

American Society of Safety Engineers

Professional Development Conference June 9-12, 2008



Session No. 101F

Fire Protection

Stephen J. Musur CSP, CFPS

Chubb Group of Insurance Companies

June 12, 2008

Fundamentals of SH&E



This presentation is for informational purposes only and has an edition date of June, 2008. This presentation is necessarily general in content and intended to provide an overview of certain aspects of fire science. No liability is assumed by reason of the information this document contains.

Chubb refers to the insurers of the Chubb Group of Insurance Companies. Coverage may not be available in all jurisdictions. This presentation is the property of Chubb. Any use of this presentations without Chubb's prior, written consent is prohibited.

Agenda



Introduction

- Science of Fire
- Fire Controls
- Fire Protection
 - Detection / Suppression
- Testing - Maintenance
- Warehousing / Storage
- Questions

What is Fire ?



Classic Definition

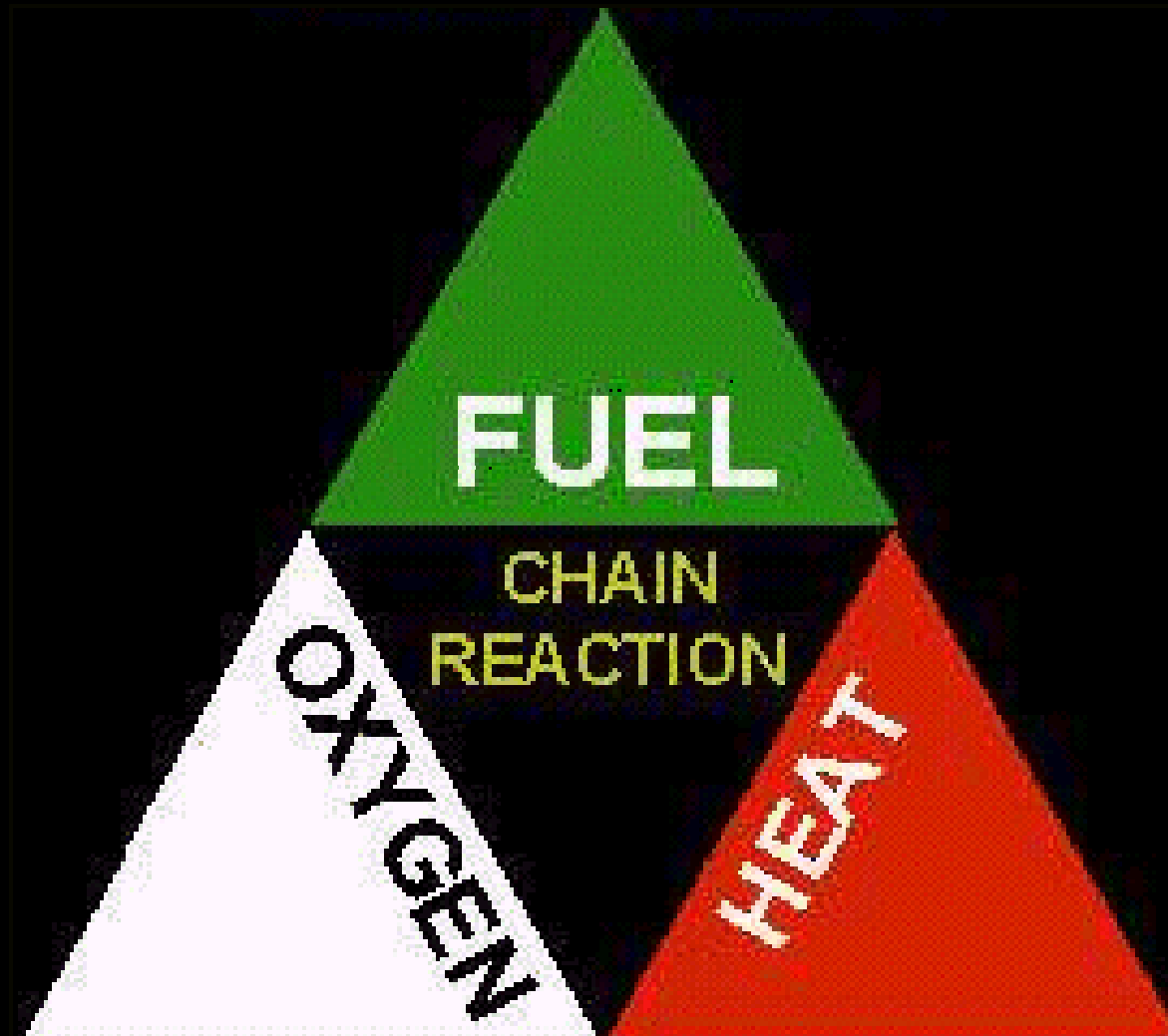
- Fire is rapid oxidation with the evolution of heat and light



The Fire Triangle



Triangle? Not a Tetrahedron?



What's Burning?



Pyrolysis

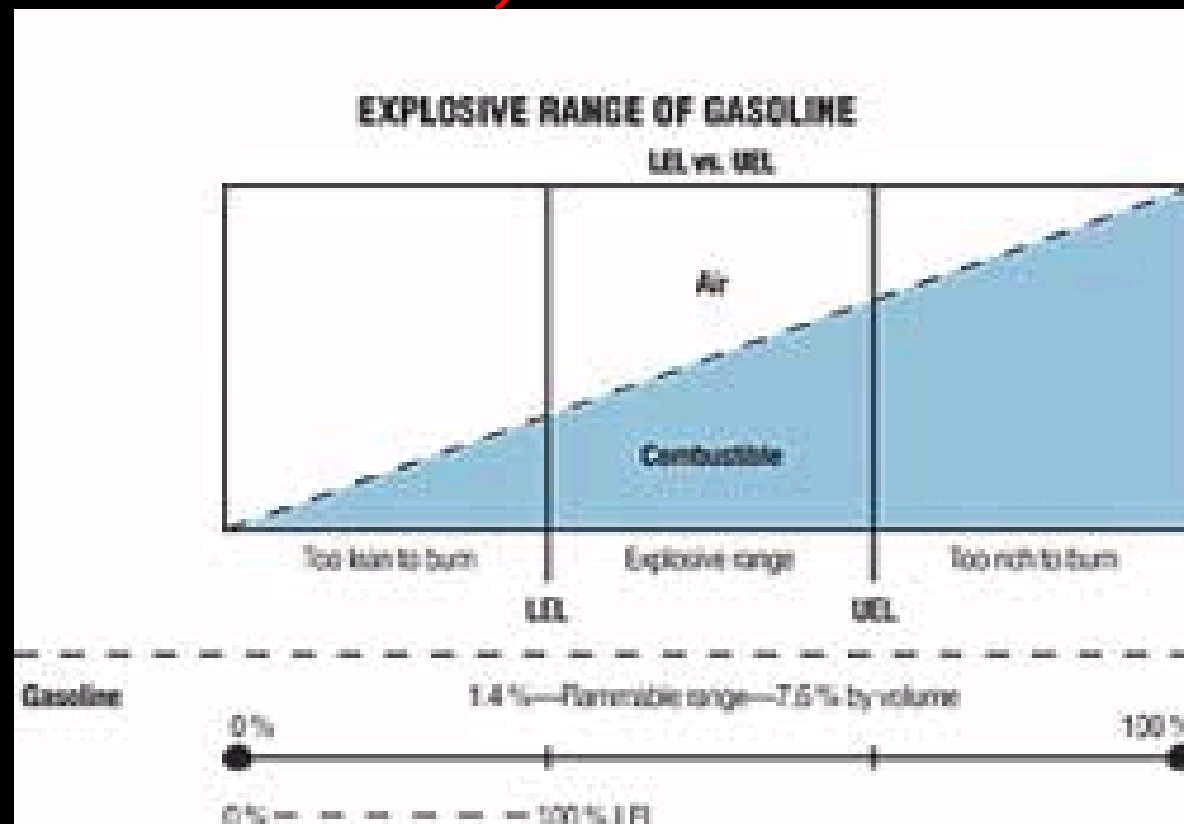
- Some of the heat is lost (convective)
- Some of the heat goes back into the system (conductive)
- Heat produces vapors
- Vapors ignite and propagate



Vapors

Flammable Range LFL – UFL, LEL – UEL

- Lean
- Rich



So Far



- Defined Fire
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range

Control



Remove one or more legs of the triangle

- Omit the Fuel
- Inert the Atmosphere
- Cool the Reaction
- Interfere with the combustion process

Applied Controls -- Fuel



- Segregate fuel from processes
- Minimize the amount of fuel
- Use less combustible materials
- Housekeeping - Dusts

Applied Controls -- Oxygen



- Can the process operate rich?
- Can the process operate lean?
- Inert the operation – N₂, CO₂,

Applied Controls -- Heat

- Exothermic processes
- Frictional heat
- Chemical heat
- Sparks - Electrical



Applied Controls -- Heat



- Sparks - Welding, Hot Work
- Grinding
- Open Flames
- Lightning
- Smoking



Applied Controls -- Chain Reaction



- **Less Hazardous Materials**
 - Water Soluble vs. Oil Based
 - Paints, Cutting Oils, Lubricants, Inks Etc.
- **Fire Resistive Materials**
 - Phenols, PVC's vs. Polyethylene, Styrene
 - Inerting Fillers for Plastic
 - Intumescent

Applied Controls -- Management



Written Procedures

- Air Sampling
- Hot Work
- Self Inspections
- Outside Contractors

FOR ALL CUTTING/WELDING OPERATIONS

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

Cutting/Welding Permit

Applies Only to Area Specified Below

SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE

SECTION A

LOCATION	JOB OR AREA NUMBER
----------	--------------------

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Supervisor completes section to be used and then fills in Sections A & C.
2. Supervisor retains the top copy of the form and issues the permit card (Sections B & C) to the worker.
3. Worker completes Section C, then Section B in the work area, and returns Section C to the supervisor.
4. Section B remains at the work area until it is picked up one hour after work is completed, and is then returned to the Supervisor.

IS THERE A SAFER WAY?

So Far



- Principles of Extinguishment
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range
- Applied Controls

System Controls -- Devices

- Fire Detection
- Fire Suppression



System Controls -- Devices

Fire Detection

- **Smoke**
 - Ionization, Photoelectric
- **Heat**
 - Restorable, Rate of Rise
- **Beam**
 - Obscuration
- **Flame**
- **IR**



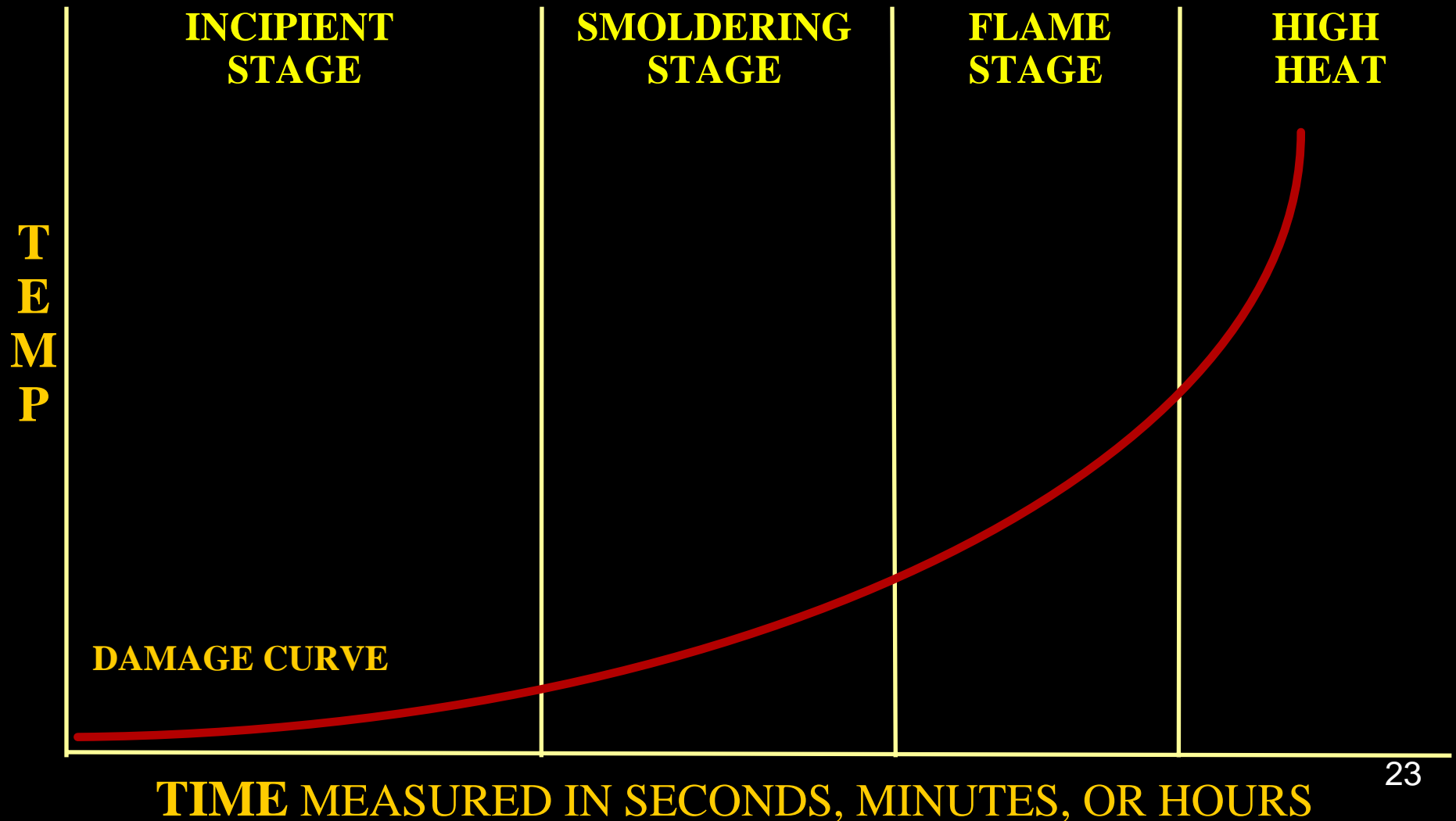
System Controls -- Devices

Four Stages of a Fire

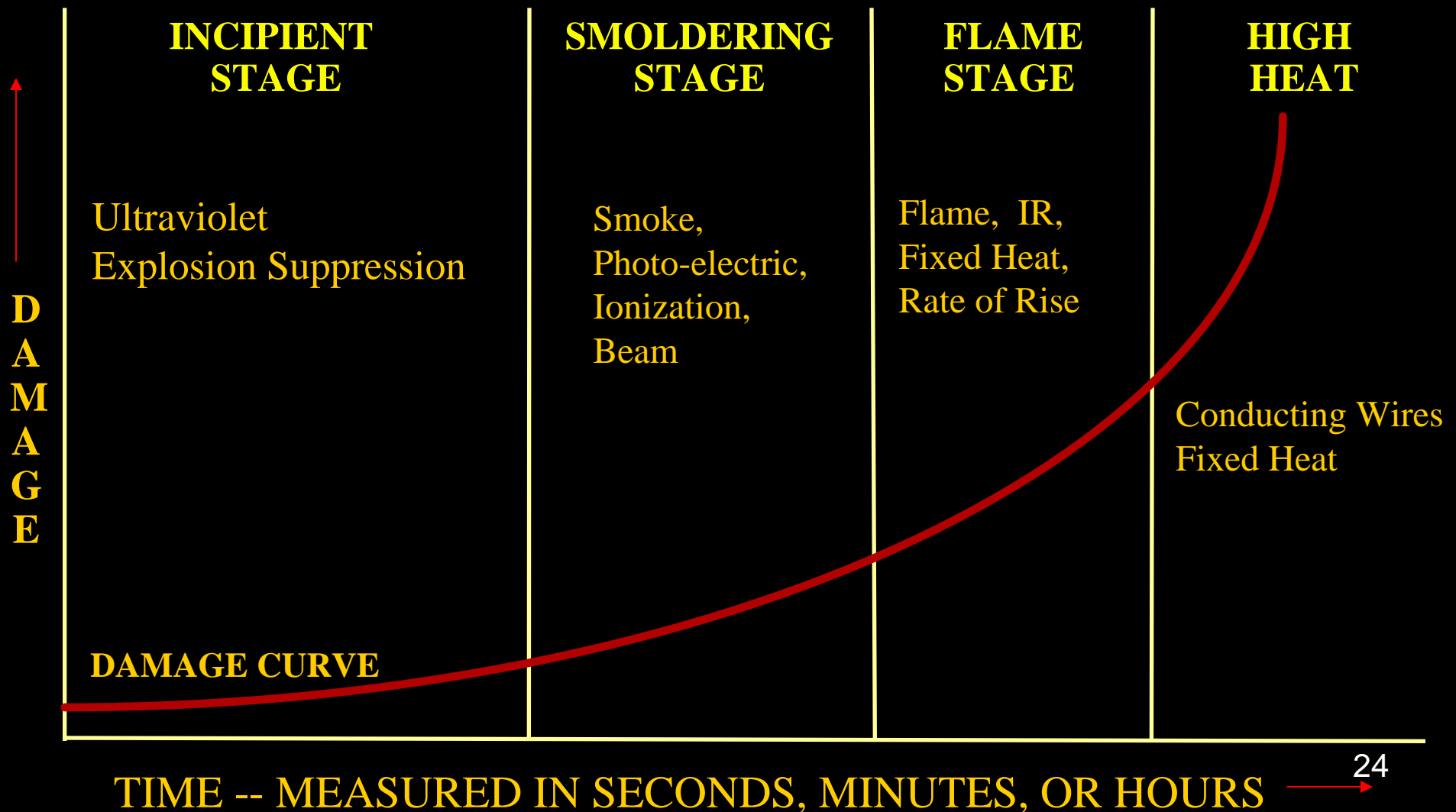
- **Incipient**
 - Days to microseconds
- **Smoldering**
 - Hours to microseconds
- **Flaming**
- **High Heat**



Time –Temperature Curve



Time –Temperature Curve



So Far

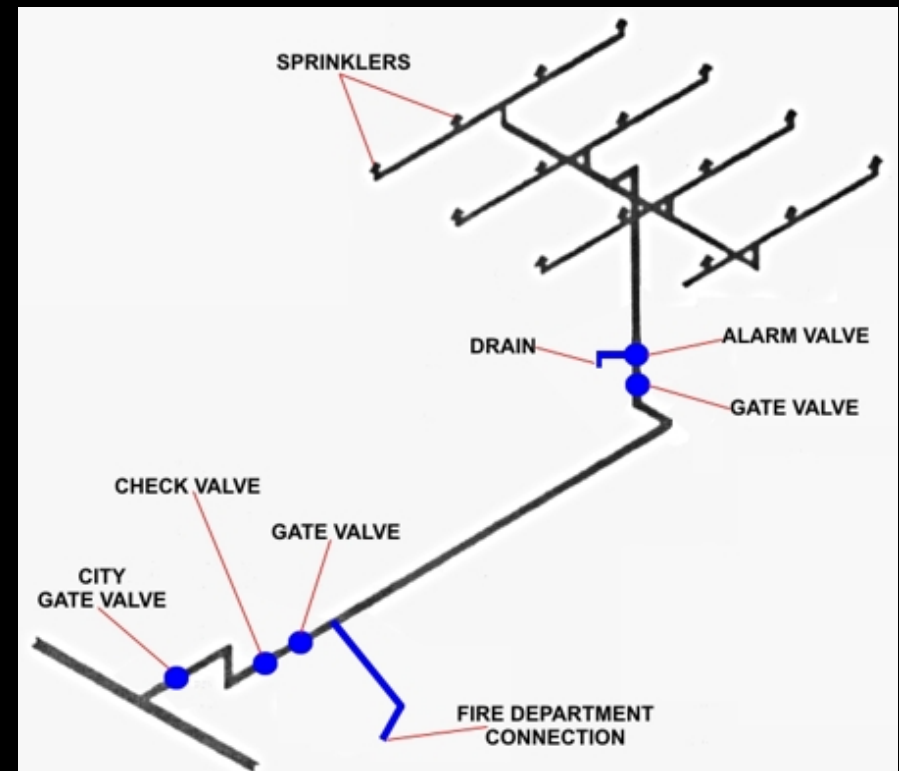


- Principles of Extinguishment
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range
- Applied Controls
- Stages of a Fire
- Fire Detection

System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

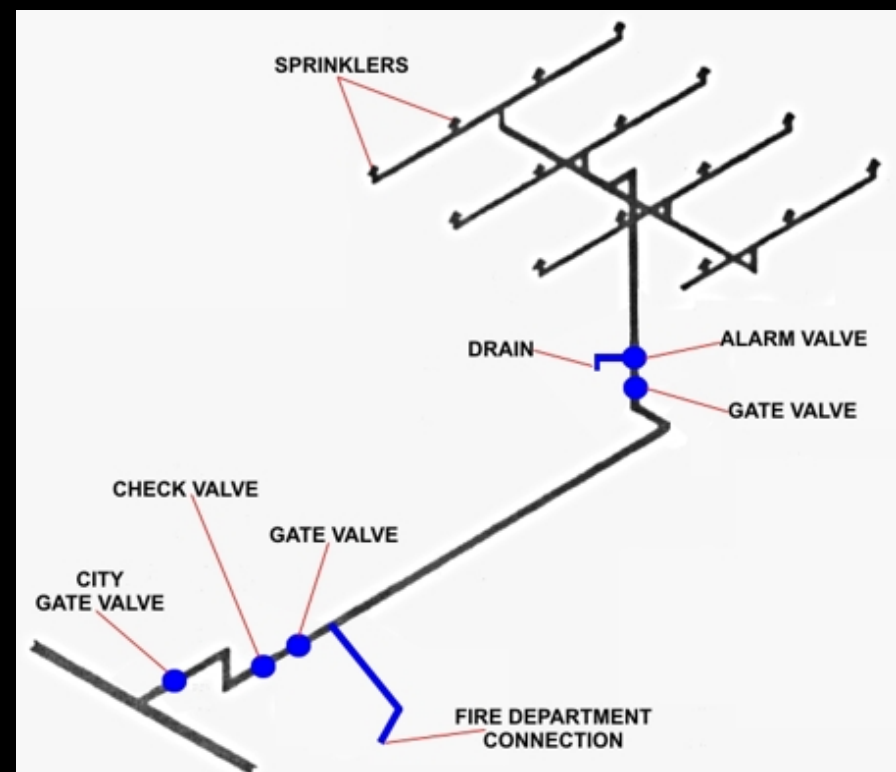
- Wet
- Dry
- Anti-freeze
- Deluge
- Pre-action
- Combined Dry / Pre-action
- Cycling On-Off
- Ref: NFPA 13



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

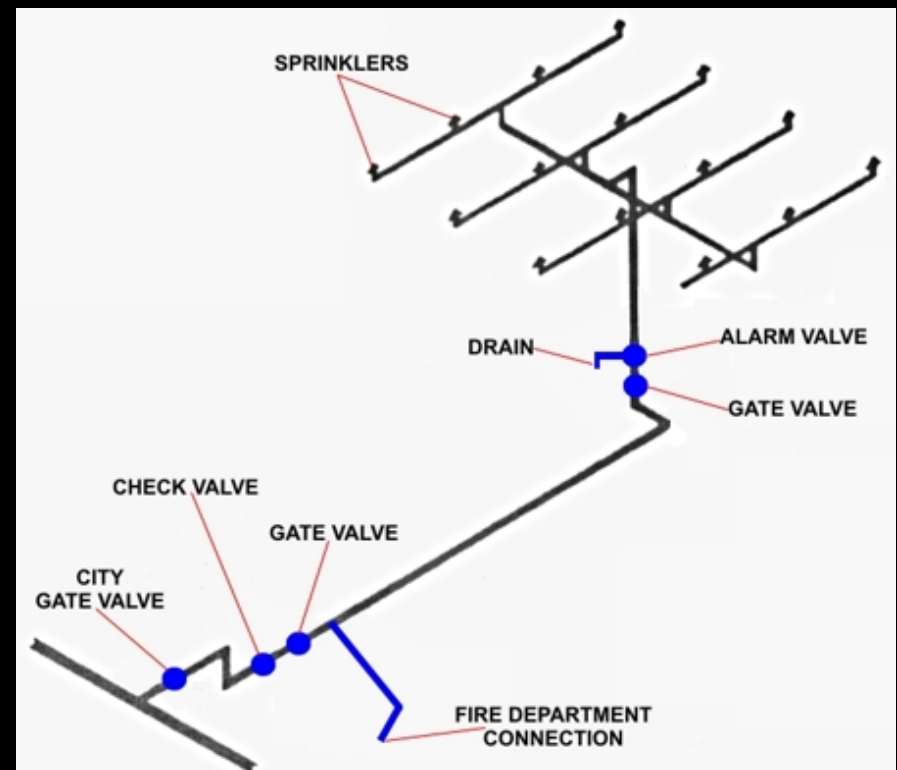
- **Wet**
 - Most Common
 - Water in the pipes
 - Very efficient
 - Requires Heat



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

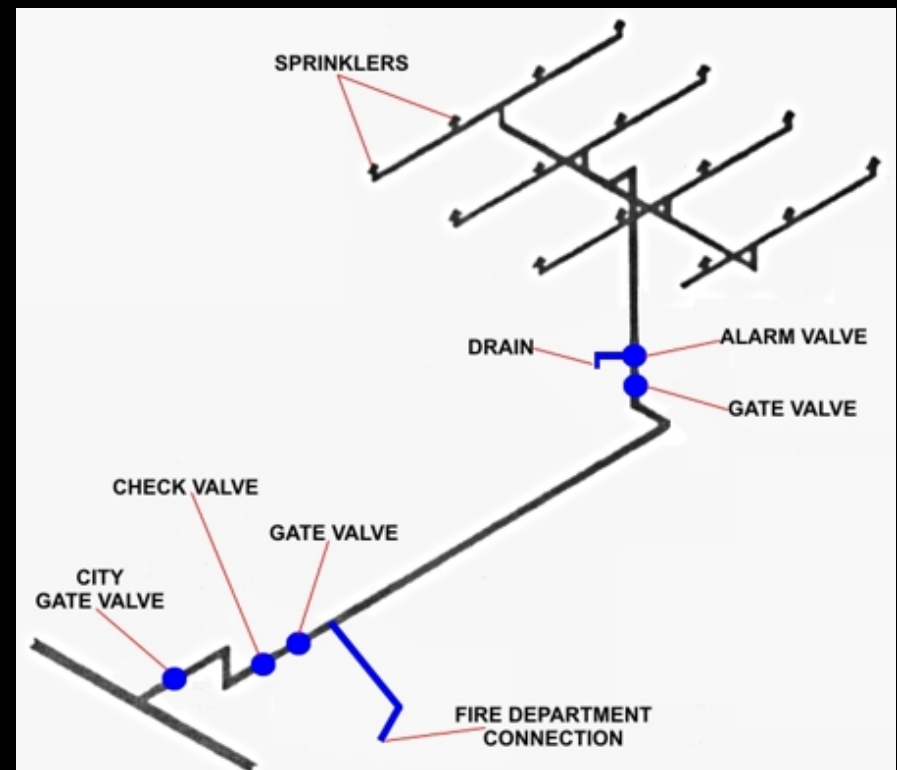
- **Dry**
 - Compressed air in pipes
 - Needs more devices
 - Used in areas subject to freezing
 - Limited in size



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

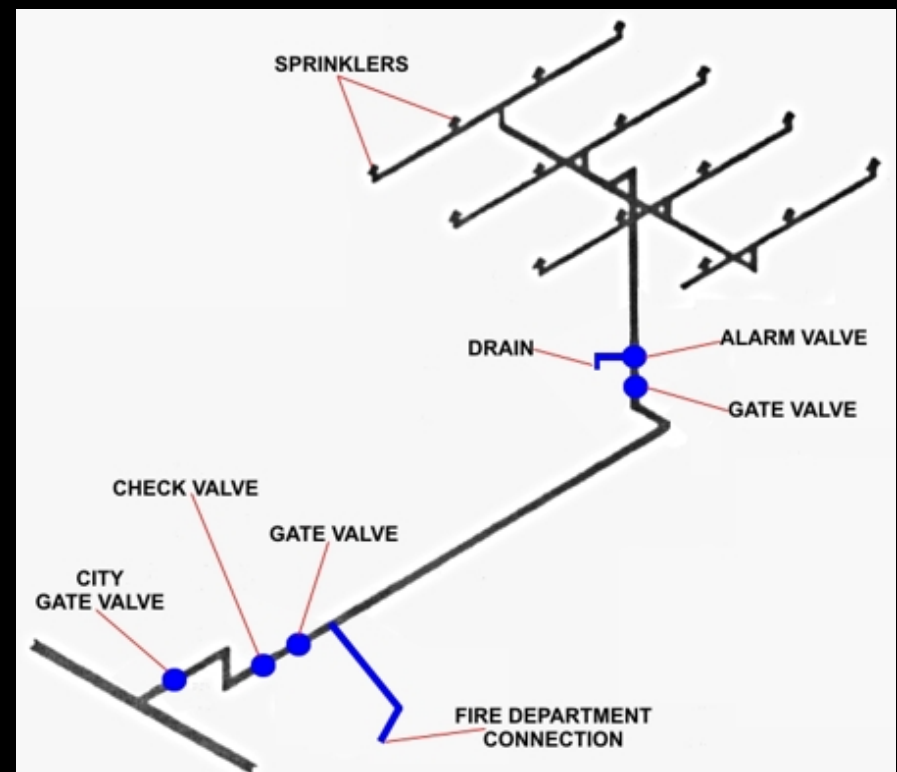
- **Anti-Freeze**
 - Filled with a glycol solution
 - Limited in size
 - Some applications to storage occupancies



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

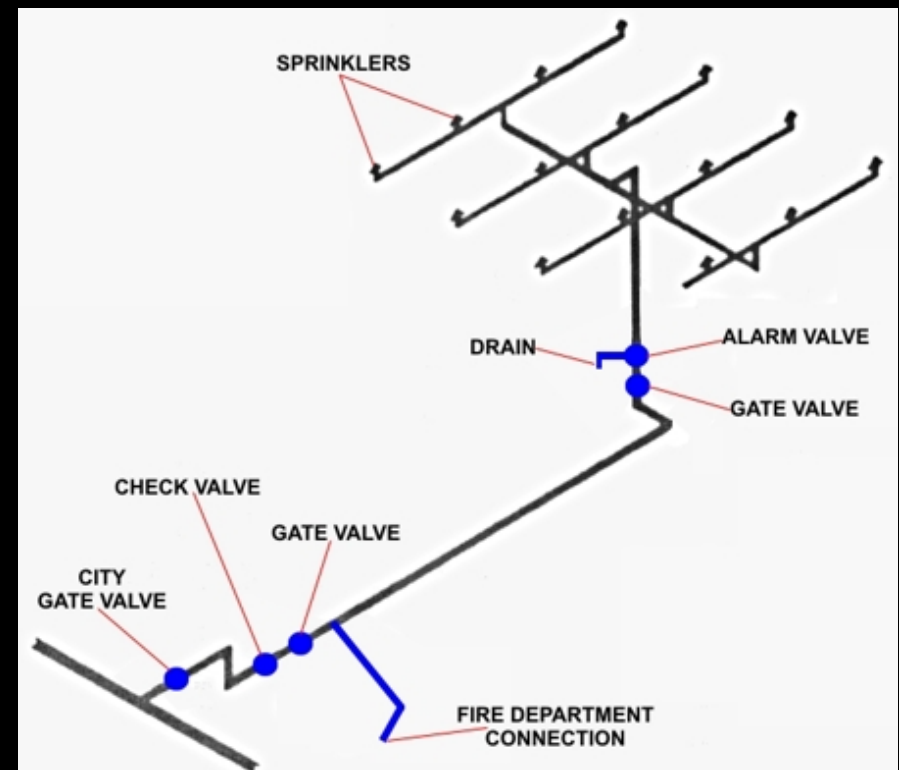
- **Deluge**
 - Nothing in pipes
 - Sprinklers are open
 - Used in High Hazard areas / processes
 - Requires an actuation system



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

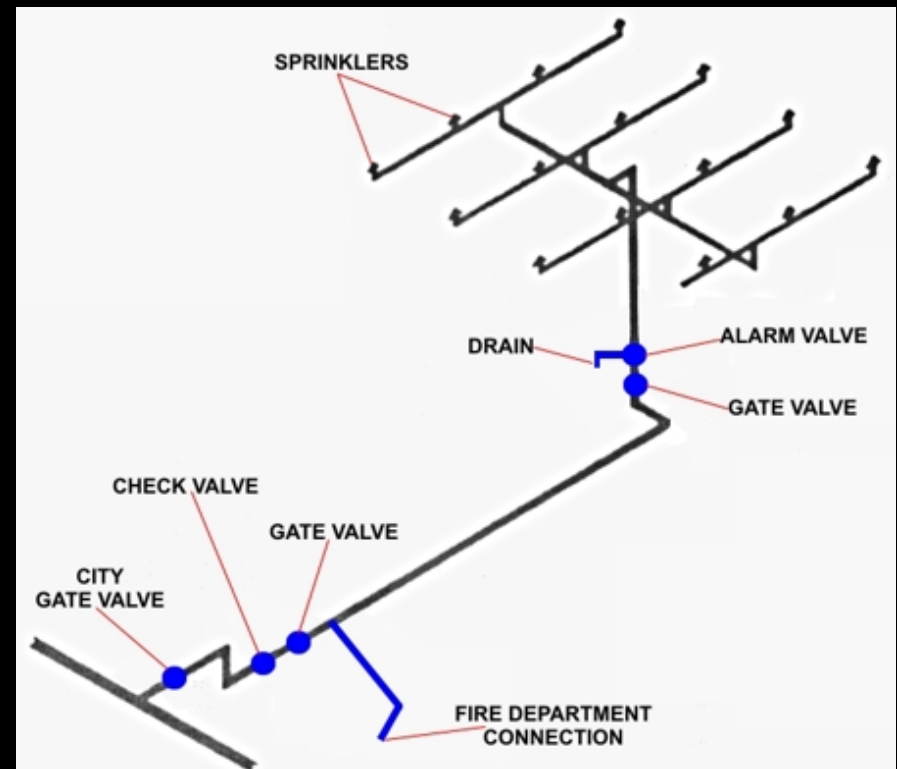
- **Pre-Action**
 - Pipes filled with a compressed air
 - Requires an actuation system
 - Minimizes water damage



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

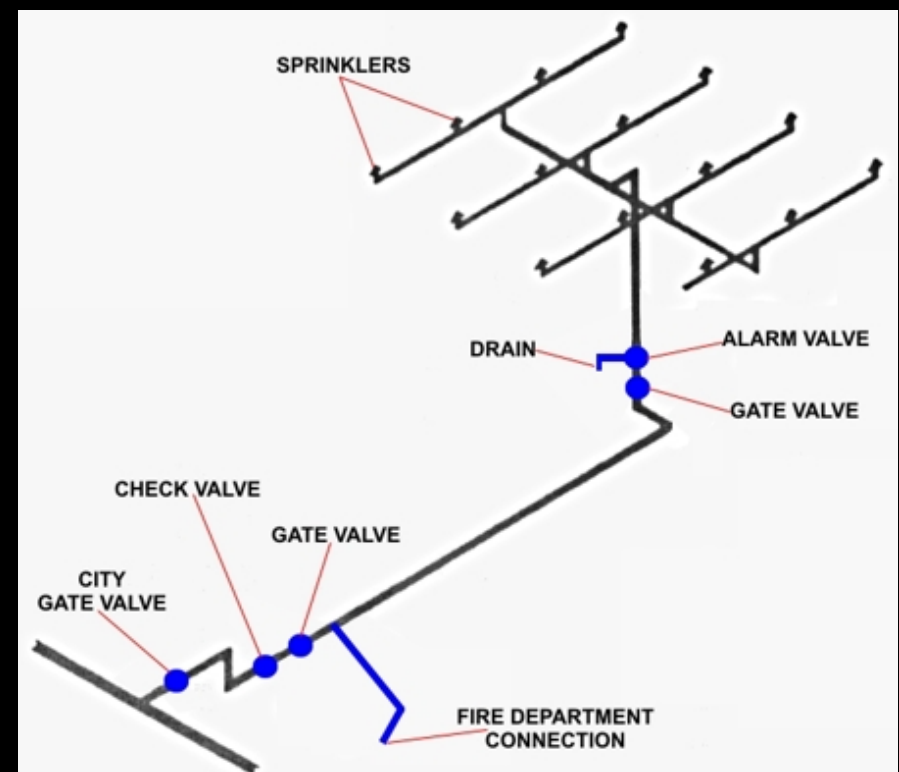
- **Combined Systems**
 - Two Valves
 - Used where water damage is a concern
 - Used in freezers
 - Used in Computer rooms
- Requires an actuation system



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

- **Cycling On - Off**
 - Filled with water
 - Used where water damage needs to be minimized
- Museums, Art Galleries, Cultural Institutions



System Controls - Fixed Suppression



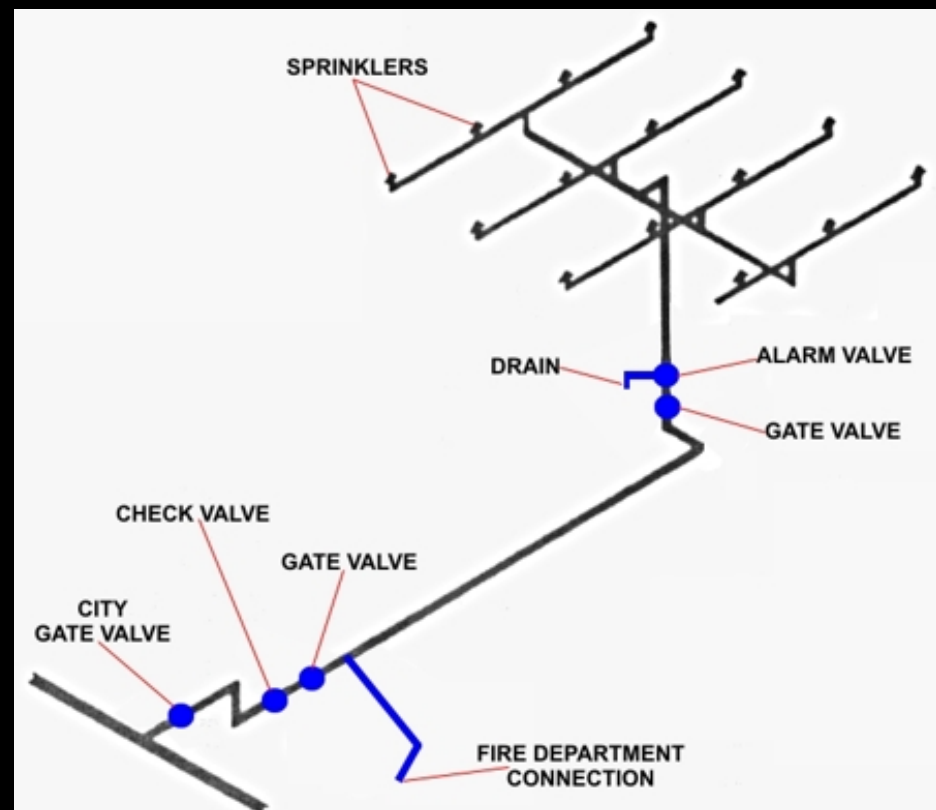
Terminology

- **Pipe Schedule System**
 - Pre – 1972
 - Pipes Sized per a schedule
 - Pipes Sized based on Occupancy
 - Light, Ordinary Hazard, Extra Hazard
- **Hydraulically Calculated Systems**
 - Pipes sized on friction loss
 - Loops and Grids **MUST** be Calculated
 - Risers Clearly Placarded with Design Info

System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Terminology

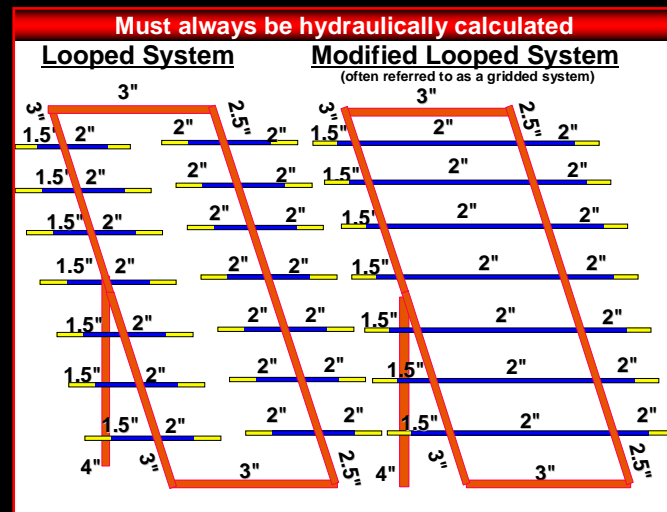
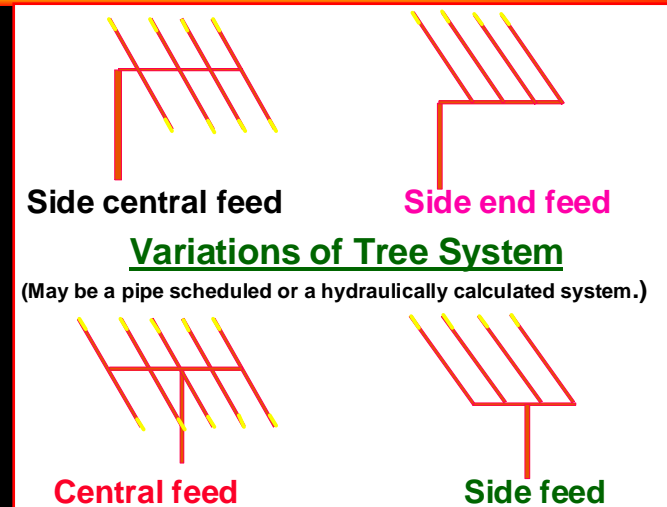
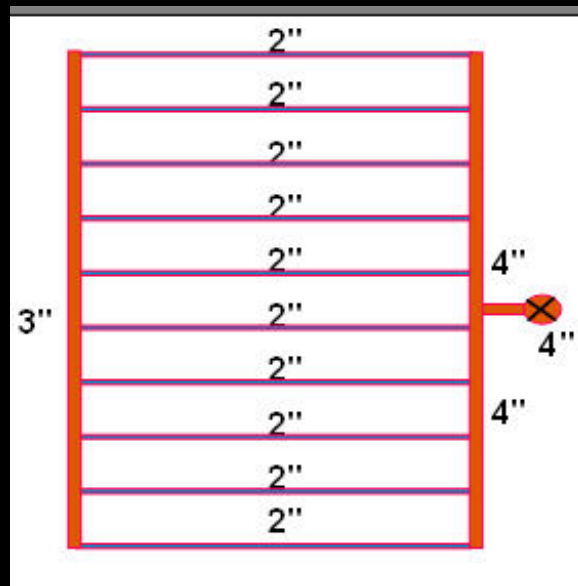
- **Branch lines**
- **Crossmains**
- **Feedmains**
- **Risers**
- **Sprinklers**



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinkler Systems

- Tree Systems
- Looped Systems
- Gridded Systems



So Far



- Principles of Extinguishment
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range
- Applied Controls
- Stages of a Fire
- Fire Detection
- Sprinkler Systems

System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinklers

- Upright
- Pendant
- Special Application



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinklers

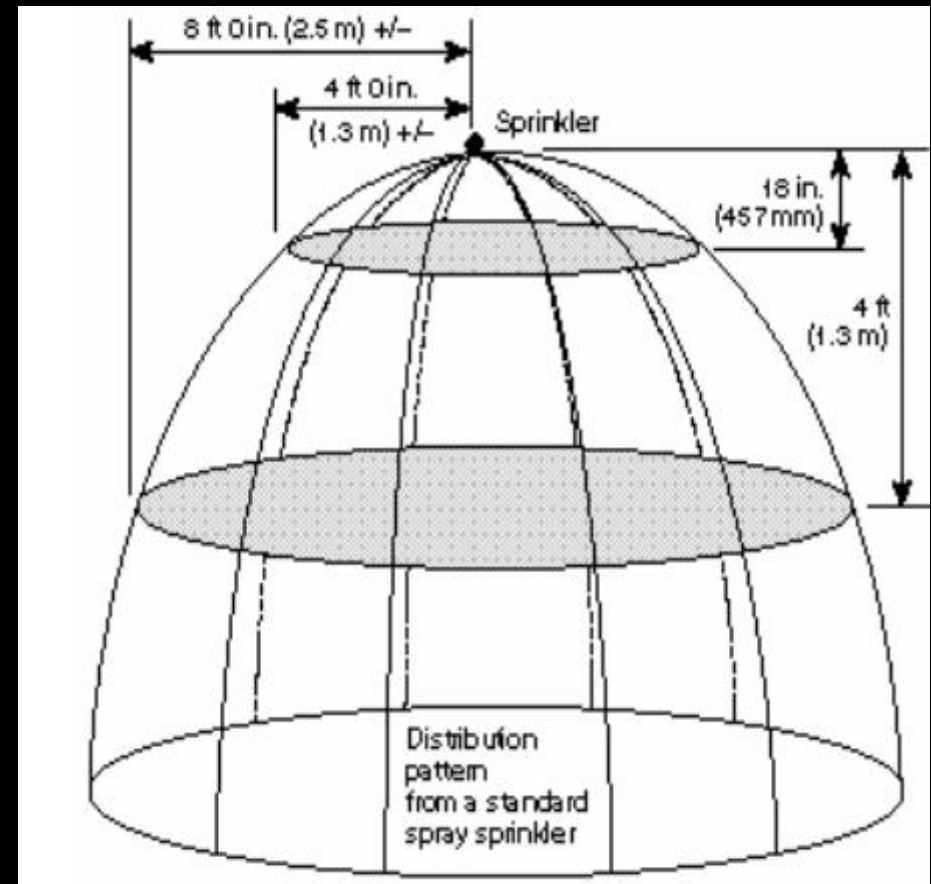
- Upright
- Pendant
- Quick Response
- Fast Response
- Nozzles
- Storage
- Special Application



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Sprinklers

- **Good for 50 years**
 - **Must be tested**
- **Orientation**
 - **Replace like kind**
- **Obstructions**
 - **Adequate Clearance**



So Far



- Principles of Extinguishment
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range
- Applied Controls
- Stages of a Fire
- Fire Detection
- Sprinkler Systems

System Controls - Fixed Suppression



Other Systems

- **CO₂**
- **Halon** (They are still in use)
 - **1301 1211**
- **Clean Agents**
 - **FM 200, Inergen
Sapphire,**
- **Dry Chemical**
- **Liquid Salts**
- **Explosion
Suppression**



System Controls - Fixed Suppression

Other Systems

- Used Where water damage is an issue
- Can be used in inhabited areas
- Preferred for Specific Hazards
- Special Maintenance Needs



So Far



- Principles of Extinguishment
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range
- Applied Controls
- Stages of a Fire
- Fire Detection
- Sprinkler Systems
- Special Extinguishing Systems

System Controls - First Attack

- **Hand Held Extinguishers**

- Water
- Dry Chemical
- CO2
- Metal Powders
- Liquid Salts

- **Class Of Fire**

- “A” Paper, Cloth, Wood
- “B” Oils, Grease
- “C” Electrical
- “D” Metal
- “K” Kitchens



System Controls - First Attack



- Hand Held Extinguishers
 - Placement
 - Correct Extinguisher for Class of Fire
 - Employee Training
 - Maintenance
 - Ref: NFPA 10



Maintenance



- Maintenance for Suppression Systems
 - Prescribed by NFPA 25
- Maintenance for Detection Systems
 - Prescribed by NFPA 72
- Maintenance for Extinguishers
 - Prescribed by NFPA 10
- Document the Work / Tests

So Far



- Principles of Extinguishment
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range
- Applied Controls
- Stages of a Fire
- Fire Detection
- Sprinkler Systems
- Special Extinguishing Systems
- Hand Held Extinguishers

Storage and Warehousing



NFPA Commodity Classifications

- **Class I**
Noncombustible product on pallet or in carton
- **Class II**
Noncombustible product in wood or multi-layered carton
- **Class III**
Combustible product, with or without cartons, pallets and not > 5% Class A plastic

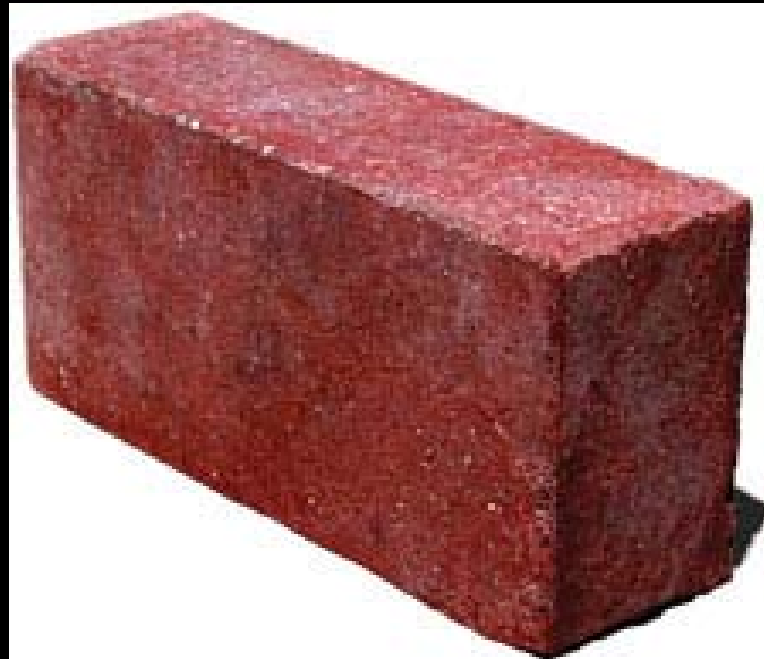
Storage and Warehousing



NFPA Commodity Classifications

- **Class IV**
Product with 25% (vol.) 15% (wt.) Grp. A Plastic
- **Plastics**
 - Group "A" POLY – anything, Styrene
 - Group "B" Nylon, Rubber
 - Group "C" Phenols, CPVC,
- **Idle Pallets**

Storage and Warehousing



Remember -- *The Brick*

Storage and Warehousing

Protection Based On:

- **What is being Stored ?**
 - Commodity Class (Worst Class)
- **How is it being Stored?**
 - Stock pile. Racks, Shelves, Multi-row Racks
- **How High is it being Stored ?**
 - Measured from floor to top of storage
- **How High is the ceiling?**



Changes in Storage and Warehousing

- Metal vs. Plastic
- Stock Pile vs. Rack
- Rack vs. Multi-Row Racks
- 12', 20, 22' 25' Storage?

In general change is *Not* good



Whew !! – Were Finished



- Principles of Extinguishment
- Know what is burning
- Concept of Flammability Range
- Applied Controls
- Stages of a Fire
- Fire Detection
- Sprinkler Systems
- Special Extinguishing Systems
- Hand Held Extinguishers
- Storage

Questions

