

# 

lan Childs Principal, FIREASSESS.AU

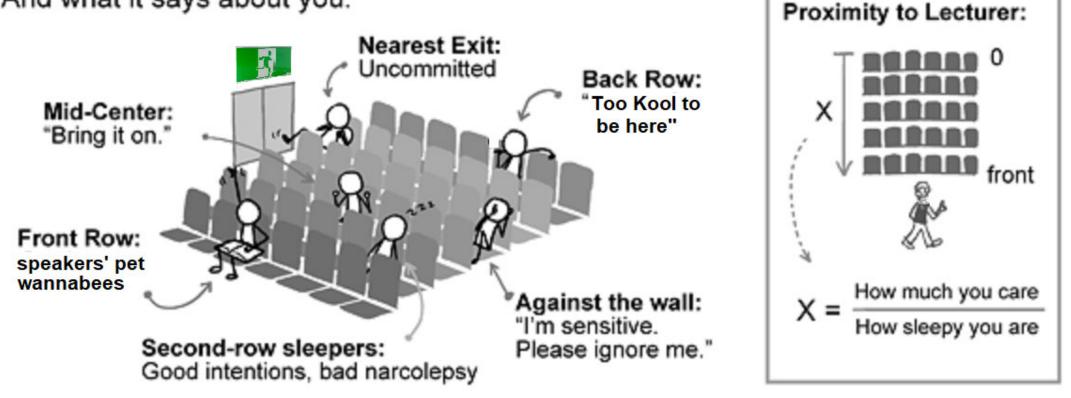




Where you sit...

# WHERE YOU SIT IN A SEMINAR

And what it says about you:



# ACTIVE –v- PASSIVE SYSTEMS

Which have more impact upon fire safety



# Compromised Systems

#### Roselands 1969

 Largest Shopping Centre in the Southern Hemisphere at the time. Built 1965.

In May 1969 the sprinkler system was belowed at the installation valve because of unresolved sprinkler leak (later thought to be kitchen hood).

So when a fire broke out on the fourth level of this shopping centre at 4:30pm on 13<sup>th</sup> June 1969, there was no active fire suppression, and it was only the fire barriers which contained this fire until it was finally extinguished / controlled by NSW FIRE BRIGADES.



# **Starting point of fire regulations**

Great Fire of London started on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1666 was the catalyst for the provision of formal fire prevention and introduction of building codes.

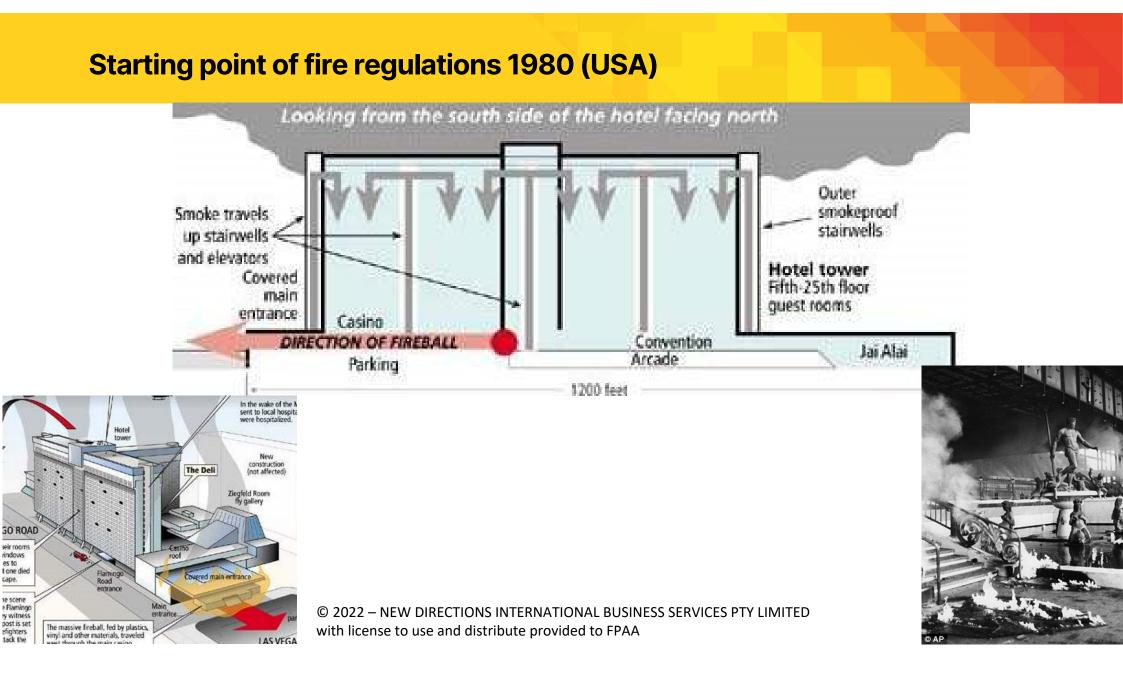
# **Starting point of fire regulations 1666 (UK)**



# **Starting point of fire regulations 1980 (USA)**

# MGM Grand Nevada 21<sup>st</sup> November 1980 – 85 died 78 guests, 7 staff – injured 588 guests & 25 staff

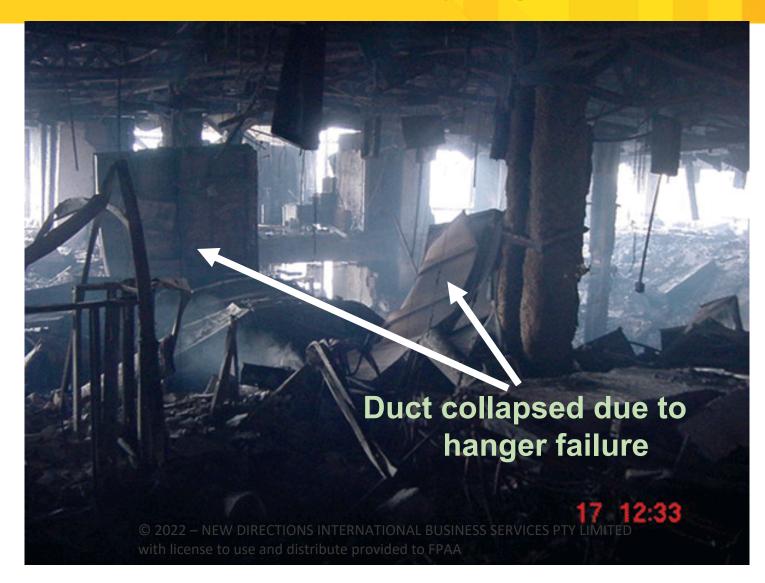




# **Caracas Venezuela Oct.2004 34 storey Parque Centrale Building**



# **Caracas Venezuela Oct.2004 34 storey Parque Centrale Building**



# Sydney Sep.1994 95 York Street



# Sydney Sep.1994 95 York Street





# Sydney Sep.1994 95 York Street

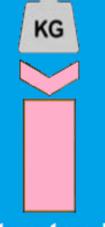




# **Heat stratification**



FRL



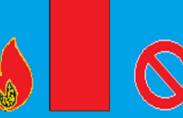
# Structural Adequacy

The ability of the building element to support the weight of adjacent building elements

i.e A masonry wall supporting a concrete floor slab above

Not a Fire Damper

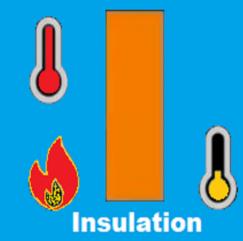
Fire Resistance Level FRL 90/90/90



# Integrity

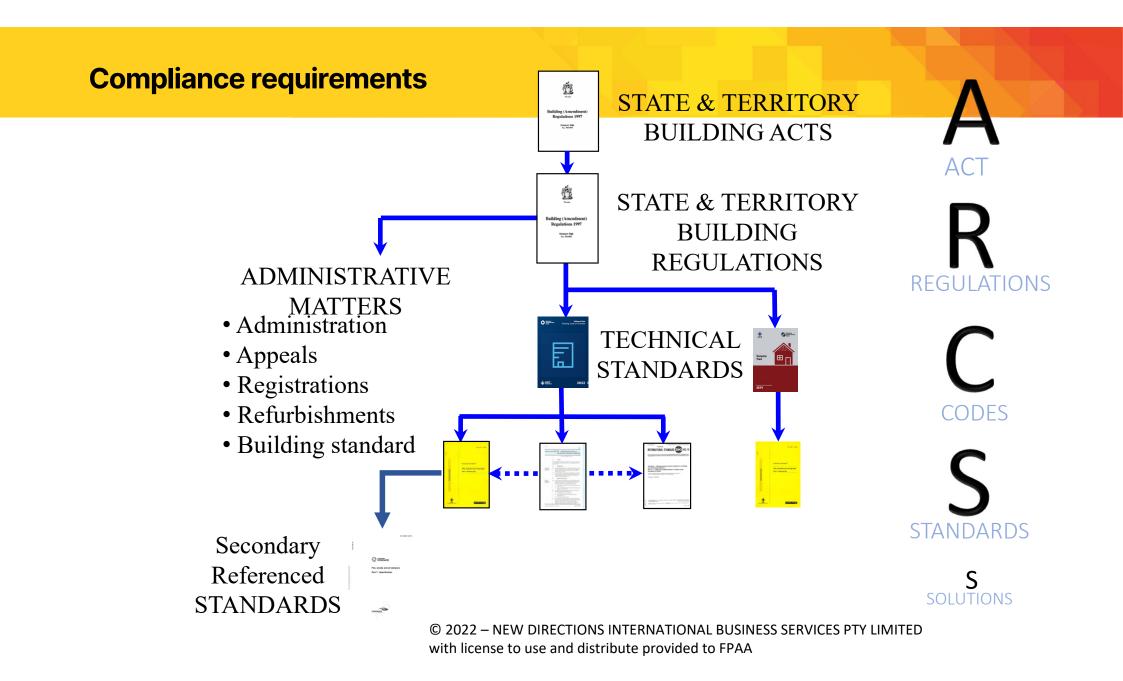
The ability of an element or device which prevents the passage of flames and hot gasses

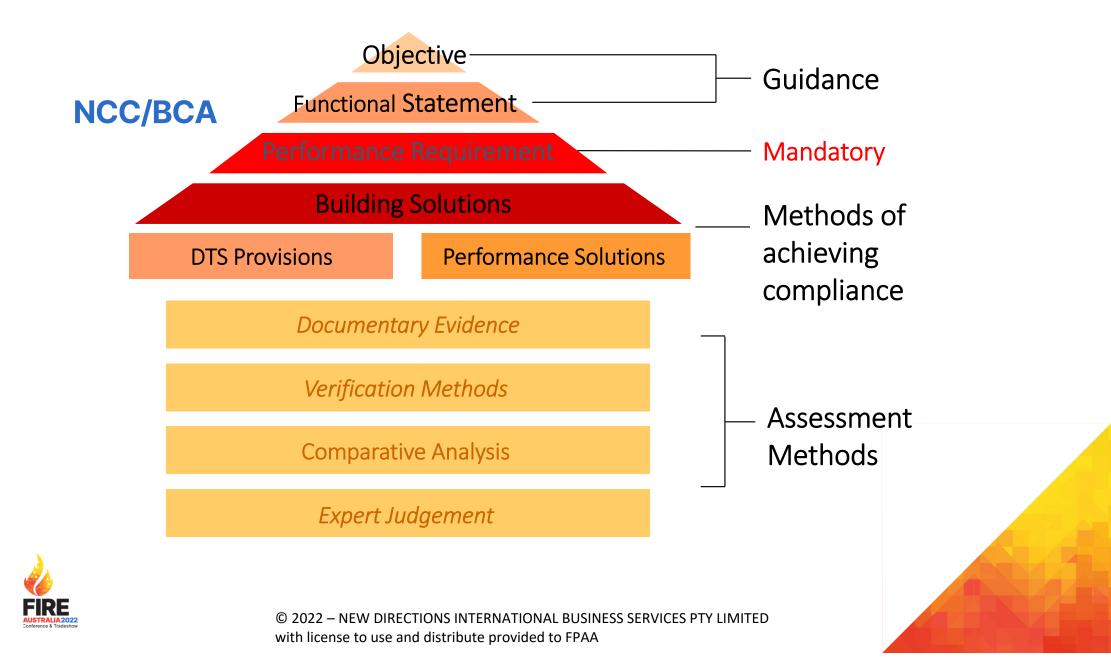
i.e. A Damper which shall close on fire and stop the passage of all products of combustion Provided and copywrited (© by: **NEW DIRECTIONS IN BUILDING SERVICES / FIRE ASSESS** ABN 49 083 183 751 PO Box 115 Boolaroo NSW 2284



The ability of an element to resist heat transfer from the exposed face to the unexposed face

i.e. Some fire dampers may have insulation (intumescent, ceiling, etc.) or the duct shall have fire wrapping or fire rated encapsulation





# NCC-2022 numbering system

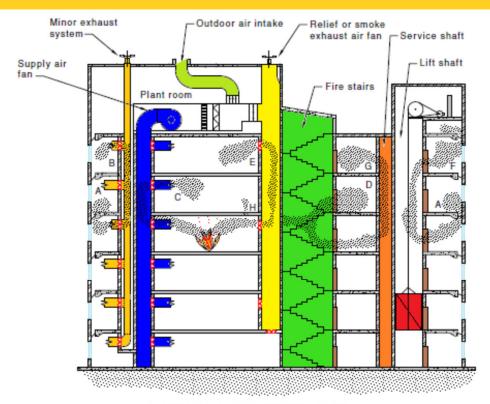
NCC-2022 will be adopting a changed clause reference system called: Section-Part-Type-Clause (SPTC) The first letter indicates which NCC section sits within, or if the letter "S" is used, that the clause is part of a "Specification" The second letter indicates the clause Type and may be G,O, F, P, V, D or C with: G=Governing requirement, O=Objective, F=Functional Statement, P=Performance requirement, V=Verification method, D=Deemed to Satisfy C=Clause in a specification.

Suggest you get familiar and convergent with it.. As an interim both reference methods shall be in the document

# Unnumbered clauses are informative and have no regulatory requirement



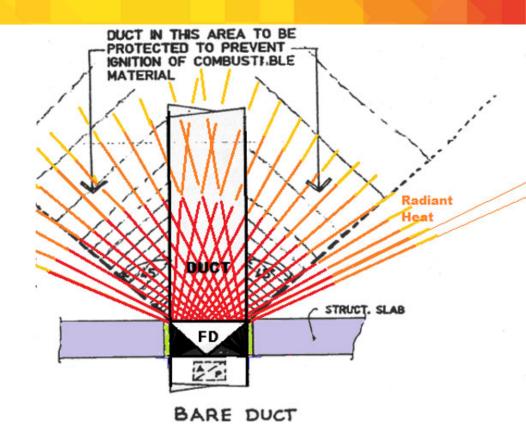
#### **Fire / Smoke Pathways and radiant heat**



#### LEAKAGE PATHS SHOWN ABOVE:

- A Leakage between floors via poorly sealed or return air path
- B Leakage between floors via ductwork of minor exhaust, e.g. toilet exhaust
- C Leakage between floors via supply air ductwork
- D Leakage into fire stairs and then on to typical floors from fire stairs

- E Leakage between floors via relief spandrel
- F Leakage between floors via lift shaft
- G Leakage between floors via service duct or riser shaft
- H Leakage between floors via gaps or cracks in structure

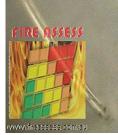


© 2022 – NEW DIRECTIONS INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES PTY LIMITED with license to use and distribute provided to FPAA

#### HORIZONTAL(SLAB MOUNTED) FIRE DAMPER INSTALLATION

# **Radiant Heat**

re Damper stallation on-conforming to S/NZS1668.1-2015 S1682.2-2015

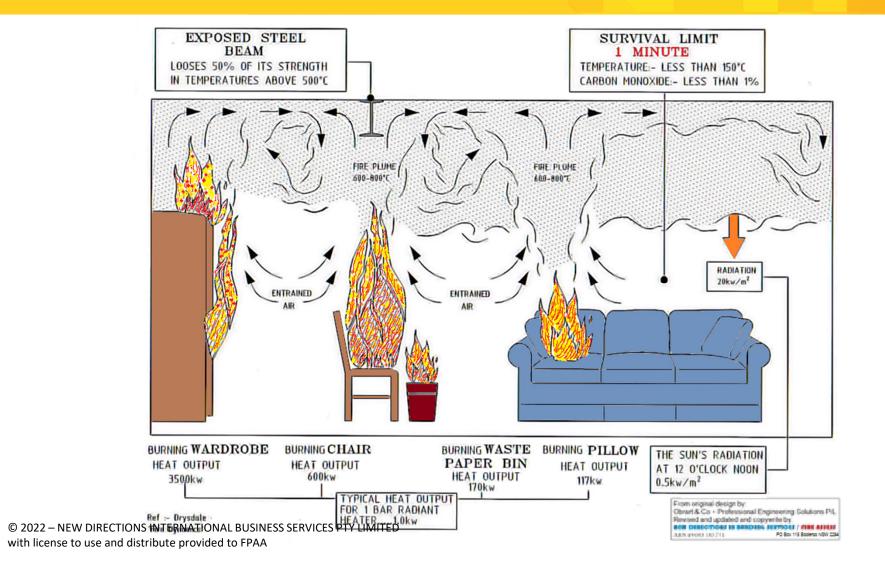


© 2022 – NEW DIRECTIONS INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES PTY LIMITED with license to use and distribute provided to FPAA

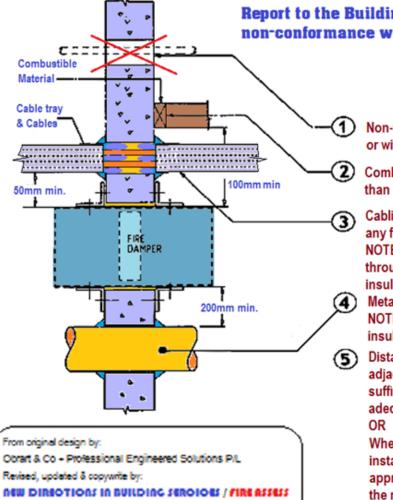
Photograph courtesy of FireAs

-

#### **FIRE LOAD**



#### **Service segregation / separation**



PO Box 115 Boolaroo NSW 2284

ABN 49 083183751

Report to the Building Owner non-conformance with NCC S13 + AS4072.1

> Non-fire sealed penetration, with or without existing services

> Combustible material not closer than 100mm to any fire damper

Cabling not closer than 50mm to any fire damper. NOTE: Cable tray must not pass through the fire wall or must be insulation wrapped either side Metal pipe (charged) NOTE: if uncharged must be

insulation wrapped either side

Distance between openings for adjacent fire dampers must be sufficient to maintain the structural adequacy of the wall

Where fire dampers must be installed close together, obtain an approved performance solution for the modified wall construction

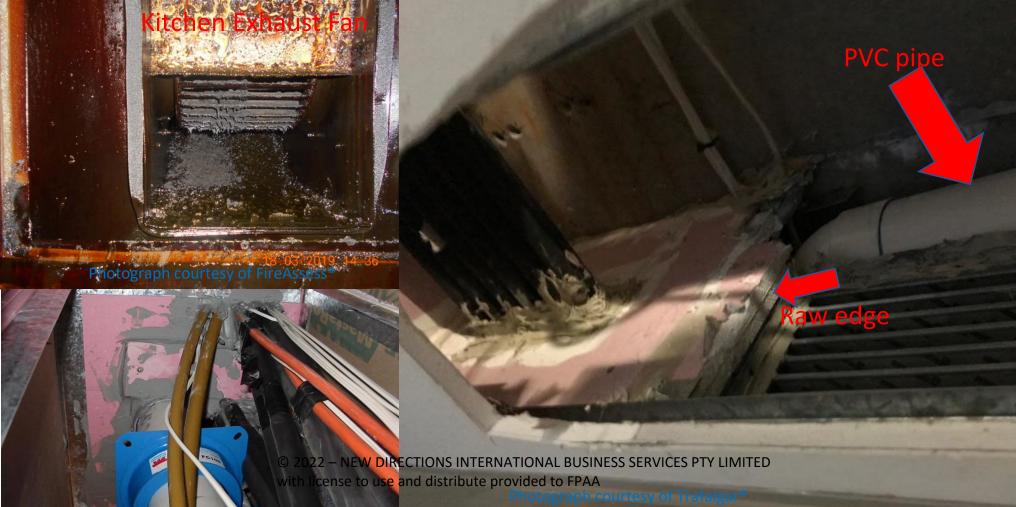


Photographs courtesy of FireAssess®



© 2022 – NEW DIRECTIONS INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES PTY LIMITED with license to use and distribute provided to FPAA

# Compromised



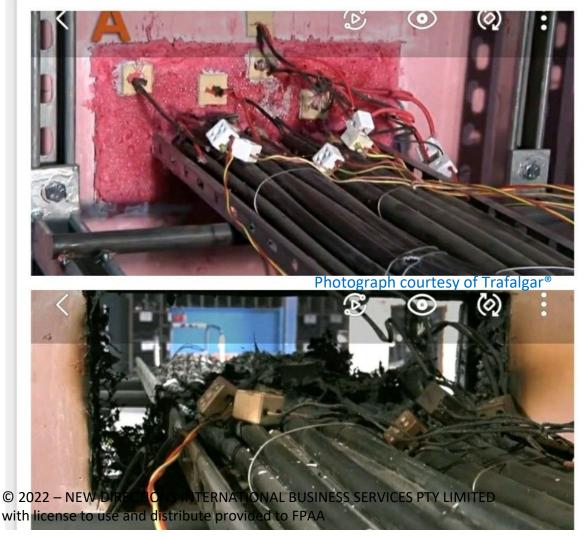
#### Compromised

**One hour** so called FR Foam! Fire tested to AS1530.4-2014

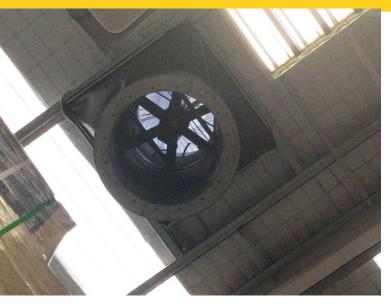
**No** capability to stop fire degradation nor the products of combustion, not provide a thermal insulation barrier.

Manufacture's, wholesalers and any Resellers are in clear breach of the Trade Practices Act Sect.52

Installers also have a duty of care which they clearly breach when using this or similar product without reading the small print.. (masonry~masonry only for small gaps)



# Compromised



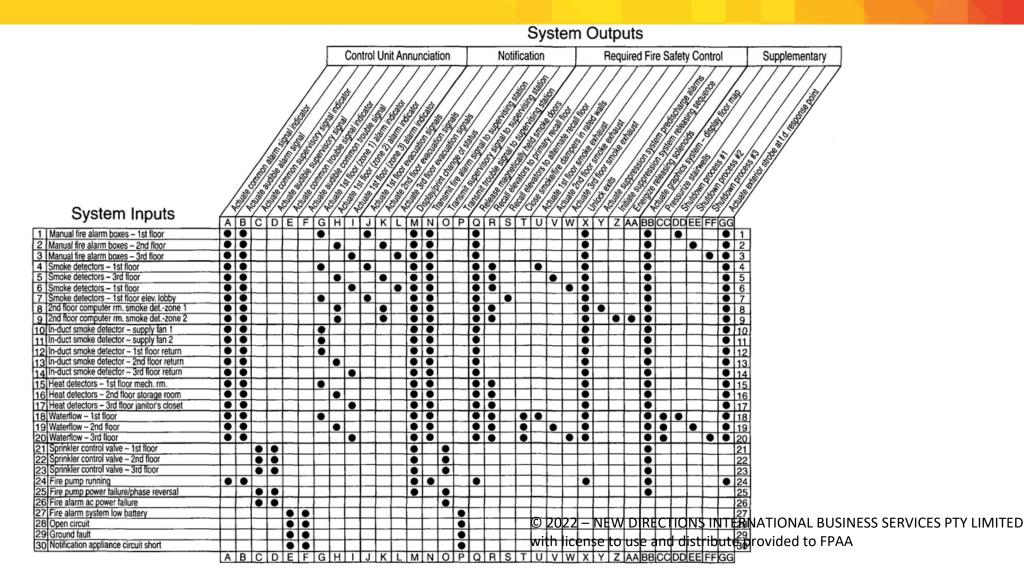




# **Fire Test**



#### **Fire Interface Matrix**



# **ACTIVE WITHOUT PASSIVE**



#### STRENGTHS

At site fire detection and suppression means that responders work is minimised



#### WEAKNESSES

Reliant upon standby operation and prompt reaction. Unsightly aesthetically

Best property structure protection

#### **OPPORTUNITIES**

Isolations and misuse causes significant fabric damage

THREATS



# **PASSIVE without ACTIVE**





# STRENGTHS Part of the building fabric, so if installed properly and not misused will simply work! Older installations unlikely to provide adequate protection OPORTUNITIES



# Conclusion

Active and passive systems are complementary and back each other up to achieve a holistic level of fire protection which should reflect both the baseline and introduced hazards within and without the space.

Saying that, I would suggest that the fire must be contained – then suppressed and extinguished – so Passive should be the winner here..

It is necessary for all fire safety practitioners, building designers and installers to fully comprehend the design intent and the intended operation of these facilities.

Most of us have war stories galore where these issues are not addressed.



© 2022 – NEW DIRECTIONS INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS SERVICES PTY LIMITED with license to use and distribute provided to FPAA

PO Box 115 Boolaroo NSW 2284 1300-<sup>AS</sup><sub>27</sub>4655



FIRE AUSTRALIA 2022 Conference & Tradeshow

