

# Module 2

## Responding to an Incident

# Disclaimer

Thank you for your interest in hydrogen! Hydrogen is a key driver in Canada's transition to clean energy. Like any fuel, it must be handled responsibly, with a strong understanding of its properties and well-established safety protocols. At HTEC, we prioritize safety at every level—from infrastructure design to fuel storage and refueling operations—ensuring hydrogen is integrated safely and effectively into our energy system.

## Disclaimer

This module is intended as a compendium of information to support training and awareness for first responders. The guidance provided should be interpreted in the context of applicable national, regional, and local regulations, protocols, and operational procedures.

This document is for general informational purposes only and does not replace official emergency response protocols or professional judgment. It reflects current knowledge and best practices at the time of publication and may be updated as new information becomes available.

While the content has been developed with care and input from industry professionals, HTEC accepts no liability for how this information is used.

Users are encouraged to provide feedback and consult with their respective agencies before applying any of the guidance in practice.

If you have comments or questions, please contact: [info@htec.ca](mailto:info@htec.ca)



[www.htec.ca](http://www.htec.ca)

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BASIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS

# Hydrogen Emergency Response

## RESOURCES AND REFERENCE MATERIALS

There are several sources that were accessed to create this module. Links to these sources will be provided for further research and understanding.

In addition, we **HIGHLY RECOMMEND** that you visit:



[Weblink](#)

*Offers a free “CHS First Responder Micro Training Learning Plan,” which helps equip first responders with technical knowledge to mitigate hydrogen-related risks.*

European Train the Trainer Programme for Responders



Fuel Cells and Hydrogen Joint Undertaking (FCH JU)  
Grant Agreement Number 875089

[Weblink](#)

### European Emergency Response Guide

*European based leading hydrogen incident guide for trained responders, supporting decisions from first call to final inspection.*



# TRANSPORTATION

Light Duty FCEVs  
Heavy Duty FCETs

# Transportation

## INTRO TO HYDROGEN FUEL CELL ELECTRIC VEHICLES (FCEVS)



SOURCE: AIChE Academy, <https://youtu.be/aoH9xFCBxKk>



# Transportation

## FCEV FIRE RESPONSE AND EXTRACTION



SOURCE: AIChE Academy, <https://youtu.be/KQLaMcqP7vA>

# Transportation

## RESPONSE GUIDES

[H2tools](#) keeps a page of current hydrogen light and heavy-duty hydrogen fuel cell vehicle models available in North America and links to applicable information pages.



Note: the H2 Tools website is currently missing some links to heavy duty truck models. It is expected that these models will be available on the H2 tools website soon.

In the following slides, links are provided to emergency response guides for vehicles commonly found on roads where HTEC operates.

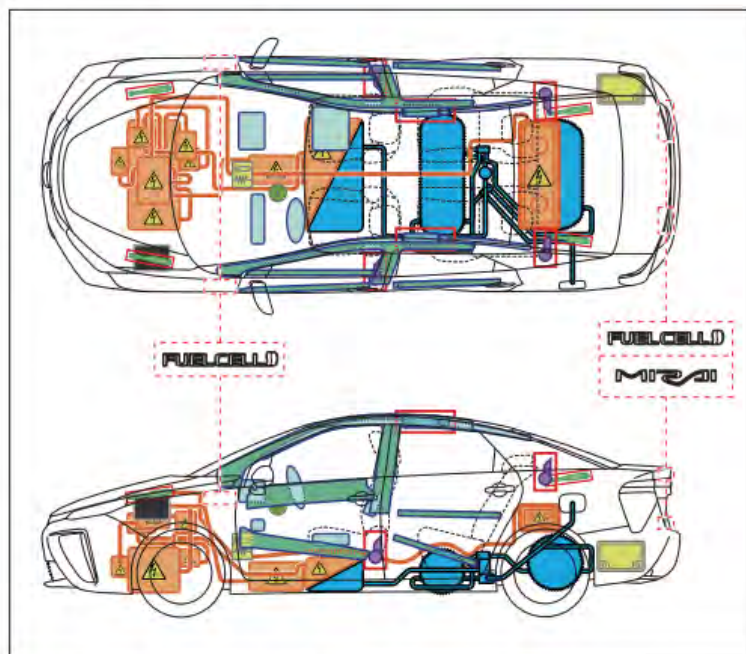




# Transportation

## RESPONSE GUIDES – LIGHT DUTY FCEVs

**MIRAI**  
Emergency Response  
Quick Reference  
MY: 2016 - 2020



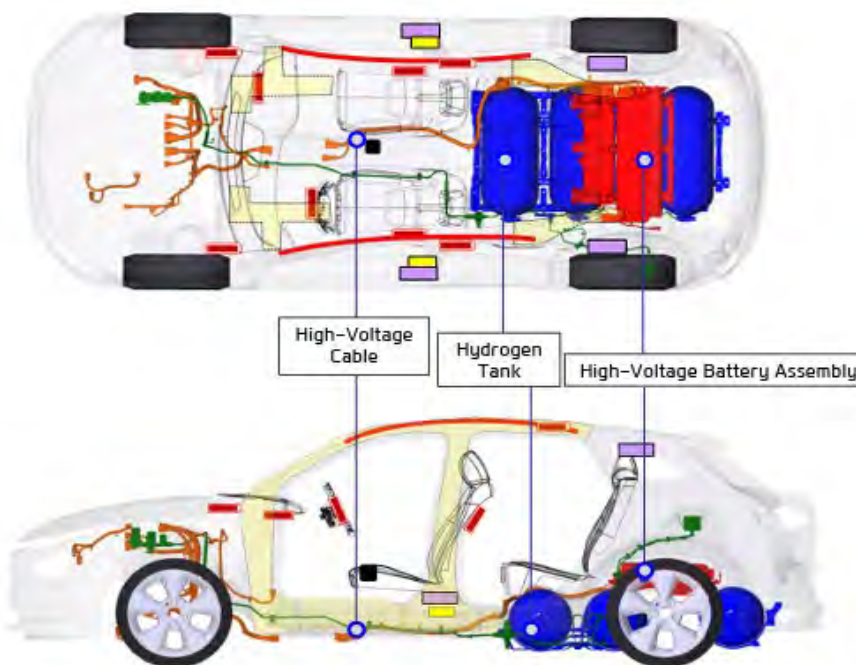
|  |                         |   |  |   |                           |
|--|-------------------------|---|--|---|---------------------------|
|  | IG/POWER SW             |   | Fuse Box                               |   | 12V Battery               |
|  | Airbag (incl. inflator) |   | Inflator                               |   | High Voltage Battery      |
|  | High Voltage Components |   | Hydrogen Tank                          |   | Hydrogen Components       |
|  | Gas-filled Damper       |   | Seat Belt Pretensioner (Gas Generator) |   | Structural Reinforcements |
|  | Airbag Computer         | — | —                                      | — | —                         |

[2015 Mirai ER Quick Guide](#)

[2020 Mirai ER Guide](#)

[Hyundai Nexo ER Guide](#)

Hyundai Nexo



|  |                       |  |                                  |
|--|-----------------------|--|----------------------------------|
|  | Airbag & Gas inflator |  | EFD (Emergency Fastening Device) |
|  | Airbag                |  | Airbag module                    |
|  | Gas inflator          |  | Fuel Supply Line                 |
|  | Belt pre-tensioner    |  | Ultra (hot stamping) steel       |

# Transportation

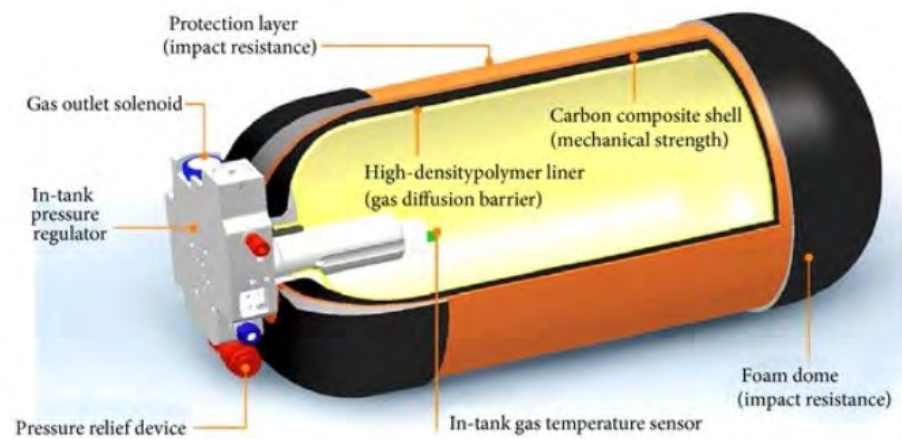
## H2 STORAGE ON LIGHT DUTY FCEVs

### Light Duty Vehicles General Specifics

| Tank Construction        | Type IV                         |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tank Size (water volume) | ~60 L                           |
| Max Pressure             | 70 Mpa (700 barg / 10,000 psig) |
| Number of tanks          | 2-4                             |
| Hydrogen stored on board | ~4.5 kg                         |

### Key Facts

- In-Tank Pressure Regulator – High pressure hydrogen is only stored inside the tank. In-tank regulators limit the pressure down stream of the tank.
- TPRDs:
  - Activated with heat – 110°C (230°F).
  - Exit of TPRD located near the rear wheel well, pointing downwards.
  - Full pressure of tank vented through TPRD.
  - Each tank has its own TPRD



Type IV Tank used in FCEV vehicles



(a)



(b)

Hydrogen tank and TPRD venting direction:  
(a) the installed TPRD near the hydrogen tank and  
(b) the hydrogen tank position in the fuel cell electric vehicle (FCEV).

# TRANSPORTATION – HEAVY DUTY (FCEVs)



# Transportation

## RESPONSE GUIDES – HEAVY DUTY FCETS



Unilia 220 FC

HYUNDAI XCIENT  
FUEL CELL TRUCK  
(2023)

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Hyundai Motor Company in cooperation with Maditech Rescue Solutions B.V.

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[Hyundai Xcient Truck ER Guide](#)

[Nicola ER Guide](#)

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# Transportation

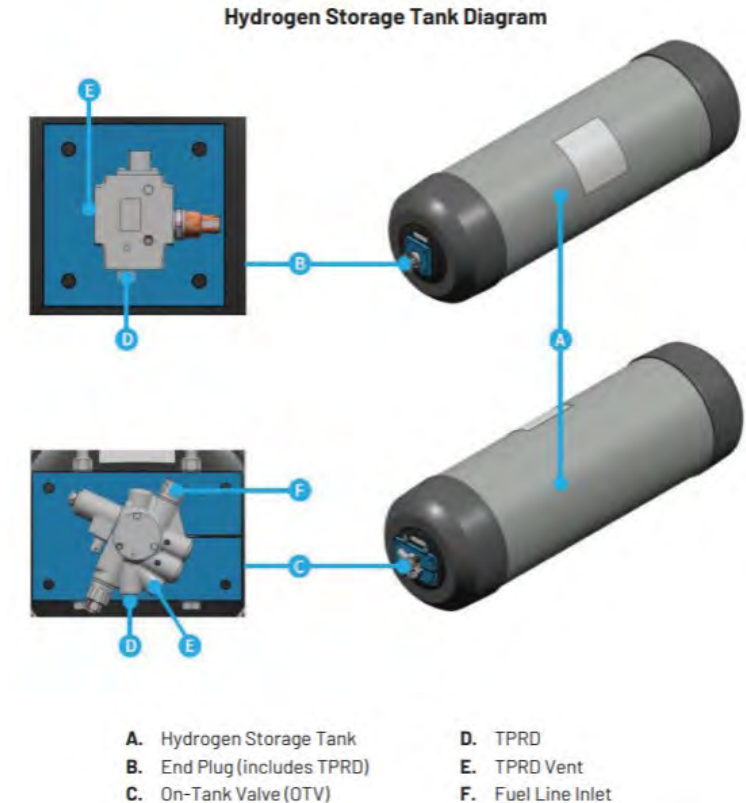
## H2 STORAGE ON HEAVY DUTY FCETs

### Heavy Duty Vehicles General Specifics

| Tank Construction        | Type IV                         |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Tank Size (water volume) | ~175 L                          |
| Max Pressure             | 70 Mpa (700 barg / 10,000 psig) |
| Number of tanks          | 4-10                            |
| Hydrogen stored on board | ~60- 70 kg                      |

### Key Facts:

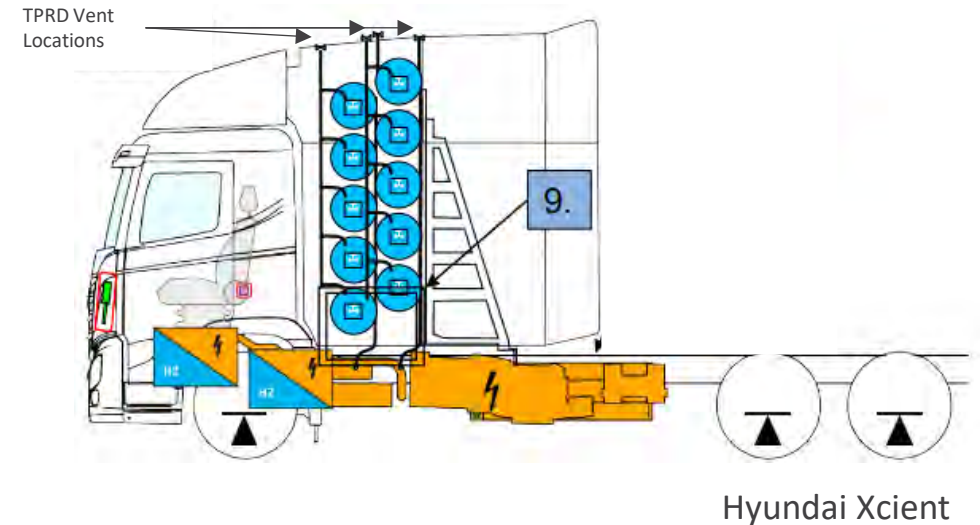
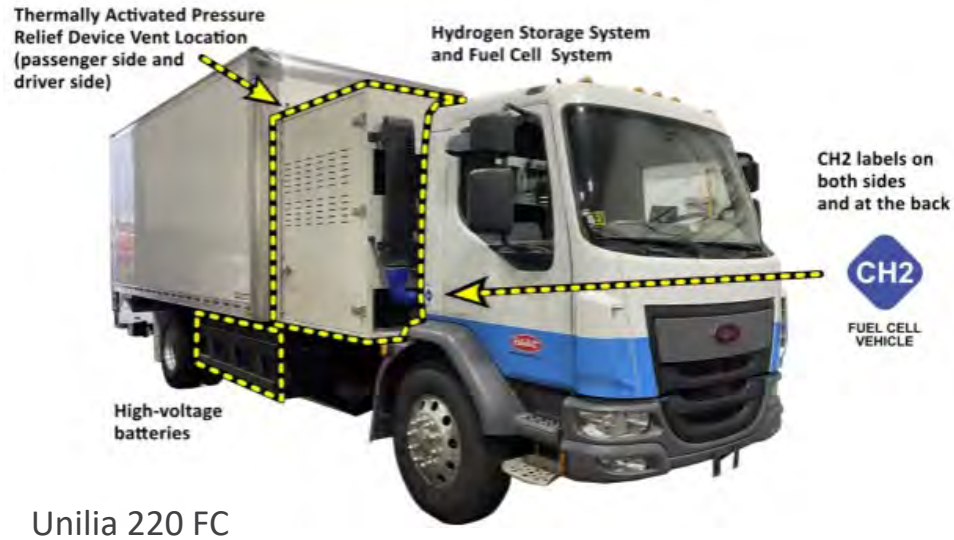
- In-Tank Pressure Regulator – High pressure hydrogen is only stored inside the tank. In-tank regulators limit the pressure down stream of the tank.
- 14x the amount of hydrogen stored onboard compared to light duty vehicles



Type IV Tank used in FCET heavy duty vehicles

# Transportation

## STORAGE TPRDS ON HEAVY DUTY FCETS



TPRDs (Thermally Activated Pressure Relief Devices) on heavy duty vehicles are currently located in different locations on vehicle when compared to light duty vehicles

- Activated with heat – 110°C (230°F).
- Exit of TPRD located at top of vehicle and sometimes below vehicle behind the driver's cab.
- Full pressure of tank vented through TPRD.
- Each tank has its own TPRD, on either end of the tank



# BASIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS



# Transportation

## APPROACH ANGLES – LIGHT DUTY VEHICLES



SOURCE: Air Liquide, <https://youtu.be/GknSr3yp5Rw>



# Transportation

## BASIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HYDROGEN FUEL CELL VEHICLES

Over and above standard first responder protocol (see [The EU Emergency Response Guide](#))

### Arrival

- Ensure fire equipment doesn't cross a flammable gas cloud, arrive upwind of incident scene
- Stop the fire equipment between 50 and 100 meters from incident

### Size up the scene

- Determine the incident details - What is the distance between the fire and the fuel cell vehicle? Is hydrogen leaking? Have the TPRDs been activated?
- Should the safety zone be expanded? Determine the energies present in the vehicle involved (tank type, pressures, capacities)

### Rescue

- Various tactics can be implemented here depending on the incident, H2 leaks, vehicle on fire, approaching fire, etc.

| TACTICS LISTED IN THE EU ER GUIDE |               |               |   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Object Involved                   | Guide Chapter | Tactic Number | Scenario                                  |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.1          | 1             | No Leak, No Fire                          |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.2          | 2             | H2 Leak without fire                      |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.3          | 3             | Vehicle on Fire                           |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.3          | 4             | External Fire Threatening the Application |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.1          | 5             | No Leak, No Fire                          |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.2          | 6             | H2 Leak without fire                      |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.3          | 7             | Vehicle on Fire                           |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.4          | 8             | External Fire Threatening the Application |

# Transportation

## BASIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HYDROGEN FUEL CELL VEHICLES

Over and above standard first responder protocol (continued)

### Exposure Protection

- Press the emergency shutdown devices in vehicle
- Repeatedly check H2 sensors
- Check for H2 tank temperatures with thermal imaging camera.

### Incident Treatment

- DO NOT:
  - cut or crush H2 lines
  - cut or crush High Voltage Lines (orange-coloured)
  - damage hydrogen tank
  - damage traction Battery Stack
- If possible, keep tanks cool with water mist – this will prevent TPRDs from activating, but sometimes this is necessary if extraction is required.
- Extinguish or isolate fire source from H2 storage systems

### Final Inspection

- Cool the wreckage as soon as no heat point is detected using the thermal imaging device



# DISTRIBUTION TRAILERS

# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## TYPICAL Designs

Bulk hydrogen is transported on the road using 3 general vehicle designs. HTEC's supply chain includes the latter of the two:

1. Gaseous Hydrogen Tube trailer – using steel cylinders (Type I tanks)
2. Gaseous Hydrogen Tube trailer – using carbon fiber cylinders (Type III and Type IV tanks)
3. Liquid Hydrogen Trailer – Vacuum insulated tank





# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## TUBE TRAILER WITH STEEL TANKS

| Type of Tank             | Type I (Steel)                 |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Typical Size of tank:    | 2600 L                         |
| Max pressure in tank:    | 22 MPa (220 Barg / 3,200 psig) |
| Number of tanks on board | ~6-36 tanks                    |
| Stored hydrogen on board | 300-400 kg                     |



# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## TUBE TRAILER WITH CARBON FIBRE TANKS

| Type of Tank             | Type III or Type IV (Carbon Fiber) |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Typical Size of tank:    | 300 L                              |
| Max pressure in tank:    | 45 MPa (450 Barg / 6,500 psig)     |
| Number of tanks on board | 20-60 tanks                        |
| Stored hydrogen on board | 180 -540 kg                        |

Currently, these delivery trailers have a max pressure of 450 bar, but higher pressure (700 bar) delivery trailers are in design.





# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## LIQUID HYDROGEN TRAILER

| Type of Tank             | Vacuum insulated, steel tank   |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Typical Size of tank:    | 5000 L                         |
| Max pressure in tank:    | 45 MPa (450 Barg / 6,500 psig) |
| Number of tanks on board | 1 tank                         |
| Stored hydrogen on board | ~4500 kg                       |



# BASIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS

# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## INCIDENT RESPONSE



SOURCE: AIChE Academy, <https://youtu.be/LsYq9jRkXsg>



# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## BASIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HYDROGEN FUEL CELL VEHICLES

Over and above standard first response protocols

(see [The EU Emergency Response Guide](#))

### Incident Treatment

- Various tactics can be implemented here depending on the incident, H2 leaks, trailer on fire, approaching fire, etc.
- If the fire concerns an ignited H2 leak, the only safe way to put out the fire is to close the appropriate valve.
- Only extinguish the fire when you can close the leak, otherwise let the H2 burn in controlled circumstances
- DO NOT:
  - cut or crush H2 lines
  - Damage the hydrogen tank
- Keep tanks cool – especially if there is fire
- Extinguish or isolate external fire sources from H2 storage systems

| Tactics listed in the EU ER guide |               |               |   |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| Object Involved                   | Guide Chapter | Tactic Number | Scenario                                  |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.1          | 1             | No Leak, No Fire                          |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.2          | 2             | H2 Leak without fire                      |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.3          | 3             | Vehicle on Fire                           |
| Fuel Cell Vehicle                 | 20.3          | 4             | External Fire Threatening the Application |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.1          | 5             | No Leak, No Fire                          |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.2          | 6             | H2 Leak without fire                      |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.3          | 7             | Vehicle on Fire                           |
| Large Fuel Cell Vehicle           | 21.4          | 8             | External Fire Threatening the Application |

# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## BASIC RESPONSE CONSIDERATIONS FOR HYDROGEN FUEL CELL VEHICLES

Over and above standard protocol (Continued)

### Keeping tanks cool – suggested response

- Gaseous Hydrogen Tube trailer – using steel cylinders (Type I tanks)
  - Spray water directly on tube trailer tanks
- Gaseous Hydrogen Tube trailer – using carbon fiber cylinders (Type III and Type IV tanks)
  - Avoid spraying water on TRPDs – if there is a fire these devices need to activate. Soaking them with water could prevent them from triggering and lead to escalation
  - If possible, to avoid TPRDs, spray water directly on tanks
  - If not possible, create mist spray over entire trailer
- Liquid Hydrogen Trailer
  - Spray water directly on tube trailer



Gaseous hydrogen tube trailer with TPRDs activated. Water mist over trailer keeping tanks cool.





# Hydrogen Delivery Trailers

## TPRD AND VENT LOCATIONS

### Over and above protocol (Continued)

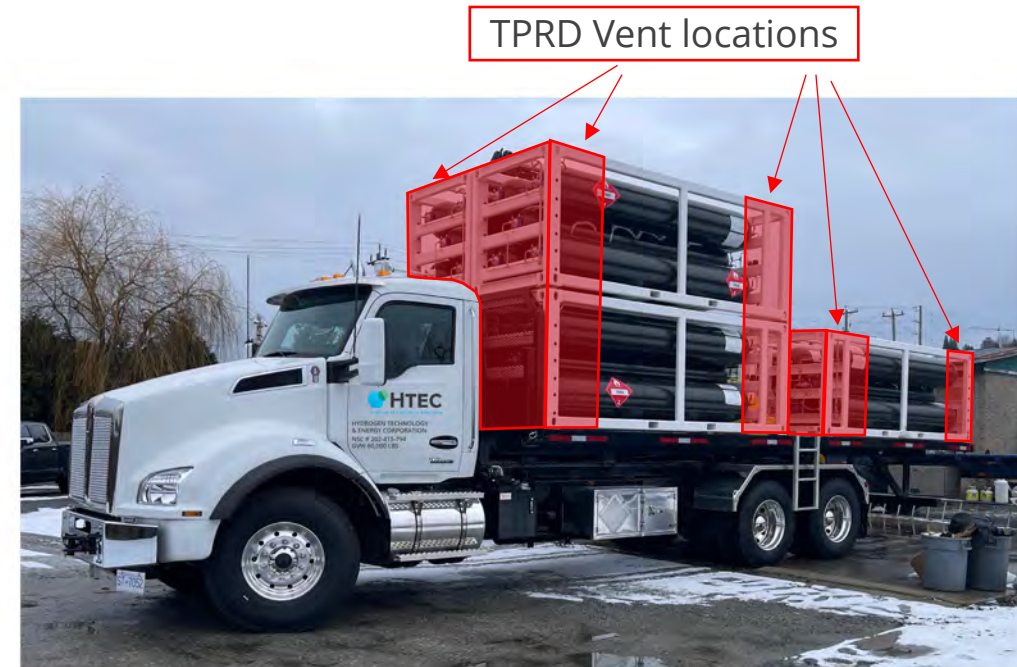
For tube trailers that have Type III or Type IV tanks, like all HTEC tube trailers, TPRDs are located at each of the tank ends.

On an HTEC delivery trailer, there could 4 to 12 modules or PC45s, with each module/PC45 containing 5 tanks.

Usually these PC45s are installed on the truck in 'blocks' of 4 modules/PC45s.

Therefore, TPRDs are located within 1m of the ends of these blocks. The TPRD vent exits are routed to the top of these blocks within these same 1m zones.

- These zones on the image to the right are just representative. Actual trailers do not have these zones marked.



**DO NOT SPRAY WATER DIRECTLY ON THE TANKS WITHIN THESE RED ZONES.**

Water can be directly sprayed on to the tanks between these zones





# THANK YOU!

We appreciate your time and commitment to learning about hydrogen safety. Your role as first responders is essential to the safe rollout of this clean energy solution.

## Want to learn more?

- Continue with our training modules
- Email us at [info@htec.ca](mailto:info@htec.ca) to arrange a workshop, live demo, or tailored presentation for your department.

Together, we can build a safer, cleaner future.