



Before we begin

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Chat, Q&A and Handouts

In the upper right corner of your screen, you will find the Chat and Q&A menus. You are encouraged share comments and submit questions for the speakers.

If the presenters have provided resource materials or links, you will find them in the Handouts section.





Host / Moderator



BJ Yungmann Fire Chief City of Burnsville (MN)







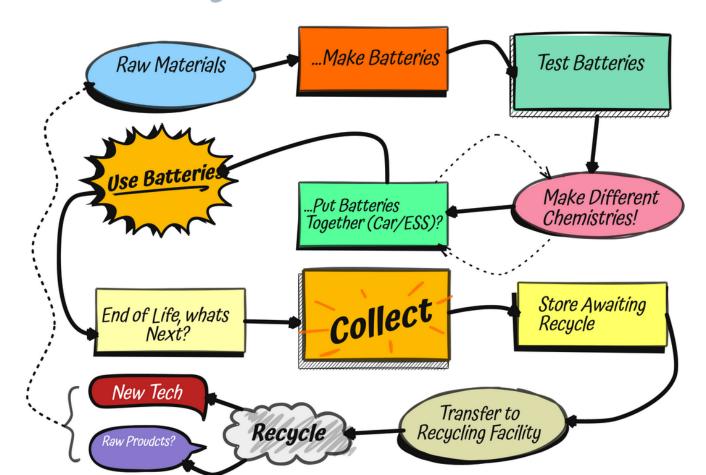
Presenter

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Cycle Of Batteries! - <





Battery Responses Fall Into

- Mobility/Consumer grade (ebikes, scooters, hover boards etx)
 - Major Metro are seeing this on a very high stakes
- Electrical /Hybrid Vehicle (Car/Bus/Vehicle)
- Recycling (hauling, storing, moving, in waste stream
- ESS (Energy Storage Systems)
- Storage/Manufacture





Not All Batteries Create Fire

- What is the fire department use of batteries
 - New apparatus
 - Vehicles
 - Extrication Equipment
 - Lighting
 - Portable Equipment
 - Backup power at our Fire Stations





FIRE CHIEFS

EV Response

- Joint meeting with SHS/FLSS
- Discussion on training/SOP
- When to let it burn
- Post incident



IAFC BULLETIN

October 19, 2021

Fire Department Response to Electrical Vehicle Fires

Adapting our response plans through training, research, and experience is critical in the Fire Service. As sales of Electric and Hybrid vehicles increase, the fire service must continue to modify our tactics to properly respond and protect our firefighters. Fighting vehicle fires is inherently dangerous. When responding to a Electric or Hybrid vehicle fire there are additional challenges responding crews must consider.

Additional response-specific information can be found on most automobile manufacture web pages. NEPA Quick Vehicle Response Guide

Pre-Incident

Modify or establish your department policy or standard response guiceline to vahicle fires and ensure it includes practices for electrical vehicle fires include guidelines for limited interaction and when crews should allow the vehicle to sum.

When working on roadways protect the work area per department policy. Staff should consider that this may include a vahicle fire or extrication. Eteff operating on roadways should anticipate possibly longer timeframes to manage/control EV vehicle fires and maintain heightened situational awareness.

NFPA has a full series of documents on various EV safety response (including emergency response guides by manufacturer).

Review response and post incident procedures with law enforcement and towing companies.

Batteries that have been or are suspected of camage or otherwise compromised, but have not caught fire, need to be monitored for thermal runaway.

Train on department policy and perform practical scenarios which support the response plan



INCIDENTACTIONS When arising on scene, the first arriving company should perform a proper size up. This includes the extent of the fire and if it is a compartment fire or includes the electric components of the car. Similar to other vehicle fires, is the "engine" compartment or the passenger compartment on fire? The best method for managing or controlling a battery fire is with water. Battery fires will initially show from under

- Protect your work area through established department policy and establish tactical priorities (fire, excrication, victim care) and ensure the vehicle is in park and off, if possible.
- Wear full PPE with SCBA with face-piece and establish an appropriate command structure.
- Consideration and tactics may be categorized in offensive or defensive mode. This may be based on exposures and the extent of fire which may include actions to let the vehicle burn. Use a thermal imaging camera to help with the 360 sizeup.
- Secure a large, continuous and sustainable water supply from one or more fire hydrants or multiple water tenders (3,000-8,000 gallons)
- Where safe, consider chocking the wheels. EVs move silently, so never assume it is powered off. Never assume that an EV will not move.
- Extinguish small fires that do not involve the high voltage battery using typical vehicle firefighting procedures
- When attacking the vehicle fire, understanding that once the contents of the fire are extinguished, sustained suppression on the battery pack may be necessary. Use a large volume of water such as multiple 1%-inch hand-lines to suppress and cool the fire and the battery. Put water on the burning surfaces
- Have sufficient fire personnel and apparatus on scene for an extended operation to monitor the battery's heat or possible secondary ignition. The heat from the fire may have damaged additional cells, which may require additional suppression activities.
- Batteries should always be treated as energized. During overhaul do not make contact with any high voltage components.

Post Incident

<u>Brief the rowing company and their personnel</u> on the hazards, including providing 50° clear space around the vehicle once stored and never inside a building. An engine company may need to escort the vehicle to the recovery Incation.

Barteries should always be treated as energized and pose an ongoing risk to the investigator. Follow NFPA 931 protocol for vehicle safety during post-response investigation, aroon investigation, and vehicle investigation.

Thermal events with the battery system could continue for some time after the initial incident. Establish response protocol for secondary fires.



FIRE CHIEFS







Pre Response

- Training for First Responders
- General understanding
- Burn or not burn
- Extinguishing methods
- Vehicle Extrication
 resources



Let it Burn or Wate

- Entrapment
- Compartment vs battery pack
- Exposures
- Limited involvement
- Charger shutdown
- Vehicle from roll away



Vehicle with Exposures

- Tow out of garage or where stored if possible
- Extinguish and use large amounts of water







Post Incident

- Storage for Police
- Inside or outside
- Fire or just an accident
- Discussion with towing yards
- Recycle?



Charging











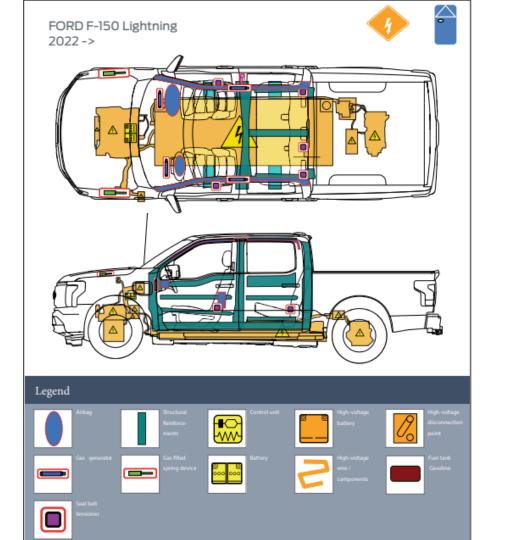
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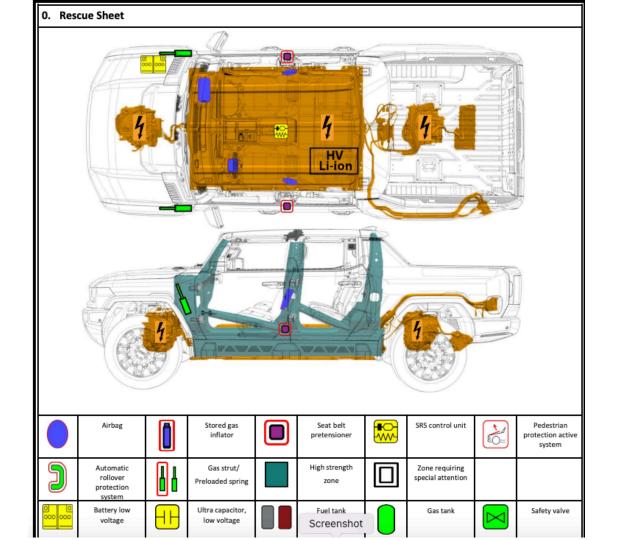
Vehicle Extrication

- Inner/outer Circle for Safety and patients
- Secure vehicle from movement
- Like blue card, identify this is a hybrid or electrical vehicle with type —Second in crews find the response guide
- How do we identify this is an electric or hybrid?









7. In case of submersion

The high voltage battery is isolated from the vehicle chassis. If the vehicle is immersed in water, you will not be electrocuted by touching the vehicle.

After the vehicle was removed from the water, do the following:

- 1. Allow the vehicle to dry out.
- 2. Perform the high voltage disabling procedure in Section 3.



The vehicle may be equipped with two optional rear tow hooks to pull the vehicle onto a flatbed carrier from a flat road surface.

Vehicle Towing and Transportation

General Motors recommends a flatbed carrier to transport a disabled vehicle.

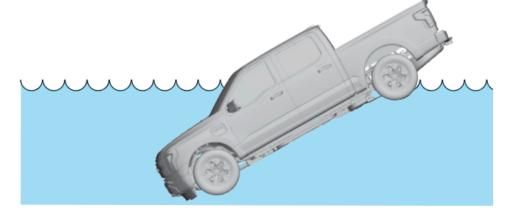
WARNING: DAMAGED ELECTRIC VEHICLES SUBMERGED IN WATER PRESENT A POTENTIAL HIGH VOLTAGE ELECTRICAL SHOCK HAZARD. EXERCISE CAUTION AND WEAR APPROPRIATE PERSONAL PRO-TECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE) INCLUDING HIGH VOLTAGE SAFETY GLOVES AND BOOTS. REMOVE ALL METALLIC JEWELRY, INCLUDING WATCHES AND RINGS. DO NOT ATTEMPT TO EXTRACT THE VEHICLE UNTIL THE HIGH VOLTAGE BATTERY HAS DISCHARGED INDICATED BY THE AB-SENCE OF BUBBLING OR FIZZING. FAILURE TO FOLLOW THESE INSTRUCTIONS MAY RESULT IN SERIOUS PERSONAL INJURY OR DEATH.

If the vehicle is submerged in water, varying degrees of arcing/shorting within the battery will take place. Do not touch any High Voltage components or orange cables while removing the occupant(s). Do not remove the vehicle until you are sure the High Voltage battery is completely discharged. A submerged High Voltage battery may produce a fizzing or bubbling reaction to the water. If fizzing or bubbling is observed, the High Voltage battery will be discharged when the fizzing or bubbling has completely stopped. The battery should still be treated as if it is not discharged.

Battery Electric and Hybrid vehicles when submerged should only be handled while wearing the appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) for water rescue and vehicle extraction.

Vehicles that have been submerged in water may have potential risk of a high voltage electrical battery fire therefore should be handled with increased caution.

Once the vehicle has been removed from the water proceed to the high voltage depower procedure, as outlined in section 3 of this document.



Fire Service Leadership, Next Steps

- Review procedures with command staff and then take to Community Leadership
- Update Response policy and train department staff
- Review battery facilities with inspection/fire marshal staff
- Consider CRR Activities for mobility and other devices



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Upcoming Events

- Symposium in the Sun
 - November 10-13, 2022 Clearwater, FL
- Wildland-Urban Interface (WUI)
 - March 28-30, 2023 Reno, NV

• Community Risk Reduction Leadership Conference (CRRL)

– March 23-25, 2023 – Murfreesboro, TN



More info at <u>www.iafc.ore</u>



Recording and Survey

You will receive a link to today's recorded session by email, along with a brief survey. Please let us know about your experience today.





Thank you



