

Lithium-ion Safe Handling Tips

Recognize a heated cell incident:

Battery becomes hot

Battery has short circuited (initial stage).

Battery is smoking or catches fire

Battery short circuits and heats up to the point where it is smoking or catches fire.

Battery off-vents/gasses

The internal pressure due to short circuiting or other means causes the battery to vent a toxic corrosive gas.



Trusted Environmental Management

Small Cell Incidents

If a battery becomes hot, place it in a dry mineral oil or dry sand and monitor it. If possible, move it outside.

If a battery is smoking or catches fire,

contact your emergency response team equipped with the proper PPE. If it's safe, use a properly rated fire suppressor or fire extinguisher. If the fire is too large, call 911.

Large Format or Volume Incidents

Larger volumes or cells should only be handled by those trained with the appropriate PPE. Smoke or fire from primary lithium or lithium-ion batteries can be extremely hazardous. Avoid exposure or inhalation of smoke or gases, and contact with any liquids. Seek immediate medical attention in the event of exposure.

If the battery releases gas (off venting),

evacuate the area immediately and contact your emergency response team equipped with the proper PPE. Keep the area well-ventilated by opening windows and doors. If safe to do so, move the battery to a well-ventilated, dry area away from any flammable materials.

Water should never be used on a primary lithium fire. However, it's one of your best and most readily available means to suppress a lithium-ion fire. Dry sand, dry mineral oil, and snow can also help.



For more information
www.e360s.ca/batteryrecycling



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