Fire Procedures

Approach and extinguish a fire using proper vehicle fire fighting practices as per NFPA, IFSTA, or the National Fire Academy.

- **Extinguishing Agent**

  Water has been proven to be an acceptable extinguishing agent.

  Lithium Ion batteries do not contain Lithium metal (non class D).

- **Initial Fire Attack**

  Perform a fast aggressive fire attack.

  Divert the runoff from entering the watershed areas.

- **Fire in the HV battery Pack**

  Should a fire occur in the HV battery pack, the incident commander will have to decide whether to pursue an offensive or defensive attack. When allowed to burn themselves out, the HV battery modules will burn rapidly and can quickly be reduced to ashes, leaving the metal alloy cell plates.

- **Defensive Fire Attack**

  Recommended due to exposure to pressurized gas cylinders such as hood and hatch struts, bumper

  shocks SRS and magnesium components.

  If the decision has been made to fight the fire using a defensive attack, the fire attack crew should pull back to a safe distance and allow the battery modules to burn themselves out. During this defensive operation, fire crews may utilize a water stream or fog pattern to protect surroundings or to control the path of smoke.

- **Offensive Fire Attack**

  Flooding the HV battery pack with copious amounts of water at a safe distance will effectively control the HV battery pack fire by cooling the adjacent battery modules to a point below their ignition temperature. The remaining modules on fire, if not extinguished by the water, will burn themselves out.