

II. Disconnecting the bus from external chargers

II.I If the bus is charged via a charging plug

1. Push the button.

- 2. Wait until the LED goes out.
- **3.** Remove the charging plug.

II.II If the bus is charged via a charging rails

Emergency method (A)

 Push the emergency stop button on the pantograph charging pole. Note! Make sure the pantograph has risen and there

is no connection to the charging rails.

Alternative method (B)

1. Release the parking brake. Note! Make sure the pantograph has risen and there is no connection to the charging rails.

4. Access to the occupants

- Break these windows to obtain access (tempered glass).
 - Two emergency door opening buttons inside and outside the vehicle.



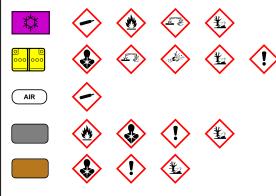
Two exits through doors.

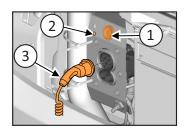
5. Stored energy / liquids / gases / solids

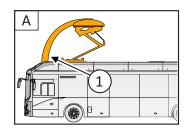
I. 600 V traction voltage lithium-ion battery

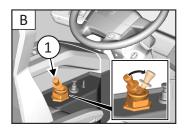


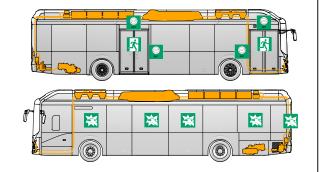
II. Other liquids/gases











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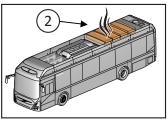
I. Lithium-ion battery related fire

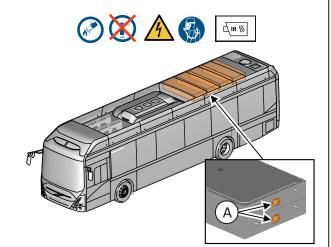
Symptoms of the battery fire:

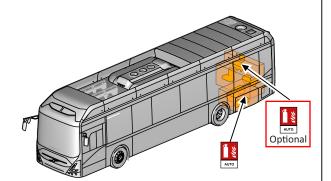
1. Fire alarm on a dashboard.

2. Smoke or streaks of intense fire rising from under the traction voltage battery cover.









Use large amounts of water to put out the lithium-ion battery related fire.

Note! Pay attention to the overpressure valves (bursting membrane) (A).

Note! If electrolyte comes into contact with water, hydrofluoric acid and hydrogen gas may be formed.



Do not use a class ABC fire extinguisher for the battery related fire! ABC Dry chemical is ineffective.

When fighting the fire with water, any electrical hazards have to be considered and rules have to be respected.



Hydrogen fluoride, carbon monoxide, cabron dioxide can be released. Wear Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) and cover your skin.

Risk of battery re-ignition (see chapter 8).

II. Fire related to other material

Can only occur in the following compartments: - auxiliary heater - electric machine (optional)



If other materials are involved, a class ABC fire extinguisher can be used.

7. In case of submersion



If possible:

- **1.** Remove the vehicle from the water.
- **2.** Disable direct hazards (see chapter 3). Note! Risk of traction voltage battery fire after submerged in salt water.

Risk of serious injury or death from electric shock. Wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).

If electrolyte comes into contact with water, hydrofluoric acid and hydrogen gas may be formed.

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8. Towing / transportation / storage

I. Storage post fire/crash



Store the bus in a safe distance from other vehicles, buildings and combustible objects.

Risk of battery fire re-ignition after incident.

Observe the batteries for at least 48 hours. Toxic and flammable gases can be released.



In case of open cells, there is a risk for release of hydrofluoric acid and carbon monoxide.

If severe damage causes exposing of traction voltage components, use PPE including SCBA.

II. Towing

Towing device (A) is located on the front of the bus. Towing eyes (B) are located on the front and the rear of the bus.

Note! Secure the pin before towing (C).

Allowed methods:

1. Towing.

Note! Use only front towing eye for towing the bus with all wheels on the ground.

2. Lifting and towing.

3. Transporting.

Note! Remove the propeller shaft from the drive axle before towing.

9. Important additional information

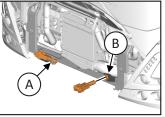
Do not touch or cut orange traction voltage power cables.

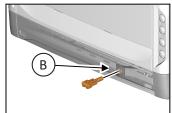
Do not touch or open traction voltage components.

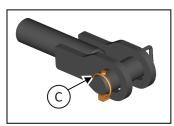
Do not damage the battery pack, even if the propulsion system is deactivated.

Do not step on or press on damaged batteries.

Always use PPE when working on electric vehicle.







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