

## High Pressure Water Mist Systems: Alternative Solution For Critical Civil Applications







#### High-Rise Buildings

Buildings with heights from 160 m to 250 m and higher (due to ground space high prices), 30 to 80 floors and more

Offices

Residential properties

Commercial activities : restaurants, stores, entertainment venues (casinos, etc.)





#### Historic Buildings: Museums, Hotels, Libraries

- •Various types of hazard in the same, complex building
- Installation of the FF system: Damage to Historical Wooden Furniture During Installation
- Pumping station, gas (inert or HFC) cylinders storage
- Damage to areas of historical interest
- •Engineering: piping lay-outs, nozzle proper positioning



Historic Buildings

- Guest Rooms
- Corridors
- Escape Routes
- Wardrobes, Offices,
- Warehouses, Storages,
- Technical Spaces







LH Non-storage and non-manufacturing occupancies

Residential occupancies

Schools and educational institutions

Offices (certain areas)

Prisons



OH occupancies

Hospitals

Libraries

Restaurants

Offices and meeting rooms

Laboratories, data processing

Car Parks



#### OH occupancies

Broadcasting studios, Railway stations

Cinemas and theatres, Concert Halls

Department Stores, Shopping Centre

Clothing, paper and wood storages not over OH3



### Risks Associated With Civil Applications

Not only light hazards, often remarkable OH1 and OH3 combustible loadings located at the uppermost building levels, occupied by 80-100 150 thousand people, non only during office hours

•Public Fire Services Response is usually complicated for limited reach of the fire ladders (7-8 stories) and to reach the fire floor may take several minutes (30 min to.... 1 hour) or being nearly impossible for same historical buildings

•*Exterior* floor to floor fire spread hazard (flames can break windows, igniting commodities)





## Risks Associated With Civil Applications

*Internal* floor to floor fire spread hazard:

- •Stairwells or escalators
- ductwork or utilities openings, heating ventilation, airconditioning
- Inadequately sealed spaces between building internal front face and floor slabs
- •Conclusion: a potentially devastating fire can be fought.....from the inside



### Fire Loss History: Monuments, exhibition areas









## The Choice of The Fire Fighting Means

•Fire Temperature Control (steel frame collapse)

•To minimize:

• the smoke generation

Property loss

Occupants safety

•Fire and rescue services safety

Environmental damage

Reliable and Effective (98% as a minimum)





## The Choice of The Fire Fighting Means

#### Traditional FFS:

-Gas extinguishing Systems (inert gases, HFC)

-Sprinkler or Foam Systems

New FF Technologies:

-Aerosol

-Sprinkler Equivalent Water Mist Systems

-Total flooding and Local applications can be realized for particular protections



#### Civil Applications: Listing and Approvals For the New Water Mist technology NFPA 750 - Water Mist Fire Protection Systems

- Standard to: design, approve, install, do maintenance & tests of water mist systems
- Ch. 1 Administration
- Ch. 2 Referenced Publications
- Ch. 3 Definitions
- Ch. 4 General
- Ch. 5 System Components & Hardware
- Ch. 6 System Requirements
- Ch. 7 Installation Requirements
- Ch. 8 Design Objectives & Fire Test Protocols •
- Ch. 9 Calculations
- Ch. 10 Water Supplies & Atomizing Media

- Ch. 11 Plans & Documentation
- Ch. 12 System Acceptance
- Ch. 13 System Maintenance
- Ch. 14 Marine Systems
- Annex A Explanatory Material
- Annex B Research Summary
  - Annex C Examples of Fire Test Protocols
- Annex D Reliability
- Annex E Informational References
- Index



- Factory Mutual (Class Number 5560) LH
- Underwriters Laboratories, UL 2167
- VDS
- IMO



•In order to approve the system, local Fire Brigade Authorities or AHJ accepted in the past certificates relevant to fire tests according to IMO Res. A.800 (19).

-Acceptable as sprinkler system alternative

Tested Heights: 2.4 m to 5 m

Nozzles flow rates: from to 14 lpm to 26 lpm

This has limited the possible applications of water mist systems



fire development in the disabled nozzle test



**EN 12845**: Fixed Fire Fighting Systems - Automatic Sprinkler Systems Design, Installation and Maintenance

**CEN TS 14972** : Water Mist Systems- Design and Installation Annex A (Normative) TEST PROTOCOLS

A.3 Fire Test Protocol For Office Occupancies of OH group 1: This test method is intended for evaluating the fire performance of watermist systems equivalent to the fire performance of a sprinkler system for office and school occupancies belonging to OH1 as defined in EN 12845



**CEN TS 14972** : Water Mist Systems A.3 Fire Test Protocol For Office Occupancies of OH group 1:

-Unlimited volumes
-Demand area of 72 m2 or 4 nozzles (most unfavourable)
-No limit on the tested height



**CEN TS 14972** : Water Mist Systems A.3.2 office fuel package:





CEN TS 14972 : Water Mist Systems

A.3.3.2.2 Reference sprinkler tests

Classification:OH1

Water Density: 5 lpm/m2

Protected area per spk:12 m2 (3,5 x3,5 m)

Sprinkler type: pendent spray according to EN-12259-1

Spk thermal sensitivity: special response as in EN 12845 and 68°c

K-factor= 80

Pressure: min pressure 0,563 bar





**CEN TS 14972** : Water Mist Systems A.3.3.2.3 watermist system tests

Water Density: **1 lpm/m2** Protected area per spk:12 m2 (3,5 x3,5 m) Nozzle type: water mist High Pressure Spk thermal sensitivity: K-factor= 1 Pressure: min pressure 100 bar





#### **CEN TS 14972** : Water Mist Systems A.3.3.3 Evaluation of test results: damage and ceiling average temperature for water mist two tests less than worst spk test

Sprinkler System 5 lpm/m2<sub>D1VIDEO TSWTS 01 2.VOB</sub> Water Mist System 1 lpm/m2





D:\VIDEO TS\VTS 02 1.VOB



#### CEN TS 14972 : Water Mist Systems

#### Annex B: Guidelines for developing fire test procedures for watermist systems

-in accordance with scientific and engineering principles of fire protection that incorporate widely accepted methods

-generic fire hazard or particular application

-based on compartment evaluation (open or enclosed fire), fire hazard and performance objectives (water damage, smoke damage, tenability) of the water mist system

-developed, carried out and interpreted by qualified fire testing laboratories implementing procedures according to EN/ISO 17025





#### watermist systems:

Special applications for ductwork or utilities openings, heating ventilation, airconditioning. Inadequately sealed spaces between building internal front face and floor slabs







*CEN/TC 191 WG3* document will amend CEN/TS 14972:2008 with Annex F (Fire test procedure for occupancies Ordinary hazard group OH3). Fire performance of water mist fire protection systems for the following occupancies:

-archives, file rooms, libraries, book stores;

-selling rooms, store areaways, stores (except for selling rooms for furniture with expanded plastics);

-shops, shopping centres, consumer markets with "storage" up to the limits as given in the reference table of the standard;

-radio and TV communication studios;

-technical centres, service rooms.



#### CEN TS 14972 : Water Mist Systems Annex B: Guidelines for developing fire test procedures for watermist systems:

*CEN/TC 191 WG3* document will amend CEN/TS 14972:2008 with Annex F (Fire test procedure for occupancies Ordinary hazard group OH3).

The following conditions shall be fulfilled:

-the maximum storage heights shown in Table F.1 shall not be exceeded (max 3,5-4 m);

-the maximum storage areas shall be 50 m<sup>2</sup> for any single block, with no<u>t</u> less than 2,4 m clearance around the block

-The first commodity is called the EUR standard plastic commodity . It consists of empty polystyrene cups without lids, placed upside down, in compartmented cartons, 120 cups per carton.

-The second commodity is made up of empty, lightweight, cardboard boxes (thickness nominally 4 mm; type "C-flute") <u>placed on wooden europallets in</u> <u>accordance with ISO 6780</u>



## Conclusions and Remarks:

- **CEN TS 14972** : is a significant improvement in the application of Water Mist Systems to a variety of civil applications
- Major aspects: First and Main Technical document to develop fire tests and relevant report consistent with real civil installations, so widely accepted by AHJ, reluctant to accept IMO certificates
- tests carried out according to CEN TS 14972 demonstrates equivalency between sprinkler and watermist systems in an enormous variety of EN 12845 hazards and more:

## **Conclusions and Remarks**



- Water mist minimizes damage caused by the extinguishing agent using densities of 1/5 compared to standard sprinkler systems
- Allow critical protections to be solved by watermist installation trough fire test and relevant reports carried specifically by recognised fire testing laboratories.



## Thank you for your attention!

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