

What to know about

BESS SAFETY & SECURITY



Battery Energy Storage Systems (BESS) are a safe, well-tested, and well-regulated technology that stabilize our energy bills and keep our lights on when extreme weather hits.

The Facts

- **BESS are safer than ever.** As BESS deployment skyrockets across the country, safety incidents are falling significantly.¹ This is because BESS technology and safety standards are constantly evolving. Most fire incidents you may have heard about involved technology that is no longer used today.
- **BESS fires are fundamentally contained.** BESS are built to prevent overheating and to keep any fire contained completely on-site. According to data from 35 documented U.S. BESS fire events (2012–2024) **none** resulted in fatalities, contamination, or public health concerns in nearby communities.²
- **BESS projects are built with emergency response in mind.** Developers work closely with local fire departments to provide training, establish communication protocols, and ensure safe, well-coordinated responses in the very rare event of a fire.
- **Modern BESS are built with cybersecurity at their core,** unlike many older grid assets that were never designed for today's digital environment. Leading storage providers also comply with rigorous standards like NERC CIP, ensuring every layer of hardware and software is monitored, traceable and protected from cyber threats.

1. Source: BESS Failure Incident Database: https://storagewiki.epri.com/index.php/BESS_Failure_Incident_Databases

2. Source: Assessment of Potential Impacts of Fires at BESS Facilities, Fire & Risk Alliance, April 2025

BESS LEGISLATION

Texas is home to the fastest growing energy storage market in the United States thanks to **well-written regulations** that allow for safe but speedy deployment.



House Bill 3824	Requires the adoption of fire safety standards and certifications developed by National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) and Underwriters Laboratories (UL), and <i>mandates third-party inspections, emergency response planning, and annual training</i> for first responders at BESS facilities.
House Bill 3228	Updates Texas' decommissioning statutes for wind and solar facilities—including those with co-located batteries—to require recycling and disposal costs in financial guarantees , strengthening landowner protections and supporting a more robust recycling industry.
House Bill 3229	Requires recyclers of wind, solar, and BESS components to submit annual reports to TCEQ and post full financial assurance to cover recycling and disposal.
House Bill 3809	Establishes requirements for BESS facilities, including posting of full financial assurance for facility decommissioning, land restoration, recycling, and disposal .
Lone Star Infrastructure Protection Act	Prohibits private businesses from entering into contracts with companies linked to adversarial nations that would grant them direct or indirect access to critical infrastructure like BESS.