Maintenance, Training, & Safety

June 29, 2021









More info at www.runonless.com

ELECTRIC



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Electric Truck Bootcamp



- 4/20 What's Driving e-Trucks
- 5/5 Charging Planning & Buildout
- 5/18 Charging Power Management
- 6/1 Working with Your Utility
- 6/15 Incentives for Electrification

- 6/29 Maintenance, Training, Safety
- 7/13 Financing the Transition
- 7/27 Sustainable Value Chains
- 8/10 Global Perspectives
- 8/24 Driver Behavior & Experience







Bootcamp Updates

Resources for each training now linked on website!

Resources

- Funding Finder Tool (CALSTART)
- Advanced Transportation Funding Programs (ACT News)
- New Jersey Zero-Emission Incentive Program (NJEDA)
- National Zero-Emission Truck Coalition (CALSTART)
- Zero Emission Vehicle Awareness Initiative (NRCAN)
- Zero Emission Vehicle Infrastructure Program (NRCAN)
- Federal and State Laws and Incentives (Alternative Fuels Data Center)



Successfully complete all 10 Bootcamp quizzes to earn free Run on Less – Electric hat!

Before we get started:

Q&A

Submit your questions to the host using the Q&A box in the upper right-hand corner.

Presentations

A recording of today's webinar will be available on the ACT News website, and you will be emailed a link by early next week.

Survey

There will be a 30-second survey shown at the end. We appreciate your feedback!

Technical Issues

Contact Benjamin Chan at: benjamin.chan@gladstein.org or call 310-573-8545 for assistance.







Thank you to today's sponsor!





Maintenance, Training, & Safety

TOTAL COST OF ELECTRIFICATION: A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING FLEET ELECTRIFICATION BARRIERS

| HARD COSTS Costs from investment in new assets and fixed infrastructure | SOFT COSTS Costs from additional activities and processes to switch to electric MHDVs | RISKS + UNCERTAINTIES Costs from uncertainties that make financing more expensive or electric MHDVs appear less cost competitive | FRICTIONS Limitations that increase the psychological or practical cost of switching to electric MHDVs | |
|---|---|---|---|--|
| | PRIORITY | BARRIERS | | |
| High upfront vehicle capital cost High upfront and replacement battery costs Technical infrastructure costs, including chargers and system upgrades | Changes to business operations (including routes and schedules) Permitting and approvais Practicalities of switching to new maintenance logistics Nucchan effect of missed charging events | Uncertain residual value of vehicles and batteries Uncertain future capital costs and total lifetime cost Uncertain battery technology Uncertain maintenance costs Uncertain maintenance costs Uncertain fuel cost savings Uncertain evolution of incentives and policy standards | Lack of capacity to plan and implement fleet switches to electric MHDVs Lack of capacity to use new financing approaches Inertia in procurement and contracting process | |

Many questions remain

Source: EDF & GNA







Today's Speakers:



Gary Lalonde Vice-President of North American Truck Sales The Lion Electric Co.



Kevin Otto Chair, TMC Electrified Vehicle Task Force and Technical Advisor, NACFE NACFE



Gregory Bowen *eMobility Trainer/Developer* Daimler Trucks North America



John Frala Professor, Alternative Fuels/Electric & Fuel Cell Vehicles Rio Hondo College



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5 steps to electrify your fleet.



Discover all financing options possible

(LION ELECTRIC

I will be brief: No DPF – No DEF









Maintenance

\rightarrow NO OIL

→ There's no engine oil in an electric vehicle, the only oil you will find is in the differential and is replaced after 100k miles

\rightarrow A LOT LESS MOVING PARTS

 \rightarrow The EV motor contains 20 components, an ICE contains more than 2000 components.

\rightarrow LONG LASTING BRAKES

→ The use of regenerative braking allows the brake system to be use at least 5 times less than a conventional vehicle.

ightarrow BUILT TO LAST

→ The components are built to last at least for the life cycle of the vehicle.





Purpose-Built to be Electric



(f) LION ELECTRIC



Electric motor: 20 parts vs. Diesel engine: 2,000 parts

TOTAL BODY PARTS Electric parts: 7,000 vs. Diesel parts: 30,000

- \rightarrow We build our own chassis and body
- \rightarrow We assemble our own battery packs
- More kWh available than any other OEM on the market
- Composite body no rust, no corrosion, no paint, no down time
- Regenerative braking system brakes last 3x longer
- \rightarrow Our vehicles are not retrofitted diesel, they are born to be 100% electric
- Custom-built driver information center & clusters

Purpose-Built to be Electric





(f) LION ELECTRIC

Maintenance & Diagnostic



 \rightarrow 80% of maintenance can be done remotely

| | MAINTENANCE | | | | | | | LION | | |
|--|-------------|--|--------|--|-----------------|--------------------|--|--|---------------|-----|
| | 01 | / | - | | -2000 A | | D | (| 7* \$\$\$ | 0 % |
| pack 1 present but inactive fault True DTC: 0 | | pack 2 present but inactive fault True DTC: 0 | | present but inactive p fault True DTC: 0 | | present l fault | pack 4 present but inactive fault True DTC: 0 | pack 5 present but inactive fault True DTC: 0 | | |
| | Voltage | Gurrent | Charge | Discharge | Gell vol Min | tage Max | SOH | Gall tempe Min | rature Max | |
| pack1 | 0V | -500 A | 0 kW | 0 kW | 1.000 V | 1.000 V | 0 % | -40 °C | -40 °C | |
| pack 2 | ov | -500 A | 0 kW | 0 kW | 1.000 V | 1.000 V | 0 % | -40 °C | -40 °C | |
| pack 3 | ov | -500 A | 0 kW | 0 kW | 1.000 V | 1.000 V | 0 % | -40 °C | -40 °C | |
| pack4 | ov | 0 A | 0 kW | 0 kW | 1.000 V | 1.000 V | 0 % | -40 °C | -40 °C | |
| pack 5 | ٥V | -500 A | 0 kW | 0 kW | 1.000 V | 1.000 V | 0% | -40 °C | -40 °C | |
| coc | DLING | AUX | ILARY | CHAR | GER PO | WERTRAI | N B | ATTERY | ADJ | UST |

| (\mathbf{i}) | System | |
|----------------|-------------|--|
| | Measure | |
| ۶ | Adjust | |
| i: | Preferences | |

High-Voltage Cables

\rightarrow WHAT IS A HIGH-VOLTAGE CABLE?

At Lion, any voltage above 60V is considered high voltage. The 208V, 400V and 750V are therefore voltages identified as high voltage.

- ightarrow THE COLOR CODE
 - ORANGE : The orange wiring on the bus is high voltage. When working on high voltage components or high voltage wiring, you must disable high voltage.
 - \rightarrow NOIR : A black cable is associated with the negative of the 12V accessory batteries.











It's Business as Usual!



- \rightarrow Usual maintenance
- \rightarrow Brakes
- \rightarrow Suspension
- \rightarrow Tires
- \rightarrow Body, Lion as composite body easier to maintain





A Solution for Technician Shortage

- Smaller technician/trucks ratio
- \rightarrow Easy access to components
 - \rightarrow Quick repairs
- \rightarrow Cleaner and more attractive work environment
- \rightarrow Smaller and cheaper maintenance facilities required
- \rightarrow Simpler service network to establish







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NACFE Bootcamp #6 Maintenance, Training & Safety

Kevin M. Otto June 29, 2021

Technical Advisor - NACFE







Training for Electrified Vehicles

- Some key questions:
 - How are EVs different than today's vehicles?
 - What new skills are necessary for Maintenance Management, Technicians and will some kind of certification be necessary?
 - Are there training programs in development to address the needs above?
 - OEMs and Suppliers
 - Technical Schools
 - Service Providers
 - What kind of required tools will there be?
 - Will there be technical support (information and expert assistance)?







Electric Trucks Get Ready to Roll

• How are EVs different?





Many truck manufacturers are developing all-electric power trains. Illustration courtesy Daimler AG

What new skills are necessary for Technician and Maintenance Management?

- Key items:
 - Understand the new product 'architecture'
 - What components does it have
 - How do they combine to do all the functions required of the vehicle
 - Knowledge of Basic Electrical
 - Not just DC 12V any more
 - Trucks will have multiple voltages and some of the systems will be AC and at least 3 phase
 - Some voltages will be very high 400+ volts which will require new equipment, insulated tools, Personal Protective Equipment (PPE), etc.
 - Accessory systems will change significantly
 - Brakes, Power Steering, HVAC, Power Take Offs,
 - Technician Certification will be necessary at least for high voltage systems OEMs may require more
- TMC has a task force working on a Recommended Practice for the industry on Technician Training for EVs







Are Training Programs in Development?

- Yes, but this area is still in development
- All entities will need to review training plans and classes to determine what will be required
 - This could become quite costly (resources as well as expense)
- OEMs should be expected to provide support for early vehicles
- Expect Training Classes/Certification to be on multiple levels
 - Basic, Intermediate, Expert
- I am predicting there will be exceptionally high demand for the resources with these new skills, so plan appropriately

Level 1 Vehicle Electrification Certification

Vehicle Electrification High Voltage System Architectures

- a. Vehicle Level System Architecture Acronyms and Definitions
- b. System Architecture all EVs
- c. Powertrain Systems Operation all EVs

High Voltage Safety and Personal Protective Equipment

- a. Hybrid and Electric Vehicle Terminology
- b. High Voltage Wire and Cable
- c. High Voltage Components: Labels and Identification
- d. High Voltage Electrical Measurement Equipment
- e. High Voltage Electrical Gloves: In-Service Care and Inspection

High Voltage Vehicle Safety

- a. Introduction to High Voltage Vehicle Safety Systems
- b. High Voltage Manual/Service Disconnect Systems
- c. High Voltage Interlock Systems
- d. High Voltage Bus Discharge Systems
- e. High Voltage Isolation Fault Detection Systems







Required Tools and Technical/Expert Support

• Required Tools Examples:

- Scan tool enhanced from today's for additional capabilities
- High Voltage/Current Capable DVOM
- DC and 3 Phase AC current clamps
- Shielded/insulated tools
- Insulated Gloves and overgloves
- Experts may need protocol analyzers and oscilloscopes
- Technical Support
 - Repair and Diagnostic documentation delivered in user friendly way and compatible with 'Right to Repair' requirements
 - Available expert help on demand to evaluate fault codes/symptoms
 - This will be initially supplied by OEMs and Service Providers, but portions will eventually trickle down to fleets







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Mike Steiner Customer Engineering Support Michelin North America







Electric Vehicle Training at Daimler Trucks North America Greg Bowen, eMobility Developer / Trainer



High Voltage Safety Training for Electrical Vehicles

DTNA's high voltage training program was adapted from DGUV-I 200-006, which is the product of a collaboration between all German auto manufacturers.

It is also the basis of Mercedes-Benz US technician training for hybrids and EVs.

This book available in supplemental materials. HV3 course follows *Annex 4* outline.

We currently offer three levels of electrical safety training, based upon job responsibilities.

HV1 & HV2 are online courses. HV2 allows a technician to work safely on non-HV systems, such as mechanical and 12V systems.

HV3 is 3-day instructor-led course that covers the fundamentals of an electric drive system, and how to be 100% sure that the HV system is locked-out / tagged-out and de-powered before working on it.



Technician Safety Roles

| Employee Task | NONE | HV1 | HV2 | HV3 |
|---|------|-----|-----|-----|
| Drive a series production vehicle. This is the scenario for a customer driver. | Х | х | Х | х |
| Drive a prototype vehicle with an HV system. | | Х | Х | х |
| Conduct Low-Voltage system testing and repair. | | | х | х |
| Drive a vehicle containing a HV system in a test drive. | | | х | х |
| Perform work on non-HV systems. | | | Х | Х |
| Perform any work on automotive HV system. | | | | х |
| Decommissioning and recommissioning of a vehicle HV system. | | | | х |
| Perform HV system modifications and trou- bleshooting without an approved procedure. | | | | |

Battery Safety Training

The battery safety training syllabus was written by Daimler AG similarly to high voltage safety training with three levels; Battery Handler, Battery Specialist, & Battery Expert.

The German Battery Handler training "covered the bases" of European safety training requirements for personnel working around Li-Ion batteries. This original Daimler AG training will be augmented to meet the additional US regulations: OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and DOT 49 CFR 172.704.

The Battery Specialist is additionally trained to conduct the manufacturer's battery inspection form, and certify that a battery is safe to ship per DOT regulations. Battery Specialists also direct immediate actions at a facility.

The Battery Expert may not be present in the field. This person is responsible for determining whether a damaged battery is safe to ship, or how to make it so. DTNA may take a one-size approach and have crash-damaged batteries, for example, ship in vented steel box.



Guideline

Safe handling of lithium-ion batteries (LIB) Version V7.0

Procedure for the safe handling of lithium-ion batteries at Mercedes-Benz AG and Daimler Trucks AG



Technical Training





This will be the first qualification to require two sequential instructor-led courses; HV3 and the vehicle technical course.

Pre-series trucks will be supported by web-based technical training. These courses will become prerequisites for an instructor-led course released at the start of series production.

The current intent is to require Cascadia certification as a prerequisite as the eCascadia technical training material will largely be presented as delta-style training. E.g. an eCPC controls the EV drive system.

Detroit will be offering component-level training, similar to their current offerings for Detroitbranded components such as e-axles, and batteries.

Additional Technical Training

Some Charger Maintenance and Repair procedures will be within the capabilities of charger owners and operators. Charger maintenance and repair training will be co-developed with dealership technical experts.





Live Work Training

As the industry becomes more accustomed to working with EVs, we will eventually reach the point where dealers will be replacing cells in a battery. Since opening a battery case involves exposing high voltage components that cannot be isolated, further training in the procedures for working on live voltages will be required.

Hydrogen Fuel Cells When Fuel Cell Hybrids begin supplementing battery electric vehicles, there will be more to share!

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Maintenance, Training and Safety

Rio Hondo College Alternative Fuels, Electric Vehicles and Hydrogen Fuel Cell Training



June 29, 2021
Professor John Frala, Rio Hondo College Whittier, CA

Coordinates the Alternative Fuels

- Co-PI for the NEVTEX NSF grant
- Associate of Science Advanced Alternative Fuels Transportation
- Associate of Science Electric and Fuel Cell Vehicle Technology
- Certificate of Achievement in Tesla Technology
- Volvo Lights Project, Electric Class
 8 Trucks



Northwest Engineering and Vehicle Technology Exchange (NEVTEX) (NSF ATE award #1700708)

Advanced Vehicle Training Standards for technicians working with high-voltage and highpressure systems

What we found in our grant research,

Currently there are NO uniform Standards for technicians who are working with High Voltage or High-Pressure systems.

Several existing training formats that are available are outdated by technology changes.



This has been confirmed by the industry

SAE Society of Automotive Engineers

OSHA Occupational Safety Health Administration

Department of Transportation

Department of Energy

California Energy Commission

South Coast Air Quality Management District

California Air Resources Board

CSA Canadian Safety Administration

NFPA National Fire Protection Administration

Hoke/ CiCor

Swedgelock

Several meetings with the Alternative Energy Transportation Team at CSA Group

- Establish the need for Hydrogen fuel tank inspection standards
- Establish the need for high pressure piping certification
- Establish the need for technician high voltage certificate training
- Establish uniformed standards for this certification

This Project Grant has helped to build relationships with essential Advisory partners throughout the country. These members are truly representative of the vehicle electrification systems dealing with high-pressure storage and handling of fuels and high-voltage storage and creation.

A sample template and list of Advanced Standards categories have been established as we plan for refinement of the standards criteria.

An initial discussion has taken place as we select the first 10 test sites for the first 2 standards to be "proofed".

This grant also opened the door for (In California) to establish the Volvo Lights training project on Class 8 Electric Truck at Rio Hondo College.

Second development was the formal MOU between the West Coast Center of Excellence and Rio Hondo College to develop training and certification participation for Transit fuel cell technicians and their managers.

Train the Trainer Level One Standards developed and now being delivered this year. Train the Trainer Level Two Standards developed and now planning for delivering this year.

Level three is being finalized currently.

SAE/ITC certification on training to be delivered through the Prometric system.

For More Information

Northwest Engineering and Vehicle Technology Exchange (NEVTEX) (NSF ATE award #1700708) PI Ken Mays <u>kmays@cocc.edu</u> Central Oregon Community College Automotive Technology Bend, Oregon 541-383-7753 Advanced Vehicle Training Group NW <u>www.avtgnw.org</u>

CO-PI Professor John Frala <u>jfrala@riohondo.edu</u> Rio Hondo Community College Alternative Fuels Education Whittier, CA. 562-463-7473 <u>https://faculty.riohondo.edu/jfrala/</u>

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Mike Steiner Customer Engineering Support Michelin North America







NACFE – Run on Less - Electric

Tire Considerations Mike Steiner, Michelin Field Engineer





NACFE – Run on Less - Electric Tire Considerations

Learnings

Tire performance

Best practices

- Tire choice and maintenance
- Next generation tires Electric vehicle
 - Specific development



NACFE – Run on Less - Electric Tire Performance Learnings

Rolling resistance – All axles

- Higher importance for EVs due to range limitations
- Load carrying capacity
 - Regulation change





- Natural Gas Vehicle (NGV) and Plug-In Electric Vehicle (PEV) weight exemption
 - 2000 pound increase for Class 8 gross vehicle weight
- Steer axle is already close to tire load limits
- Wear Drive axle
 - Accelerated wear rate compared to diesel equivalent





NACFE – Run on Less - Electric Tire Choice and Maintenance Best Practices

Appropriate tire selection for electric vehicle application

Guidance on tire maintenance

Driver and technician training



NACFE – Run on Less - Electric Next Generation Electric Vehicle Tires

New breakthrough tire technologies needed for:

- Increased load carrying capacity, and
- Reduced rolling resistance, and
- Improved wear



Q&A:



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Thank you!

Please complete the survey at https://subscribe.actnews.com/NACFE-RoL-E-Survey

For more information & to earn your Electric Truck Expert badge, please visit: <u>www.RunOnLess.com</u>



Our next training is July 13 on Finance & Innovative Business Models





