

**Divina Echanove**

**From:** Philip Kortesis [REDACTED]  
**Sent:** Sunday, April 30, 2023 10:20 AM  
**To:** District1; District2; District3; District4; District5; COB\_mail  
**Subject:** Agenda #11  
**Attachments:** EV Dangers.docx

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Pima BoS,

When I think public safety, one of the things that comes to mind are the dangers from EVs and how these vehicles are over promoted for profits and for other financial kickbacks. Please do not promote or mandate these very expensive, limited in usability and dangerous vehicles to AZ residence.

Please follow the link below for full details as my cut and paste (including my attachment) appears to have omitted a couple of embedded videos and other related links.

<https://www.cnbc.com/2023/04/20/f-150-lightning-fire-footage-growing-ev-risk.html>



### Newly video shows fire involving Ford F-150 Lightning electric pickup

Previously unreleased footage, which CNBC obtained through Michigan's Freedom of Information Act from the Dearborn Police Department, shows smoke billowing from three tightly packed electric pickups in a Ford Motor holding lot in Dearborn, Michigan.

[www.cnbc.com](http://www.cnbc.com)

### Ford F-150 Lightning fire footage highlights a growing EV risk

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<https://www.cnbc.com/2023/04/20/f-150-lightning-fire-footage-growing-ev-risk.html>

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Key Points

# Ford F-150 Lightning fire footage highlights a growing EV risk

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## Key Points

- New video footage of a fire that started in a Ford F-150 Lightning earlier this year highlights an emerging concern regarding the adoption of electric vehicles.
- The previously unreleased footage, obtained by CNBC, shows smoke billowing from three tightly packed electric pickups. Moments later, flames shoot several feet above the vehicles, which were unoccupied.
- Fires involving EV batteries can burn hotter and longer and require new techniques to extinguish, posing a growing challenge to first responders.

<https://www.cnbc.com/2023/04/20/f-150-lightning-fire-footage-growing-ev-risk.html>

VIDEO 01:16

New video shows fire involving Ford F-150 Lightning electric pickup

DEARBORN, Mich. — New video footage of a fire involving a Ford F-150 Lightning this year highlights a growing concern around electric vehicles: volatile fires from the batteries that power them.

The previously unreleased footage, which CNBC obtained through Michigan's Freedom of Information Act from the Dearborn Police Department, shows smoke billowing from three tightly packed electric pickups in a Ford Motor holding lot in Dearborn, Michigan.

Moments later, flames shoot several feet above the vehicles, which were unoccupied. It wasn't clear based on public documents and police video how long the fires burned. Experts say EV fires can take hours, rather than minutes, to extinguish.

EV fires have become a growing concern as automakers push to increase sales of electric vehicles and meet tightening emissions standards.

The Biden administration has set a target for half of new vehicles sold in the U.S. by 2030 to be electric. Automakers are spending billions of dollars to electrify their lineups. However, there's been little to no discussion about first responder training for when the vehicles catch fire, whether due to a malfunction or, more commonly, a crash.



An electric Ford F-150 Lightning caught fire on Feb. 4, 2023 due to a battery issue traced back to one of the automaker's suppliers. The blaze spread to two other electric pickups in a holding lot of Ford's in Dearborn, Michigan.

Dearborn Police Department

The Feb. 4 holding lot fire at Ford's Rouge Electric Vehicle Center in Dearborn prompted the company to quickly halt production of the new pickup for five weeks. The automaker also recalled 18 of the vehicles, which Ford has likened to the Model T in terms of [importance to the company](#).

Ford identified the root cause as related to battery cell production made by supplier, SK On.

Police officers responding to the blaze described the vehicles as being "engulfed in flames" and can be heard on video worrying that the vehicles could "blow up." Lithium-ion batteries, commonly used in EVs, can be volatile and extremely difficult to put out once on fire.

"We're not putting this f---er out. Look at it," said one responding officer during the February F-150 Lightning fire.

First responders can be heard on video expressing concern about how much water is needed to put out EV fires and whether a special foam would be required. They also questioned the viability and safety of electric vehicles.

"They have to put like a whole f---ing lake on it to put them out," the same officer said during the Feb. 4 event.



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The footage obtained by CNBC totaled about two hours of video, including overlapping footage, from 17 police bodycams and vehicle dashcams between 3:36 p.m. and 4:22 p.m. ET, according to time stamps on the bodycam videos.

Photos obtained from Dearborn Police through a separate Michigan FOIA request show the aftermath of the blaze. One of the three vehicles is barely recognizable, with its body nearly melted down to the ground. The two neighboring vehicles were also heavily damaged.

“There was only one [vehicle on fire] when we got here. They’re catching. It’s these frickin’ batteries,” that same responding officer said, according to the footage.

The F-150 Lightning fire occurred while the vehicle was charging in a holding lot during a pre-delivery quality check and was caused by an internal short circuit due to a manufacturing issue when cells in the battery were at a high state of charge, according to public documents associated with the recall. Ford said engineers determined there was no evidence of a charging fault.

“Together with SK On, we confirmed the root causes and swiftly implemented quality actions,” Ford said in a statement to CNBC. “The Rouge Electric Vehicle Center has been back up and running since March 13 and is back to full production and shipping vehicles to customers.”

The fire added to ongoing quality [and execution issues](#) that have plagued the automaker as it attempts to restructure its business and position itself better for EVs.



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## **Growing concern**

Vehicle fires are not new. They regularly occur in traditional vehicles with internal combustion engines. But the fires that can result from EVs such as the F-150 Lightning and their batteries are increasingly worrying for first responders across the country, in part because they involve a chain reaction between battery cells known as thermal runaway.

Such fires also are a growing problem for automakers who could lose the momentum they've built with car buyers and climate-conscious lawmakers if the risk continues shaking public confidence in the technology.

Fires involving EV batteries can burn hotter and longer and require new techniques to extinguish.

A report from the Dearborn Fire Department, which responded to the February Lightning fire, said one of the vehicles was determined to be "un-extinguishable" and firefighters had to contact a colleague with "expertise in EV technology" on what to do.

"This is a big issue globally," said Michael O'Brian, board member of the International Fire Chiefs Association, who leads fire and life safety. "We need to better understand what the best processes are through testing and evaluation with real firefighters."



<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/FnmfP3kaAAEqESe?format=jpg&name=small>

<https://www.cnbc.com/video/2022/01/29/why-electric-vehicle-fires-are-so-challenging.html>

VIDEO12:00

Why electric vehicle fires are so challenging

EVs are powered by a series of battery cells inside an airtight pack that's designed to prevent any substances from passing in or out. The packs also are mainly built into the underbodies or frames of the vehicles, a spot that can be difficult for first responders to reach. And even if they could easily access the cells, the "fire" is actually a chemical reaction and far more difficult to handle than a traditional gasoline fire.

"You're now dealing with a vehicle that doesn't work like anything else you've been taught," said David Dalrymple, a volunteer firefighter in New Jersey who owns a first response training and consulting business called RoadWay Rescue. "It's a totally different animal. ... The primary goal is to cool it down to take away that chemical reaction."

Dalrymple, who also serves on a Society of Automotive Engineers committee focusing on EV fire issues and standards, noted some other countries allow first responders to look up what hazardous materials are in a vehicle based on the license plate. A similar system could be useful in the U.S., he said.



A 2019 Chevrolet Bolt EV caught fire at a home in Cherokee County, Georgia on Sept. 13, 2021, according to the local fire department.

Cherokee County Fire Department

Experts are still trying to determine EV fire incident rates; the data is difficult to collect from disparate fire departments. Vehicle fires involving internal combustion engines are far more common than EVs, however experts expect that to continually even out as more electrified vehicles are sold.

Problems with plug-in vehicles that use such batteries have led automakers including Ford, [General Motors](#), [Hyundai](#)

and Porsche to recall models. GM from 2020 to 2021 had to recall all of its electric Chevrolet Bolt models built up to that point due to a [battery issue](#) that resulted in several reported fires.

As a result, GM expanded an ongoing nationwide program to educate public safety, fire and emergency service providers on how to most effectively handle emergency situations [involving electric vehicles](#).

The state of Virginia has taken it upon itself to train firefighters. A bill that requires them to complete a training program about the risk of electric vehicle fires [passed unanimously this year](#).

## Trial by fire

Firefighters increasingly are facing the challenges created by EV fires. This is made more complicated by what some experts say is a lack of regulations and standards, which allows automakers to do as they like regarding the design and rollout of EVs.

For more than a century, first responders have quite easily extinguished vehicle engine fires by popping the hood and drowning the area in water. That playbook doesn't work with EVs.



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Each vehicle is unique and may require different techniques to extinguish, which means there are no set standards for putting out an EV fire.

Current best practices for an EV fire, depending on who you speak with, include submerging the vehicles in water, piercing the battery pack and inundating it with water, disabling a vehicle's 12-volt circuit, or simply letting the fire burn until it's out, emitting chemical toxins into the air.

O'Brian, a fire chief in suburban Brighton outside of Detroit, said the bigger the battery, the higher the concern for first responders. He also noted that [new battery plants](#) to produce the cells for the vehicles often cost billions of dollars, highlighting what he saw as comparatively little funding being directed to the training of fire departments.

"I continue to keep advocating that both state and federal government needs to truly invest within the fire service on this topic for training, best practices, lab time," O'Brian said. "It's as simple as what's the best way to turn up your efforts when exposed to lithium-ion off-gassing" when the vehicles catch fire.

O'Brian said once the thermal runaway starts there's really no putting the fire out unless you stop the chain reaction of lithium-ion cells from overheating.

It's unclear how many, if any, people have died from an electric vehicle spontaneously catching fire. There have been reports of fatal fires following crashes, but many times EVs have caught fire when charging and unoccupied.

There's also the risk of reignition: Lithium-ion battery fires can re-engage weeks later with little to no warning. The Sacramento Metropolitan Fire District responded to such an incident last year involving a [Tesla](#)



that had been in an accident three weeks prior.

<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/FnmfP3kaAAEqESe?format=jpg&name=small>

Once the F-150 Lightning fire was under control on Feb. 4, Ford had security monitoring the vehicles throughout the night in case they become “involved again,” according to the Dearborn Fire Department report.

William Lerner, an independent safety tech inventor and delegate for the International Organization for Standardization, said best practices would call for a three-week monitoring period after a fire, with particular attention during the first 24 hours.

Lerner, who works closely with first responders and their trainers, expressed concern that first responders may not have the appropriate personal protection and safety equipment to handle the fires. He said the equipment used for a traditional vehicle fire may not suffice.

“The whole way of dealing with this is completely different,” he said. “The only similarities are they have four wheels, and they look like cars. It’s a completely different product, and that’s the problem.”

Ford, in its [Emergency Response Guide](#) for the 2022 Lightning, broadly details some issues about the potential for reignition in the event of a fire and suggests storing the vehicle outside or at least 50 feet away from other objects. It does not offer a solution for putting out a battery fire other than “LARGE amounts of water” or using a “Class ABC powder-type extinguisher to contain and smother the flames.”

Ford said the company “took part in an information-sharing session on how to handle battery fires in summer 2022 with members of the Dearborn fire department.”



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“We continue to look at opportunities to help educate on this topic,” the automaker said.

Dearborn Police Chief Joseph Murray declined to comment about the Feb. 4 F-150 Lightning fire or any training his department has done for EVs.

Experts say such training for first responders is a start, but it needs to be constantly updated and rolled out. There are also concerns about the manpower and ability of fire departments to handle EV fires, according to several officials. Not to mention the dire circumstances they may be dealing with involving vehicle occupants, which are their first priority.

“When you have an EV fire, you don’t have the time to stop and look through an emergency response guide or to call, you know, GM, or methodically figure out is it a 2012 Tesla or 2022,” Lerner said. “You’ve got human beings in there that can die. So, you may not have one second to waste in order to get these human beings out.”

— *CNBC’s [Lora Kolodny](#) contributed to this report.*