Working towards Fire Safe Construction IFE Fire Safety Conference 2017



David O'Reilly FIFireE

www.asfpireland.ie

Working towards Fire Safe Construction First the Good News – Passive Fire Protection Systems Work

Despite Appearances, a Positive Result!

The Structure is Protected





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Passive Fire Protection Systems Work

If Properly Designed, Installed & Maintained

Fire Contained, Escape Routes Protected!







Working towards Fire Safe Construction IFE Fire Safety Conference 2017

My introduction to the Association for Specialist Fire Protection (ASFP)

The Yellow Book

Produced in the 1980's in collaboration with the

Steel Construction Institute

&

Fire Test Study Group

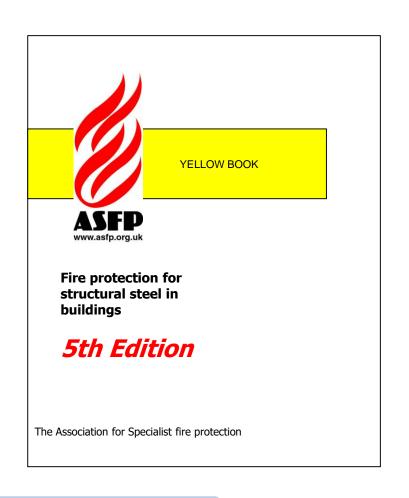


Structural fire protection & firestopping



Known as the Steel Bible

- ASFP website www.asfpireland.ie
- ASFP Yellow book
- Guidance on:
 - Structural fire engineering
 - How fire protection works
 - Testing & assessment
 - Product listings with thickness tables
 - 3rd party product certification.



Working towards Fire Safe Construction IFE Fire Safety Conference 2017

The Association was formed as the Association of Structural Fire Protection Contractors and Manufacturers in 1975





Working towards Fire Safe Construction IFE Fire Safety Conference 2017

In 1996 it became the ASFP to represent the widening membership that includes fire testing/certification bodies & other interested parties developing standards & promoting awareness.

Technical Task Groups comprising Industry Experts (SIGs)

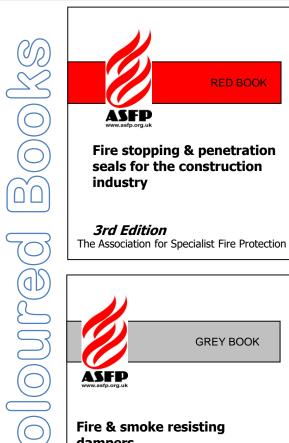
Technical Officer

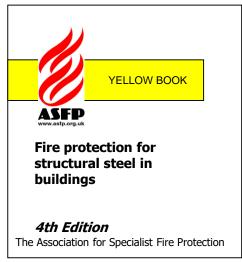
Management Council

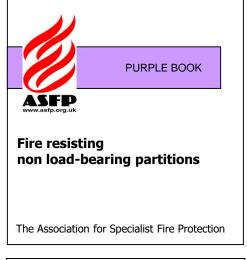


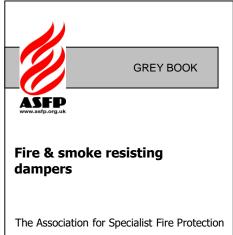
Working towards Fire Safe Construction

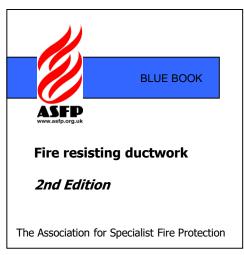
Task Groups produce guidance on the range of PFP disciplines















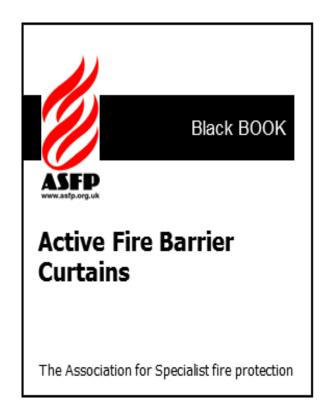
Working towards Fire Safe Construction An ongoing process

To be published in 2017

Black Book
Active Fire
Barrier
Curtains







Working towards Fire Safe Construction Codes of Practice

ASFP Technical Guidance Documents

•	TGD 11	On site sprayed intumescent coatings
	TCD 1F	Non recetive enversed coefficie

- IGD 15 Non reactive sprayed coatings
- TGD 16 Off site sprayed intumescent coatings
- TGD 17 Code of practice for installation & inspection firestopping
- TGD 18 Code of practice for installing & Inspecting fire resisting ducts
- TGD 19 Test method for open state cavity barriers



ASFP Technical Guidance Document - TGD 17

Code of practice for the installation and inspection of fire stopping systems in buildings:

Linear joint seals, penetration seals, small cavity barriers

May 201

Structural fire protection & firestopping



TGD 17

Technical Guidance
Document 17: Code of
practice for the installation
and inspection of fire
stopping systems in
buildings



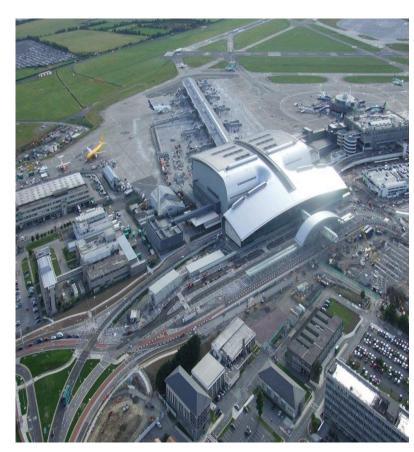
ASFP Technical Guidance Document - TGD 17

Code of practice for the installation and inspection of fire stopping systems in buildings:

Linear joint seals, penetration seals, small cavity barriers

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Guidance is used by

- Building Owners (HSE)
- Designers / Specifiers
- Main Contractors
- Specialist Contractors
- ☐ Setting standards for 3rd Party Installer Certification Providers (BRE, IFC & Warrington)





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Additional Information in Advisory Notes

Relevant Topics

- ☐ Limitations of 'Indicative' or 'Ad-hoc' Testing
- ☐ Understanding the term 'Competent Person'
- ☐ Awareness Guidance for the Responsible Person
- Using Polyurethane Foams



Working towards Fire Safe Construction ASFP You Tube Videos

Nine videos covering:

Passive Fire Protection

Fire Risk Assessment

Fire Doors

Walls, Floors and Ceilings

Fire Stopping

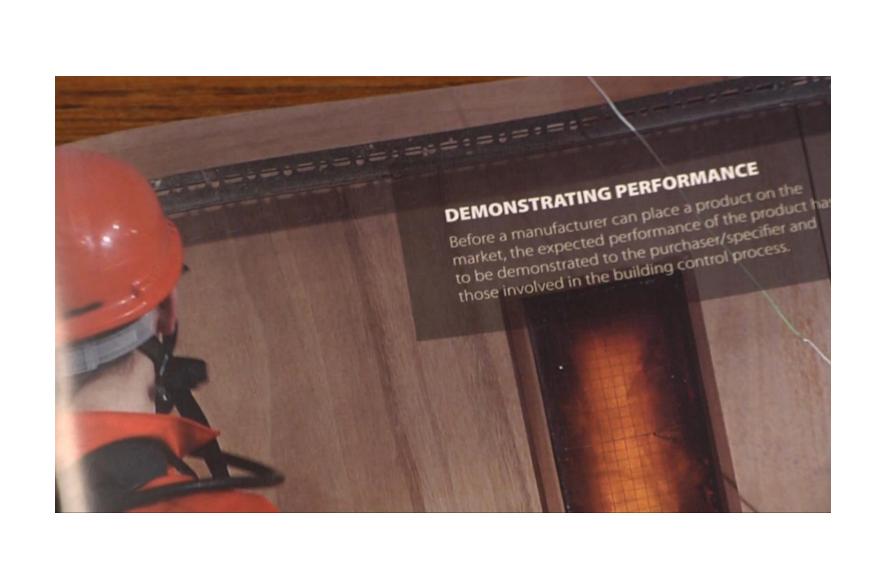
Ducts & Dampers

Cavity Barriers

Structural Protection







Working towards Fire Safe Construction Why its important to understand product limitations

Only in Small Linear Gaps





Depth mm	Width mm						
	10	20	30	40	50		
10	280	140	93	70	56		
20	140	70	46	35	28		
30	93	46	31	23	18		
40	70	35	23	17	14		
50	56	28	18	14	11		

But only in the right context



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Not suitable for sealing service penetrations

What actually happens – it burns, quickly!

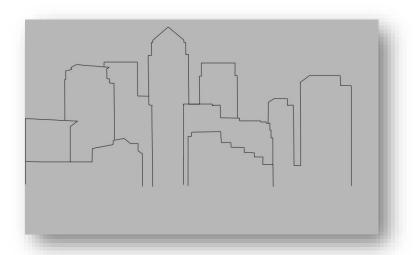






Time to failure?
9 minutes!

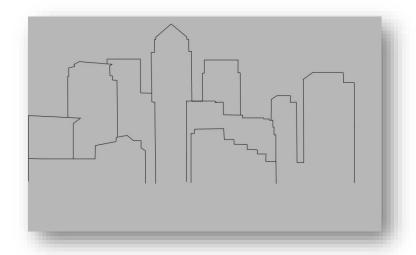
Working towards Fire Safe Construction Education - Understanding Passive Fire Protection



In 1998, ASFP participated in a UK government sponsored "Rethinking Construction" investigation into fire safety construction standards.

The initiative aimed to achieve radical improvements in the design, quality, sustainability & customer satisfaction.

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Research Findings



- ☐ Many buildings are constructed and operated with Passive Fire Protection either badly installed or missing altogether.
- ☐ This situation is compounded by subsequent alterations to the building as changes in occupancy and systems take place.

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Findings published in 2003

ASFP - Ensuring Best Practice for Passive Fire Protection in Buildings

A Significant Document (worth reading)



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Recommendations

2nd Edition published in 2016

- Warns about lowest price tendering saying that traditional selection processes need to change, they don't provide best value
- An integrated team that includes the client should be formed before design and maintained throughout delivery.
- ☐ Change of culture between stakeholders from confrontation to collaboration
- □ 3rd Party Certified Systems installed by 3rd Party Certified Installers





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Demonstrating Performance of PFP Products

Only products which can be shown to have a fire performance that satisfies the relevant test standard(s) should be put in the market place.

Relevant documents to verify this must be made available to the user and enforcement authorities

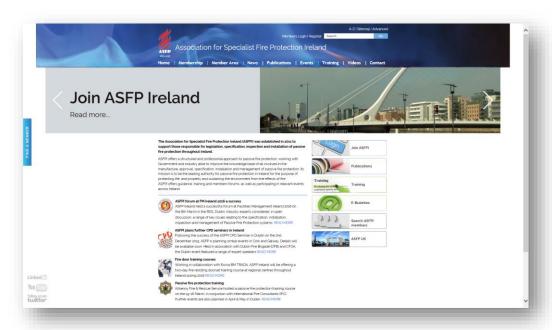


Working towards Fire Safe Construction ASFP Ireland



Established ASFP Ireland in 2010

Building on 35 Years of Experience



To support those involved in legislation, specification, inspection and installation of passive fire protection throughout Ireland

Working towards Fire Safe Construction ASFP Ireland 2010 / 2011



Positive response but limited to a small section of the marketplace

Market now looking to us for the answers – training & certification?

ASFPI Website January 2011

Providing information on Irish Activities and linking to ASFP Guidance & Documentation

Free Download / Sample documents



www.asfpireland.ie

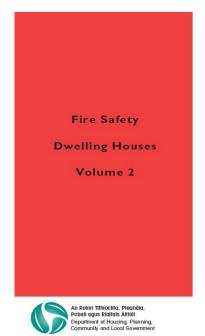
Working towards Fire Safe Construction Government / DECLG position in 2010



Building Regulations setting minimum Life Safety Standards

Supported by Industry Guidance

- ☐ Technical Guidance Document B (TGD B) referenced "Ensuring Best Practice for Passive Fire Protection in Buildings" (2006 Revision)
- □ The Colour Books (2017 Revision Volume 2)





Building Regulations 2017

Technical Guidance Document

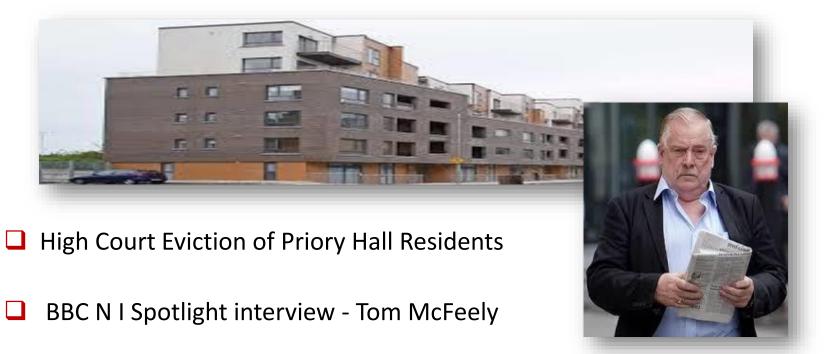


Working towards Fire Safe Construction ASFP Seminar – RDS – September 2011



- Concerns expressed by an educated attendance representing Fire Industry
- Dissatisfaction 'Opinions of Compliance' Inspection Prosecutions?
- Industry Reports & Recommendations ACEI, BRAB, CFOA, RIAI, SCS & The National Consumer Agency
- Call for Mandatory Certificates of Compliance for Design & Construction backed by an audit process / real inspection

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Everything changed in October 2011



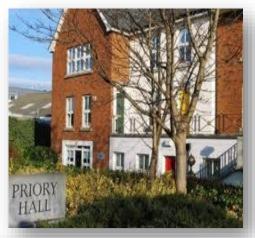
- ☐ "I don't think it's a shoddy building, you see. I don't think it is any different than most of the other buildings in Dublin."
- So how right is he?



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Priory Hall shoddy? – a pretty good description!









Working towards Fire Safe Construction Apartment Complex





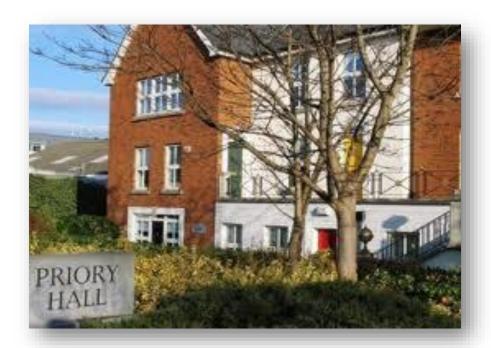






Working towards Fire Safe Construction Strengthening the Building Control System (April 2012)

'In the light of a number of recent high profile failures on the parts of developers/builders and their agents to meet their statutory responsibilities it is considered that sticking with the existing arrangements is no longer tenable'.





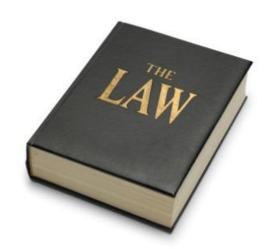
Working towards Fire Safe Construction Government Response



The most significant step forward since Building Control Act 1990

Building Control (Amendment) Regulations 2014

- ☐ Code of Practice for Inspecting & Certifying Buildings & Works (ASFP Best Practice Guidance)
- ☐ Provides structures that are the envy of many in other jurisdictions including my ASFP UK colleagues
- Presentations Firex and UL European Forum



Working towards Fire Safe Construction

BCAR defines roles & allocates responsibilities



Designed to improve Construction Industry Standards

BCAR is a positive step but there are limitations

Building Owner's Role

The Building Owner is ultimately responsible for ensuring that buildings or works are carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Building Regulations. In relation to the Design and Construction of buildings, the Building Owner should ensure that they appoint a competent Builder and competent registered professionals as Design and as Assigned Certifiers.





Working towards Fire Safe Construction

BCAR provides a definition of competence, how is this acquired?

- Definition: A person is deemed to be competent where, having regard to the task he or she is required to perform and taking into account the size and/or complexity of the building or works, the person possesses **sufficient training**, **experience and knowledge appropriate** to the nature of the work to be undertaken.
- ☐ How is 'Fire' competence to be acquired & demonstrated?
- ☐ Assigned Certifiers are professionally qualified but what training in Passive Fire Protection systems have they received?
- ☐ Ancillary Certifiers may be experts in their primary field but what do they know about 'Fire'?

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Who designs & specifies Passive Fire Protection?



Architects can use performance specifications

Detailed design is often provided by a range of Ancillary Certifiers

How do they demonstrate competence?

- □ Sub-contractors, suppliers and manufacturers, both in relation to certifying Design and Construction, and also in relation to components or assemblies supplied for the works, and/or in relation to tests
- No formal 'Fire' education system



Working towards Fire Safe ConstructionBCAR limitations



BCAR only covers new construction & material alterations

Doesn't cover Legacy Issues in Buildings (Opinions of Compliance)

- Partially built construction now being completed
- Apartment Complexes
- Hotels
- Schools
- Commercial Building fit-outs



Working towards Fire Safe Construction

ASFP is working with others to bridge the knowledge gap

London / Dublin Panel Discussions – Recurring Themes

- ☐ Fragmentation within the construction industry is a key concern, often leading to the incorrect specification and installation of fire protection materials and systems.
- Finding a means of improving the interaction between all construction industry disciplines must be a priority.
- Recognition of the amount of design carried out by non-professionals
 manufacturers, distributors & sub-contractors
- Educating all in the built environment including the end user, insurer, contractors and designers is key



Investigation – engaging with relevant disciplines?

London ASFP 'Roundtable' concluded the need to,

- ☐ Investigate the possibilities for introducing a sign off process as construction progresses, with all information reaching the end-user
- ☐ The BCAR Code of Practice for Inspecting & Certifying Buildings & Works is being used in developing a 'Plan of Works'
- ☐ We found agreement in Dublin & London for the need to provide
- Education A formal structure leading to professional qualifications for those directly engaged in the design, installation & maintenance of PFP
- Supporting guidance providing consistent and simple information on what needs to be done, when and by whom for Architects etc.

Working towards Fire Safe Construction ASFP Foundation Course in Passive Fire Protection

To Provide Education in support of Guidance

- Setting knowledge based competence standards
- Basic training for Installers (coal face)
- More in-depth training for Supervisors
- Higher level for Designers & Project Managers
- CPD to Educate the Marketplace

A cradle to grave Four Module Programme





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Module One – Essential Underpinning Knowledge (Fire Science)

- Human Behaviour
- ☐ Fire Protection (Active, Passive etc.)
- Understanding Building Performance



Fire Strategy





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Module Two — Passive Fire Protection Disciplines

- ☐ Fire Protecting the Structural Frame
- ☐ Fire Resisting Floors, Walls & Ceilings
- ☐ Fire Stopping & Penetration Seals
- ☐ Fire Resisting Ductwork
- ☐ Fire Resisting Doorsets
- Fire Resisting Glazing
- ☐ Fire Retardant Coating Systems



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Module Three – Fire Safety (relating disciplines)

- ☐ Smoke & fire detection
- ☐ Fire fighting, portable & fixed
- ☐ Fire suppression
- ☐ Signage & lighting
- Fire engineering





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Module Four – Legislation

- ☐ Building Regulations
- Legislation
- CDM Regulations
- CE Marking
- Codes of Practice
- Business Information Modelling







Working towards Fire Safe Construction 2018 - IFE Examination & Certification

- ☐ IFE Certificates in Passive Fire Protection
- ☐ IFE Level 2 Certificate in PFP
- ☐ IFE Level 3 Certificate in PFP TIFireE
- ☐ Minimum level for Ancillary Certifiers
- Progression to higher levels / membership grades in due course

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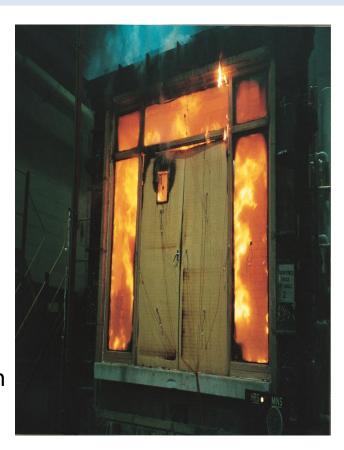


January 2018 – October 2018



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Why is correct design, installation & maintenance so important?

- ☐ Total Reliance on Installed Systems.
- Correct Specification & Certification.
- ☐ Manufacturer's Fire Test Programme.
- ☐ System Installer Competence & Integrity.
- ☐ Systems must be installed in accordance with the Manufacturer's instructions



Understanding PFP requires a knowledge of 'Fire Testing'



Understanding how systems are fire tested

Fire Testing

How the system works?

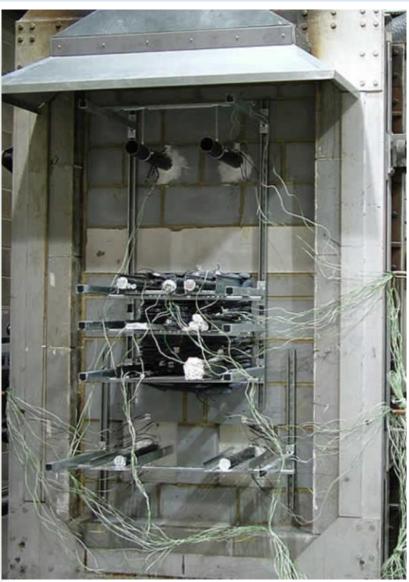






How are products/systems Fire Tested?





Fire resisting separating element criteria

INTEGRITY

The time for which a specimen can maintain separation without:

- Causing ignition of a cotton pad
- Resulting in sustained flaming
- Penetration by:
 - 25mm diameter gap gauge
 - 6mm diameter gap gauge traversed150mm
- Other/extra criteria for ducts and dampers



Fire resistance test criteria

INSULATION

The time for which a specimen can maintain its separating function without the temperature on its unexposed face:

- □ Rising on average in excess of 140° C above the initial average
- □ Rising at any one location in excess of 180° C above the initial average

Means of Escape

Below 140°C av. or 180°C at any one point





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Sample – Testing Intumescent Fire Collars

- Manufacturers spend €0,000's
- ☐ Extreme care preparing samples
- Tests in Accredited Laboratories
- ☐ Performance Test Reports
- Scope of Certification
- ☐ 3rd Party Certification

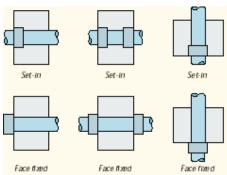




Problem - Anyone can buy a Fire Collar

Intumescent Fire Collars





Example: For surface mounting instructions state – Secure pipe collar to the structure with 50mm x 8mm masonry screws or minimum 50mm expanding metallic bolts

Remember the purpose is to protect the hole in the structure after the pvc pipe has melted and fallen away





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Tests are carried out to an approved standard

BS 476:20 1987

BS 476:21 1987

BS 476:22 1987

BS 476:21 1987

BS 476:24 1987

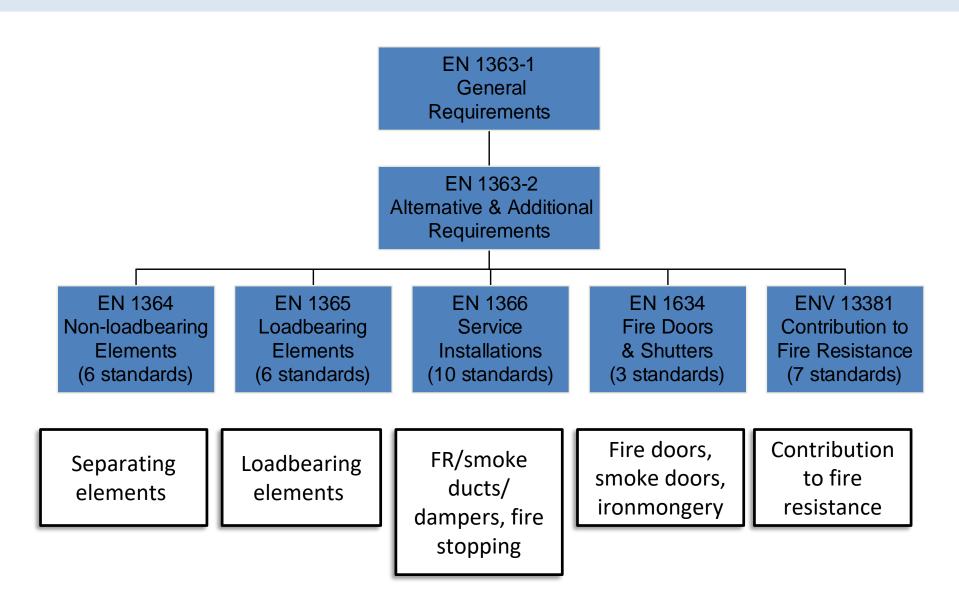
Loadbearing elements

Separating elements

Contribution to fire resistance

Fire resisting ducts

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Tests are carried out to an approved standard



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Understanding the terminology

DEFINITION OF DIFFERENT REPORT TYPES

The UK Fire Test Study Group, which represents all the major fire test laboratories in the UK, has identified three fire test types and has agreed to report the results as follows:

Standard Test The results of such a test are the subject of a full report in accordance with the Standard. The report will be comprehensive, with full details of the construction of the test specimen and the testing process.

Standard tests are the best type of test report and are the ideal



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Understanding the Terminology

Indicative Test

Reporting is normally by letter only, which should give the data relevant to the test result but shall not interpret those results against any classification requirements. A statement is included as follows:

"This (these) test result(s) relate to an investigation which utilised the test methodology given in (the relevant Standard); the full requirements of the Standard were not, however, complied with. The information is provided for the test sponsor's information only and should not be used to demonstrate performance against the Standard nor compliance with a regulatory requirement. The test was not conducted under the requirements of UKAS accreditation."

- Indicative reports are just that indicative
- They are not a proper test result and should not be use to promote a product

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Understanding the terminology

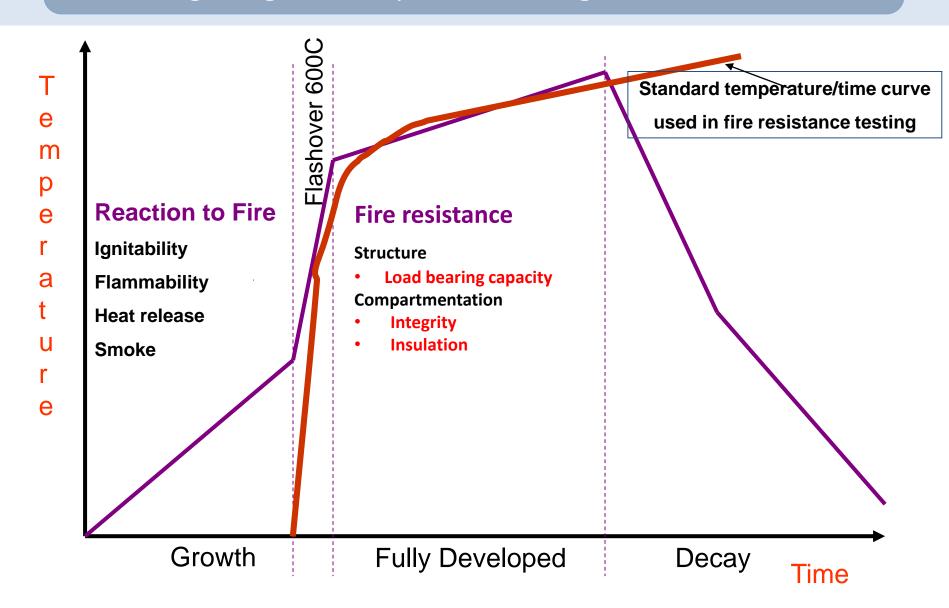
Ad-hoc Test

A test which has been performed to a non-standard procedure, in the absence of a Standardised procedure, but which utilises the principles of fire resistance testing given in the relevant test method. The reports of such tests shall bear the following statement:

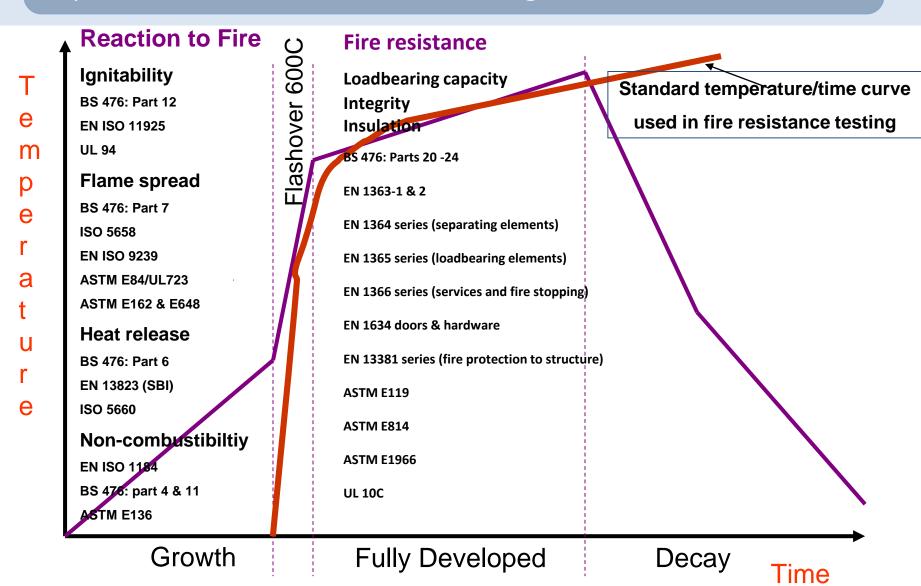
- Ad-hoc tests are a 'last resort' usually if there is no test method
- Always query why an ad-hoc test has been used
- Ad-hoc tests should be supported by an assessment or expert judgment
- The issuing laboratory will give guidance if asked



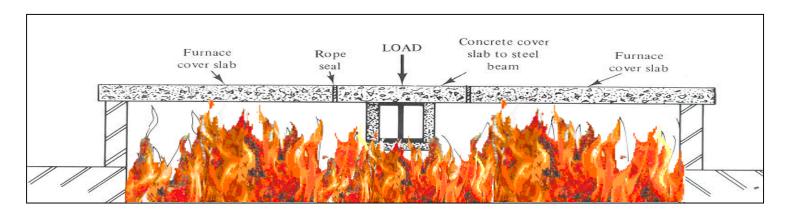
Fire testing designed to replicate the stages of a fire



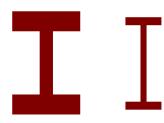
Important to understand what is being tested



Sample - Testing Structural Fire Protection Systems



- Beam is tested under load with the fire protection applied.
- ☐ Fire resistance test criteria designed to replicate reality
- Calculation methods predict the thicknesses required
 - Section factor of beam to be protected (surface area to volume ratio)
 - Fire resistance period(30, 60, 120 minutes)





Minimum – Fire test report for the proposed system









FIRE TEST REPORT

FH 4887

CONE CALORIMETER TEST AND NCC BCA SPECIFICATION C1:10 PERFORMANCE OF BORAL IMPACTSTOP

CLIENT
Boral Australian Gypsum Ltd
676 Lorimer Street
Port Melibourne
VIC 3207
Australia





'Pecking Order'

- 1. Certificate from a Third Party Certification Body
- 2. Assessment / Expert Judgment from an accredited fire test laboratory or qualified fire consultant
- 3. Fire test report
 - I. Standard test
 - II. Indicative test
 - III. Ad-Hoc test



Assessment covering the field of application



'Pecking Order'

- 1. Certificate from a Third Party Certification Body
- 2. Assessment / Expert Judgment from an accredited fire test laboratory or qualified fire consultant
- 3. Fire test report
 - I. Standard test
 - II. Indicative test
 - III. Ad-Hoc test



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Example – A global assessment for a fire resisting doorset

Will include all tested components

Fire Resisting Glazing

- Complete system:
 - Fire resisting glass
 - Frame
 - Glazing bead
 - Intumescent/other gaskets
 - Setting blocks
 - Edge cover can be crucial





Minor deviations make a major difference





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Preferably 3rd Party Certification

FIRE RESISTANT TIMBER DOOR

BM TRADA





- Certificate from a Third Party Certification Body
 - Assessment / Expert Judgment from an accredited fire test laboratory or qualified fire consultant
- 3. Fire test report
 - I. Standard test
 - II. Indicative test
 - III. Ad-Hoc test



Working towards Fire Safe Construction 3rd Party Product Certification

What can you expect?

- Performance of products from a range to be tested (not single tests)
- Evidence from tests used in assessments to create a scope of certification to cover performance of product range
- □ Factory Production Control audits / inspections of production of the products, typically these will be conducted annually.
- □ Requirements for manufacturers to declare changes to products – no substitutions without supporting evidence
- Ongoing product verification (audit tests / inspections) at predetermined frequencies.



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Common Problems

Even when it looks right, can you be sure?



Working towards Fire Safe Construction Common Problems

Fire Resisting Doorset?







Working towards Fire Safe Construction Difficult to detect

Fire Resisting Doorset?





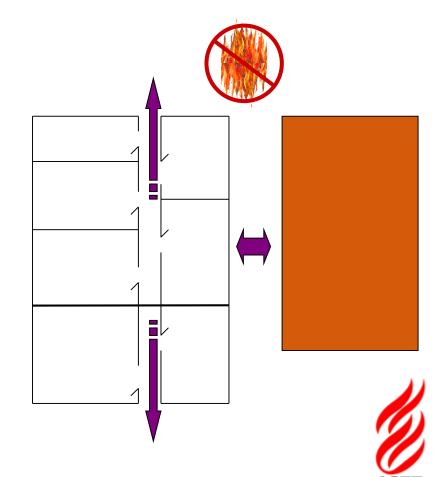




Working towards Fire Safe Construction Remember

Properly designed, installed and maintained Passive Fire Protection save lives!

- Subdividing buildings into areas of manageable risk
- Providing adequate means of escape
- Providing fire separation between adjacent/adjoining buildings
- Controlling the properties of materials/surfaces of buildings



Working towards Fire Safe Construction A Final Example

Devastation
The Burnt out Compartment of Origin





Pioneering fire protection through innovation and professionalism

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Fire Compartmentation Works

Internally - Minor smoke damage on non-fire side of fire resisting doorset





Working towards Fire Safe Construction Fire Compartmentation Works

Externally - Fire Contained Limited to smoke damage to the Floor above





Working towards Fire Safe Construction IFE Fire Safety Conference 2017



Thank you for your time

David O'Reilly FIFireE

www.asfpireland.ie

Pioneering fire protection through innovation and professionalism

Working towards Fire Safe Construction Competent Installation ?



Intumescent pipe wrap installed around a plastic pipe in a basement car park in East London

Structural fire protection & firestopping



The instructions...



Fire Compound is Designed to be load bearing

