

Instructions and correlating documents prior to air travel

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2022/02/25

Once your plane trip has been determined, inform your airline company, that you will be using an electric wheelchair, and follow their instructions. At this time, provide the airline company with details of your wheelchair. In particular, see the specifications for the battery you are using below.

Nickel metal hydride battery (shown as "Ni-MH" on the label)

Model	JWB2
Voltage	24 V
Capacity	6,7 Ah (160,8 Wh)
Type	Dry cell with built-in microcomputer

Lithium ion battery (shown as "Li-ion 00" on the label)

Model	ESB 1
Voltage	25 V
Capacity	11,8 Ah (1295 Wh)
Type	Dry cell with built-in microcomputer



About the lithium ion battery

There may be restrictions in regards to carrying the lithium ion battery on-board, or checking in as baggage. Be sure to consult the airline company in advance.



Print-out


Make sure to print all the following documents and keep handy at all times at the airport.

SELF-DECLARATION of CONFORMITY to IATA DANGEROUS GOODS REGULATIONS

Products	UN/ID No.	Proper Shipping Name	Special Provisions		Comment
			UN	IATA	
YAMAHA Lithium ion Battery (ESB1)	UN3480	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES	SP188 SP230 SP310 SP348 SP376 SP377 SP384 SP387	A88 A99 A154 A164 A183 A201 A206 A213 A331 A334 A802	ESB1 is classified UN and IATA dangerous goods and must be transported in accordance with special provisions on the left.

Limitations (IATA DGR)	<p>IATA Dangerous Goods Regulation 63th edition provides the restrictions and instructions with regard to carrying Lithium Ion Batteries for Wheelchairs, in clause:</p> <p>2.3 The dangerous goods with passengers and flight crew 2.3.2 Goods Acceptable with Operator Approval, as Checked Baggage Only 2.3.2.4 Wheelchairs/Mobility Aids with Lithium Batteries</p>
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Verdict and Instructions	<p>YAMAHA Lithium ion Battery (ESB1) is for an electric wheelchair, so applicable to the above limitations. Also the battery does not exceed 300Wh (actual capacity of ESB1 = 295Wh) and meets the requirements of each test in the UN Manual of Tests and Criteria, Part III, section 38.3. Therefore, the battery is transportable by aircraft when the user and the operator follow the instructions in the above limitations.</p> <p>The main instructions in the above limitations are as follows: The battery must be removed from the vehicle. The battery must be protected from short circuit by insulating the terminals (e.g. by protective cap). The removed battery must be protected from damage for example by placing each battery in a protective pouch. The battery must be carried in the passenger cabin.</p> <p>Final instructions are subject to airline companies with reference to this document.</p>
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Date	2022/2/11
Company Name	YAMAHA MOTOR CO., LTD. Smart Power Vehicle Unit JW Wheelchairs Division
Name	Michiyo Yamazaki
Signature	

Safety data sheet for product

- This product is an "article" used with the contents sealed. Therefore, issuing and providing SDS is not required by the GHS or any law based on GHS.
- This document has been prepared not to satisfy requirements such as GHS, but for the purpose of providing safety information to customers.
- Refer the other document issued by the shipper, when you want to know whether your current packaging and content comply with transport regulations.

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

- Product name: Lithium ion rechargeable battery cell
- Product code: None
(All models Sanyo manufactured including the cell branded as Panasonic.)
- Company name: Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd., Panasonic group
- Address: 1-1 Matsushita-cho, Moriguchi City, Osaka 570-8511, Japan
- Telephone number: +81-80-8932-7972
- Emergency telephone number: +81-6-6994-4933

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

For the battery cell, chemical materials are stored in a hermetically sealed metal or metal laminated plastic case, designed to withstand temperatures and pressures encountered during normal use. As a result, during normal use, there are no physical hazards such as ignition, explosion and chemical hazards due to leakage of battery contents.

However, if exposed to a fire, added mechanical shocks, decomposed, added electric stress by miss-use, the gas release vent will be operated. The battery cell case will be breached at the extreme, hazardous materials may be released.

Also, if it is heated strongly by surrounding fires or the like, there is a possibility that irritating or harmful gas may be generated.

- GHS classification: Not available
(This product is outside the scope of GHS system since it's considered as an "article".)
- Most important hazard and effects
Human health effects:
 - Inhalation: The steam of the electrolyte has an anesthesia action and stimulates a respiratory tract.
 - Skin contact: The steam of the electrolyte stimulates a skin. The electrolyte skin contact causes a sore and stimulation on the skin.
 - Eye contact: The steam of the electrolyte stimulates eyes. The electrolyte eye contact causes a sore and stimulation on the eye. Especially, substance that causes a strong inflammation of the eyes is contained.Environmental effects: Since a battery cell remains in the environment, do not throw out it into the environment.
- Specific hazards:
 - If the electrolyte contacts with water, it will generate detrimental hydrogen fluoride.
 - Since the leaked electrolyte is inflammable liquid, do not bring close to fire.

3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

- Substance or preparation: Preparation
- Information about the chemical nature of product: ^a

Portion	Material name	CAS No.	Concentration range (wt %)
Positive electrode	Lithium transition metal oxidate (Li[M] _m [O] _n) ^b	12190-79-3 12031-65-1 12057-17-9 182442-95-1 207803-51-8	20~60
Positive electrode's base	Aluminum	7429-90-5	1~10
Negative electrode	Carbon	7782-42-5 7440-44-0	10~30
Negative electrode's base	Copper	7440-50-8	1~15
Electrolyte	Ethyl methyl carbonate Diethyl carbonate Ethylene carbonate Lithium hexafluorophosphate	623-53-0 105-58-8 96-49-1 21324-40-3	5~25
Outer case	Aluminum, iron, aluminum laminated plastic	7429-90-5 7439-89-6	1~30

a Not every product includes all of these materials.

b The letter M means transition metal and candidates of M are Co, Mn, Ni and Al. One compound includes one or more of these metals and one product includes one or more of the compounds. The letter m and n means the number of atoms.

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Spilled internal cell materials

- Inhalation:
Make the victim blow his/her nose, gargle. Seek medical attention if necessary.
- Skin contact:
Remove contaminated clothes and shoes immediately. Wash extraneous matter or contact region with soap and plenty of water immediately.
- Eye contact:
Do not rub one's eyes. Immediately flush eyes with water continuously for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately.

A battery cell and spilled internal cell materials

- Ingestion:
Wash out mouth thoroughly. Do not make the victim vomit, unless instructed by medical personnel. Seek medical attention immediately.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

- Suitable extinguishing media: Plenty of water, carbon dioxide gas, nitrogen gas, chemical powder fire extinguishing medium and fire foam.
- Specific hazards: Corrosive gas may be emitted during fire.
- Specific methods of fire-fighting: When the battery burns with other combustibles simultaneously, take fire-extinguishing method which correspond to the combustibles. Extinguish a fire from the windward as much as possible.
- Special protective equipment for firefighters: Refer to Section 8-EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (WHEN THE ELECTROLYTE LEAKS)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Spilled internal cell materials, such as electrolyte leaked from a battery cell, are carefully dealt with according to the followings.

- Precautions for human body:
Remove spilled materials with protective equipment (refer to Section 8-EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (WHEN THE ELECTROLYTE LEAKS)). Do not inhale the gas as much as possible. Moreover, avoid touching with as much as possible.
- Environmental precautions: Do not throw out into the environment.
- Method of cleaning up: The spilled solids are put into a container. The leaked place is wiped off with dry cloth.
- Prevention of secondary hazards: Avoid re-scattering. Do not bring the collected materials close to fire.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Handling suggestions
 - Do not connect the positive terminal to the negative terminal with electrical wire or chain.
 - Avoid polarity reverse connection when installing the battery to an instrument.
 - Do not wet the battery with water, seawater, drink or acid; or expose to strong oxidizer.
 - Do not damage or remove the external tube.
 - Keep the battery away from heat and fire.
 - Do not disassemble or reconstruct the battery; or solder the battery directly.
 - Do not give a mechanical shock or deform.
 - Do not use unauthorized charger or other charging method. Terminate charging when the charging process doesn't end within specified time.
- Storage
 - Do not store the battery with metalware, water, seawater, strong acid or strong oxidizer.
 - Make the charge amount less than or equal to 50% then store at -20~40 degree C in a dry (humidity: 45~85%) place.
Since deterioration will be faster in the high temperature range than in the low temperature range, so do not keep it in the high temperature range beyond the period that is specified by the seller or owner.
 - Use insulative and adequately strong packaging material to prevent short circuit between positive and negative terminal when the packaging breaks during normal handling. Do not use conductive or easy to break packaging material.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION (WHEN THE ELECTROLYTE LEAKS)

- Control parameters
ACGIH has not been mentioned control parameter of electrolyte.
- Personal protective equipment
 - Respiratory protection: Respirator with air cylinder, dust mask
 - Hand protection: Protective gloves
 - Eye protection: Goggles or protective glasses designed to protect against liquid splashes
 - Skin and body protection: Working clothes with long sleeve and long trousers

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

- Appearance
 - Physical state : Solid
 - Form : Cylindrical or Prismatic or Pouch (laminated)
 - Color : Metallic color or black (without tube if it has tube)
 - Odor : No odor
 - Density : N/A
 - Boiling Point : N/A
 - Melting Point : N/A
 - Evaporation Rate : N/A
 - Vapor Pressure : N/A
 - Molecular Weight : N/A
 - Solubility : N/A
 - pH : N/A
 - Viscosity : N/A
 - Other Information ; N/A

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- Stability: Normally stable unless a strong shock is applied or heated strongly
- Possibility of hazardous reactions: Damage to the container may cause leakage of contents. Contents may leak or ignite due to temperature rise.
- Conditions to avoid: Crushing or deformation, use and storage at 80 degree C or higher or at high humidity. Usage at a voltage or a current outside the rating and external short circuit.
- Incompatible materials: Conductive material such as water or metal pieces. Oxidizing agent such as bleach.
- Hazardous decomposition products: Irritating or harmful gases are released if a leakage or fire occurs.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**Organic Electrolyte**

- Acute toxicity:
LD₅₀, oral - Rat 2,000mg/kg or more
- Irritating nature: Irritative to skin and eye

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Persistence/degradability:
Since a battery cell and the internal materials remain in the environment, do not bury or throw out into the environment.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recommended methods for safe and environmentally preferred disposal:

Product (waste from residues)

Specified collection or disposal of lithium ion battery is required by the law like as "battery control law" in several nations. Collection or recycle of the battery is mainly imposed on battery's manufacturer or importer in the nations recycle is required.

Contaminated packaging

Neither a container nor packing is contaminated during normal use. When internal materials leaked from a battery cell contaminates, dispose as industrial wastes subject to special control.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

In the case of transportation, avoid exposure to high temperature and prevent the formation of any condensation. Take in a cargo of them without falling, dropping and breakage. Prevent collapse of cargo piles and wet by rain. The container must be handled carefully. Do not give shocks that result in a mark of hitting on a cell. Please refer to Section 7-HANDLING AND STORAGE also.

The table mentioned below is applied to only the lithium ion rechargeable battery cell described in Section 1-PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION.

	LAND TANSPORT (ADR)	SEA TRANSPORT (IMDG / IMO)	AIR TRANSPORT (IATA / ICAO)
UN Number ^a	3480	3480	3480
Proper Shipping Name ^a	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)	LITHIUM ION BATTERIES (including lithium ion polymer batteries)
Hazard Class	9	9	9
Packing Group ^b	II	II	II

^a UN Number is 3481 in case of the battery is contained in equipment or packed with equipment, and Proper Shipping Name is "lithium ion batteries contained in equipment" or "lithium ion batteries packed with equipment".

UN Number is 3171 in case of the battery is contained in vehicle which is only powered by the battery, and Proper Shipping Name is "Battery-powered vehicle".

^b Lithium ion rechargeable battery cell is not assigned to packing groups, and the packaging performance level is set out in the applicable packing instruction. Packing group II is often set out.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

- Regulations specifically applicable to the product:
Wastes Disposal and Public Cleansing Law [Japan]
Law for Promotion of Effective Utilization of resources [Japan]
US Department of Transportation 49 Code of Federal Regulations [USA]

** About overlapping regulations, please refer to Section 14-TRANSPORT INFORMATION.*

16. OTHER INFORMATION

- This safety data sheet is offered an agency who handles this product to handle it safely.
- The agency should utilize this safety data sheet effectively (put it up, educate person in charge) and take proper measures.
- **The information contained in this Safety data sheet is based on the present state of knowledge and current legislation.**
- This safety data sheet provides guidance on health, safety and environmental aspects of the product and should not be construed as any guarantee of technical performance or suitability for particular applications.

Reference

Dangerous Goods Regulations – 63rd Edition Effective 1 January 2022: International Air Transport Association (IATA)
IMDG Code – 2020 Edition: International Maritime Organization (IMO)
The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road – 2021:
The United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE)

First edition: Apr. 28, 2010
Prepared and approved by: Department of Development strategy
Corporate of Development strategy
Cell Development Division
Sanyo Electric Co., Ltd.
Panasonic group