

Dangerous Goods Transportation of Lithium Batteries

Can lithium ion batteries be transported by air?

Lithium batteries must be transported as dangerous goods and so they must follow the relevant mode regulations. This topic summarises the requirements for the transport of lithium ion and lithium metal batteries by road, considering some of the differences for the transport by air.

Is a lithium battery transport document mandatory?

As of January 2017 the Lithium Battery Transport document is not mandatory as per ADR Special Provision 188. Shipments containing lithium batteries that are not compliant with all requirements above cannot be shipped as "Excepted" Lithium Batteries under SP 188 and consequently these shipments must be declared and shipped as 'full' Dangerous Goods.

Are lithium batteries hazardous goods?

Lithium batteries are considered as hazardous goods due to the fact that they can overheat and ignite under certain conditions. For specific information on Air Transport, please consult the relevant TNT Reference Document or the applicable regulations.

Are lithium ion batteries dangerous?

Lithium ion batteries with a nominal capacity exceeding 100 Wh and lithium metal batteries containing over 2g of lithium are classed as dangerous goods (Class 9), as such there are strict requirements for transporting them via road, air, sea and rail. Simplified requirements apply for other lithium batteries that do not reach these thresholds.

Do lithium batteries need to be followed by the shipper?

Yes. All the applicable provisions for lithium batteries will need to be followed by the shipper of such devices, including the limitations for devices that are "active" (on) during transport. The IATA Temperature Control Regulations (TCR) also apply to such shipments. AA.

Can I ship lithium batteries via sea freight?

If shipping lithium batteries via sea freight, you will need to comply with the International Maritime Dangerous Goods (IMDG) Code. This document is updated every other year, meaning the 2018 Edition Amendment 38-16 is the current set of regulations.

Except air transportation, the minimum requirements to transport lithium cells and batteries as exempted from class 9 dangerous goods (non-restricted goods) are as follows: 1) Cells and ...

As dangerous goods, lithium batteries must be correctly identified and classified. In some cases, they must be packaged, marked, labelled and accompanied by a "Shipper's Declaration for ...

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Lithium batteries are classified as dangerous goods due to their potential to overheat, catch fire, or even explode if not handled correctly. These risks make stringent compliance with transport regulations not just a legal ...

Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Technical Instructions) and the 65th Edition (2024) of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR). The provisions of the ...

Transporting lithium batteries via train requires you to meet a different set of specific guidelines for the transportation of dangerous goods. These regulations are detailed in ...

Lithium batteries are dangerous goods posing safety risks if not in line with transport regulations. IATA guides shippers, freight forwarders, ground handlers and airlines.

Key things to consider if you are handling lithium batteries include: The provision and effectiveness of notices and information about the transport of dangerous goods at cargo ...

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Transporting lithium batteries by road is governed by several regulatory frameworks designed to mitigate these risks. The primary regulations include: UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods: ...

On top of that, you could also end up paying regulatory fines or losing shipping privileges if battery shipping regulations are violated. Due to such risks, lithium batteries are ...

Lithium Batteries Road & Rail Transport Fact sheet 1 The transport of Lithium Batteries is regulated due to the inherent risk of overheating and ignition in certain conditions. ... The surface ...

Lithium batteries are dangerous goods posing safety risks if not in line with transport regulations. IATA guides shippers, freight forwarders, ground handlers and airlines. ... To assist shippers in ...

Important international regulations on the transportation of dangerous goods at a glance. If lithium batteries are to be shipped, certain transport regulations must be observed, ...

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Class 9A Lithium batteries. Dangerous goods. ... Directive 2008/68/EC on the inland transport of dangerous goods (ITDGD) requires Member States to apply the provisions of ADR (road) and RID (rail), and if

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applicable, ADN (inland ...

Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air (Technical Instructions) and the 61st Edition of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR). The provisions of the DGR ...

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Lithium ion and lithium metal cells and batteries are listed as Class 9 Miscellaneous hazardous materials in the U.S. and international hazardous materials (dangerous goods) regulations and ...

For shipping, all types of lithium batteries are classified as dangerous goods -- with special regulations for packing, labelling, documentation and handling. FedEx adheres to IATA ...

Put simply, lithium batteries can be extremely dangerous - meaning they are technically classified as hazardous goods. ... Transporting lithium batteries via train requires ...

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