



TRIP: Thermal Runaway Incident Program

Cargo Hazards / Risks Session

October 18, 2022

Safety Science in Action™

The Problem

The US Federal Aviation Administration reports that as of July 22, 2022, there have been 399 air/airport incidents involving lithium batteries carried as cargo or baggage recorded since January 23, 2006.*

US Airline stakeholders and the FAA indicate that this number is not comprehensive, and details about these incidents are lacking.

A thermal runaway incident on an aircraft can result in the total loss of the aircraft, including loss of life.

Additional data is needed to understand the scope, scale, and complexity of the problem. A better understanding of the problem will facilitate the identification of mitigation actions through research, standards and education/outreach.

*Source: *Lithium Battery Air Incidents involving smoke, fire or extreme heat*, US FAA, 22 July 2022



TRIP

A secure, Lithium battery incident surveillance system.

- Replaces an incident capture and reporting process administered by American Airlines
- Capture incident data and aggregate information from multiple sources
- Maintain data in a more granular and consistent manner
- Provide participant airline-specific and anonymized industry data views based on user permissions
- *Provided pro bono to participants*

Thermal Runaway Incident Program



Participants



myTripPortal

by UL

BOB

Home

Incident Report

Dashboard



Welcome Bob!

Lithium Battery Incident Reporting, Data and Analytics for the Airline Industry

United Parcel Service Summary

Current 12m Period

7

600%

For the last 12 months

Previous 12m Period

Industry Summary

Current 12m Period

67

-26%

For the last 12 months

Previous 12m Period

90

Top 3 Devices

United Parcel Service

Lithium-ion Battery 2

Power bank / Battery charger 2

Lithium metal Battery 1

Industry

e-Cigarette (vape pen, electro... 14

TRIP is designed *with* the industry *for* the industry.

Current state: Data Sources

- TRIP Participant Reports
- FAA Report



Note: TRIP currently does not include data from the 5800.1

Data Collection

- Background details*
 - ✓ Date, Carrier, Flight #, Origin Station, Flight Destination, City of Occurrence
- Movement type*
 - ✓ Passenger: Checked baggage, Carryon bag/on person
 - ✓ Cargo
- Location of incident*
 - ✓ Specific to movement type
 - ✓ If on aircraft, includes specific location and phase of flight
- Event preceding incident*
- Device type*
- Device activity status*
- Device Brand and Model
- Incident narrative*
- Incident characteristics*
- Battery installation status*
- Injury and injury detail (if applicable)
- Images / documentation upload

The image displays three overlapping screenshots of a web application titled "Incident Report passenger" under the "PASSENGER SAFE AIR" header. The interface includes navigation tabs for Home, Incident Report, and Dashboard. The form is divided into three main sections: 1. BACKGROUND DETAILS, 2. DEVICE & BAGGAGE, and 3. NARRATIVE. The top screenshot shows the first section with fields for Incident Date, Flight Date, Origin Station, Flight Number, Air Carrier, and Flight Destination. The middle screenshot shows the second section with fields for Baggage Usage/Type, Device Brand, Device Activity Status, Device Type, and Device Model. The bottom screenshot shows the third section with a text area for the incident narrative, a dropdown for preceding events, radio buttons for incident characteristics (Explosion, Fire, Smoke, Heat, Smell, Swelling), a checkbox for injury, and a file upload area for documentation.

Data Accessibility

Participants

- Have full access to all incidents they enter
- Images
- Reports
 - Organization summaries
 - Industry summaries (de-identified)
- No access to detailed incidents from other participants

UL Standards & Engagement

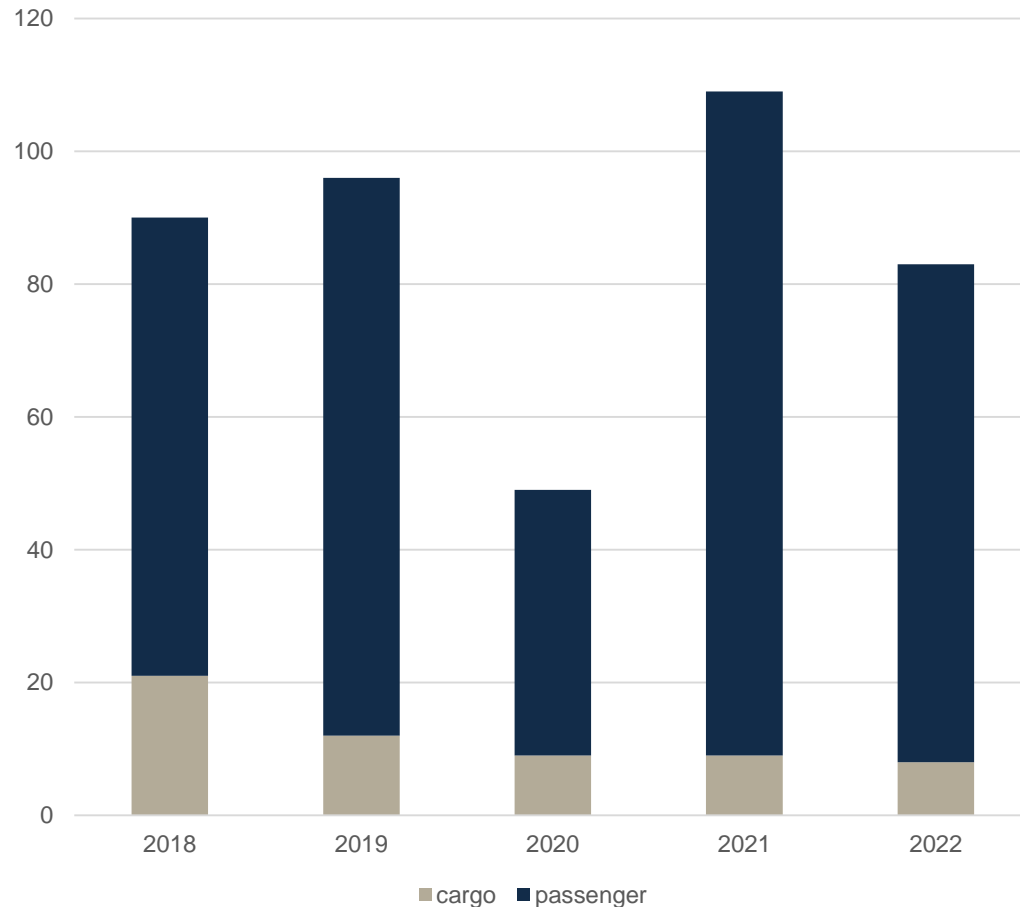
- Full access to all incidents
- Images
- Industry level reports
- Participants grant UL authorization to use data for research, standards and education/outreach.
- Data use agreement in place (click-through on first use of site)

Limitations & constraints

- TRIP has limited participants – data may not be representative of full industry
- Voluntary reporting – not all incidents are recorded
- Data gaps – while working towards more granularity in data, detailed data on incident characteristics is still sparse

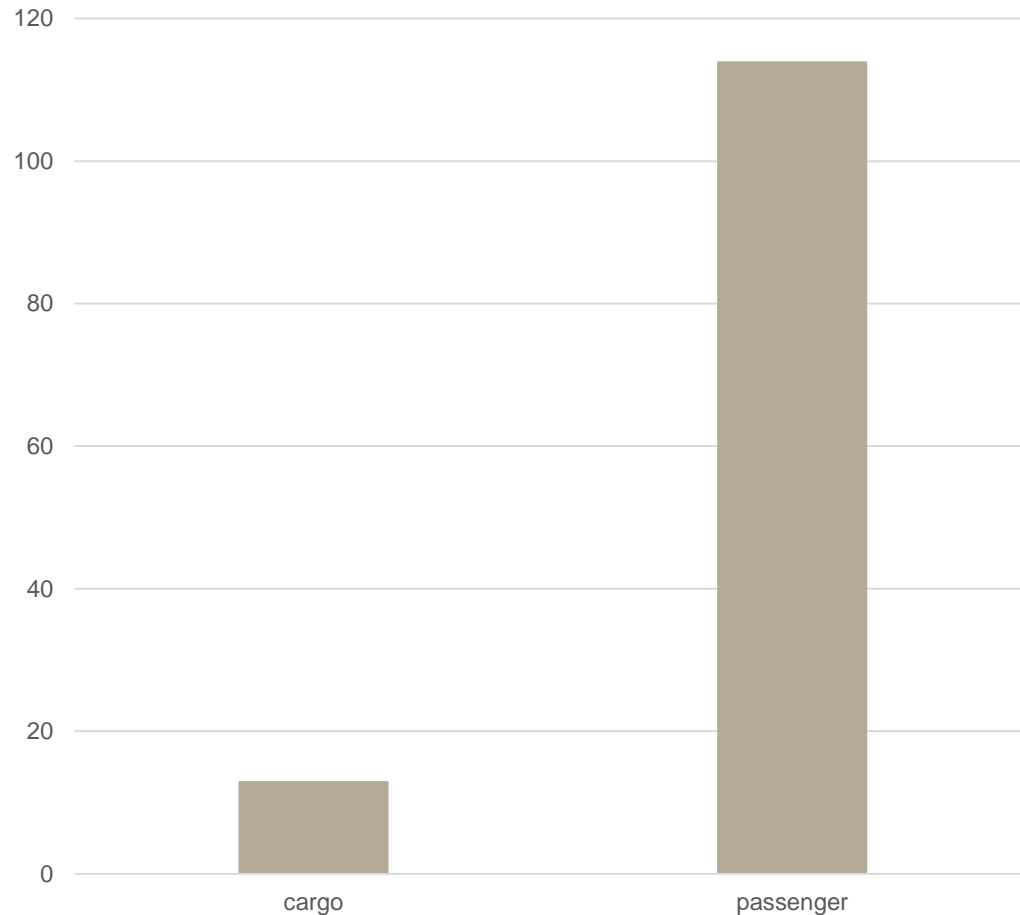


TRIP reports – 5-year trend



- 428 reports from Jan 2018 through Aug 2022
- Significant drop in reports in 2020 was related to Covid-19 travel restrictions. Passenger volume decreased by more than 61% on participating airlines.
- Passenger incidents returned to an increasing trend with relaxing of travel restrictions in 2021

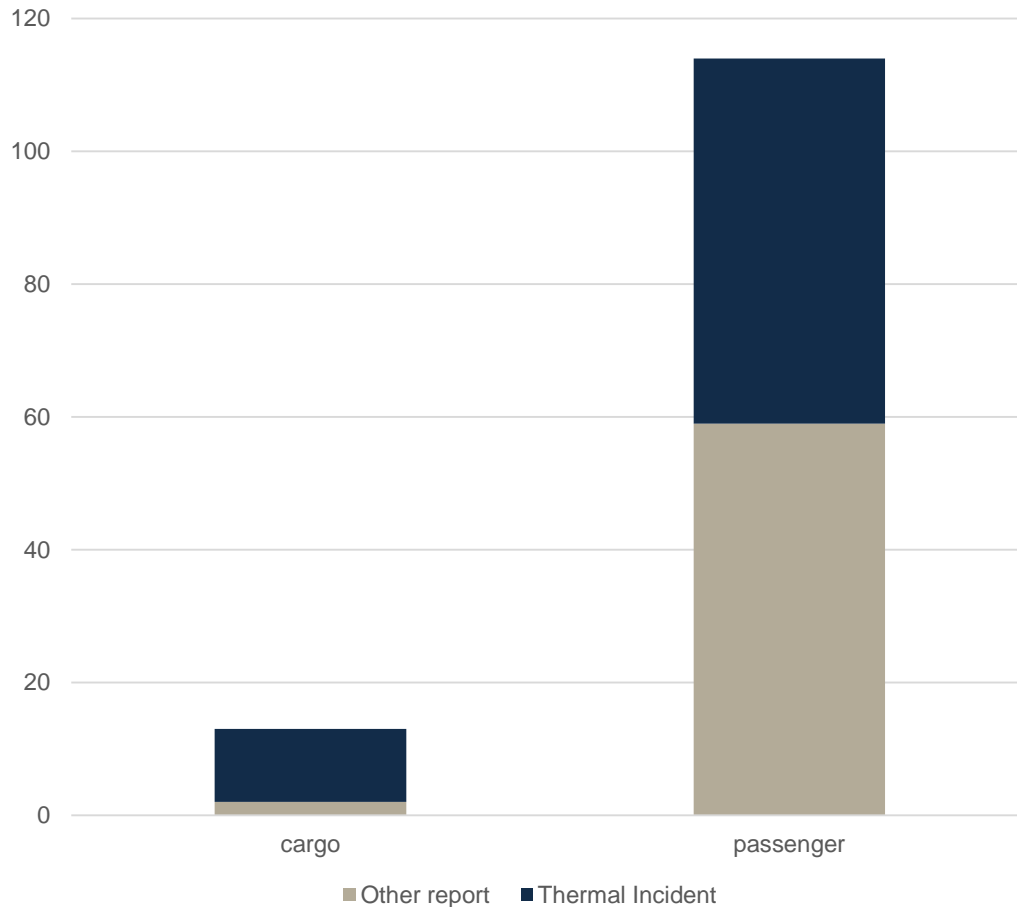
TRIP reports – last 12 months



- 18 airlines participate in TRIP
- 127 reports from 10 airlines from Oct 2021 through Sep 2022
- 90% of reports from passenger airlines

Source: ULSE TRIP database, 2021-10-01 through 2022-09-30.

TRIP reports – thermal vs. other, past 12 months



- 66 thermal incidents
 - Thermal incidents are defined as a fire, violent rupture, explosion or dangerous evolution of heat that occurs as a direct result of a battery or battery-powered device (49 CFR § 171.15)
- 61 other reports include procedural issues, near-misses and incidents of battery swelling without other characteristics
 - Procedural example: hoverboard found in checked luggage
 - Near-miss example: material handling equipment penetrated package of batteries, causing damage; did not result in a thermal event
 - Swelling example: TSA removed device during screening due to safety concern

Source: ULSE TRIP database, 2021-10-01 through 2022-09-30. As of 2022-09-30

Example reports

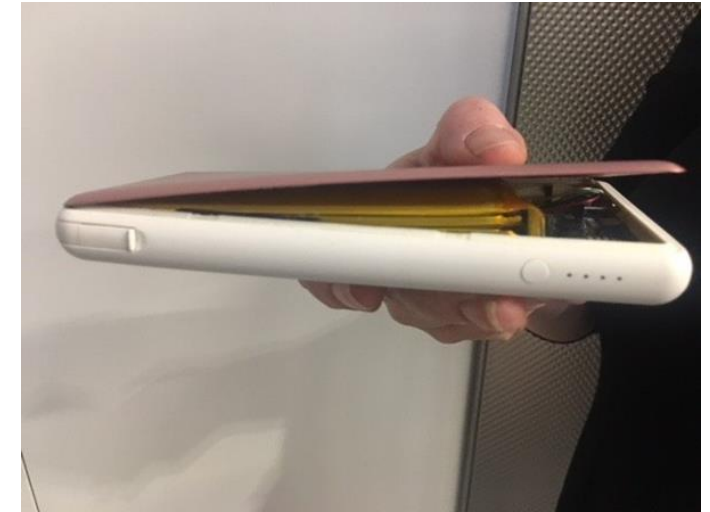
**Example of thermal incident
(spare e-cigarette batteries)**



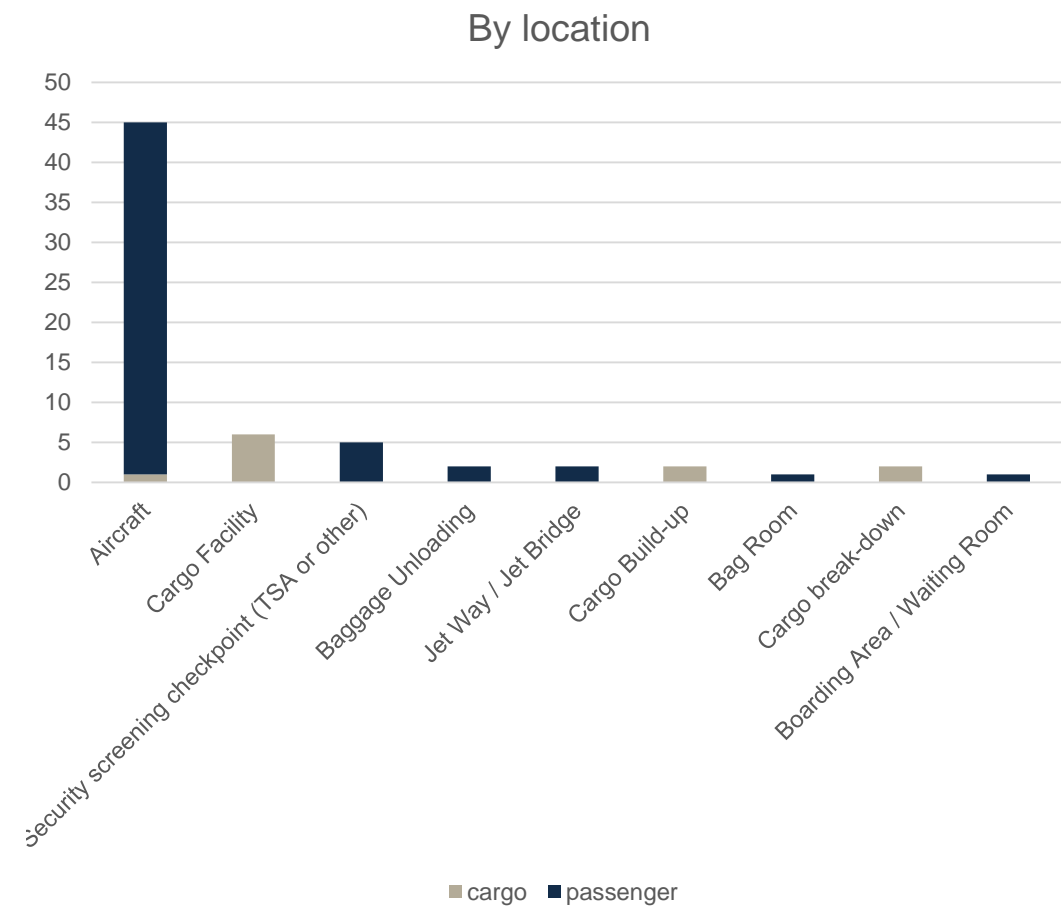
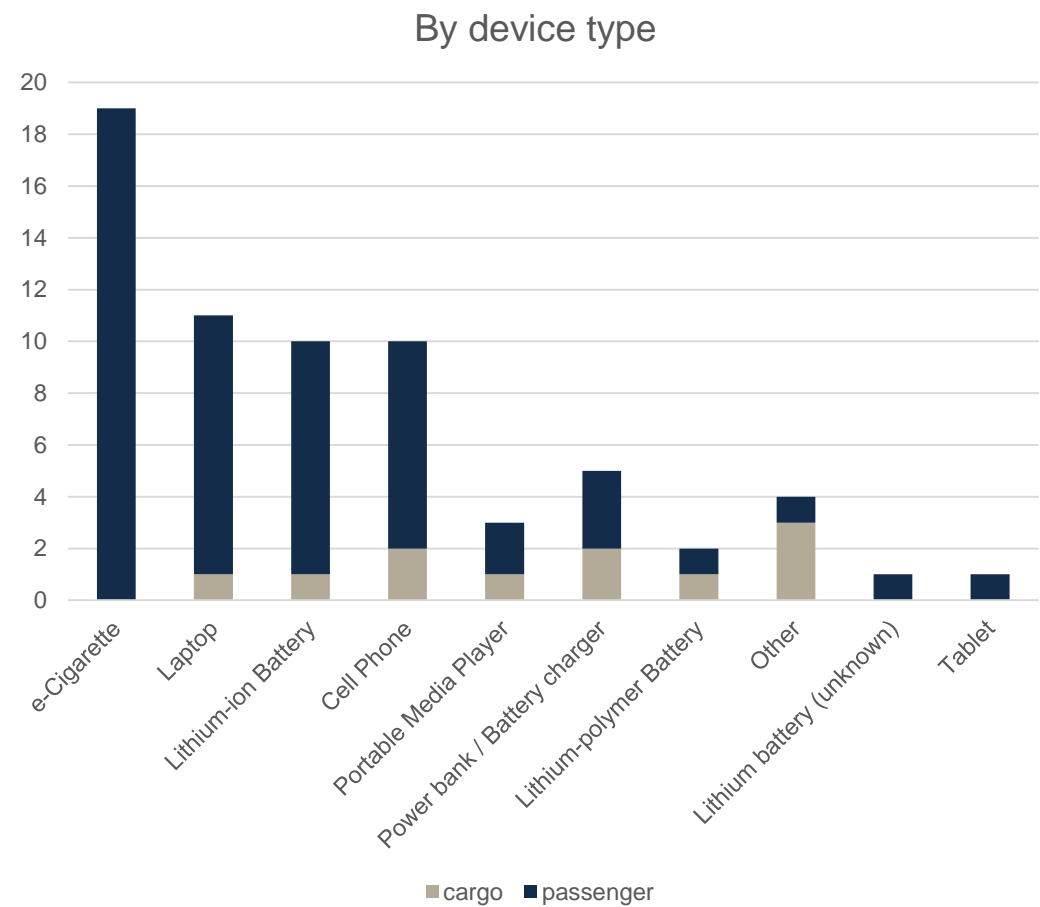
**Example of thermal incident
(open tray charger)**



**Example of swollen device
(power bank)**

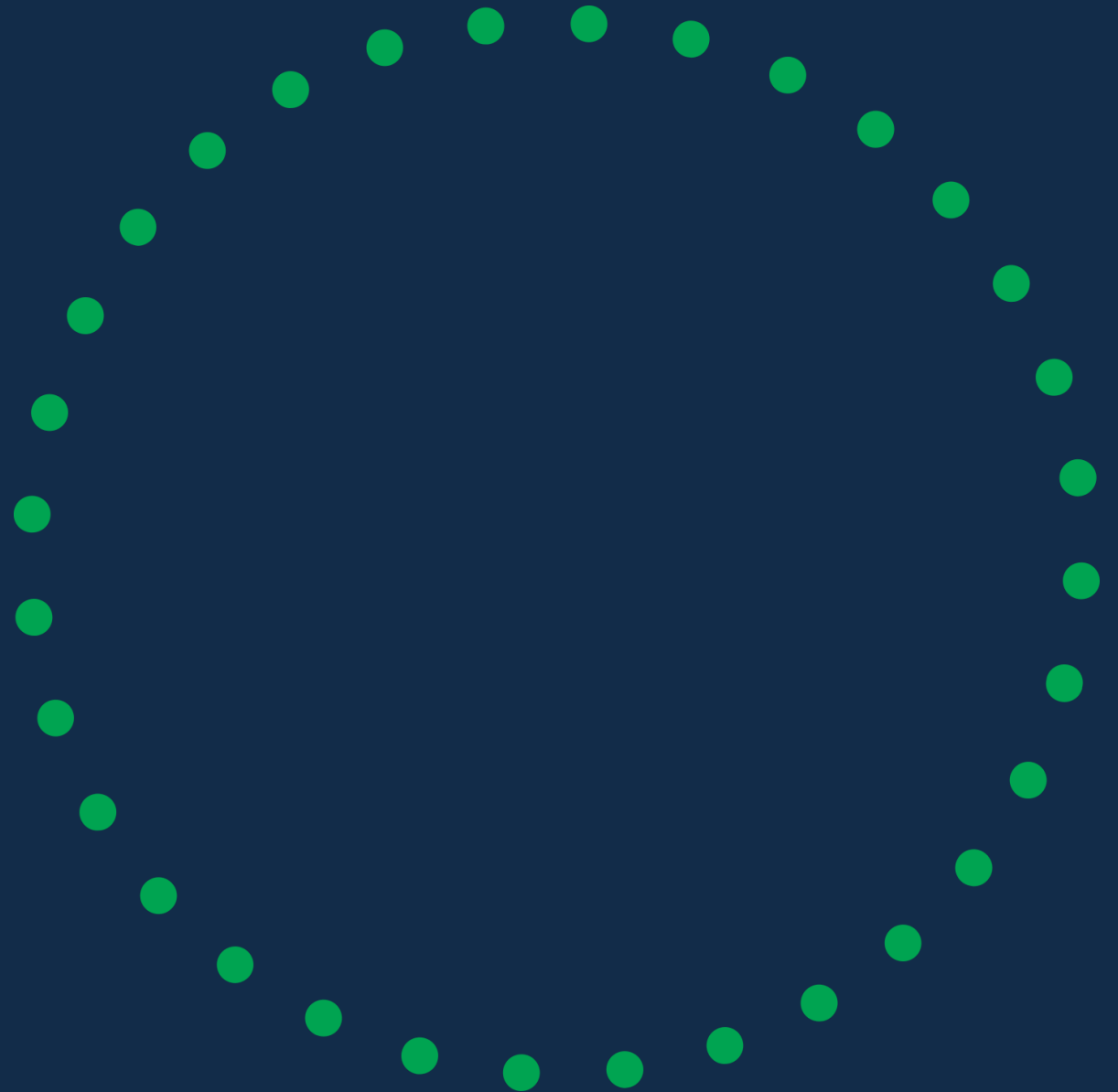


Thermal incidents by device type and location past 12 months

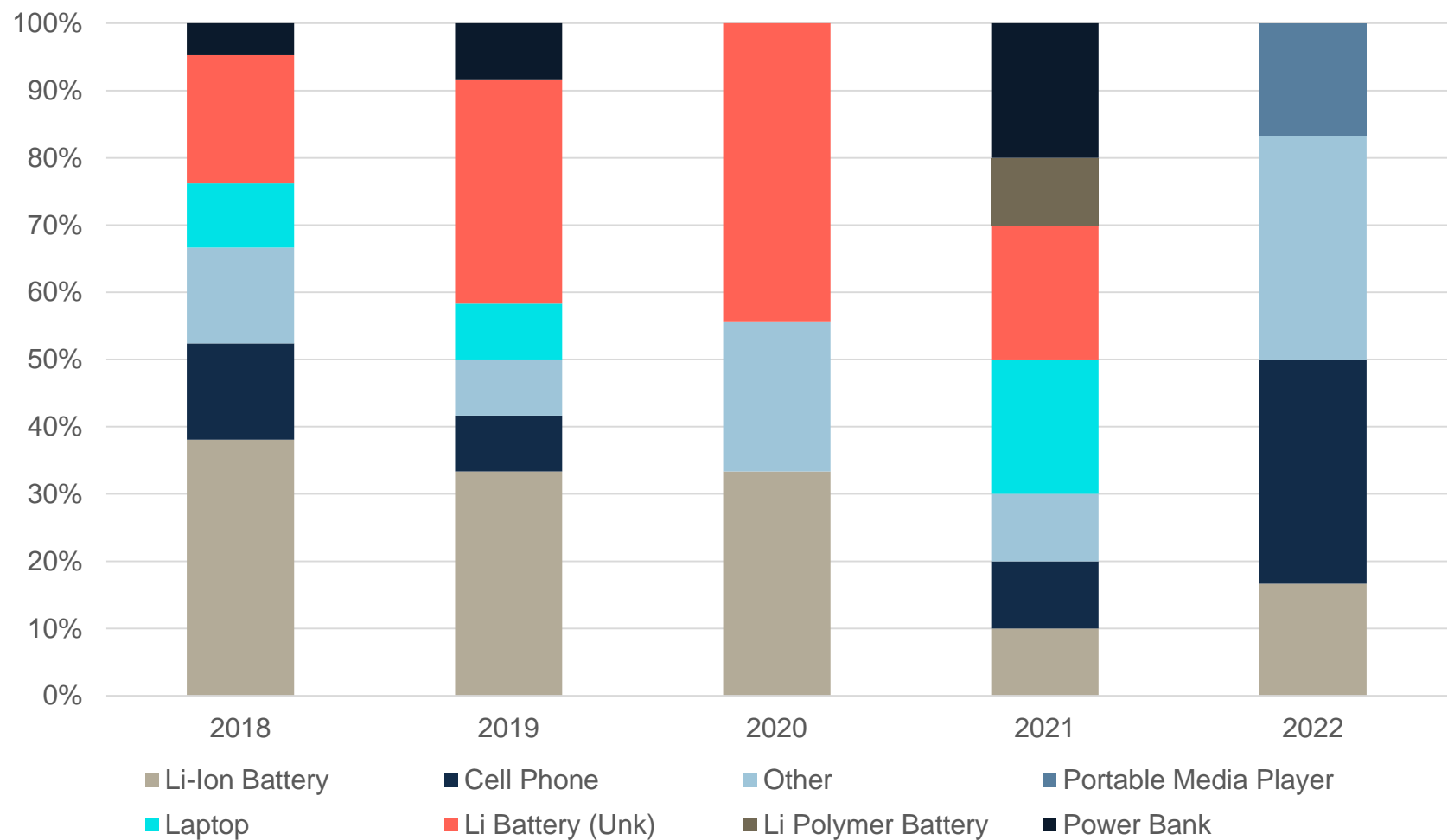


Source: ULSE TRIP database, 2021-10-01 through 2022-09-30. As of 2022-09-30.

Cargo operations

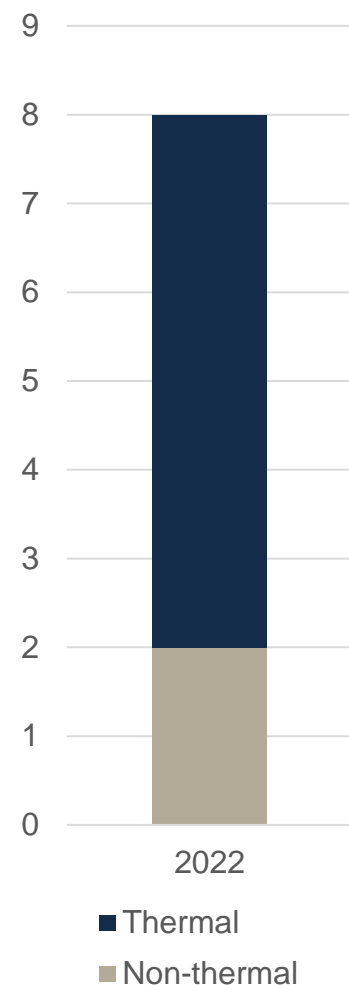


Cargo Thermal Incidents, by device type, % of total

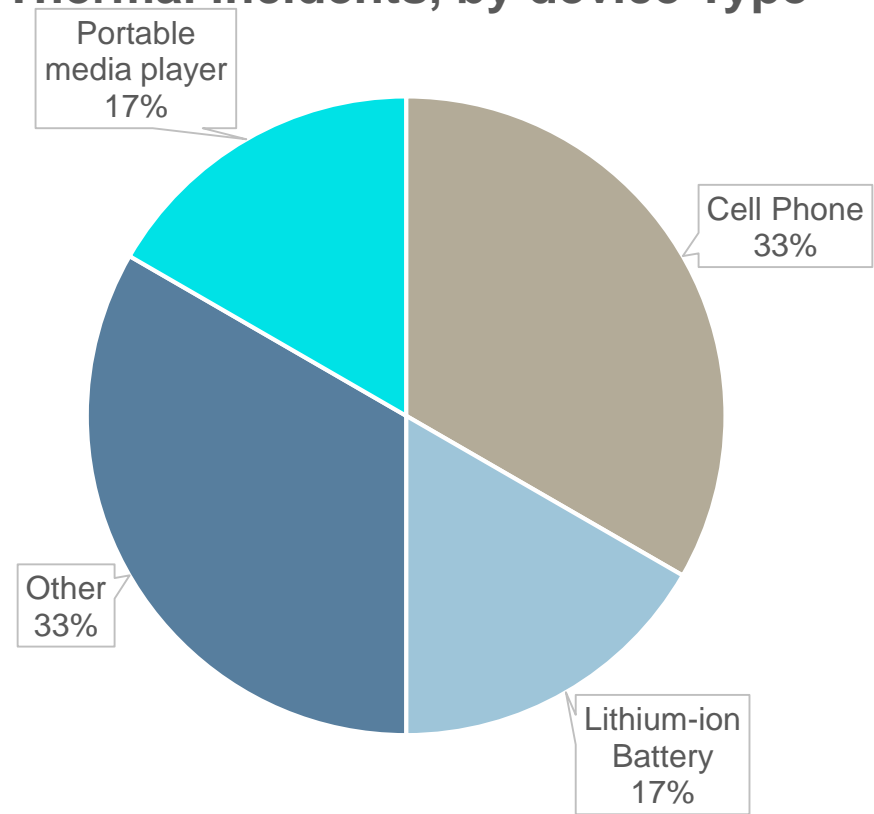


Source: UL TRIP Database, participant reported incidents from 2018 – 2022. As of 2022-09-30

2022 summary, Cargo incidents



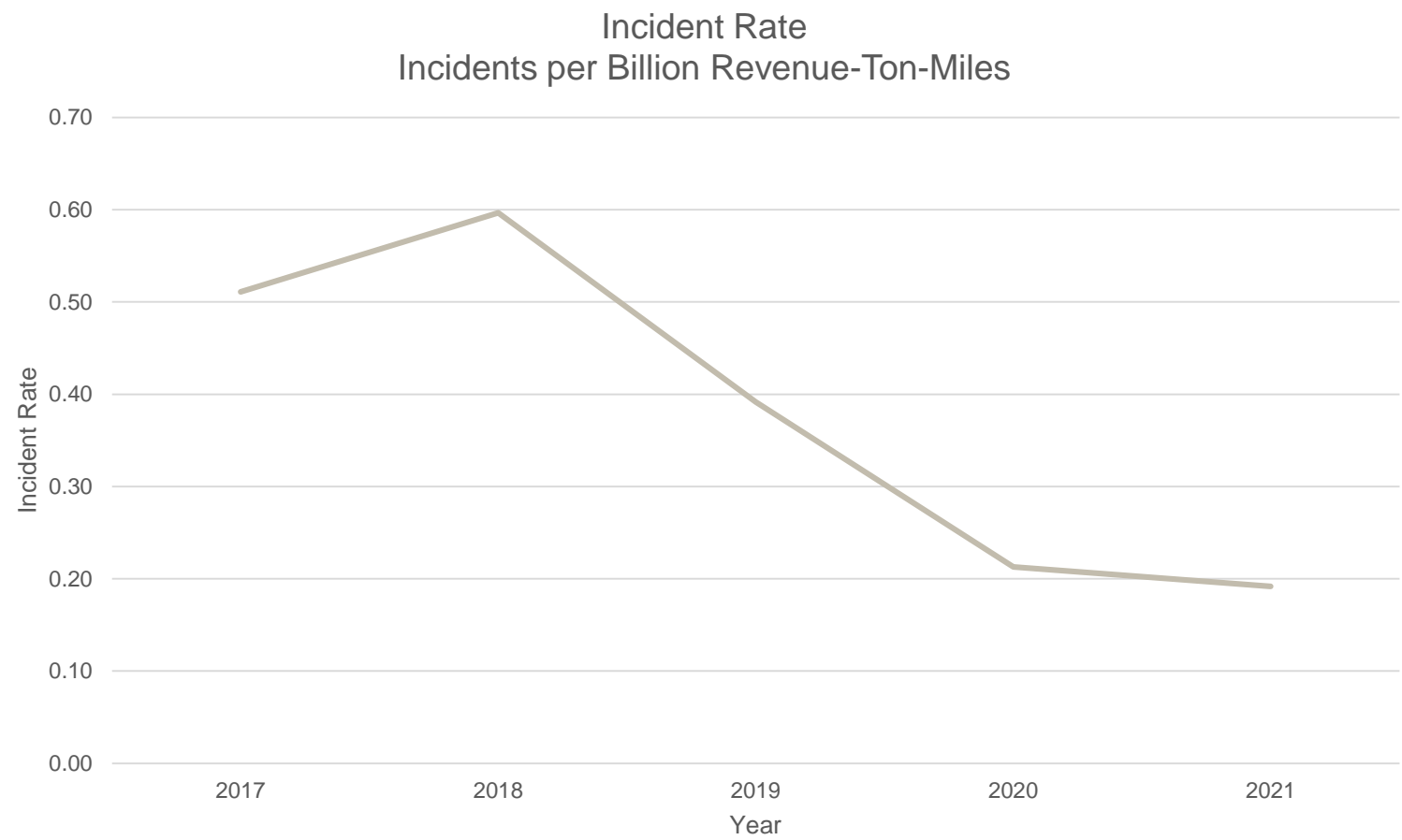
Thermal incidents, by device Type



Thermal incidents by Location	Count
Aircraft	1
Cargo Facility	2
Cargo Build-up	2
Cargo Breakdown	1
Total	6

Source: UL TRIP Database, participant reported incidents from 2018 – 2022. As of 2022-09-30

Cargo thermal incident trend, 2017-2021



Sources: UL TRIP Database, participant reported incidents from 2017 – 2021. As of 2022-09-30
U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Transportation Statistics, Office of Airline Information. Cargo volumes 2017-2021. Accessed 2022-09-11

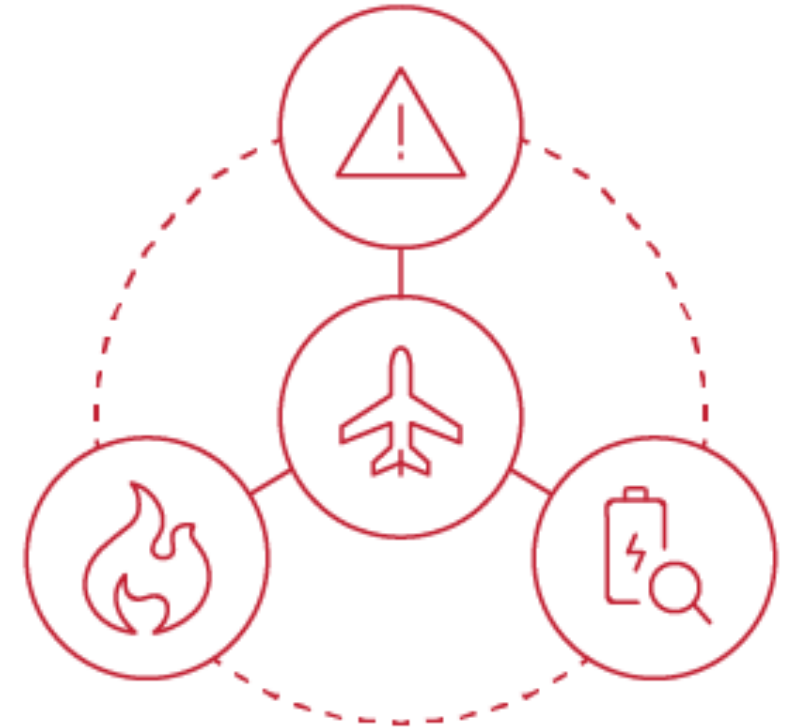
Cargo Insights

- Rate of thermal runaway incidents in Cargo operations is trending down.
- Most thermal runaway incidents are either:
 - Caused by Cargo handling operations
 - Discovered during handling operations
- Between 2017 and 2020, an estimated 35% of thermal runaway incidents involved batteries in/with equipment.



What else?

- Grow participation: Continue to recruit additional carriers to capture more incident data
- Continually improve: TRIP platform enhancements
 - ✓ An initial wave of 2022 enhancements was introduced in March
 - ✓ A second wave of enhancements to be introduced shortly
- Monthly TRIPWire communication provides data summaries and incident updates
- In-person TRIP Summit being planned for February 2023



Learn more

- Schedule a demo
- Send questions
- Contact





Thank you

[ULSE.org](https://ulse.org)