



YOUR PARTNER IN ALL THINGS SAFETY

Products, service and training solutions.



Agenda

- Introduction
- Fire Risk of Li-ion Batteries
- Understanding of Battery Failure Cycle
- Lithium-Ion Risk Prevention System
- Battery Charging Solution

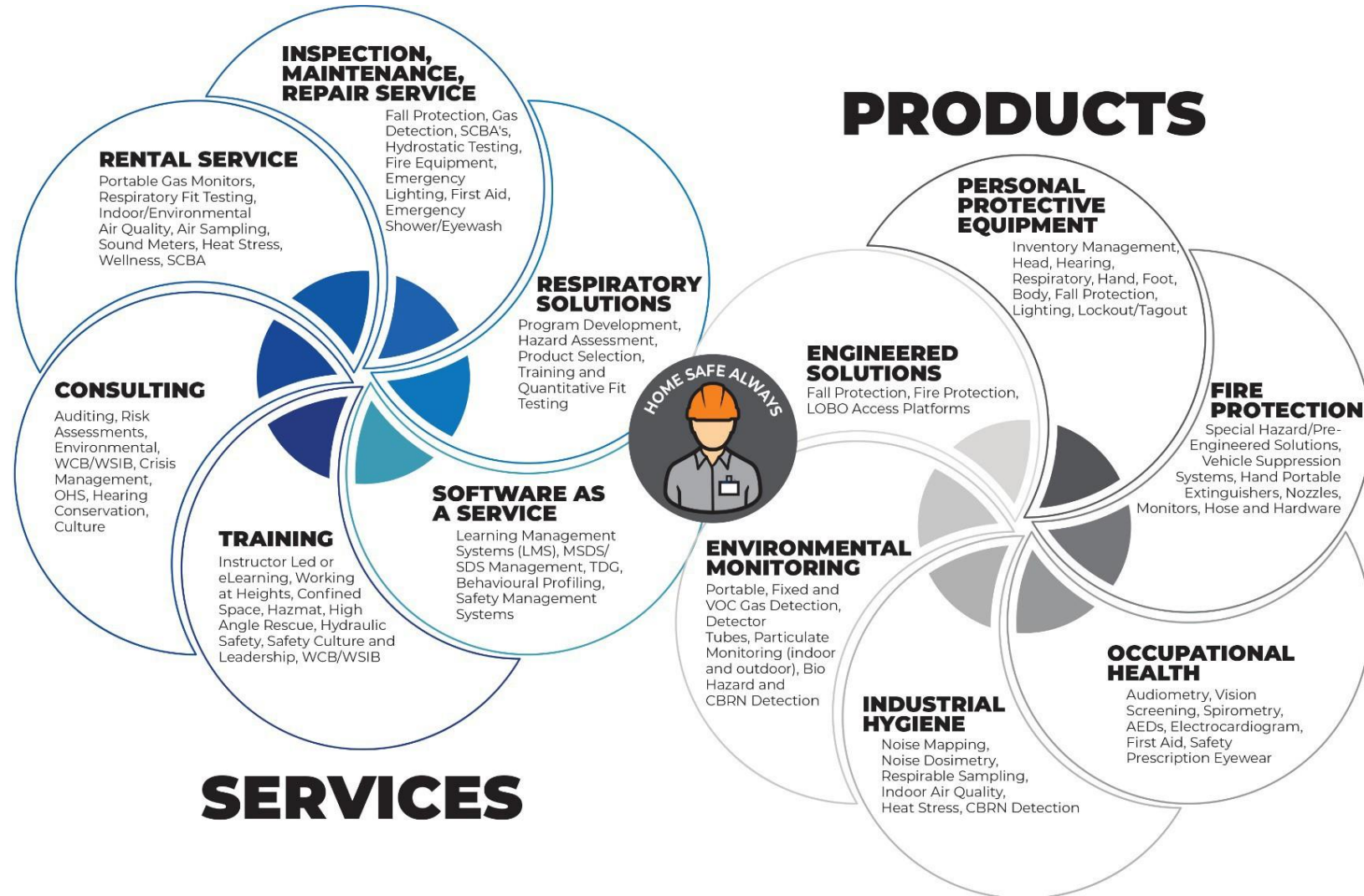
Who we are

We are Levitt-Safety, a Canada-wide provider of life, fire and environmental safety products and services.



The big picture

Making your job easier is how we know we've done our job. We're an everything safety company, including products, services and training.



Lit-Ion Batteries the Dangers

Battery failures are not common but when they do happen they are major events. The need to catch up with risk mitigation vs applied technologies is very real.



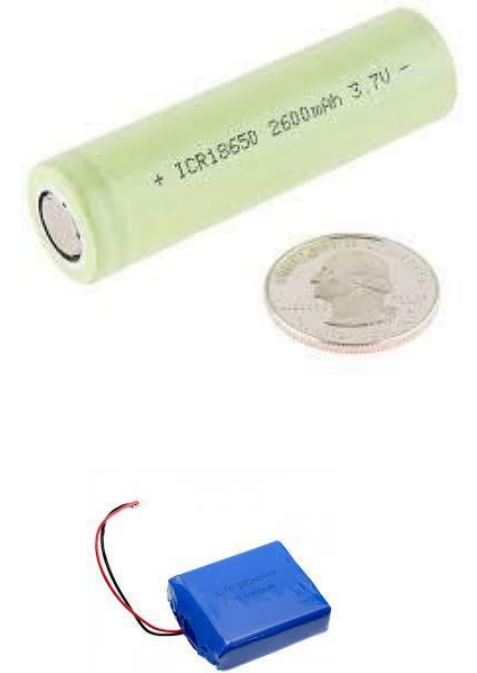
Why Lithium-Ion batteries?

A Lithium-Ion (Li-Ion) battery is a type of **rechargeable battery**.

Lithium-Ion batteries are commonly used for portable electronics and electric vehicles and for energy storage in **wind farms, solar farms, and data center** back-up power applications.

Advantages

- High energy density - potential for yet higher capacities.
- Relatively low self-discharge - self-discharge is less than half that of nickel-based batteries.
- Low maintenance - no periodic discharge is needed; there is no 'memory effect'.



Lithium-Ion battery limitations and risks

Requires protection circuit to maintain voltage and current within safe limits.

Complex battery management systems need to continuously adapt to battery cell aging.

If things go wrong, the fires are extremely challenging.

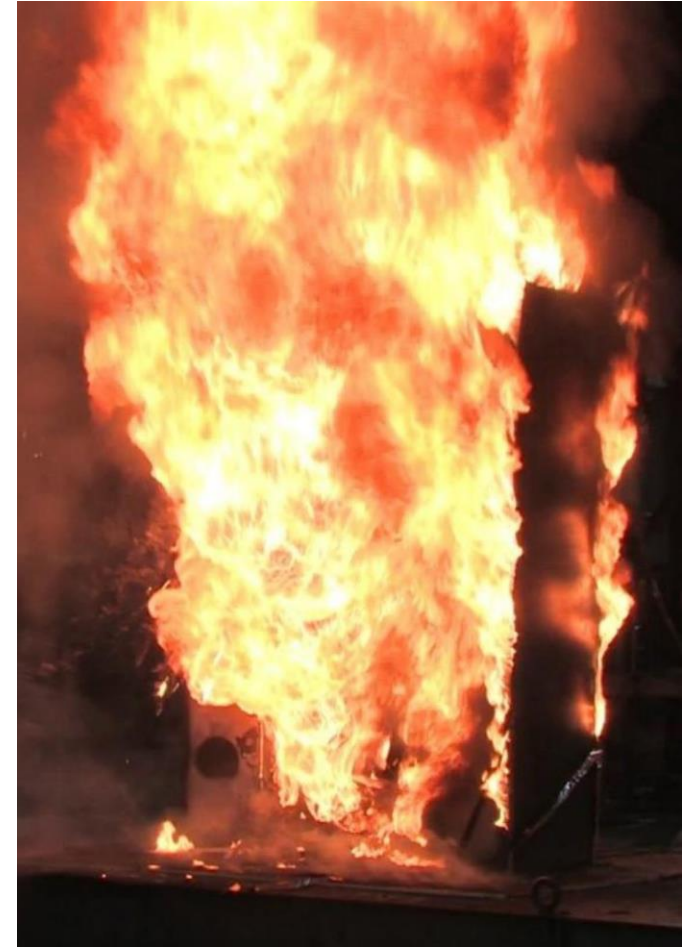
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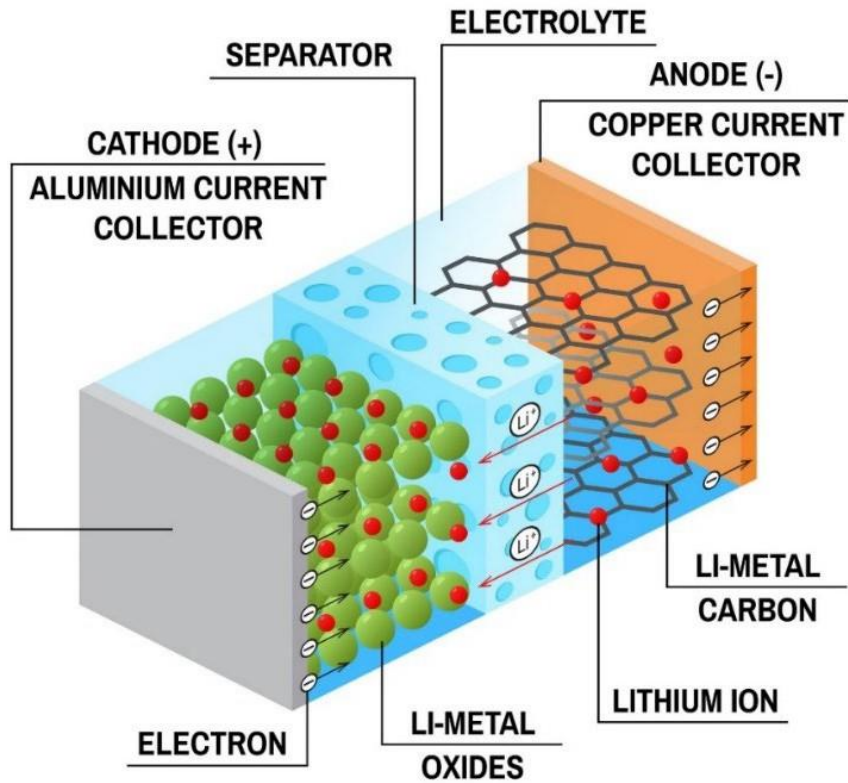
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Lithium-Ion fire risks and Thermal Runaway



Lithium-Ion battery discharge



Lithium-Ion battery fires

- Separator failure
- Battery cell temperature and pressure increases
- Decomposition of electrolyte
- Venting of flammable gases



Energy storage systems

Lithium-Ion battery fire challenges

High heat release fires

- Rapid extreme temperature rise.
- Battery Rack designs maximize energy storage density = worse case for fire spread.
- Results in fire spreading to adjacent batteries and construction materials.
- Flammable and toxic gases released.

Fire Suppression systems can slow fire growth and heat release, but do not provide complete extinguishment.

Fires can result in catastrophic losses!



Sources: FM Global Research project RW000029

Fire Risks with Lithium-Ion ESS's

November : Belgium Grid Connected Lithium-Ion System fire

- Public Hazard – resulted in a city-wide shelter

Korea : 30+ Major ESS Fires in Korea.

- Major political issue
- Government shutdown ESS until a safe solution can be deployed
- Loss of more than \$18M in property

APS Arizona Public Service

- Lithium-Ion battery system explosion
- 8 firefighter's severe injuries
- Safety becomes a key focus of US energy utilities

Source: stopthesethings.com

Renewables Battery 'Boom': Exploding Mega-Storage System Generates Fireball & Toxic Lithium Plume in Belgium

November 18, 2017 by stopthesethings 8 Comments



Source: Korean Electric Times



APS storage facility explosion questions about battery safety

Utilities across the country are increasingly turning to energy storage technology as it turns power generated by non-dispatchable sources, such as wind and solar, into dispatchable ones, in reliability and allowing the integration of even more renewable energy.

However, there are some concerns regarding the safety of storage facilities, in particular those using lithium-ion batteries.

A recent explosion at an Arizona Public Service (APS) facility

“ESS 폭발 원인은 BMS 오류”

(에너지저장시스템) (에너지저장시스템)

김규환 의원, 관리기준·인증항목 없고 안전관리 가이드조차 없어



최근 발생한 에너지저장장치(ESS) 화재, 폭발 사고의 원인이 배터리 제어시스템(BMS) 오류라는 주장이 제기됐다. 자유한국당 김규환 의원(원안통상차량중소벤처기업위원회·사천)이 산업통상자원부로부터 제출받은 자료에 따르면 최근 1년간 발생한 ESS의 화재 폭발 사고는 7건으로 확인됐다. 이로 인해 200여명의 재산피해가 발생했다고 밝혔다. 특별한 원인은 규명되지 않은 채 8월 사이 사고가 집중됐다는 것이다.

김 의원은 산업부의 사고 조사 결과에 따르면 ESS 안전관리를 위해 도입한 배터리 제어시스템(BMS)이 사고 당시 시스템의 오류를 보인 것으로 드러났다고 밝혔다. 또 국내 전체 ESS는 1008개소인데, 이중 A사 배터리가 580개소, B사 배터리가 400개소 가량 공급되고 있다고 밝혔다. 사고의 근본적인 원인으로 꼽히는 BMS는 사고 당시 이상고전압 차단, 열 감지, 배터리 온도 등의 안전 감시 기능을 수행하지 못했고, 퓨즈 불량 등의 제품 결함도 발생한 것으로 드러났다고 김 의원은 설명했다. 김 의원은 실제 지난 7월 A사기 중, 방화

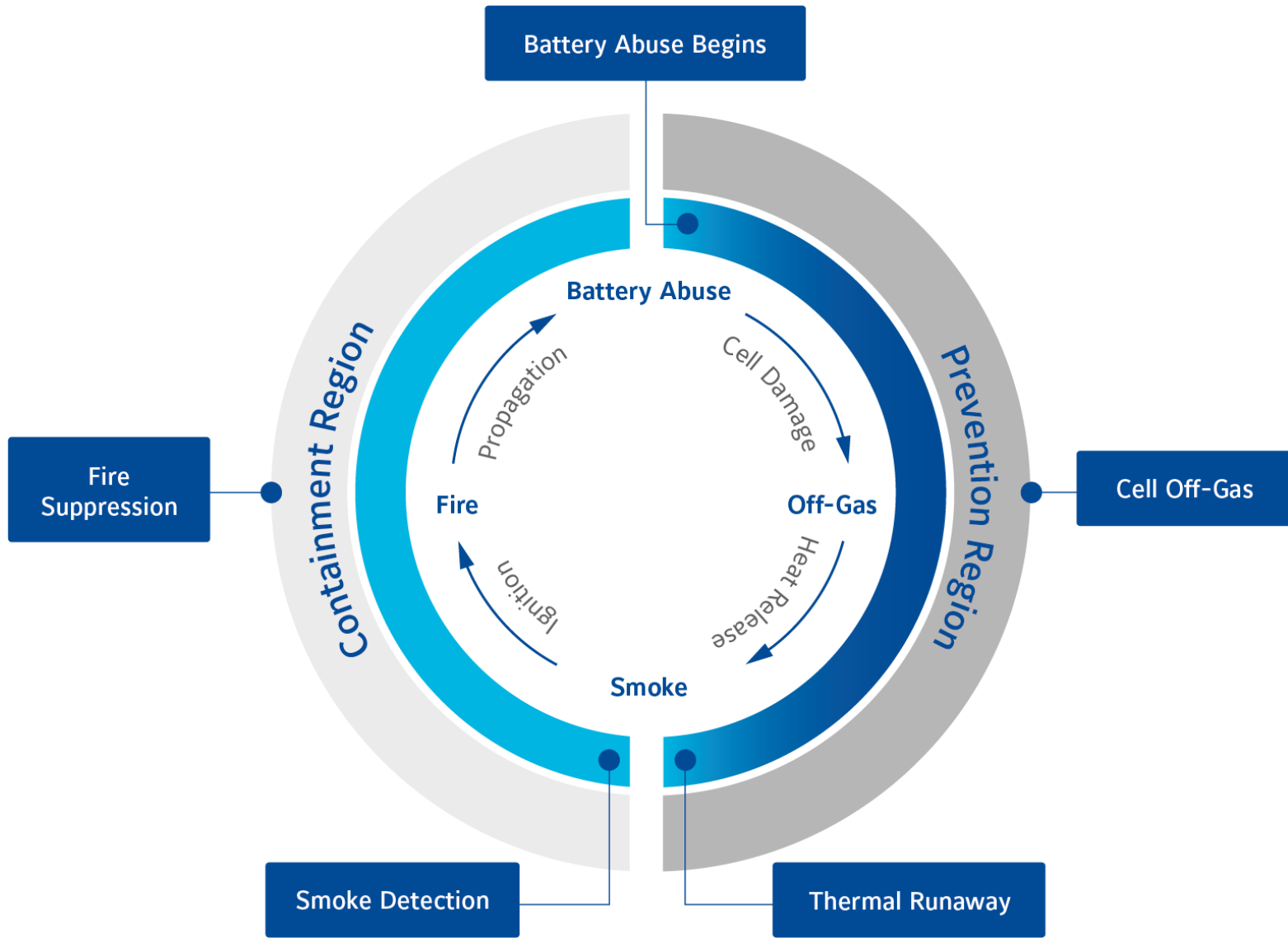
울 배터리 용량의 70% 이상으로 사용됨과 고객에게 경고한 것으로 확인됐다. 이는 A사의 BMS가 과도한 충전, 열 발생 등의 문제를 사전에 체크하지 못했다는 것을 인정할 것으로 보인다. 김 의원은 BMS는 이상고전압, 퓨즈 불량 등의 문제가 발생했을 경우 사전에 경고를 차단해야 했다. 하지만 이번 조사결과에 의하면 BMS가 시스템 오류로 제 기능을 발휘하지 못했다는 것, 김 의원은 “과거 보원 787, 테슬라자동차 화재의 원인으로 꼽히는 리튬배터리가 현재 ESS에 사용되고 있다”며 “이동과 취급 시에 신중을 더할 필요가 있다”고 말했다. 실제로 밀집된 공간에 사용이 허용되는 배터리의 사용은 배터리의 온도를 급격하게 상승시킬 수 있다. 리튬은 화재가 발생하면 잘 꺼지지 않고 화재 시에 발생하는 연기는 유독물질을 포함하고 있어 소방관들의 화재 진압도 쉽지 않은 상황이다.

사립 장	용도	용량	회사	화재발생일	재산피해	사건유형
고양 연신소	배상용	17MWh	A	'17.8.2	15억여원	배터리 화재
광안 연신소	주파수조정	12MWh	B	'18.5.2	23억여원	BMS 오류
영동 동계	발전용	13MWh	B	'18.6.2	80억여원	BMS 오류
곡산 대동방	태양광 연계	19MWh	C	'18.6.15	9억여원	조사중
해미 대동방	태양광 연계	3MWh	C	'18.7.12	5억여원	조사중
거창 동계연신소	충전용	9.9MWh	B	'18.7.21	30억여원	BMS 오류
세종 아세아에너지	피크제어용	18MWh	B	'18.7.26	30억여원	배터리 화재

Source: utilitydrive.com

**Understanding battery failure and
'Off-Gases' and how they can be used
to prevent Thermal Runaway?**





Lithium-Ion Risk Prevention offers advanced early failure monitoring of Lithium-Ion batteries by detecting Off-Gases.

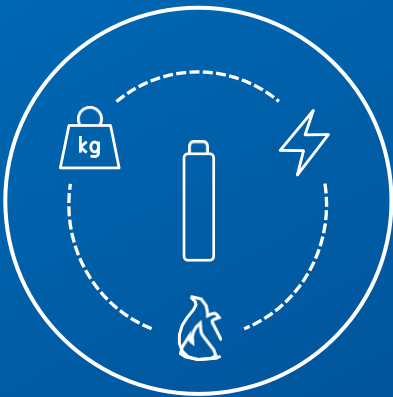
1 Stage 1: Battery Abuse
Thermal, electrical or mechanical abuse

2 Stage 2: Off-Gas Generation
Time to take ACTION

3 Stage 3: Smoke Generation
Catastrophic failure is imminent

4 Stage 4: Fire Generation
Propagation occurrence

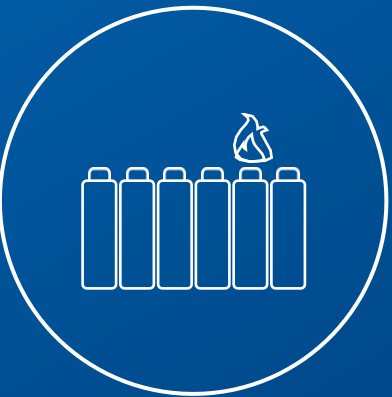
Lithium-Ion battery failure



1

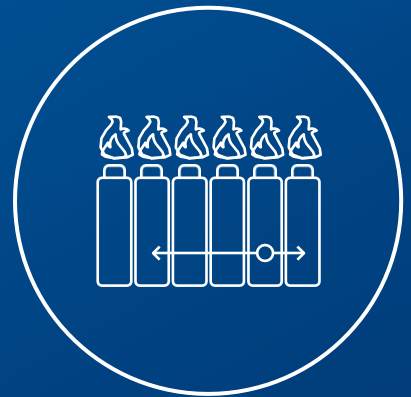
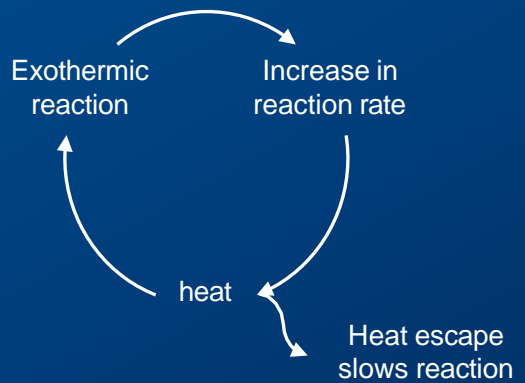
Abuse

- Crushing/puncturing – mechanical damage
- Charging failures
- Manufacturing defects
- External heating



2

Thermal Runaway



3

Propagation

- Thermal Runaway spreads from one cell to neighboring cells
- Increased generation of Off-Gas materials

Lithium-Ion battery failure

- Once Thermal Runaway has occurred, gaseous suppression and water systems have limited impact on extinguishment.
- Currently, the most effective method of extinguishing these types of fires is with copious amounts of water applied for many, many hours – even days.
- In many areas, this is neither desirable, nor achievable.



Lithium-Ion battery failure

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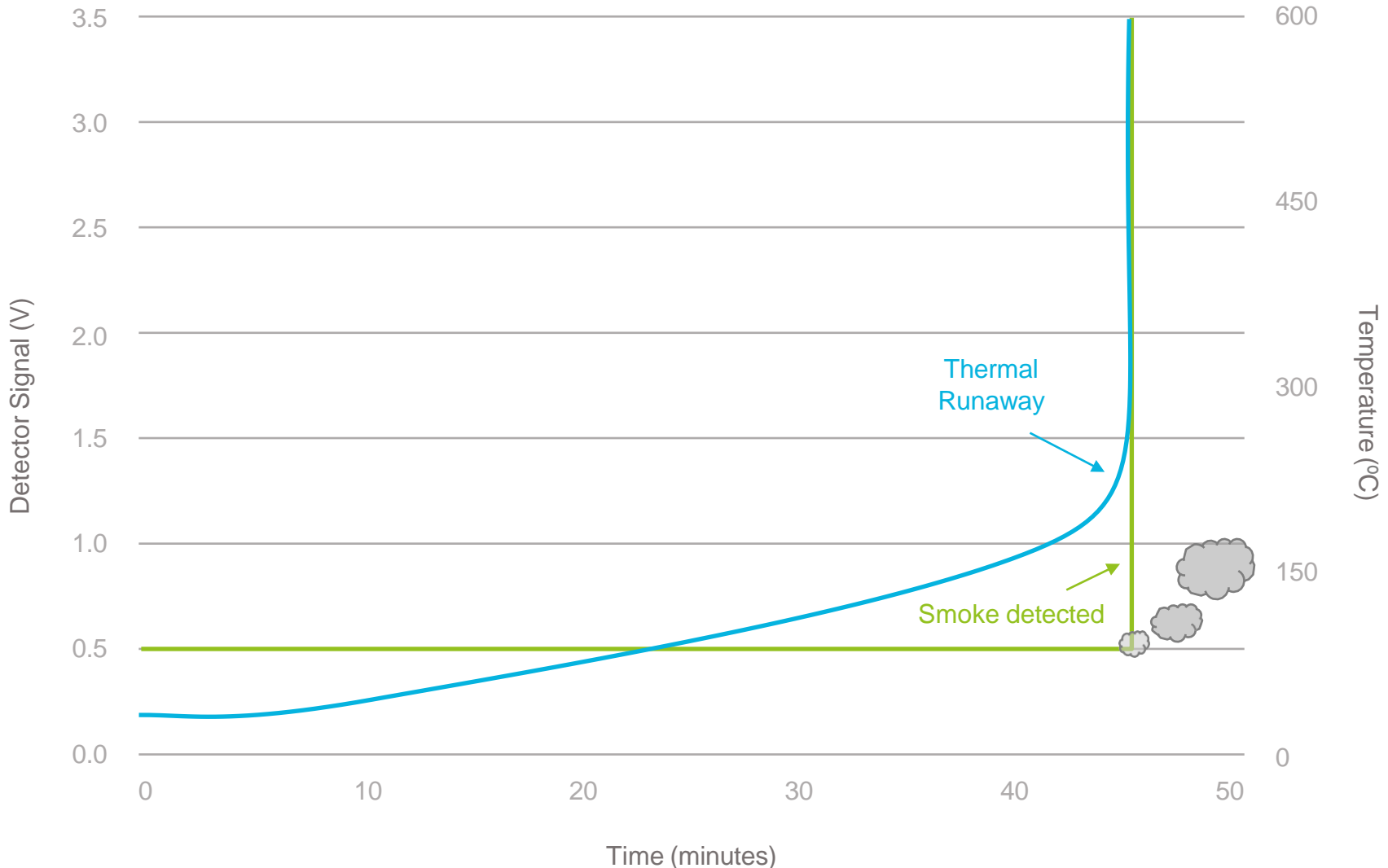


**So... better to prevent the
Thermal Runaway from occurring.**

Early intervention!

Can we use smoke detectors for early intervention purposes?

Detection of smoke/heat happens after Thermal Runaway has begun



— Air sampling detector signal — Surface temp of cell (°C)

Prevent Thermal Runaway by detecting for Lithium-Ion 'Off-Gases'

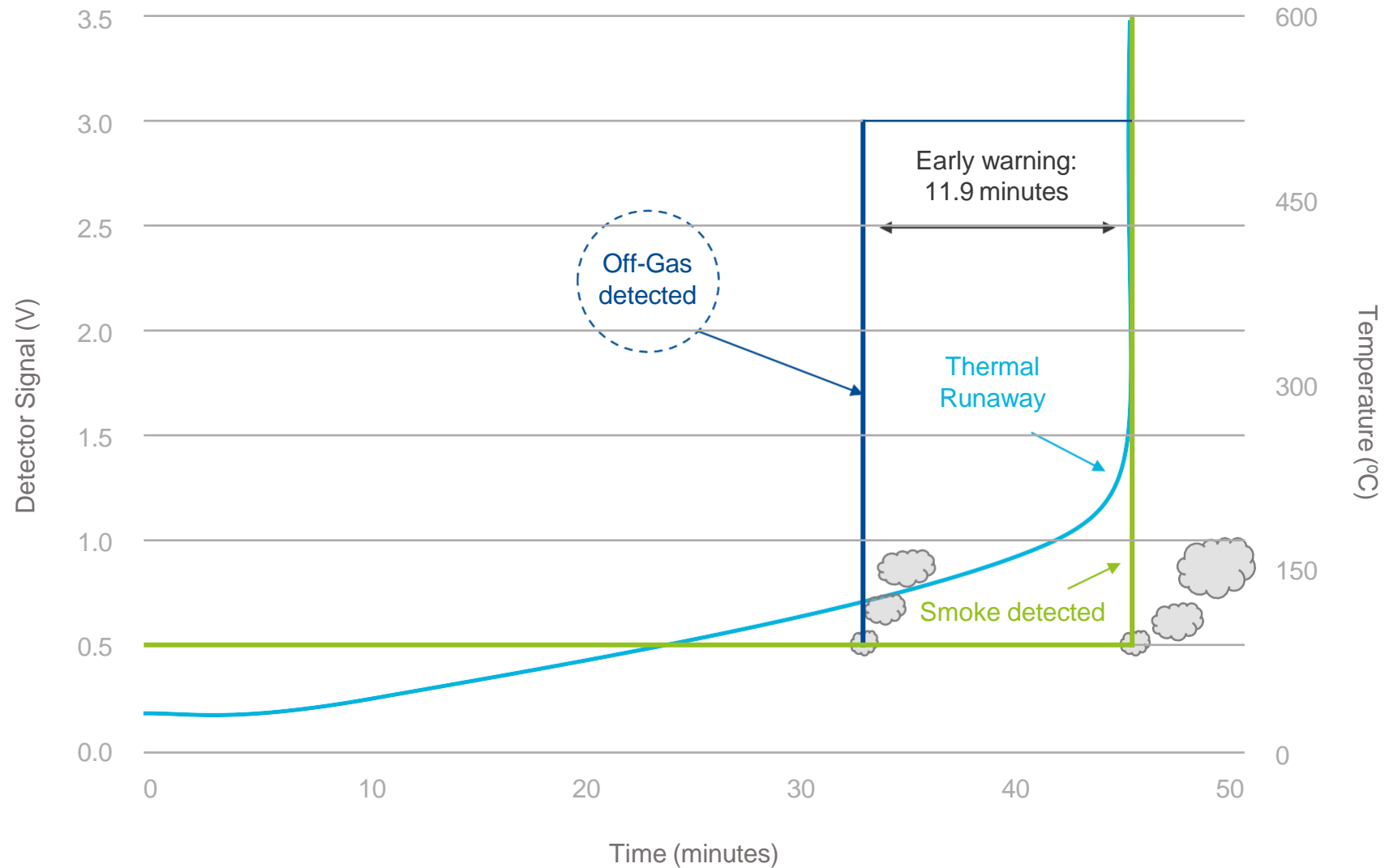
Dictionary

off-gas

/'ɒfgas/
noun

1. a gas which is given off, especially one emitted as the by-product of a chemical process.

In the case of Lithium-Ion Batteries when the battery starts to fail, the chemical process produces electrolyte vapor from the battery cells.



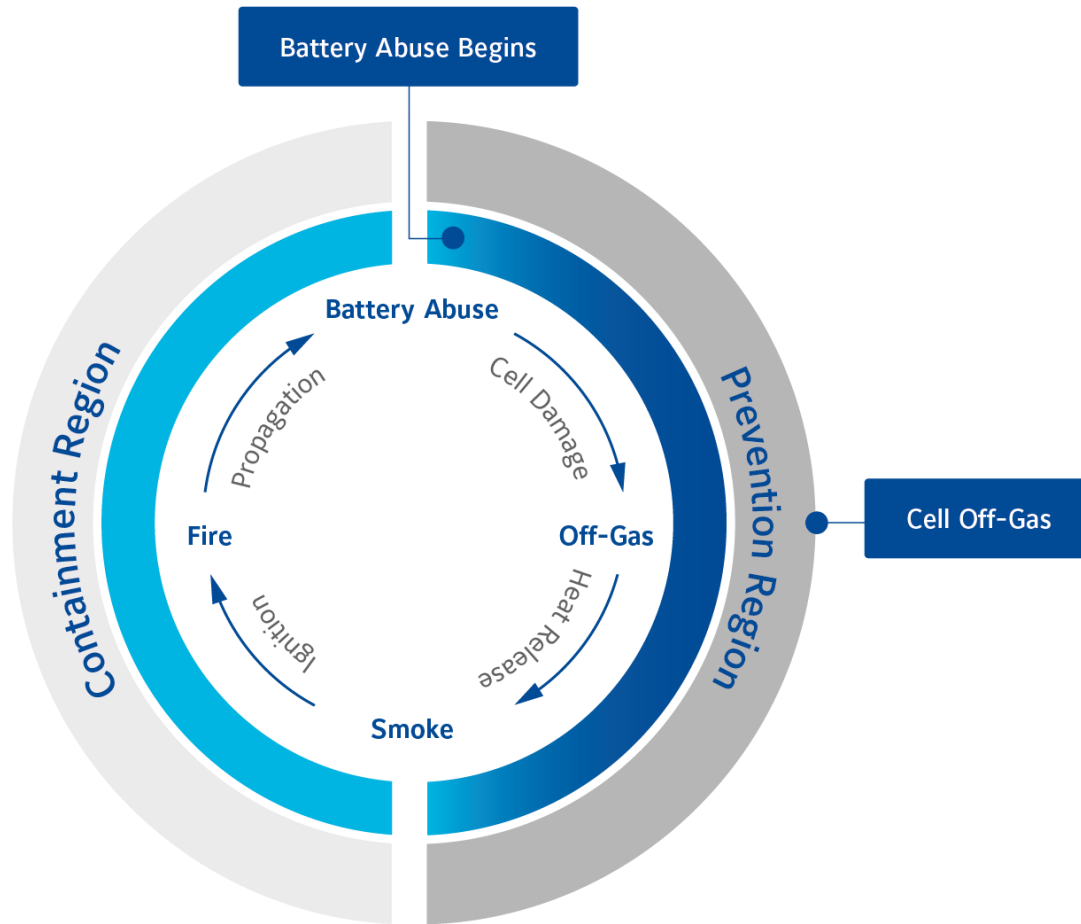
— Off-Gas monitoring — Air sampling detector signal — Surface temp of cell (°C)

Reacting whilst still in the Preventative Region

We should be aiming to react in the **'Preventative Region'**...

...but we need another means of detection:

With these applications, Smoke Detectors are not able to react quickly enough to help us prevent Thermal Runaway.



Reacting whilst still in the Preventative Region

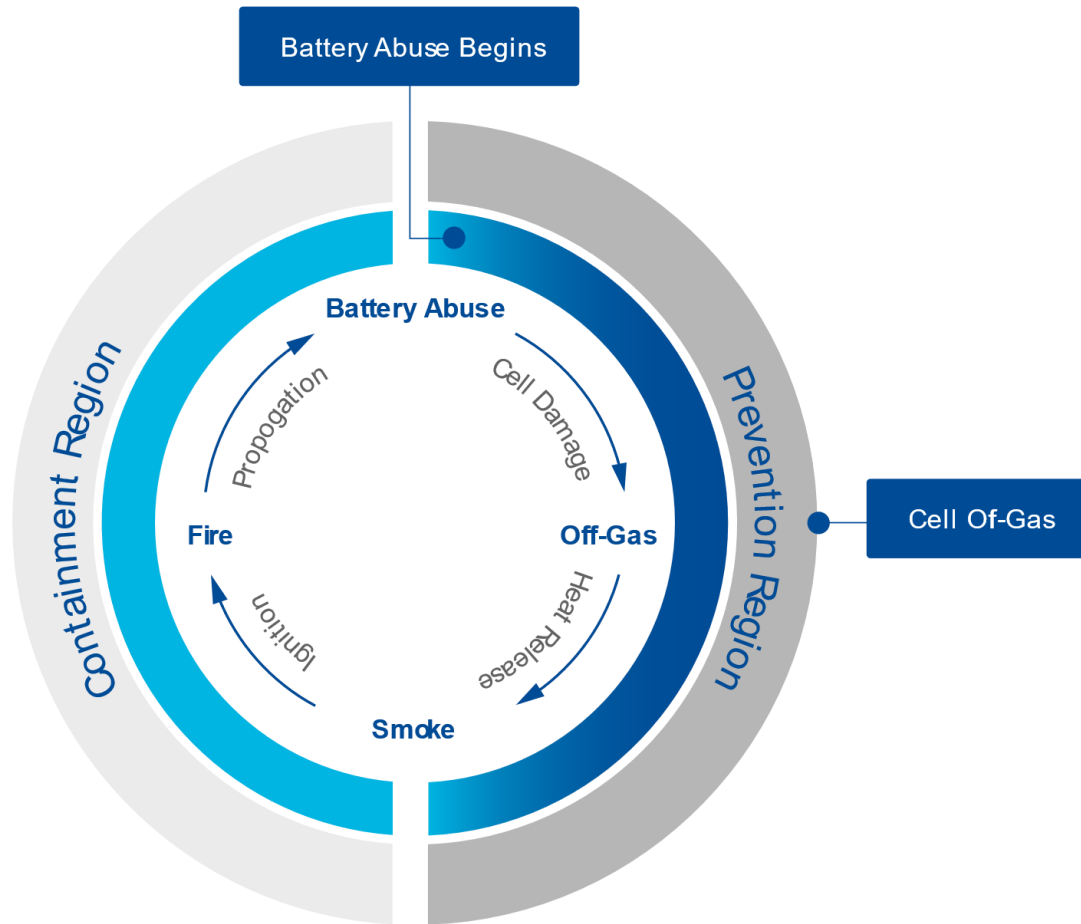
We should be aiming to react in the **'Preventative Region'**...

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With these applications, Smoke Detectors are not able to react quickly enough to help us prevent Thermal Runaway.

We should detect for the presence of Off-Gases.

We can use this signal to shut down the affected battery stacks and prevent Thermal Runaway.

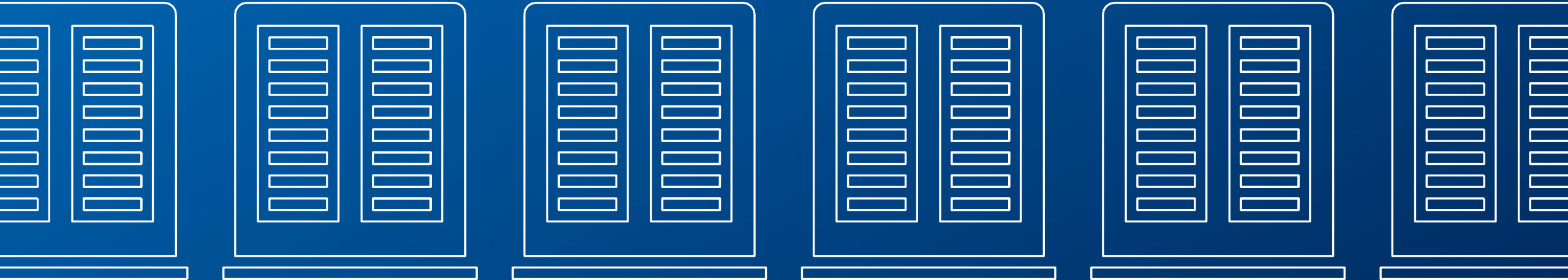


**Solution: Lithium-Ion risk prevention system
– Off-Gas monitoring with suppression**



Lithium-Ion risk prevention system

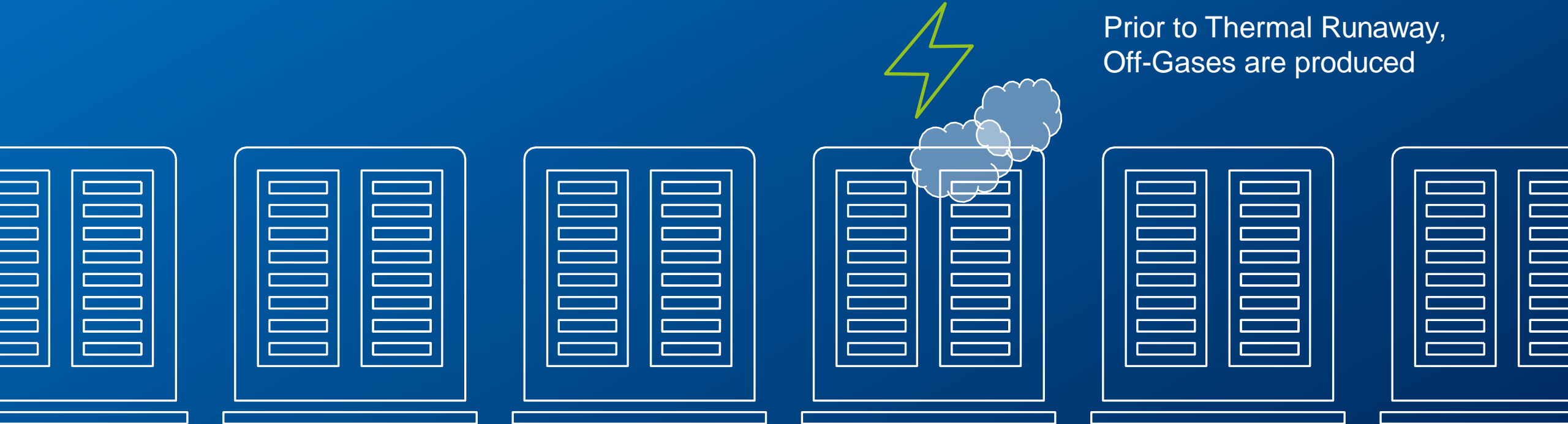
Operation



Lithium-Ion battery racks

Lithium-Ion risk prevention system

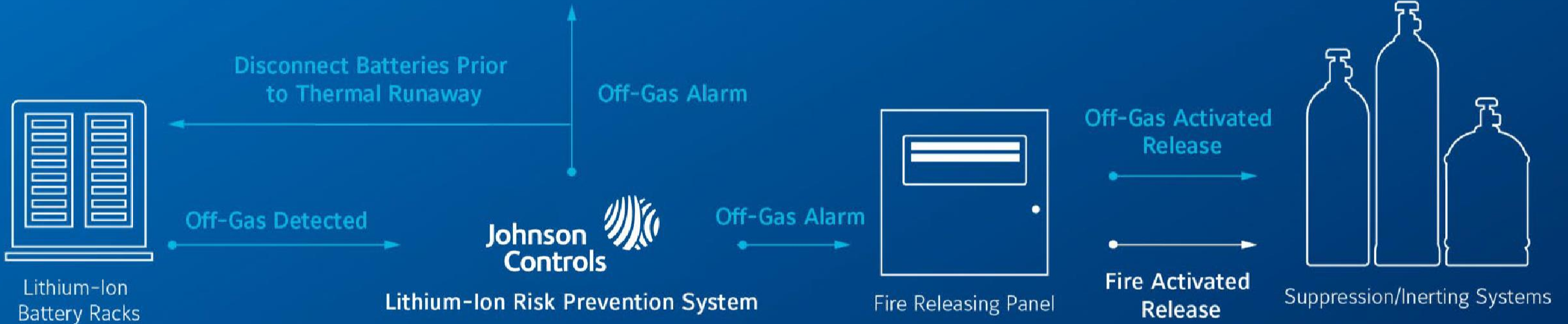
Operation



Lithium-Ion battery racks

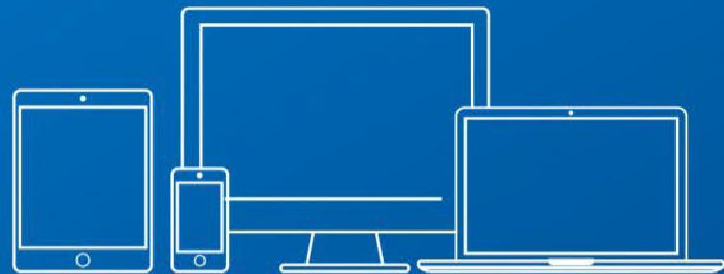


Battery Management System



For Clarity: If Off-Gases cannot be removed from the room, JCI recommends releasing agent at the Off-Gas alarm stage. When releasing agent at this stage, the design concentration must be set at Inerting levels.

Note: These Suppression/Inerting Systems may not fully extinguish if Thermal Runaway has already occurred.



Battery Management System



Lithium-Ion Battery Racks

Disconnect Batteries Prior to Thermal Runaway

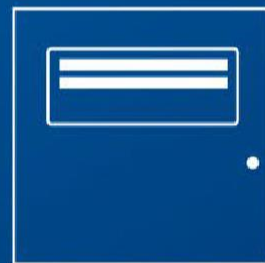
Off-Gas Detected

Off-Gas Alarm



Lithium-Ion Risk Prevention System

Off-Gas Alarm



Fire Releasing Panel

Off-Gas Activated Release



Fire Activated Release



Suppression/Inerting Systems

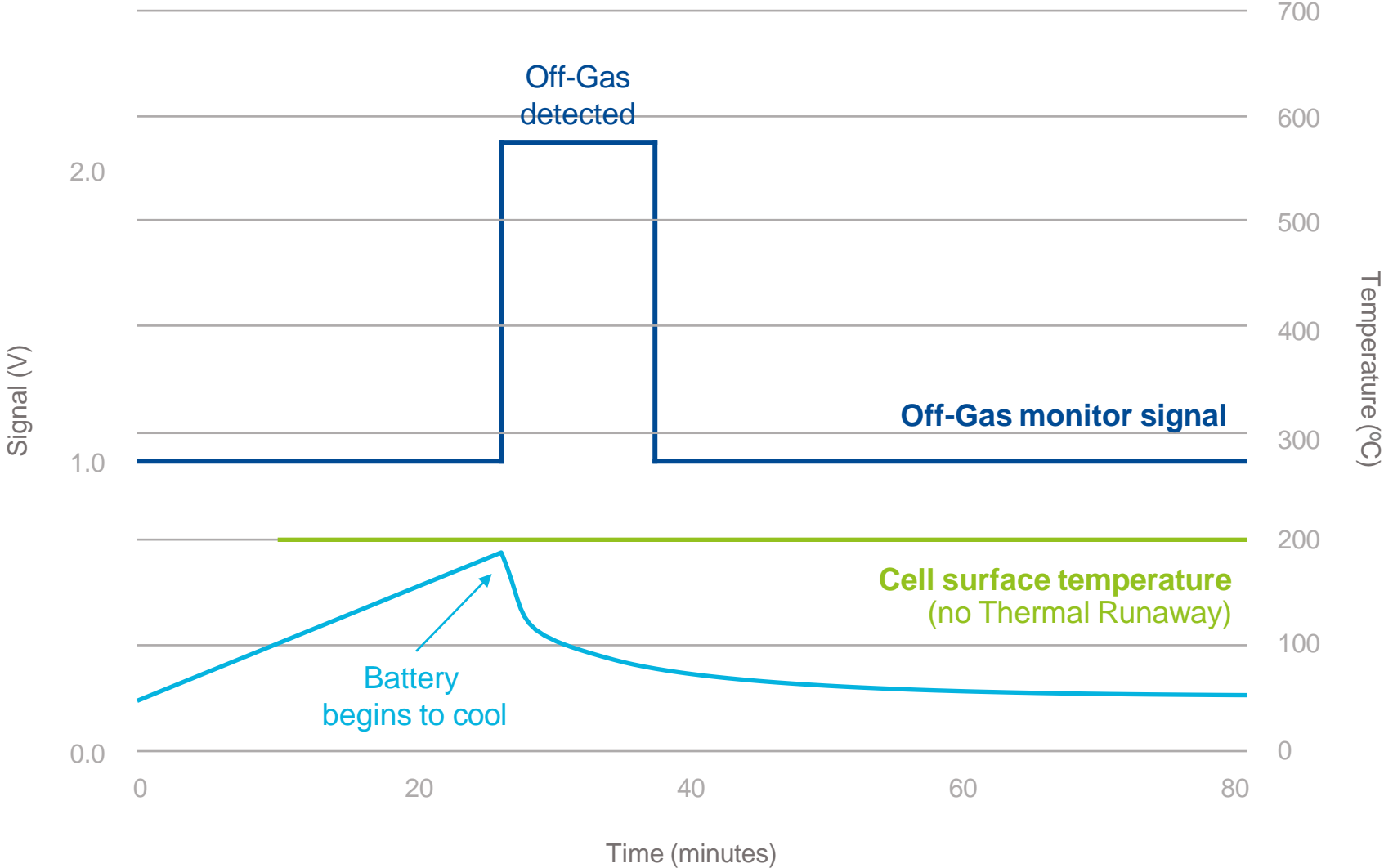


Fire Detection (entire system)

Fire Detected



The Lithium-Ion risk prevention solution



Components

Lithium-Ion Off-Gas monitoring



Control modules

Combination control module:

- 12 monitoring sensors, 3 reference sensors

Common specifications:

- 210mm (w) x 113mm (l) x 63mm (h)
- ModBus communication
- Low level voltage alarm output
- Power - 24V up to 6.6W
- Module expansion linking
- 10-year life

Compliance specifications:

- IEC 61010, IEC 6100-4, MIL-901D Shock, MIL-167-1A Vibration



Monitoring / reference sensors

Monitoring sensor:

- Monitors battery racks for presence of Lithium-Ion Off-Gases
- Sensitive to Lithium-Ion battery electrolyte solvent vapors (1ppm)
- Compatible with all Lithium-Ion chemistries

Reference sensors:

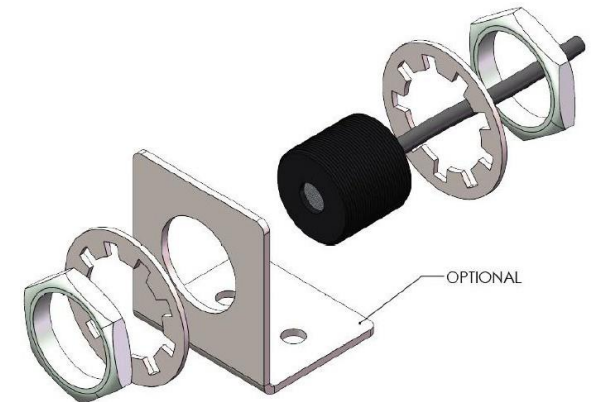
- Monitor room environment air quality

Common specifications:

- -10 to 80°C temperature range
- 5 to 95% RH
- Power – 75mW each
- 10-year life

Compliance specifications:

- Class 1 B T2 environment, Division 2 Zone 2 Cat 3 location rating
- IEC 61010, IEC 6100-4, MIL-901D Shock, MIL-167-1A Vibration



The Lithium-Ion risk prevention solution

Integrates existing systems with Off-Gas monitoring



Off-Gas Monitor



Lithium-Ion Risk Prevention System

Fire Detection



Fire Suppression



Benefits

- The earliest possible indication of battery failures.
- Compatible with all Lithium-Ion chemistries.
- Easy integration – does not require electrical or mechanical contact with the battery cells.
- The system can be integrated into live working environments (upgrade existing systems).
- The ANSUL Lithium-Ion Risk Prevention System can identify Lithium-Ion Battery failures before Thermal Runaway occurs and mitigate against catastrophic failure.



Industry Initiative and Field Test



To: Derek McEwen – Market Segment Manager – Fire Systems and Mining Technology

From: Norm Ladouceur – Corporate Manager of Health and Safety

Date: September 22, 2022

Subject: Re: Li-ion Battery Safety Cabinet Project Testimonial

This is a testimonial letter detailing the partnership and work accomplished to make our industry safer regarding Li-ion battery use in Mining operations.

The Solution

- Scalable fire rated enclosures and early detection
- V2 Suppression solutions



The Solution

- The right partners
- Scalability
- Serviceability
- Further Innovation
- Handheld tooling to BEV
- Early Detection-Containment-Suppression

Levitt Safety would like to thank our vendor partners

Thank you for your time and consideration.

