

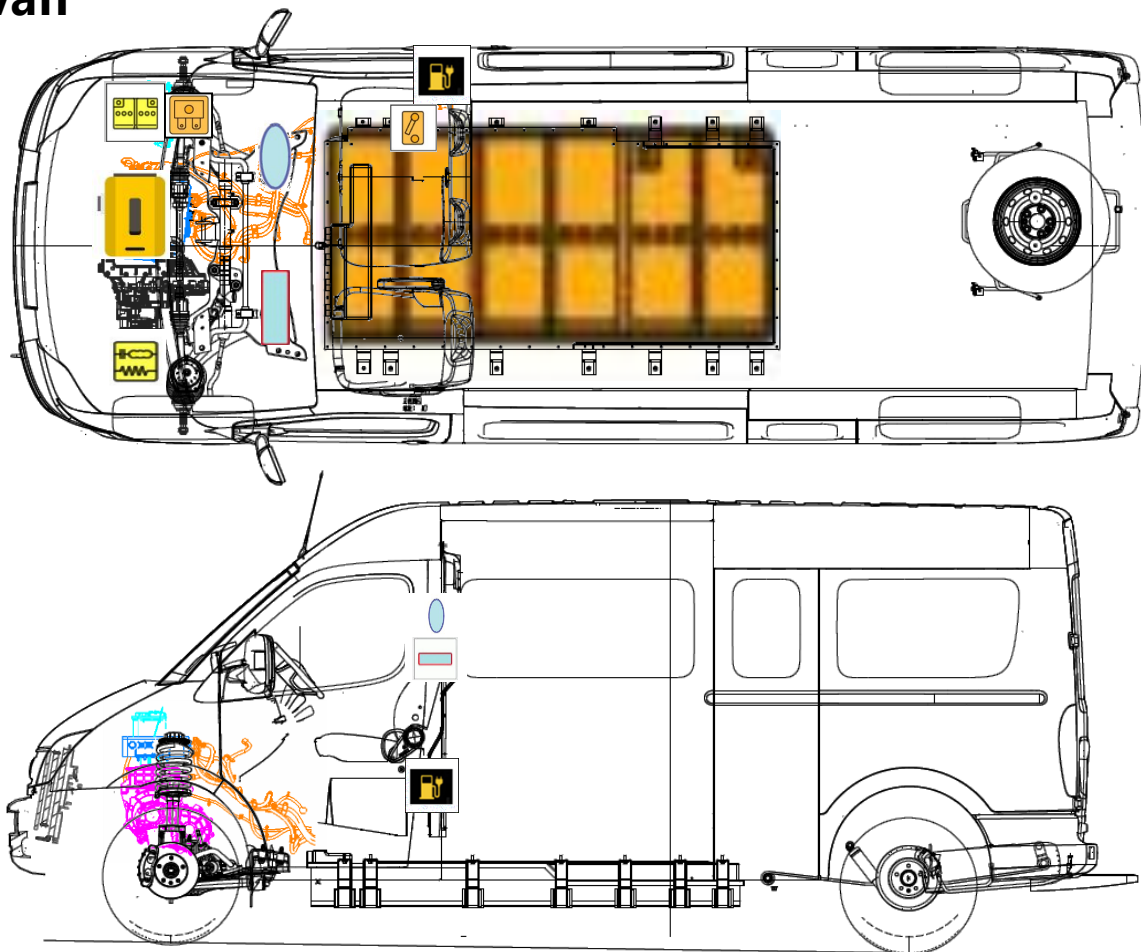
Safety & Rescue sheet

Maxus EV80 (EV69)

Version 20180405.01_EN



1. Panel van



12V Battery



Charge inlet



High-voltage wire / components



High-voltage service plug



Airbag



Fuse box



High-voltage box

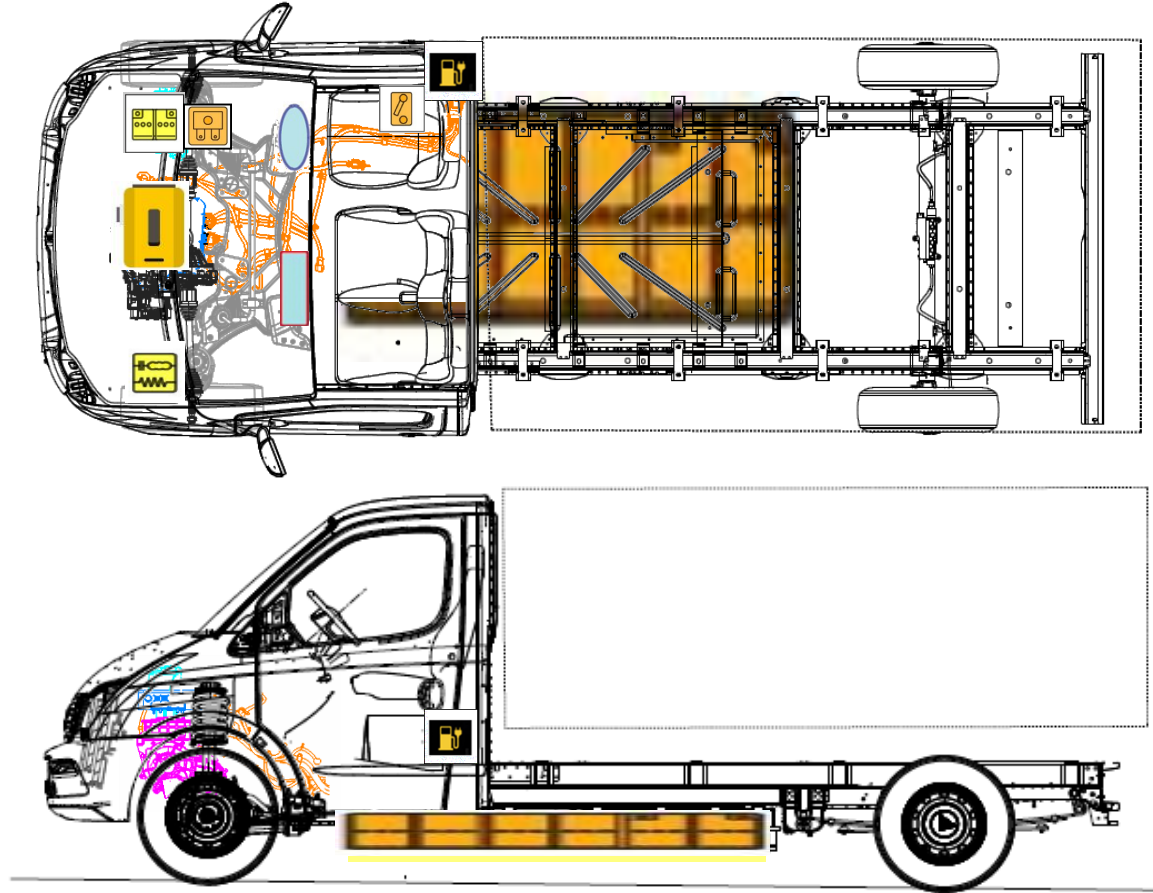


Controller



High-voltage power battery

2. Chassis cab



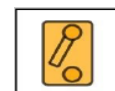
12V Battery



Charge inlet



High-voltage wire / components



High-voltage disconnection plug



Airbag



Fuse box



High-voltage box



Controller



High-voltage power battery

Introductory remarks

- The time until completely deactivation of the High Voltage system is 10 minutes after the deactivation steps have been performed..
- Make sure the charge cable is unplugged before commencing work on the vehicle
- **Protective equipment required (insulating gloves up to 1000V, face protection)**

De-activating the high-voltage system:

Method 1:

1. Check to see if the electrical READY indicator is lit on the vehicle display.
2. If display marks READY, switch off vehicle by turning the key to OFF.
3. Disconnect the 12 volt battery. Disconnect ground cable first.



De-activating the high-voltage system:

Method 2:

1. Locate the fuse box and open it.
2. Remove all visible fuses.
3. Disconnect the 12 volt battery. Disconnect ground cable first.



De-activating the high-voltage system:

Method 3:

1. Locate the high-voltage service-plug. The high-voltage service-plug is located on the right side of the high-voltage battery box
2. Remove the high-voltage service-plug. Vehicle will be safe within 10 minutes after removing the high-voltage service-plug.



Further considerations:

Extinguishing

- Extinguishing an electric vehicle with water is allowed and is a suitable method.
- Extinguishing with foam is also allowed, but the cooling effect is less. However, extinguishing a battery fire should only be done by the fire brigade.
- About 1,000 litres of water per minute is required for controlling a Li-ion battery fire.
- The high temperature causes the cells to ignite each other and the fire can be accompanied by explosions. Therefore keeping the surrounding area safe often has a greater priority.
- Caution: Burning nickel–metal hydride (Ni-MH) and Lithium ion (Li-ion) batteries produce toxic fumes!

Personal protection

- Temperature increases in the battery can create hydrogen gas.
- The spontaneous self-combustion temperature of a hydrogen-air mixture is extremely high: 585 °C. Hydrogen gas is highly inflammable and burns with **just a 4% concentration of air**.

Electric vehicles in water

- No electrical risks are involved when touching a vehicle in water.
- If the battery cells are under water, the water will cause a self-discharge (short circuit) of each battery cell. This may create heat. The water around the battery will discharge the heat.
- Care must be taken when hauling the vehicle out of the water, as this also removes the cooling.

THANK YOU!



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