system should be suitable for this purpose, the critical factor being that the lithium cells do not experience temperatures above the melting point of lithium (180°C).
- Small amounts of water should never be used such as the volumes contained within portable fire extinguishers. Standard dry powder extinguishers are ineffective. It should be kept in mind that a hazard of hydrogen formation exists whenever hot lithium metal comes into contact with water.

14. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION* (not anticipated under normal use)

	**Respiratory protection**	In all fire situations, use self-contained breathing apparatus
	**Hand protection**	In case of leakage wear protective gloves
	**Eye protection**	Safety glasses are mandatory during handling
	**Other**	In the event of leakage or ruptured cells, wear a rubber apron and protective clothes.

**AFNOR pictograms*

Occupational exposure standard:

Compound	8 hour TWA	15 min TWA	SK
Sulfur Dioxide	1 ppm	1 ppm	-
Hydrogen chloride	1 ppm	5 ppm	-

15. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES (not anticipated under normal use)

INDIVIDUAL PRECAUTIONS: Evacuate the employees from area until fumes dissipate. In case of electrolyte leakage from a cell or battery, do not inhale vapors or touch liquid with bare hands. In case of skin or eye contact, inhalation or ingestion, follow the measured described in section 12.

ENVIRONMENTAL PRECAUTION: Avoid sewage, surface water and underground water contamination. Avoid ground and atmosphere contamination.

WAYS OF CLEANING: With protective glasses and gloves, use absorbent material (sand, earth, chalk ($CaCO_3$) or lime (CaO) powder or Vermiculite) to absorb any exuded material. Seal leaking battery (unless hot) and contaminated absorbent material tight in plastic bag, and dispose of as hazardous waste in accordance with local regulations. Electrolyte traces may be wiped off dryly using household paper. Rinse with water afterwards.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

This information has been compiled from sources considered to be dependable and is, to the best of our knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date compiled. However, neither exhaustively nor perfect reliability can be granted. Information does not imply implicit or specific warranty of it.

This information relates to the specific products designated and may not be valid for such products used in combination with any other materials or in any process. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability and completeness of this information for his particular use.

Saft does not accept liability for any loss or damage that may occur, whether direct, indirect, incidental or consequential, from the use of this battery information sheet provided as a service to our customers. Saft does not offer warranty against patent infringement.

12, rue Sadi Carnot
93170 Bagnolet – France
Tel.: +33 (0)1 49 93 19 18
Fax: +33 (0)1 49 93 19 69
www.saftbatteries.com

Doc N° BIS04-11-12
Edition: November 2012
Version 1.1

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Category: Lithium-Thionyl Chloride (Li-$SOCl_2$) Battery

Nominal Voltage: 3.6 V

Product Name

Type	Lithium (gr.)
ER14250	0.31
ER14335	0.43
ER14505	0.69
ER17505	0.93
ER18505	0.98
ER14250M	0.19
ER14335M	0.34
ER14505M	0.51
ER17505M	0.72
ER18505M	0.90

Type	Lithium (gr.)
ER22G68（BEL）	0.10
ER32L65（1/10D）	0.25
ER32L100（1/6D）	0.44
ER1860	0.07
ER2450T	0.13
EF651615（LTC-3PN）	0.10
EF651620（LTC-5PN）	0.14
EF651625（LTC-7PN）	0.19
EF70233（LTC-16PN）	0.41

Supplier's Name: EVE Energy Co., Ltd

Supplier's Address: EVE Industrial Park, Xikeng Industrial Zone, Huihuan Town, Huizhou, Guangdong, China.

Post Code: 516006

Emergency Telephone: (+86) -752-2606966

Fax: (+86) -752-2606033

Note: The battery is neither substance nor mixture but product and having no risk to life and health under normal use or transportation because ingredients of battery is not leaked out by virtue of hermetical sealing with metal case.

This sheet notifies possible risk of our battery under abnormal use but mainly aim to provide information about ingredients, notification of handling and transportation regulations as a useful reference.

2. Hazards identification

The important hazards and adverse effects of the chemical product	No information available
Chemical product – specific hazards	No information available
Outline of an anticipated emergency	Chemical contents are seal in metal can. Therefore, risk of exposure never occurs unless battery is mechanically or electrically abused. Risk of explosion by fire is anticipated if batteries are dispose of in fire or heated above 100 degree Celsius. Stacking or jumbling of batteries may cause external short circuits, heat generation, in some case, allowing fire or explosion.

Note: our battery is not classified in accordance with the GHS classification.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredient

Material	CAS#	% wt.
Lithium metal	7439-93-2	0.13~3.7
Thionyl Chloride electrolyte	7719-09-7	18~38
Carbon	1333-86-4	1.8~4.2

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If ingredient leaked out from inside of a battery and if inhaled it, move to a place where fresh air is provided. Refer for medical attention.
Skin contact	If ingredient leaked out from inside of a battery and stuck on skin, wash the contact areas off immediately with plenty of water and soap. If appropriate procedures are not taken, this may cause sores on the skin. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes contact	If ingredient leaked out from inside of a battery and came into eyes, flush the eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes immediately without rubbing. Take a medical treatment. If appropriate procedures are not taken, this may cause an eye irritation.
Swallowing	In case of swallowing of battery, immediately refer for medical attention.

5. Fire-fighting Measures

Fire extinguishing agent:

Dry chemical, alcohol-resistant foam, powder, atomized water, carbon dioxide and dry sand are effective.

Extinguishing method:

Escape batteries to safe place prevent from ignition by spreading fire.

Because of packing material of battery is paper, use water extinguisher, CO2 extinguisher or powder extinguisher as normal extinguisher.

Since vapor, generated from burning batteries may make eyes, nose and throat irritate, be sure to extinguish the fire on the windward side. Wear the respiratory protection equipment in some cases.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Chemical contents are sealed in metal can. But if the battery is mechanically or electrically abused, contents may leak out. In such case, take action as shown below.

Personal precautions: Temporary inhalation of odor and attaching of electrolyte to skin does not cause serious health hazard. Be sure the ventilation and washing out of electrolyte quickly.

Environmental precautions: Clean up it quickly. Specific environmental precaution is not necessary.

Method and materials for containment and methods and materials for cleaning up:

Contain and collect spillage and place in container for disposal according to local regulations.

7. Handling and Storage

Handing	Do not charge, short-circuit, disassemble, deform, heat above 100℃ or incinerate. Do not pile up or mingle battery with each other. Do not place battery on metal case, metal plate or antistatic material. In case of multi cell application, replace all batteries to new at once when replacing used batteries.
Storage	Be sure to store batteries in well-ventilated, dry and cool conditions. Keep away from water, rain, snow, frost or dew condensation. Do not store batteries near source of heat or nozzle of hot air. Do not store batteries in direct sunshine. Take care not to get wet packing by dew condensation when packing is removed from cold to warm and humid condition. Enough number of fire fighting apparatuses should be installed in warehouse

8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

There is no need of personal protective equipment on regular handling and storage. In the event, however, a large amount of electrolyte should be released by mechanical or electrical abuse, use the protection as shown below.

Respiratory protection: Mask (with a filter preferably)

Hand protection : Synthetic rubber gloves

Eye protection : Goggles or glasses

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

State：Solid

Shape: Cylindrical、Prismatic

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability: Stable on regular handling

Conditions to Avoid: External short circuit of battery, deformation by crush, exposure at high temperature of more than 100 degree C (may cause heat generation and ignition), direct sunlight, high humidity.

Materials to avoid: Substances that cause short circuit.

11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation, skin contact and eye contact are possible when the battery is opened. Exposure to internal contents, the corrosive fumes will be very irritating to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Overexposure can cause symptoms of non-fibrotic lung injury and membrane irritation.

12. Ecological Information

Persistence and degradability	No information available
Mobility in soil	No information available

13. Disposal Considerations

Dispose of batteries in accordance with applicable federal, state and local regulations.
For safety precaution, battery should be insulated in proper manner; covering both terminals by tape, wrapping of battery in insulative bag or packing battery in original package is recommended in order to prevent ignition due to short-circuit.

14. Transport Information

For the international transport of lithium batteries, they must comply with these regulations: the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code by International Maritime Organization (IMO), Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) by International Air Transport Association (IATA) and Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (TI) by International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). These regulations are based on the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Manual of Tests and Criteria.
Lithium batteries which meet the requirements of UN38.3 (UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part Ⅲ, subsection 38.3) could be transported by air and by sea as ordinary goods, otherwise should be transported according to Class 9, Packing Group Ⅱ hazardous goods.
As the published of the UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, all these regulations have added some new contents to regulate the transport of lithium metal batteries. And they should be complied since 1January 2009. Following the latest changes on Lithium Cells / Batteries shipment as per the 56th edition of IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, the Lithium Battery Best Practice 014 will replace Best Practice 014 and with effect from 1 January 2016.

1. For lithium metal batteries, UN ID number is 3090. For lithium metal batteries contained in equipment or lithium metal batteries packed with equipment, UN ID number is 3091.
2. The consignment should be fully described by proper shipping name and packed, marked and in proper condition for carriage by air. The consignment is not classified as dangerous under the current edition of the IATA 57th Effective, Dangerous goods regulation and all applicable carrier and government regulations.
3. For transported air, Lithium-metal Cells/Batteries shipped as "Not Restricted" Cargo: Must comply with Section Ⅱ of PI968-P1970 accordingly; For cells, the lithium content should not be more than 1g; for batteries, the lithium content should not be more than 2g. Lithium content must be marked on the outside of the battery case (marked by manufacturer).
4. Each consignment must be accompanied with a document such as an air waybill with an indication. For those Lithium metal cells/batteries contained in equipment, the equipment must be equipped with an effective means of preventing accidental activation.
5. T eed to paste the Li-metal battery marking; The net quantity of lithium-metal battery (cells) shall not exceed 5kg if transport as PI 969 or PI 970; and need to paste the Li-metal battery marking.
6. Each package must be capable of withstanding a 1.2m drop test in orientation without damage of

cells or batteries contained therein.

7. Lithium batteries which meet the requirements of which could be transported by air, and the batteries manufactured by EVE Energy Co., Ltd meet these requirements. (Lithium batteries identified by the manufacturer as being defective for safety reasons, or that have been damaged, that have the potential of producing a dangerous evolution of heat, fire or short circuit are forbidden transport.)
8. He net quantity of lithium –metal battery（cells），shall not exceed 2.5kg if transport as PI 968,and n
9. Cells and batteries must be protected so as to prevent short circuits. This includes protection against contact with conductive materials within the same packing that could lead to short circuit.
10. Lithium –metal battery is applicable to the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG-Code) Special provision 188 because it corresponds to either case that the cell – lithium content is less than 1g or the battery – lithium content is less than 2g, so it is permitted to transport as Exempted Dangerous Goods when it complies with all requirements of the transport conditions.

UN No.	Proper Shipping Name/Description
3090	Lithium metal batteries
3091	Lithium metal batteries contained in equipment
3091	Lithium metal batteries packed with equipment

Related regulations: Following regulations shall be cited and considered.

Transportations	Related organization / Issue documents
Air transport (by airplane)	ICAO (International Civil Aviation Organization) / TI (Technical Instruction) IATA (International Air Transport Association) / DGR (Dangerous Goods Regulations) *1
Maritime transport (by ship)	IMO (International Maritime Organization) / IMDG Code (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code) *2
Land transport (Intra-European)	RID (International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail) , ADR (International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road)
USA / UN	USDOT (US Department of Transportation) / DOT 49 CFR (US law) UN: Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods: Manual of Tests and Criteria 5th revised edition Amendment 1 [ST/SG/AC.10/11/Rev.5/Amend.1]: Part III, Subsection 38.3

15. Regulatory Information

Environment-related law of batteries: EU nations have applicable law in accordance with Directive 2006/66/EC and other some countries, China, Korea, Brazil, some provinces of USA and Canada or so

have similar law.

16. Other information

Reference

- **IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, latest edition**

Notes on this sheet

*1 Dangerous Goods Regulation – 57th Edition Effective 1 January 2016: International Air Transport Association (IATA)

*2 MDG Code IMO/IMDE37-2014 Edition: International Maritime Organization (IMO)

This sheet refers to normal use of the product in question. EVE Corp. makes no warranty expressed or implied