





UPDATE ON GUIDANCE FROM THE UKTFA

1st May 2013

RISK MITIGATION on

FIRE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS

Martin Milner . UKTFA technical consultant

















The UKTFA membership Material Supply Chain **Erector** Manufacture **Fabricator** Designers/ Engineers Support services Plant, Insurance, Legal





UKTFA covers



Panel frame Closed panels

Timber Building Structures

Structural Insulated Panels

Structural frames





About us



- To provide guidance and information
- To participate in continual education and research
- To foster quality and sustainability standards within members
- To engage and influence regulation
- CE marking advice to members



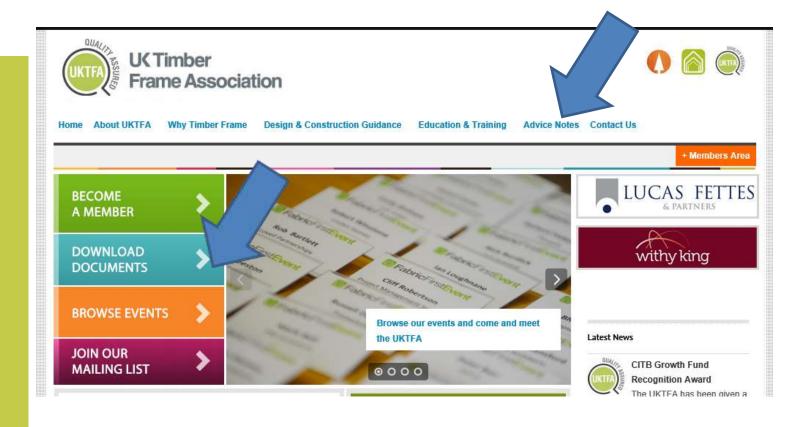






www. UKTFA.COM











Design life of structures

Design life to

Design life to BS EN 1990: 2002

Design life to BS ISO 15686-1: 2000

Design life to

BS5268: Part 5: 1989

BS 7543: 1992

In the UK the British Standards have a design life for buildings as noted in the table below:

Construction

Design life description: Medium Life Design life: minimum period 30 years

Returbishment

Design life description: Short Life Design life: minimum period 10 years

Components & assemblies

Components & assemblies

within a building

buildings

Specific to timber frame the following con

Structures

Main structural elements: design life: 60 years

Floor finishes: decign life - 60 years

| 42

TheStructuralEngineer April 2013 Technical

Timber Engineering Notebook

ZERO CARBON



Living in a modern timber frame home

Timber Engineering Notebook series

No. 2: Engineered wood products and an introduction to timber structural systems

Timber in Introduction

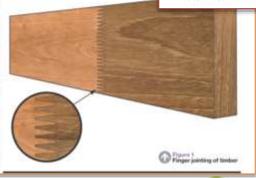
There are limitations on the maximum cross-sectional size and lengths of sawn timber that can be used as a structural component due to the availability of log sizes and the presence of naturally occurring defects in the timber (see Timber Engineering Notebook No. 1). These defects can be cut out and the timber reconstituted using engineered wood techniques such as finger jointing (Figure 1) to create longer lengths of timber of an assured strongth grade, or laminating to form a homogeneous timber section. Combinations of timber or laminated sections with different materials such as wood-based boards or metal elements are used to create 'engineered wood products' (EWFs) whose maximum size is limited only by manufacturing, handling and transportation constraints.

In addition to engineered wood products, there are reconstituted board products which comprise smaller wood-based strands and fibres re-formed into panel products. These have structural



Supported by the Titther Trade Pederatron

THE UK TIMBER FRAME ASSOCIATION







THIS TALK:



UPDATE ON GUIDANCE FROM THE UKTFA

RISK MITIGATION

FIRE DURING THE CONSTRUCTION PROCESS



Martin Milner . UKTFA technical consultant







What is in this talk



- 1) What is the guidance for
- 2) What is radiant heat
- 3) What is in the guidance
- 4)How to use the separation guidance
- 5)Pardon can you repeat that









What is in this talk



- 1) What is the guidance for
- 2) What is radiant heat
- 3) What is in the guidance
- 4)How do I use the separation guidance
- 5)Pardon can you repeat that



















Site works





- All materials / processes
 have risk
- Falling materials,
 wind driven dust, trips,
 holes, heavy materials etc.





Site works





Fire – from site works, external and arson







Mind set changing – fire and construction life!!













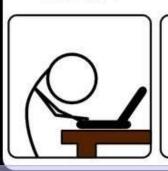
THIS MODERN LIFE:

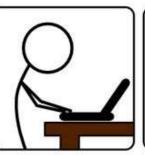
WORK

HOME

PLAY

SLEEP











WELLINGTON GR ANVari.org

But on the construction site??











Things do change





SITE SAFETY

Under the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 all persons entering this site must comply with all regulations under this act. All visitors must report to the site office and obtain permission to proceed onto the site or any work area. Safety signs and procedures must be observed and personal protection and safety equipment must be used at all times.



Warning Dangerous site



All visitors must report to the site office



Approved personal protective equipment must be worn



No unauthorised access





Products and processes change

- Open panel
- Pre insulated
- Closed panel



Erecting
Safety facilities

Approach to fire risk mitigation from the timber frame supplier







the UKTFA Guidance is



• • • • • • •

To support UKTFA member clients in the **CDM 2007** regulation duties......

•••••

on the **risk of fire**during the construction
process

= UKTFA Site Safe









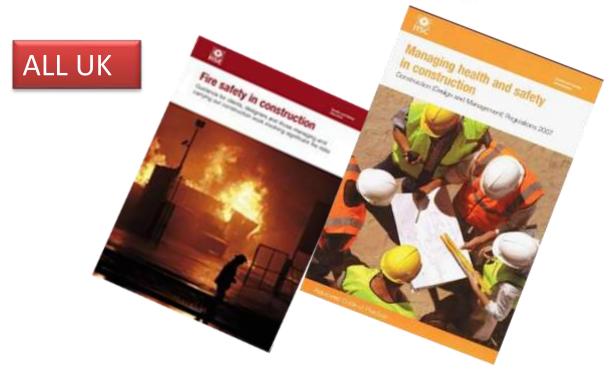




CDM Red, amber and green lists

Designs of structures that do not allow for fire containment during construction





Off site fabrication and prefabricated elements to minimize on site hazards.







Others in a construction project





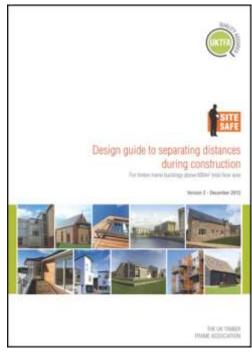














UKTFA Guidance to support the industry in reducing risk of fire during construction

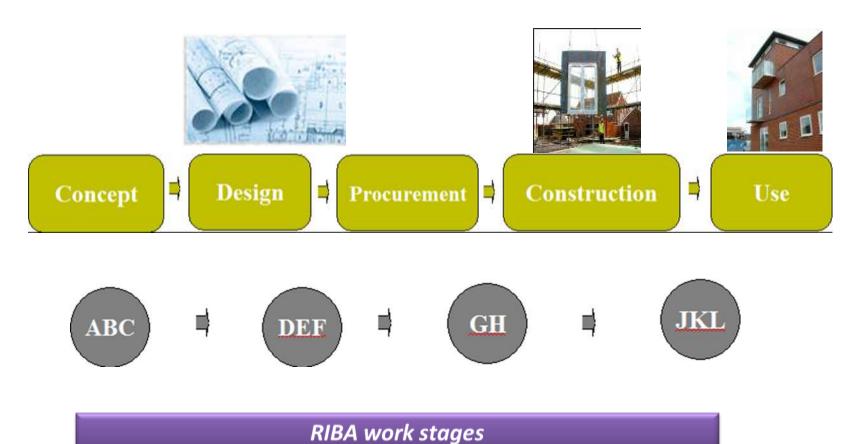






UKTFA Site Safe Strategy to address.....





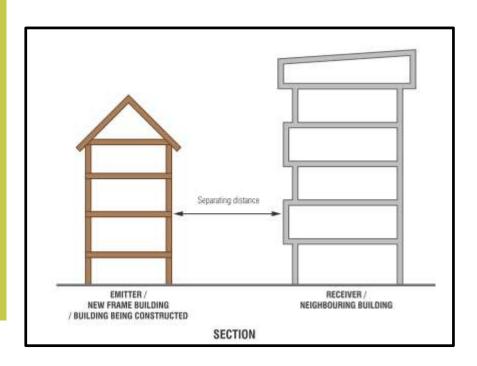


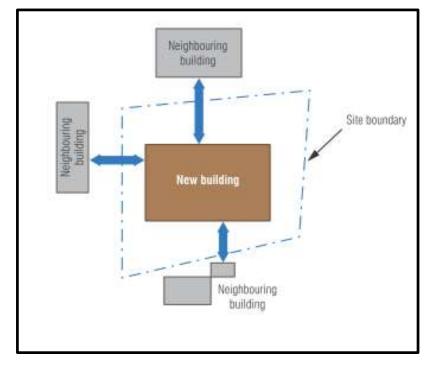




The Separation Guidance











So we have a design guide to separating distances – based on radiant heat effects





Design guide to separating distances during construction

For timber frame buildings above 600m2 total floor area

Version 2 - December 2012







What is in this talk



- 1) What is the guidance
- 2)What is radiant heat
- 3) Why has it been revised
- 4)How do I use the separation guidance
- 5)Pardon can you repeat that





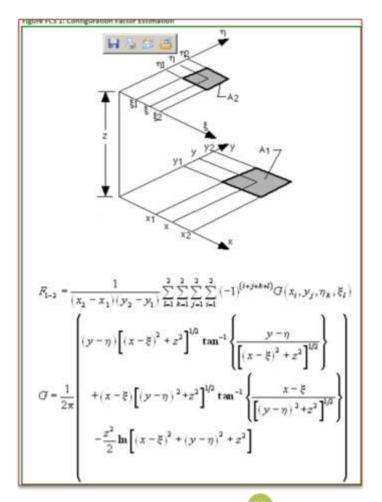




To an engineer - Radiant Heat is...

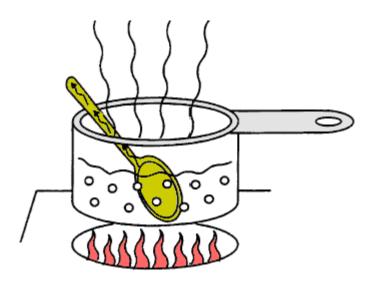


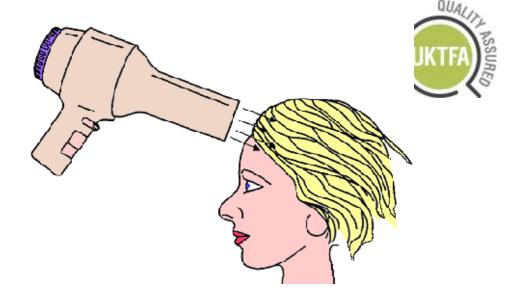
$$q = \sigma \phi \epsilon T_f^4 \text{ kWm}^{-2}$$

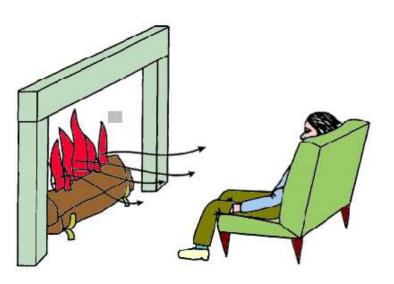




























- C) 7.5 kw/m2
- B) 1.4kw/m2
- A) 12.6 kw/m2









Safe distances

Not BR 187





What is in this talk



- 1) What is the guidance
- 2) What is radiant heat
- 3) What is in the guidance?
- 4)How do I use the separation guidance
- 5)Pardon can you repeat that



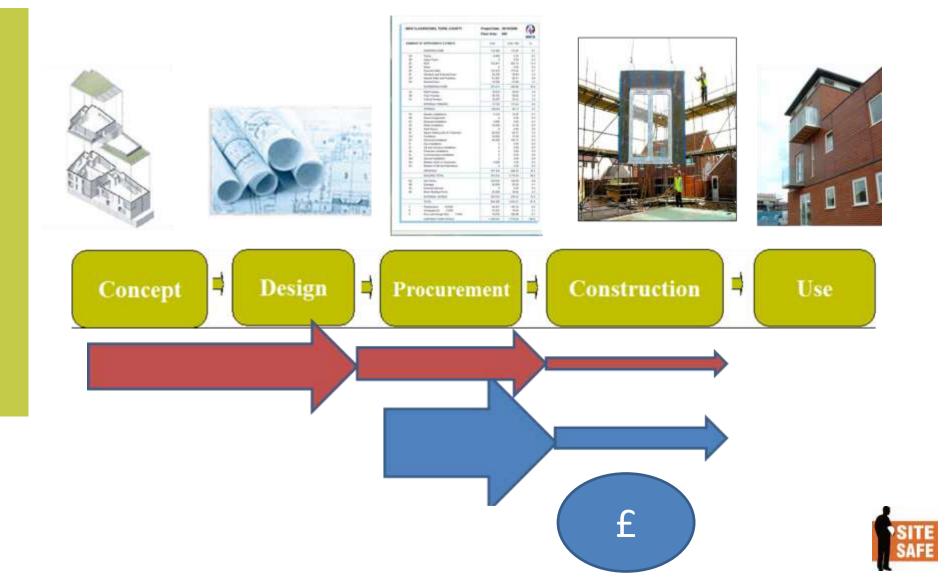






Experience When to address the risks





The separation distances



The Basics

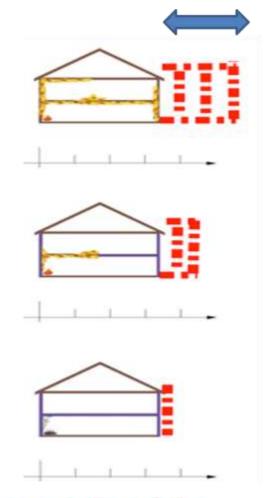
- 3 fire models
- 3 categories of timber frame
- Tables to deliver easy read solutions





what are categories of timber frame





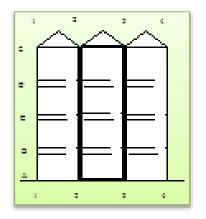


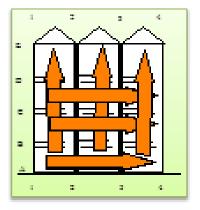
Category B

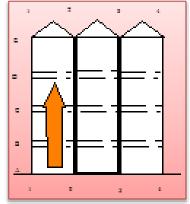
Category C

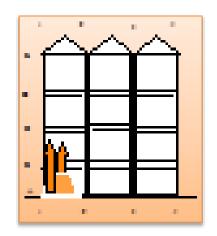


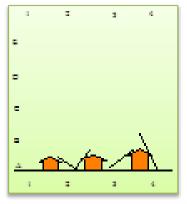


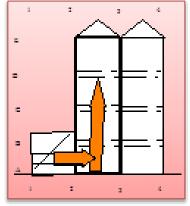


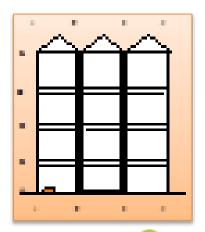




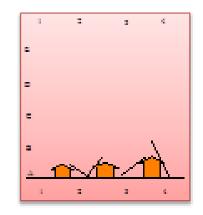


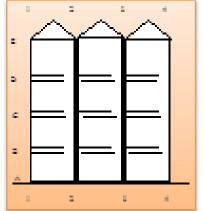




















Category A: **Standard** timber frame

Risk mitigation through process improvements









Category B: Reduced fire spread timber frame

- FR treated timbers, sheathing and decking
- Pre-insulated panels and FR treated timbers, sheathing and decking











Category C: Fire spread resistant timber frame

- Euro Class A1 or A2 non and limited combustibility sheathing
- FR treated timbers & decking







The Guidance – what are the inputs?





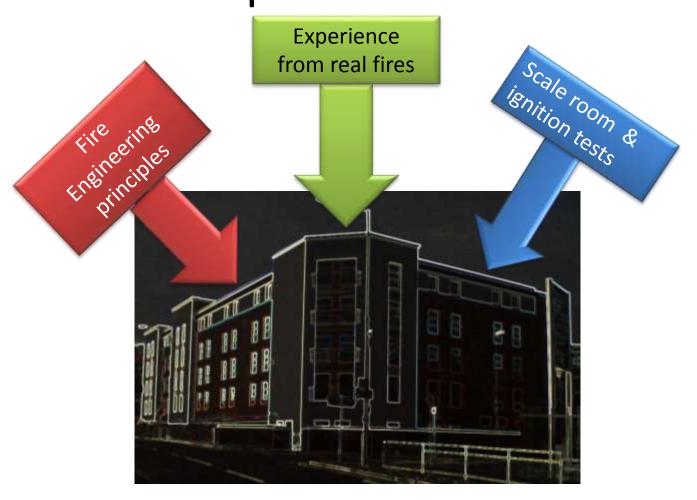






The Guidance – what are the inputs?



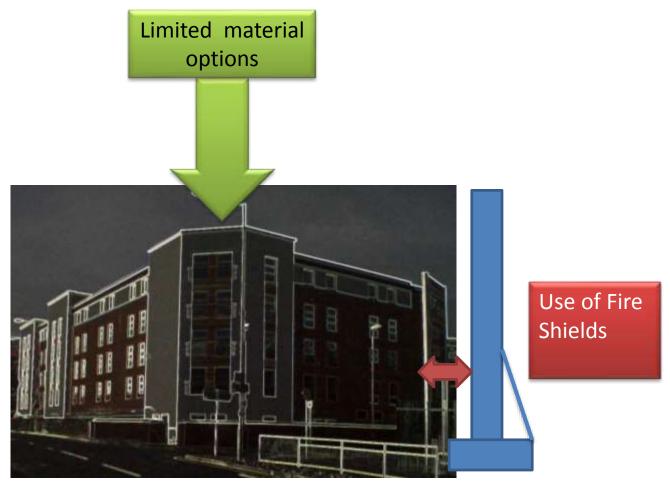






The Guidance –the December 2011 version?











Fire Shields misused as a mitigation solution

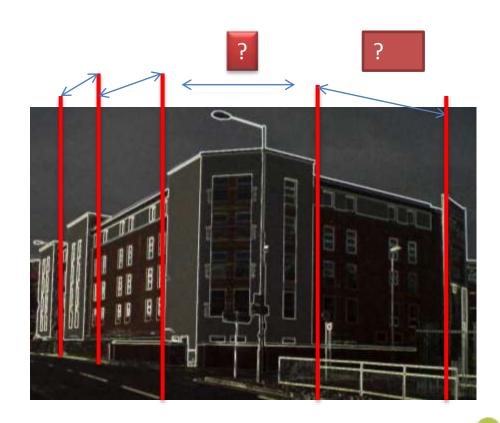






Concern on the definitions of fire barriers – Compartmentation during construction not understood











UKTFA research in 2012 for v2











December 2012 edition



- Category B extended and proven
- Fire Compartmentation defined
- Emphasis on mitigation <u>at the design stage</u>
- Links to <u>Product Paper 4</u> giving supply chain options
- Endorsed by HSE and CIREG
- Backed by the Timber Fire Working Group





What is in this talk



- 1) What is the guidance
- 2) What is radiant heat
- 3) What is in the guidance
- 4)How to use the separation guidance
- 5)Pardon can you repeat that



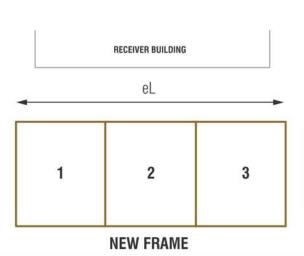






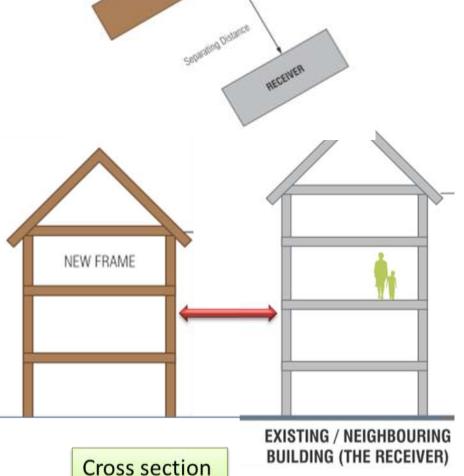
Table 1 for Category A - Timber frame separating distance (m)

Number of timber	EMITTER LENGT						
frame storeys	≤5m	≤10m	≤15m	≤20m			
1	5.5	7.25	8.25	8.75			
2	7.5	10.5	12.75	14.25			
3	9	13	16	18			
4	10	15	18.5	21.25			

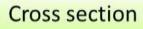


Plan

Safe and sustainable



EMITTER







UKTFA Separation distance guidance



Example

4 storey with 15m emitter face (building greater than 600m²)

Category A – 18.5m

Category B2 - 12.75m

Category C – 7.00m-

Responsible persons:

Principal Contractor, Fire Risk Assessor

Number of timber	EMITTER LENGTH						
frame storeys	≤5m	≤10m	≤15m	≤20m	≤25m	≤40m	>40m
1	5.5	7.25	8.25	8.75	9.5	10.25	10.5
2	7.5	10.5	12.75	14.25	15.5	18	20.25
3	9	13	16	18	20	23.25	28.5
4	10	15	→ 18.5	21.25	23.5	28.5	35.75
5	-11	16.5	20.5	23.75	26.5	32.5	41.75
6	11.5	18	22.5	26	29	36	47.25
7	12.25	19	24	28	31.5	39.25	52.5

Number of timber	EMITTER LENGTH - B2 FRAME					
frame storeys	≤5m	≤10m	≤15m	≤20m		
1	5	5	5.25	5.5		
2	5.25	7.25	8.5	9.5		
3	6	9	10.75	12.25		
4	6.75	10,25	12.75	14.5		
5	7	11.25	14	16.25		
6	7.25	12	15.25	17.75		
7	7.5	12.75	16.25	19.25		

umber of timber	EMITTER LENGTH - C1 FRAME			
frame storeys	≤5m	≤10m	≤15m	
1	5	5	5	
2	5	5	5	
3	5	5	5.75	
4	5	5.5	7	
5	5	6	7.75	
6	5	6.25	8.25	
7	5	6.5	8.75	



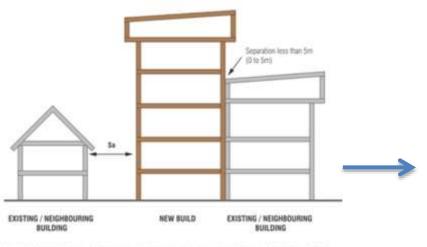


Figure 3.5 Exemple of extreme condition compliance: where segaration distances are closer than possible using Category B and C1 (Elevation view)



Table 4 for Category C2 - Timber frame separating distance (m)

Number of timber	EMITTER LENGTH
frame storeys	n/a
1-7	0







Supporting papers



Supporting documents - technical support:

Technical Paper 1	Separating distances technical background report by UKTFA fire engineering consultants - FERMI
Technical Paper 2	Summary of timber frame categories to reduce separating distances and information for fire engineering modelling and test compliance requirements for each category
Technical Paper 3	Product test methodology for category compliance

Supporting documents - product compliance:

Product Paper 1	Flame Retardant - FR Build product compliance			
Product Paper 2	Insulation - FI Build product compliance			
Product Paper 3 Sheathing and decking - FC Build product compliance				
Product Paper 4	Product assemblies to achieve different categories of timber frame construction - results from 2012 research programme			



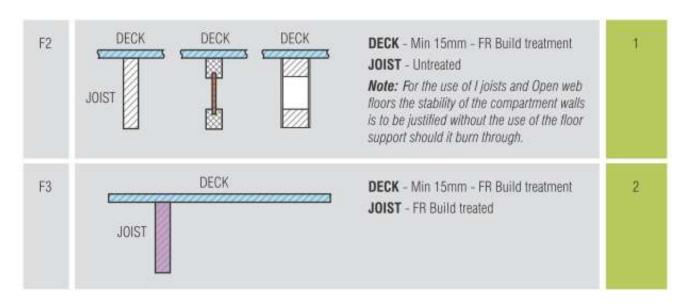




Product Paper 4



Supply chain solutions

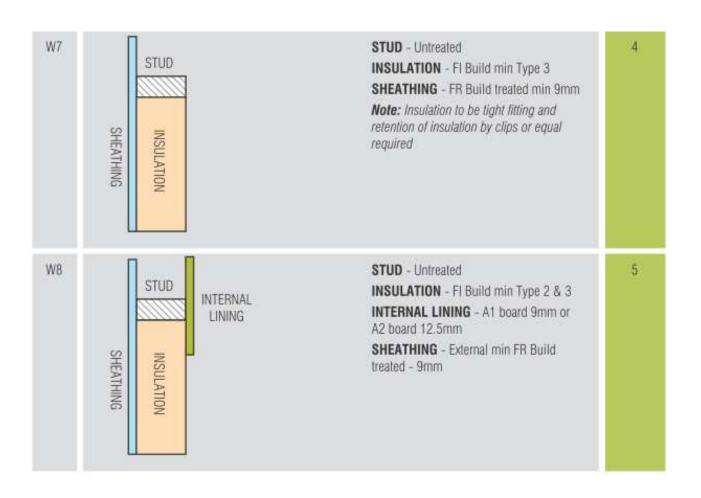








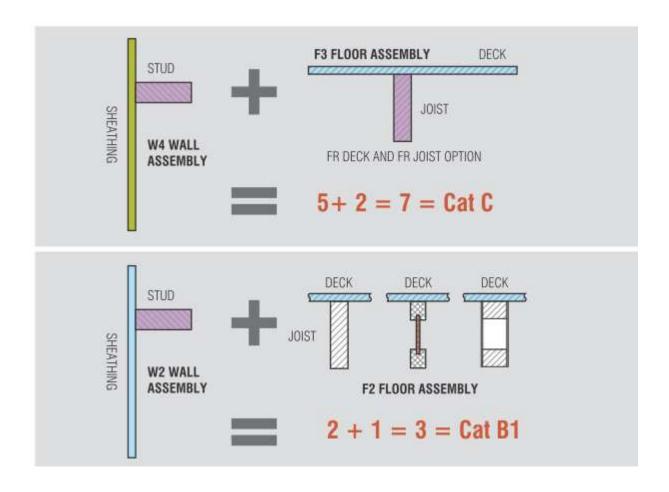






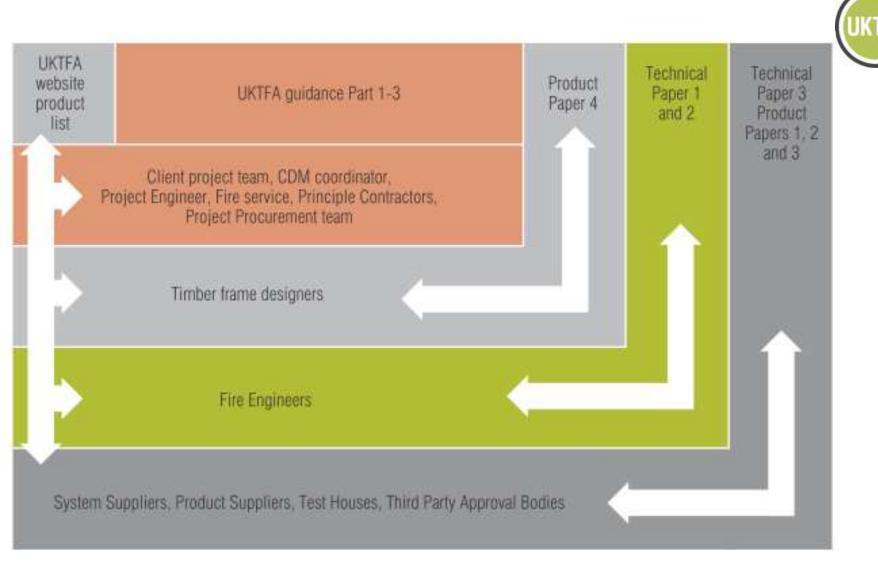
















What is in this talk



- 1) What is the guidance
- 2) What is radiant heat
- 3) What is in the guidance
- 4)How do I use the separation guidance
- 5)Pardon can you repeat that











UKTFA Site Safe strategy is joined up thinking across the concept to completed building.

The Site separation document is a part of the UKTFA site safe strategy







Off the site risk assessment – part of your duties under CDM.

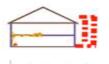
HSE across the UK requires off the site assessment.

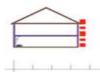
Radiant heat +

Timber frame

Model =













3 frame categories for the designer to pick

- Standard (A)
- Reduced Fire Spread (B)





- Fire Spread Resistant (C)
- Updated Guidance tables to reflect a bigger range of products

Number of limber frame storeys	EMITTER LENGTH						
	55m	550m	≤15m	≤20m	525m	≤40m	>48m
1	0.5	7.25	0.05	8.75	9.5	10.75	10.5
2	12	105	12.79	14.25	155	38	201.25
3	- 3	13	310	- 18	20	22.25	28.5
4	10	19	18.5	21.25	719	38.5	35.75
5	11	165	20.5	23.75	26.5	32.5	41.23





 The updated separation guidance is to encourage consideration at the design stage

Supporting documents for all.

PRODUCT PAPER 4 More choice for deemed to satisfy solutions







Confidence to deliver timber frame for a sustainable future



