

# INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

## NORME INTERNATIONALE



**Electrical energy storage (EES) systems –  
Part 5-2: Safety requirements for grid-integrated EES systems –  
Electrochemical-based systems**

**Systèmes de stockage de l'énergie électrique (EES) –  
Partie 5-2: Exigences de sécurité pour les systèmes EES intégrés dans un  
réseau – Systèmes électrochimiques**



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## INTERNATIONAL ELECTROTECHNICAL COMMISSION

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Electrochemical-based systems**

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International Standard IEC 62933-5-2 has been prepared by IEC technical committee 120: Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems.

This International Standard is to be used in conjunction with IEC TS 62933-5-1:2017.

The text of this International Standard is based on the following documents:

FDIS	Report on voting
120/173/FDIS	120/182/RVD

Full information on the voting for the approval of this International Standard can be found in the report on voting indicated in the above table.

This document has been drafted in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

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## INTRODUCTION

All the electrical energy storage systems (EESS) follow the general safety requirements as described in IEC TS 62933-5-1, which is based on a systems approach. IEC 62933-5-2 follows the same structure as IEC TS 62933-5-1 and provides additional requirements for battery energy storage systems (BESS). The additional requirements are provided for the following reasons:

- a) BESS can be integrated into a significant range of electrical grids.
- b) The level of safety requirements awareness can vary between utilities, system integrators, operators and end-users.
- c) Although the safety of individual subsystems is generally covered by international standards at ISO and IEC levels, the safety matters that arise due to the combination of electrochemical accumulation subsystems and any electrical subsystems are not always considered. BESS are complex at the systems level due to the variety of potential battery options and configurations, including the combination of subsystems (e.g. control systems for electrochemical accumulation subsystems, electrochemical accumulation subsystems, power conversion subsystems and auxiliary subsystems). Compliance with standards and related material produced specifically for the safety of subsystems cannot be sufficient to reach an acceptable level of safety for the overall system.
- d) BESS can have additional safety hazards, due, for example, to the presence of chemicals, the emission of toxic gases, chemicals spilt around the electrochemical accumulation subsystems and to events critical for safety from electrochemical accumulation subsystems that cause safety issues for the entire BESS. They can cause loss of power at any part of the systems and buildings that can result in additional threats to safety. From a systems perspective, these individual hazards can have a system wide impact.