Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration

August 14, 2019 – Neal Suchak and Jordan Rivera



Lithium Battery Recycling and Disposal



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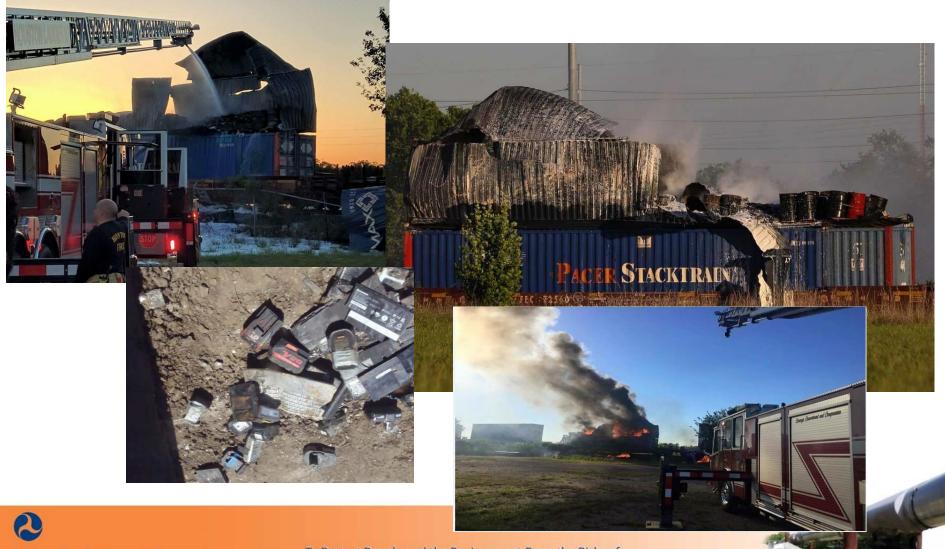


Why is this important?





Houston, TX - 2017



Agenda

Overview of DOT/PHMSA

DOT/PHMSA's Role in the Supply Chain

How DOT/PHMSA Regulations Work

Special Topics





Overview of DOT/PHMSA



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Pipeline and Hazardous Materials



Who is PHMSA?







PHMSA Regional Offices

















PHMSA MISSION

Our mission is to protect people and the environment by advancing the safe transportation of energy and other hazardous materials that are essential to our daily lives





Federal Hazmat Law

Protect against the risks to life, property, and the environment which are inherent in the transportation of hazardous materials in intrastate, interstate, and foreign **commerce**



49 U.S.C. Section 5101 et seq.





PHMSA Responsibilities

Regulations

Special Permits and Approvals

Enforcement

Outreach and Engagement



DOT/PHMSA's Role in the Supply Chain



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DOT in the Supply Chain

Oversight Over the Transportation Process

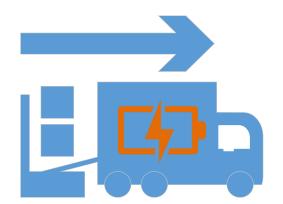
Identification and Sorting



Packaging and Hazard Communication



Movement







How DOT/PHMSA's Regulations Work

Highway Transportation of Small Lithium Batteries





Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR)

• The HMR govern the packaging and safe transportation of hazardous materials by highway, air, rail, and water

Covers:

- Identification and Classification
- Hazard Communication
- Packaging Requirements
- Operational Rules





Hazardous Materials Regulations (HMR)

 Section 173.185 in the HMR addresses requirements for lithium batteries, including the exceptions for recycling lithium batteries:

> 1. Classification/ UN 38.3 Testing

2. Packaging

3. Small battery exceptions

4. Disposal/Recycling Exceptions

5. Damaged, Defective, Recalled





Disposal/Recycling Exceptions (Motor Vehicle)

Disposal/
Recycling
Exceptions

Classification/
UN 38.3
Testing

Small Battery
Exceptions

Packaging





Classify the Hazard - Hazard Classes





Gases



Flammable





Explosives

POISON





Radioactive

Flammable Solids

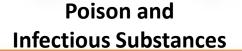


Corrosive

Oxidizers and Organic Peroxides



Miscellaneous





Classify the Hazard – Identification and Sorting

- Battery markings
- Physical characteristics
- Color

 Isolate damaged batteries







Classify the Hazard – Type of Lithium Batteries

Lithium Ion

- Lithium compound (e.g. lithium cobalt oxide)
- Size measured in Watthours (Wh)
- Generally rechargeable
- Typical shapes: cylindrical and rectangular
- Found in laptops, tablets, cell phones, power tools, etc.

Lithium Metal

- Metallic lithium or alloy
- Size measured in grams
- Generally not rechargeable (single-use)
- Typical shapes: coin cell, cylindrical, rectangular





Classify the Hazard – Lithium Metal



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Classify the Hazard – Lithium Ion



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Classify the Hazard – Lithium Batteries ID Numbers

UN3480

• Lithium Ion Batteries

UN3481

 Lithium Ion Batteries Contained in Equipment

UN3090

• Lithium Metal Batteries

UN3091

• Lithium Metal Batteries Contained in Equipment





Classify the Hazard – Battery Size

 The size of the lithium battery is an important consideration – larger batteries and quantities are subject to increased regulation. Thresholds:

Lithium Ion

- ≤ 100 Wh
- ≤ 300 Wh ground only*

Lithium Metal

- $\leq 2 \mathrm{g}$
- ≤ 25 g ground only*

^{*} Additional hazard communication is required



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Classify the Hazard – Battery Size



- Watt-hour (Wh)= Ampere-hours(Ah) x Volts (V)
- In the case of milliampere hour (mAh), divide by 1000

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Contain the Hazard - Packaging



Contain the Hazard – Small Consumer Lithium Batteries

General Requirements

- Prevent short circuits
- Prevent shifting
- Prevent accidental activation
- Prevent release of contents
- Packaging requirements are <u>performance</u>based

Basic Configuration

- Inner packaging
- Cushioning material
- Outer packaging

49 CFR § 173.185(b)(1)–(3)/(c)



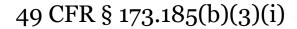
Contain the Hazard – Inner Packaging

Requirements

- Non-metallic
- Completely enclose the battery and terminals
- Separate batteries from contact with any conductive material

Examples

- Plastic bags
- Tape enclosures (e.g., ravioli taping method)
- ANY method meeting performance requirement of protecting terminals and preventing short circuit is acceptable





Contain the Hazard – Inner Packaging



Inner package did not protect from short circuits



Contain the Hazard – Inner Packaging





Contain the Hazard – Cushioning

Material









Contain the Hazard – Outer Packaging





Contain the Hazard – Larger Batteries and Quantities

Increased Regulation

- Batteries over 300 Wh rating (Lithium Ion) or 25 g (Lithium Metal)
- Packages over 66 lbs gross weight

UN Specification Packaging (Rail/Vessel)

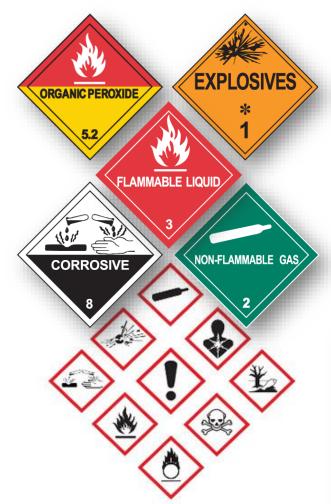


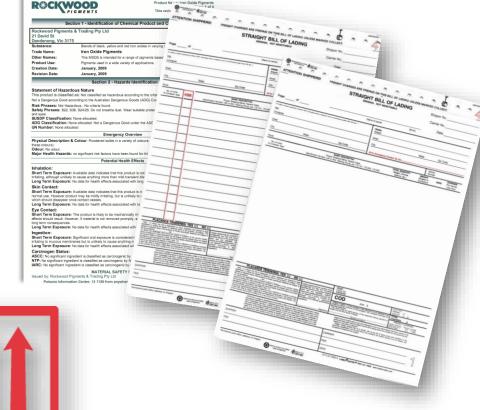


49 CFR § 173.185(b)(3)



Communicate the Hazard – Hazard Communication





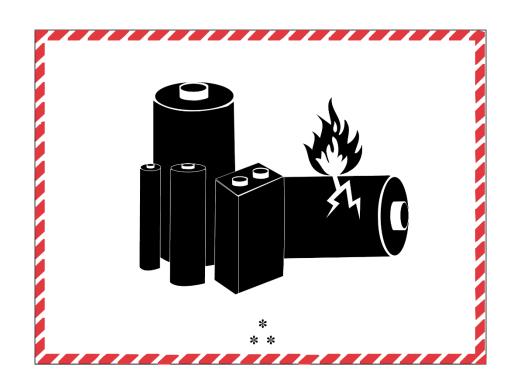


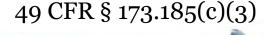
1090



Communicate the Hazard – Lithium Battery Handling Mark

- "*" = the applicable UN ID number
- "**" = telephone number for information about the shipment







Communicate the Hazard – Aircraft Restrictions

"LITHIUM METAL/ION **BATTERIES**— **FORBIDDEN** FOR **TRANSPORT ABOARD** PASSENGER AIRCRAFT"



Cargo Aircraft Only Label

49 CFR § 173.185(c)(1)(iii)

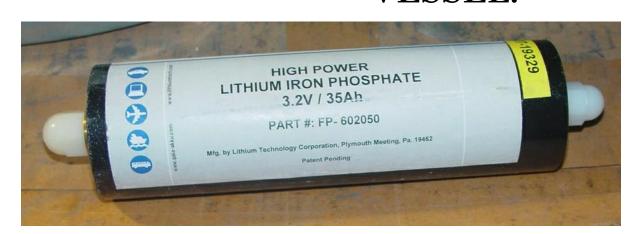


Communicate the Hazard - Package



Communicate the Hazard − Batteries >100 Wh, but ≤ 300Wh

 Additional package marking requirement:
 "LITHIUM BATTERIES—FORBIDDEN FOR TRANSPORT ABOARD AIRCRAFT AND VESSEL."



49 CFR § 173.185(c)(1)(iv)



Communicate the Hazard – Larger Batteries and Quantities (All Modes)

Increased Regulation

- Batteries over 300 Wh rating (Lithium Ion) or 25 g (Lithium Metal)
- Packages over 66 lbs gross weight

Shipping Papers Emergency Response Information

Marks

Labels





Communicate the Hazard – Larger Batteries and Quantities





DOT Training Requirements

General Awareness/ Familiarization

Function-Specific

Safety

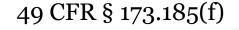
Security Awareness

49 CFR § 172.700-704

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Special Topics

Damaged Batteries





Classify the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, or Recalled

 Identify and separate batteries that pose an increased risk of producing a dangerous evolution of heat, fire, and short circuit







Classify the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, or Recalled

Batteries to Look For:

- Defective
- Leaked or vented
- Sustained physical or mechanical damage
- Cannot be diagnosed (i.e., cannot say for sure they are not damaged)

Consider:

- Risk of acute hazards
 (e.g., gas, fire, electrolyte
 leaking)
- Known misuse of the battery
- Signs of physical damage
- Damage to safety features, components, or short circuit protection





Classify the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, or Recalled















Contain the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, Recalled

- Batteries must be <u>individually</u> packaged as follows:
 - Non-metallic, inner packaging that completely encloses the battery
 - Inner packaging surrounded by noncombustible, non-conductive, and absorbent cushioning material
 - Single inner packaging must be placed in performance-oriented packaging at the Packing Group I performance level.



Contain the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, Recalled





Photos courtesy of Cascade Asset Management





Contain the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, Recalled

- Performance-oriented packaging at the Packing Group I performance level means:
 - Designed and tested to a specific performance standard by packaging manufacturer
 - You <u>MUST</u> follow the packaging manufacturer's instructions <u>EXACTLY</u>, including the use of any specific packaging components specified (e.g., cushioning, tape)



Communicate the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, Recalled

 Requires the same hazard communication as a larger, fully-regulated lithium battery (e.g., marks, labels, shipping paper)

• "Damaged/defective lithium ion battery" and/or "Damaged/defective lithium metal battery" as appropriate.



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Communicate the Hazard – Damaged, Defective, Recalled





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Special Topics

Special Permits (SPs) and Approvals



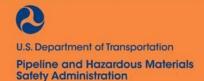


What are Special Permits?

- DOT special permits (SPs) are an extension of the regulations and offer alternative provisions
- There are two types of SPs:

Manufacture, mark, and sell (MMS) packaging

Offer





What are examples of DOT SPs?





PHMSA Resources

Outreach materials

Training materials

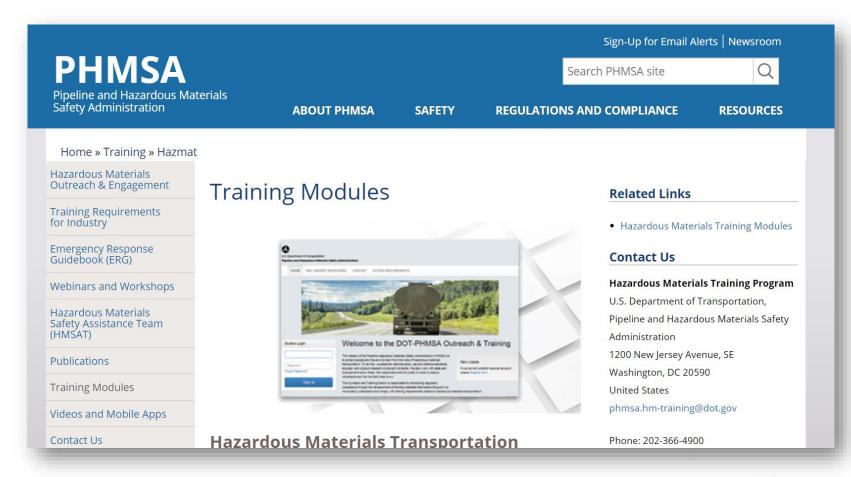
Compliance assistance to industry (Outreach and Engagement)

Emergency Response Guidebook (ERG)





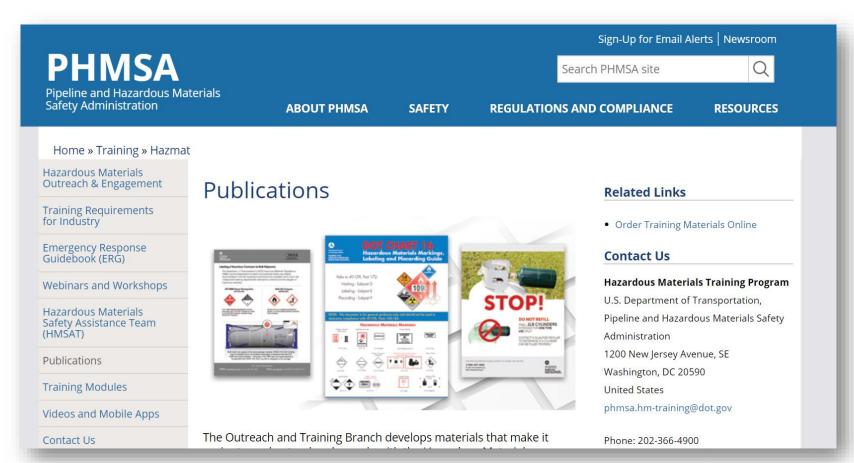
PHMSA Training Modules







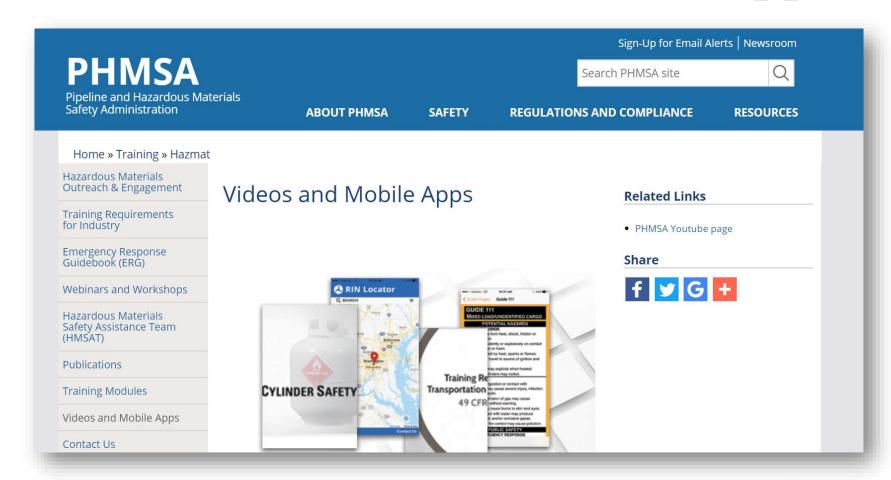
PHMSA Training Publications







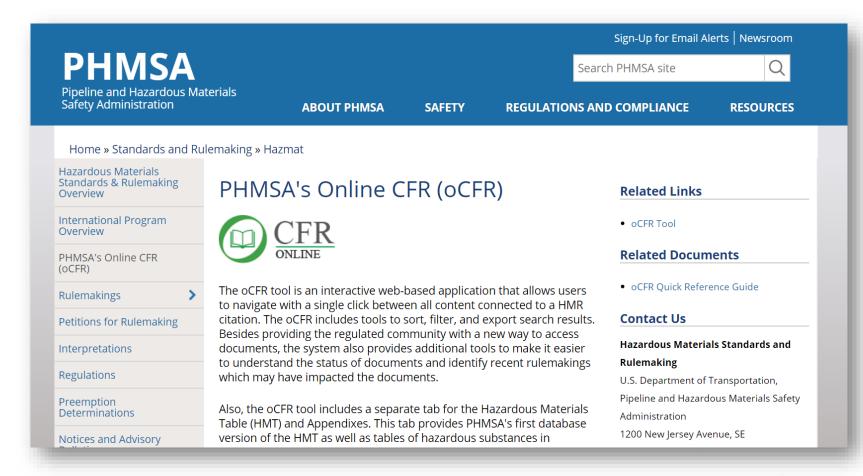
PHMSA Videos and Mobile Apps







PHMSA's OCFR







HMSAT







Hazardous Materials Information Center







Contact Information

Neal Suchak

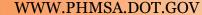
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Questions?



