

# **Update on European Standardization Work**



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# Content

- Introduction
- General information about standardization
- Status of water mist standardization
- Structure and content



## Why do we need standards?

A standard is an agreed way of making products, carrying out installations or maintenance ...

A standard should not exclude a technology (which works) and should not stop innovation.

A standard is a way to document a required level of safety

There are standards for products and systems as well as processes, test methods and procedures



#### General

## **Process for European standardization**

- 1. Proposal to develop an EN
- 2. Acceptance of the proposal
- 3. Drafting
- 4. Enquiry Public comment at national level & weighted vote

In case of 100% approval for the EN the standard will be published.

- 5. Adoption by weighted Formal Vote
- 6. Translation
- 7. Publication and introduction as notional standard



# Typs of standards

#### Different levels of standards with different effects

## 1.Technical Specification (TS)

document adopted by CEN for which there is the future possibility of agreement on a EN, but for which at present

- the required support for approval as a European Standard cannot be obtained,
- there is doubt on whether consensus has been achieved,
- the subject matter is still under technical development, or
- there is another reason precluding immediate publication as a European Standard

## 1.European Standard (EN)

adopted by CEN, obligation of implementation as an identical national standard and withdrawal of conflicting national standards

#### 2. Harmonized European Standard (hEN)

Request from the European Commission to develop a European standard that provides solutions for compliance with

a legal provision...



#### Wide range of "systems" covered

The development of the water mist standard should cover a wider range of technology:

- Low pressure / high pressure (intermediate?)
- Open / automatic nozzles
- Pump systems / Pressurized containers
- Single fluid / twin fluid
- With / without additives

Because the design is based on application based test, should be open for new types.



#### Some milestones in the development





#### Current status of the "water mist group"

Technical Specification means that countries may develop their own national standard or national standards may still exist in parallel

⇒ End users may be confused, if national and international experts disagree on the standard content

The "Water mist group" has been a task group 3 of working group 5 "water extinguishing systems"

- $\Rightarrow$  The task group is now transferred in a working group to speed up the process
- $\Rightarrow$  The Technical committee agreed on transferring the <u>TS</u> 14972 into a <u>EN</u> 14972



#### **Future Structure**

TS 14972 is one document covering "design, installation (maintenance)", fire test procedures

and also some component requirements (nozzle)

Plan for the future, agreed structure:

EN 14972 covers "design, installation and maintenance"

 $\Rightarrow$  A new work item for changes (scope and maintenance)

New set of documents covering test procedures, each procedure as one part

 $\Rightarrow$  Requests for work items are submitted

New set of documents covering components, each component as one part

 $\Rightarrow$  A set of drafts for different components already exist

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# List of test procedure for the upcoming draft

- Flammable liquids
- Cable tunnels
- Commercial kitchen of type deep fat fryers
- Office occupancies of Ordinary Hazard Group 1
- Certain occupancies pertaining to Ordinary hazard group 3 (OH3)
- Atrium protection with sidewall water mist distribution
- Protection of Machinery Spaces and Special Hazard Machinery Spaces with Volumes not Exceeding 260 m<sup>3</sup>
- Protection of Machinery Spaces and Special Hazard Machinery Spaces with Volumes Exceeding 260 m<sup>3</sup>
- Protection of Combustion Turbines with Volumes not Exceeding 260 m<sup>3</sup>
- Protection of Combustion Turbines with Volumes Exceeding 260 m<sup>3</sup>
- Protection of non-storage occupancies
- Wet benches and other similar processing equipment.
- Industrial oil cookers.
- Car park garages
- False Floors and False Ceilings in occupancies of Ordinary Hazard Group 1
- Hotel occupancies
- Low hazard occupancies
- Residential and domestic