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Fire Protection

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Chubb Group of Insurance Companies

Fundamentals of SH&E



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Agenda



Introduction

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

What is Fire?





Classic Definition

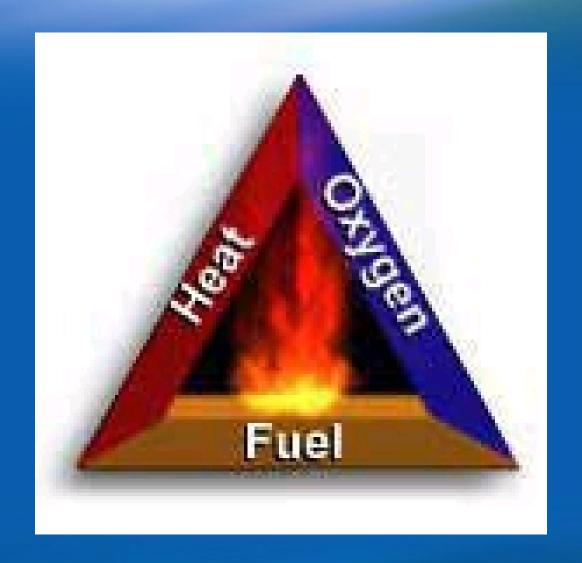


Fire is rapid oxidation with the evolution of heat and light



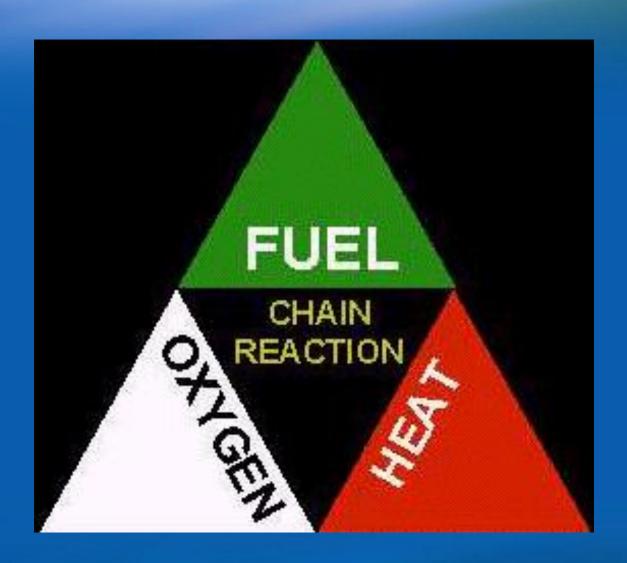
The Fire Triangle





Triangle? Not a Tetrahedron?





What's Burning?





Pyrolysis



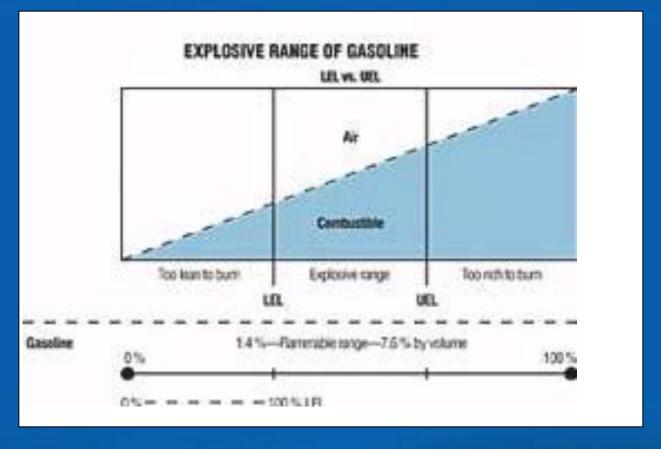
- Some of the heat is lost (convective)
- Some of the heat goes back into the system (conductive)
- Heat produces vapors
- Vapors ignite and propagate

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
 - Intumescents

Applied Controls -Management



Written Procedures

FOR ALL CUTTING/WELDING OPERATIONS

- Air Sampling
- Hot Work
- Self Inspections
- Cutting/Welding
 Permit Apolies Only to Arcs
 Spacified Below

 SEE INSTRUCTIONS ON REVERSE SIDE
 SECTION A

 LOCKTON

 LOCKTON

 LOCKTON

 SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

 INSTRUCTIONS

 INSTRUCTIONS

 Supervise relates the type of the time and issues the careful cost.

 See instructions of the previous seal the type of the time and issues the careful cost.

 See instructions on Reverse side

 SECTION A

 LOCKTON

 LOCKT
- Outside Contractors

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



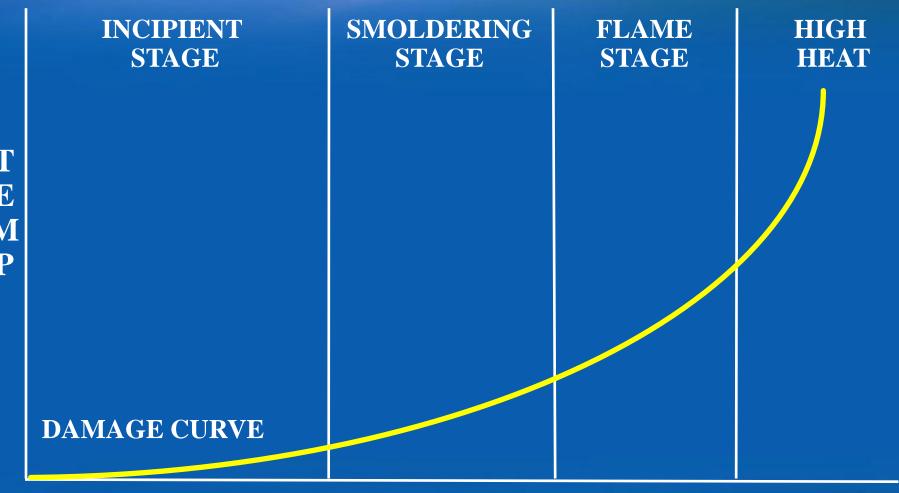
Four Stages of a Fire

- Incipient
 - Microseconds to days
- Smoldering
 - Microseconds to hours
- Flaming
- High Heat



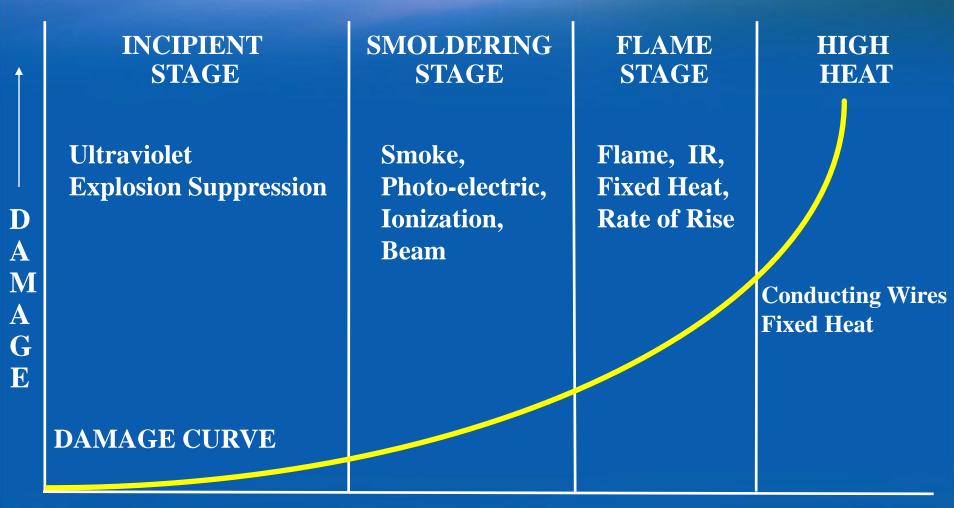
Time -Temperature Curve





Time -Temperature Curve





TIME -- MEASURED IN SECONDS, MINUTES, OR HOURS _____24

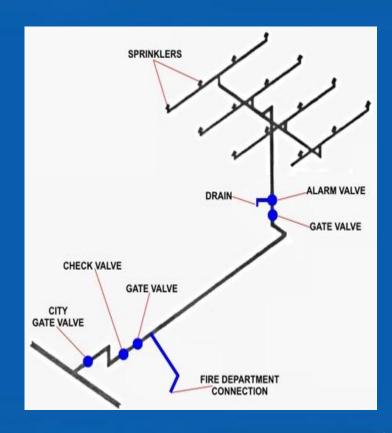
So Far



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

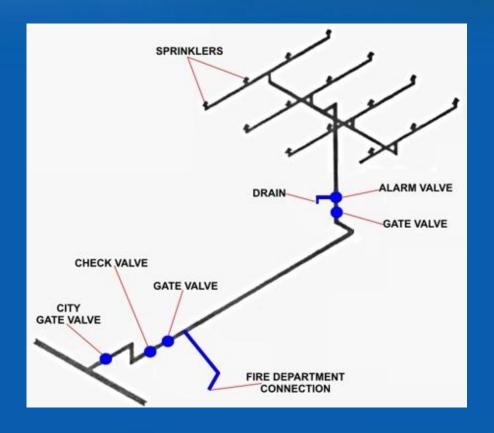


- Wet
- Dry
- Anti-freeze
- Deluge
- Pre-action
- Combined Dry/Preaction
- Cycling On-Off
- Ref: NFPA 13



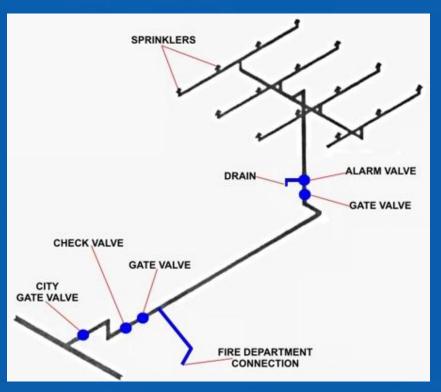


- Wet
 - Most Common
 - Water in the pipes
 - Very efficient
 - Requires Heat



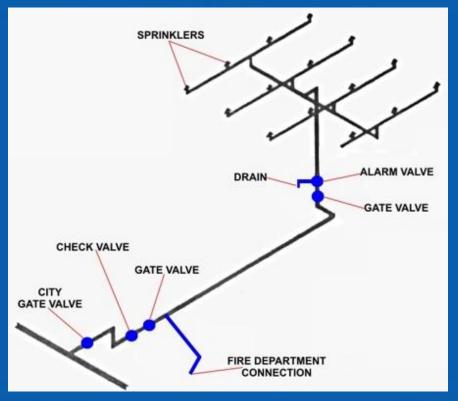


- Dry
 - Compressed air in pipes
 - Needs more devices
 - Used in areas subject to freezing
 - Limited in size



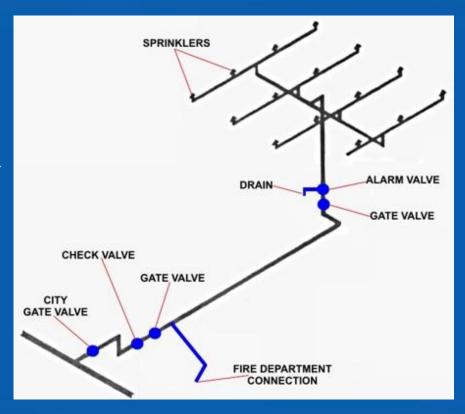


- Anti-Freeze
 - Filled with a glycol solution
 - Limited in size
 - Some applications to storage occupancies



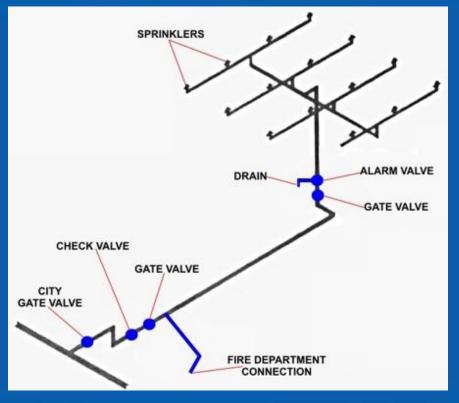


- Deluge
 - Nothing in pipes
 - Sprinklers are open
 - Used in High Hazard areas / processes
 - Requires an actuation system





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





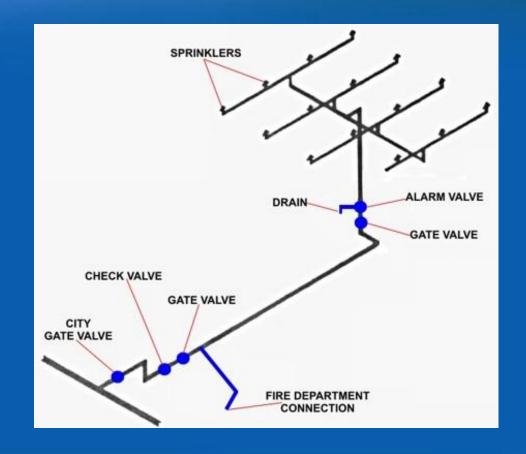
Terminology

- 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



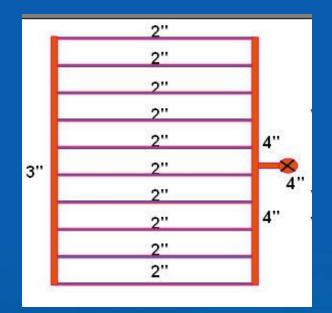
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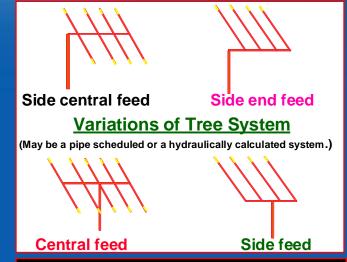
- Branch lines
- Crossmains
- Feedmains
- Risers
- Sprinklers

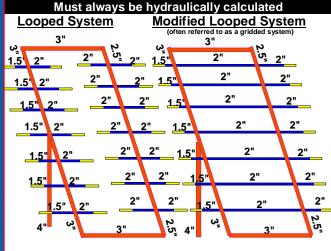




- Tree Systems
- Looped Systems
- Gridded Systems







So Far



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



Sprinklers

- Upright
- Pendant
- Special Application

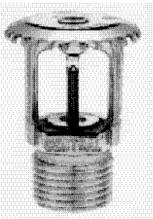


System Controls - Fixed Suppression

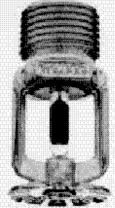


Sprinklers

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



Fast response 3-mm bulb



Standard response



Fast response element



Fast response link



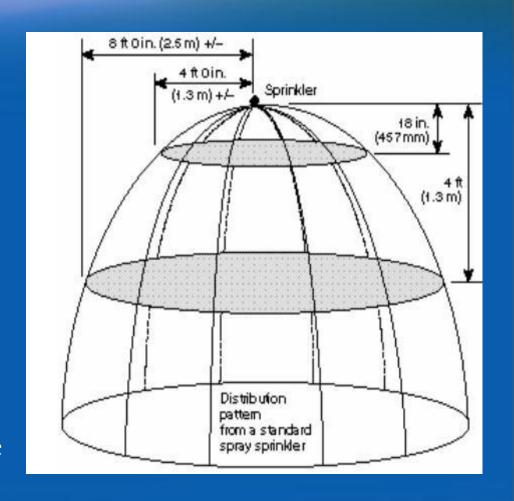
Standard response solder link sprinkler

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 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
- Size
- Correct Extinguisher for Class of Fire
- Employee Training
- Maintenance
- Obsolete Extinguishers



Maintenance



- Maintenance for Suppression Systems
 - Prescribed by NFPA 25
- Maintenance for Detection Systems
 - Prescribed by NFPA 72
- Fire 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

WHEW!!



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



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





Remember -- The Brick



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



