

# Burning Teslas add to toxic pollution delaying L.A. FIRES return

*The L.A. wildfires have taken at least 27 lives and destroyed thousands of homes*

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A Tesla

car with its charger still attached sits in the driveway of building destroyed by the Eaton Fire, in Pasadena, Calif., Friday, Jan. 10, 2025. PHOTO BY AP PHOTO/JAE C. HONG

As the smoke clears from devastating [Los Angeles wildfires](#), efforts to clean up the affected areas are being complicated by burnt-out [electric and hybrid vehicles](#) and home-battery storage systems.

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Lithium batteries from Tesla Inc., along with those from other carmakers, have added to the mix of toxic materials requiring specialized removal in the wake of the fires. They will delay the fire victims' return to their properties.

"A lot of the cars in the evacuation area were lithium batteries," said Jacqui Irwin, a state assembly member representing the Pacific Palisades, one of the neighbourhoods hardest hit by the fires. "We've heard from firefighters that those lithium batteries burned fires near homes – like those with power walls – for much longer."

The L.A. wildfires, which began Jan. 7, have taken at least 27 lives and destroyed thousands of homes. The Federal Emergency Management Agency has already allocated US\$100 million to the cleanup efforts.

There were over 431,000 Teslas in operation in the Los Angeles area as of October 2024, according to data from S&P Global Mobility. Based on new registrations, their market share locally was three times that of the rest of the nation. The Tesla Model Y was the biggest-selling vehicle in the state through September, according to the California New Car Dealers Association.

Fires in lithium batteries can require large amounts of water to put out. Automakers publish guides for first responders detailing how to respond.

In some Palisades and Eaton fire areas, residents who had been under evacuation orders were allowed to return to their homes Thursday. But others whose homes were destroyed or are in areas of heavy fire damage will have to wait until utilities and structures are inspected and determined to be safe before they're allowed to look for personal items or inspect damage themselves.

At a briefing Wednesday, county Deputy Public Works Director Cid Tesoro urged residents allowed into areas burned by the Eaton fire not to try to clean up debris, which can contain sharp objects and toxic materials, including asbestos, lead, mercury and other chemicals.

California Governor Gavin Newsom is also aware of the complications. In an executive order this week, he said the state is "still adapting to newer technologies" like lithium-ion batteries, which can pose distinct risks when exposed to high heat from fires. Two years ago, Newsom signed an executive order requiring all vehicles sold in the state be zero-emission by 2035.

San Diego firefighter Robert Rezende, a specialist in lithium-battery hazards who'll be assisting in the cleanup effort, said protocols developed during the 2023 fires in Maui will be used in Los Angeles. But the scale of this event, and the hazards, are magnitudes larger.

"The state has seen other fires, but nothing this urban, with so many neighbourhoods and structures where you'd expect to see more electric vehicles and other energy storage systems," Rezende said.

"We're anticipating a pretty big lift."

In Maui, the Environmental Protection Agency shipped more than 30 tonnes of lithium batteries from over 1,400 properties for recycling.

The initial phase of cleanup involves the removal of materials most at risk to public health, according to Tara Fitzgerald, an incident commander with the agency. That includes pesticides, batteries or fuels and other products that would normally be considered hazardous household waste.

The Los Angeles County Department of Public Health issued an order Wednesday prohibiting unsafe removal of fire debris, warning of "substantial" risks to human health and the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported or disposed. Independent removal of debris is prohibited without

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an inspection from approved agencies, including the EPA and the California Department of Toxic Substances Control.

“The combustion of building materials such as siding, roofing tiles, and insulation result in dangerous ash that may contain asbestos, heavy metals and other hazardous substances,” the health department said. “Household and business hazardous substances such as paint, gasoline, cleaning products, pesticides, compressed gas cylinders and chemicals may have been stored in business locations, homes, garages or sheds that may have burned or released in the fire.”

The Palisades fire did substantial damage to the neighbouring city of Malibu. Mayor Doug Stewart said in an interview that the state is taking responsibility for debris removal, and that it did a good job managing the cleanup after the Woolsey fire there in 2018. That conflagration destroyed 1,600 structures, while the Palisades fire has destroyed or damaged more than twice that.

The rebuilding process will take a long time. Six years after the Woolsey fire, only 182 of 363 single-family homes approved for rebuilding have been completed.

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Much of the city is still under evacuation orders and lacking power. Building inspectors are conducting rapid visual assessments of damaged properties and are 35 per cent complete, according to Malibu’s website. Stewart is worried that toxins from burned homes will pollute the beaches and ocean when rains start.

“We’ve got a responsibility to the environment,” he said. “A beautiful day in Malibu is what draws us here and makes life so idyllic. That’s what we have to protect.”

*With assistance from John Gittelsohn*