

# 3M™ Novec™ 1230 Fire Protection Fluid

Presenter: Haroon Zaib

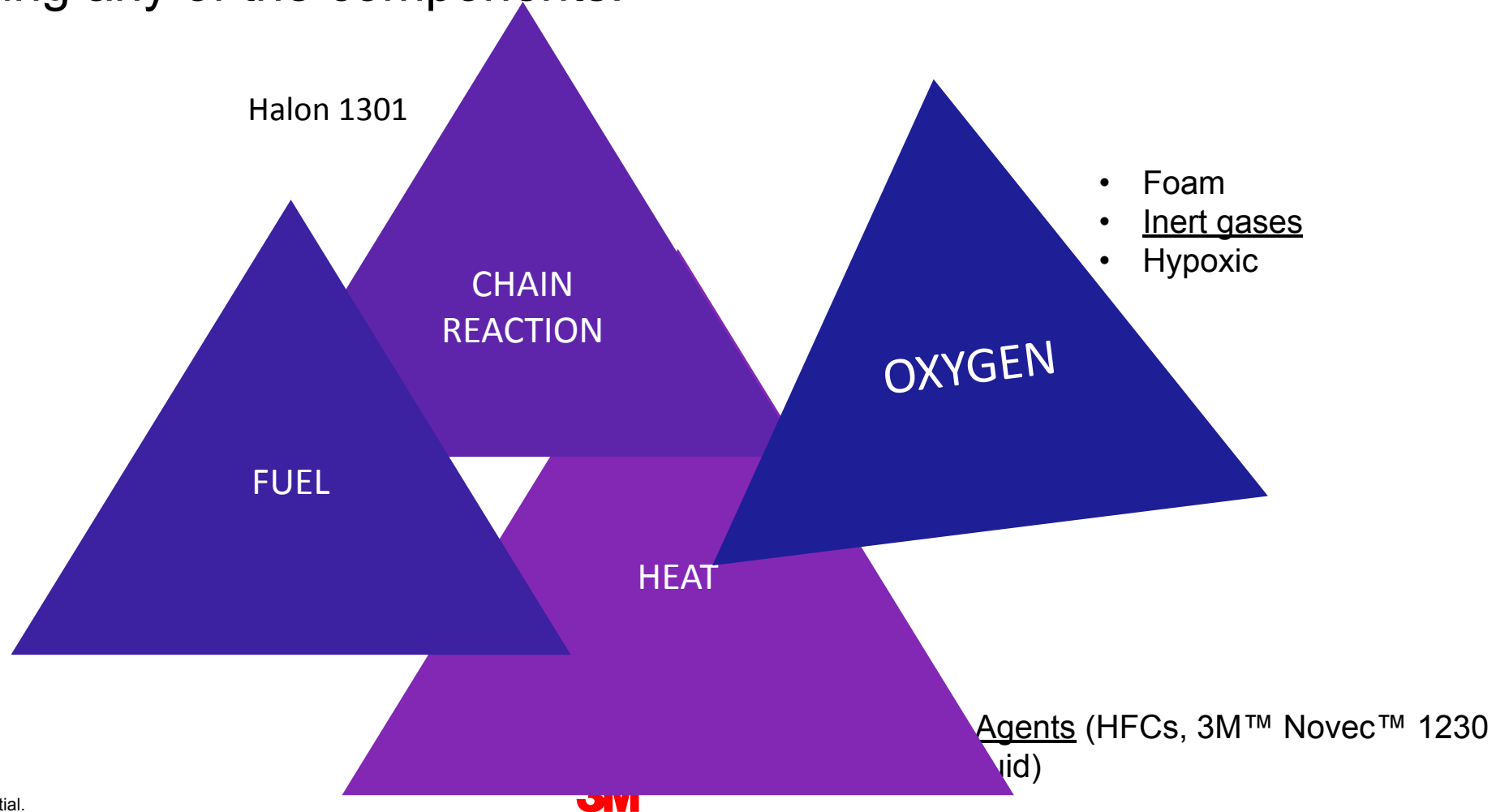
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# Extinguishing fires: The fire tetrahedron

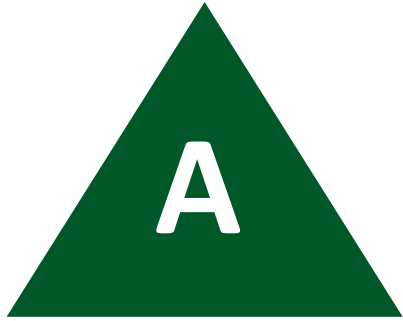
## Fundamental of Fire Control

Based on the Fire Tetrahedron, fire can be extinguished by simply removing any of the components:

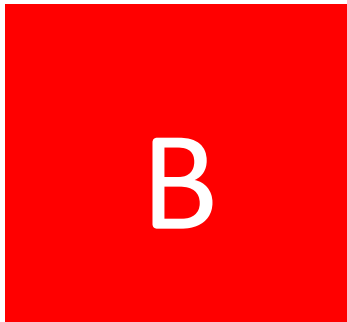


# Types of fire hazards

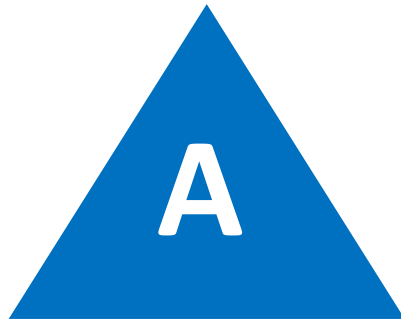
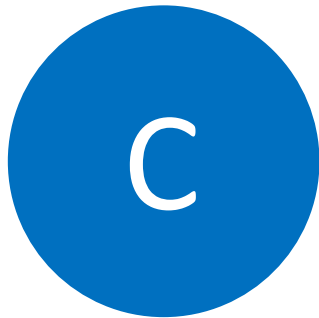
NFPA 2001/EN15004 - Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems



Class A - General Hazards



Class B - Combustible/Flammable liquids



Class C - Energized Electrical Hazards or  
Higher Class A (EN15004)

# Clean agent fire extinguishing systems

## 5 key properties of clean agents:

- Agent will extinguish Class A, B & C fires
- Leaves no residue behind
- Electrically non-conductive
- No observed adverse effect limits (NOAELs) are defined
- No ozone depletion potential (ODP)

• *Ref.* (NFPA 2001, Sec. 3.3.6)



# Clean fire extinguishing agents

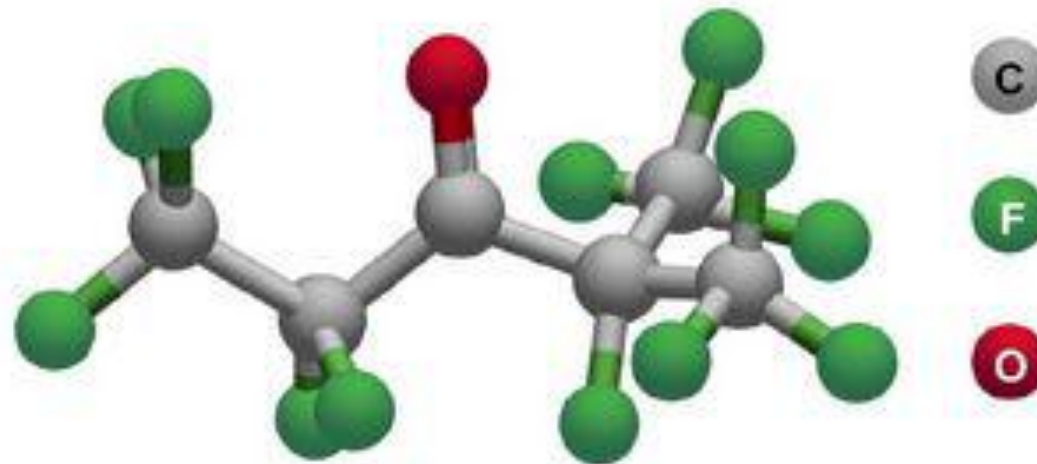
Clean agents are governed by EN15004 and local guidelines: Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems.

## Inert Gases

- IG-541 (Inergen®)
- IG-55 (Argonite®)
- IG-100 (Nitrogen)

## Chemical Agents

- HFC-227ea (Chemours™ FM-200®)
- HFC- 125 (Chemours™ ECARO-25™)
- 3M™ Novec™ 1230 Fire Protection Fluid



# When to use Clean Agents

*“For fire protection of special hazards and valuable assets”*



- Protecting high value assets without causing damage
  - Energized electrical areas
  - Artifacts and archived data
- Continuous operations must be maintained
- Life safety is a concern
  - Emergency communications
  - Occupied or may be occupied (with the exception to CO<sub>2</sub>)
- Must be a clean agent
  - No residue

# Common extinguishing agents

Halon is an effective fire suppressant but was banned some years ago under the Montreal Protocol due to its environmental profile

HFC systems emerged as a popular alternative to halon when it was phased out. Their high global warming potential (GWP) means they are themselves subject to phase down under several regulations including the European F-Gas Regulations

Inert gas systems are generally mixtures of argon and nitrogen and work by removing oxygen from the protected area. They require significant pressure to operate, plus significant storage

Novec 1230 fire protection fluid is a truly 'clean' extinguishing agent exempt from all international regulations

Carbon Dioxide is widely used in fixed fire suppression systems, but CO2 systems have been linked to several deaths due to causing suffocation at low (5%) concentrations



## Gaseous Clean Agents

Halon

HFCs

Inert gas

3M™ Novec™ 1230  
Fire Protection Fluid

Gaseous (other)

Carbon Dioxide



## Not in-kind protection

Aerosols

Sprinkler

Foam

Water Mist

Oxygen Reduction

Aerosols are a suspension of fine solid particles in a gaseous medium, mostly effective on Class B fires

Sprinkler systems are designed to control, not necessarily extinguish a fire. Release of water onto electronics or valuable assets can cause more damage than the fire itself

Extinguishes fire by covering it with a film of foam that starves it of oxygen. A 'wet' technique that can damage assets and dry goods

Water mist systems discharge very fine spray to reduce heat and displace oxygen. Good for large fires but less effective for hidden or obstructed fires.

Extinguishes fire by permanent reduction of oxygen concentration. Not suitable for occupied spaces

# Live fire testing



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aHzErSacOLY>





# What is a Clean Agent?

Electrically non-conducting, volatile, or gaseous fire extinguishant that does not leave a residue upon evaporation

(NFPA 2001, Sec. 3.3.6)

- *Does not conduct electricity*
- *Gaseous*
- *Does not leave a residue behind*
- *Is not carbon dioxide*



# Do You Want Your System to Perform?

## **Agent**

- Sustainability
- Blue Sky Warranty
- Safety margin
- Speed of Extinguishing
- Space & Weight

## **System**

- System capabilities
  - Single Zone
  - Multi zone
- *Engineering Specification*
  - *Compliance with Applicable Standards & Specifications (NFPA 2001 and/or EN15004 – ISO14520)*
  - *3rd party testing and approvals*
  - *System approval Certification tied to Design Manual □ tied to defined system components*
  - *System Design*
  - *Release units*
  - *Nozzle characteristics*

## **Extinguishing Performance Key Essentials**

- *Risk Assessment*
- *Hazard evaluation*
- *Standards □ correct selection of fire class*
- *Room Integrity testing*
- *Local regulations*
- *(Re-)fill stations*
- *Detection requirements*
- *Installation & Commissioning*
- *Maintenance & Service*
- *Hydrostatic testing*
- *Quality Assurance*
- *Total Cost of Ownership*

*Purple □ needs to be highlighted to illustrate Performance and Quality Value Proposition*

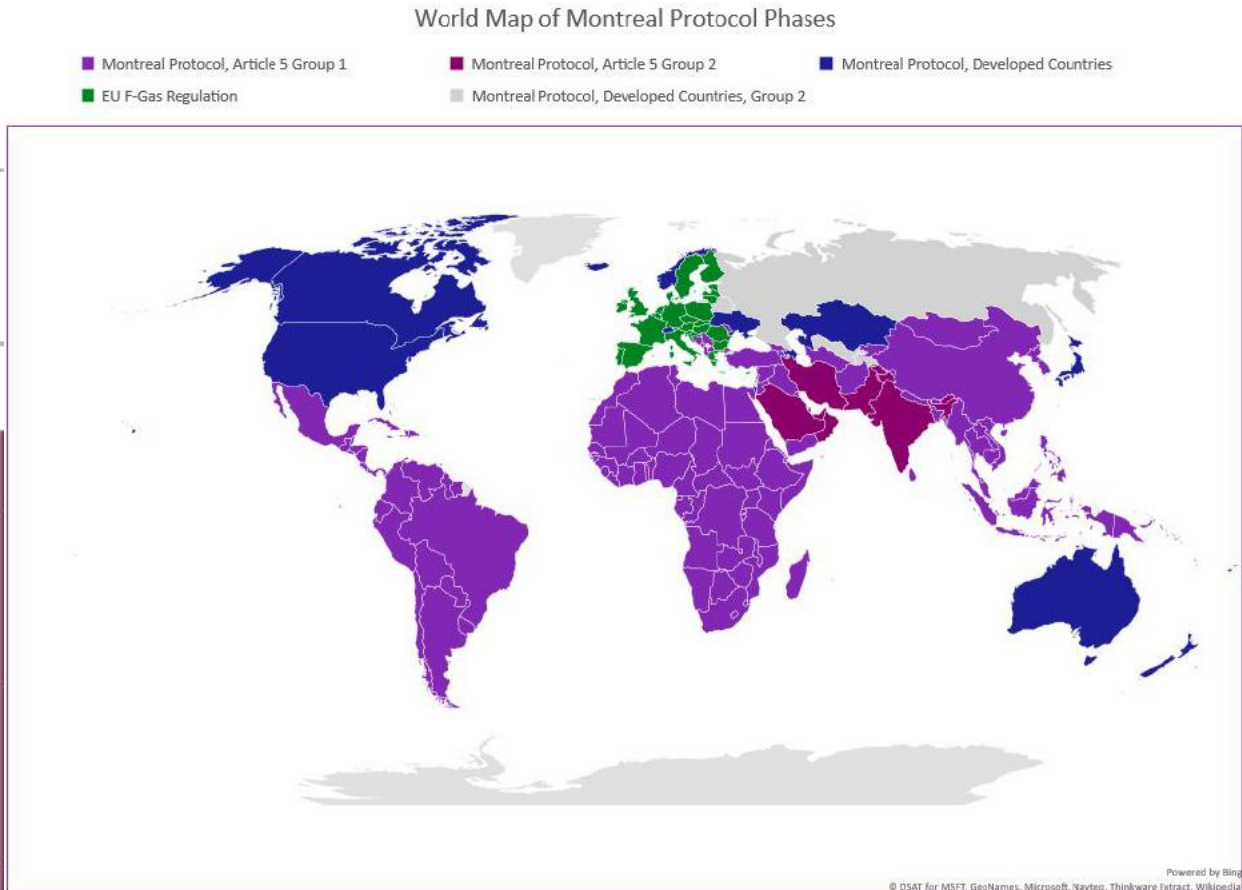
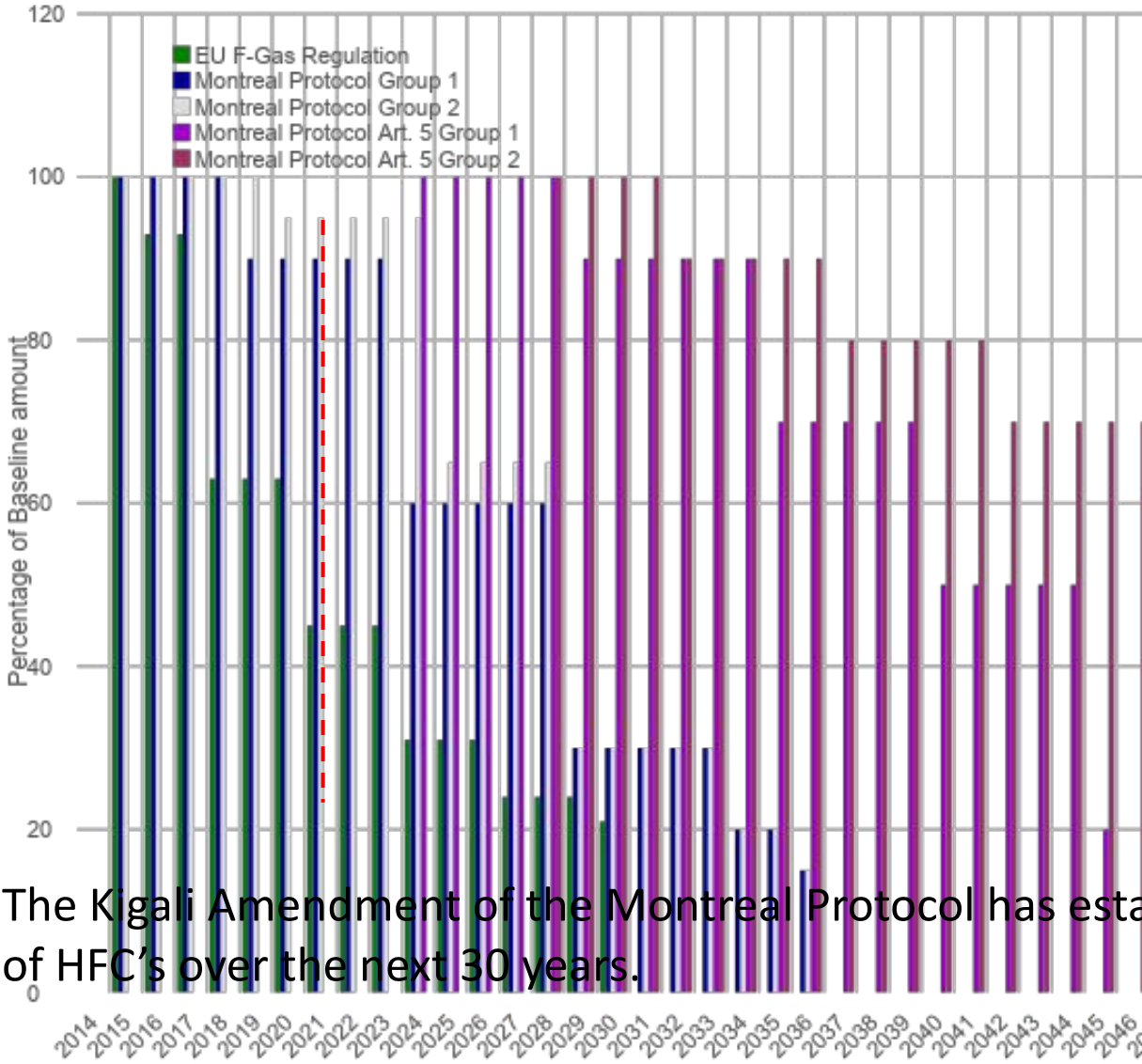
*Black □ essential topics of Value Proposition of the approved, certified system to ensure Performance and Quality*  
*Euralarm white paper: <https://euralarm.org/euralarm-publications/public-guidelines>*



# Environmental Regulations and Sustainable Solutions

Discover how to specify clean agent systems to meet environmental protocols, standards, regulations and codes such as NFPA 2001, EPA SNAP, the Montreal Protocol and more.

# Environmental Regulations impacting HFCs



The Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol has established the global phasedown schedule for Reduction of HFC's over the next 30 years.

Data sourced from <http://ozone.unep.org>



From 2009 to 2012, the average HFCs (all applications) quantity which was sold in the EU was 183 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents per year. This CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent quantity is the basis for the reduction plan.



<u>Year</u>	<u>% of Base Quantitiy</u>
2015	100
2016 and 17	
2018, 2019, 2020	
2021, 2022, 2023	45
2024, 2025	31
	24
	21

**Applicable for all HFCs and PFCs but NOT for Novec 1230**

# Conclusions

- Know the environmental impact of the agents specified
- Select a system that complies with current regulations in your area
- Specify an environmental warranty to ensure protection against future changes and phase down



# Common data center fire hazards

- **Server Rooms**

- Class A, B & C
- Electrical, Rack KW, Plastic, Batteries

- **Network Rooms**

- Class A, C
- Electrical, Plastics

- **Under Floor**

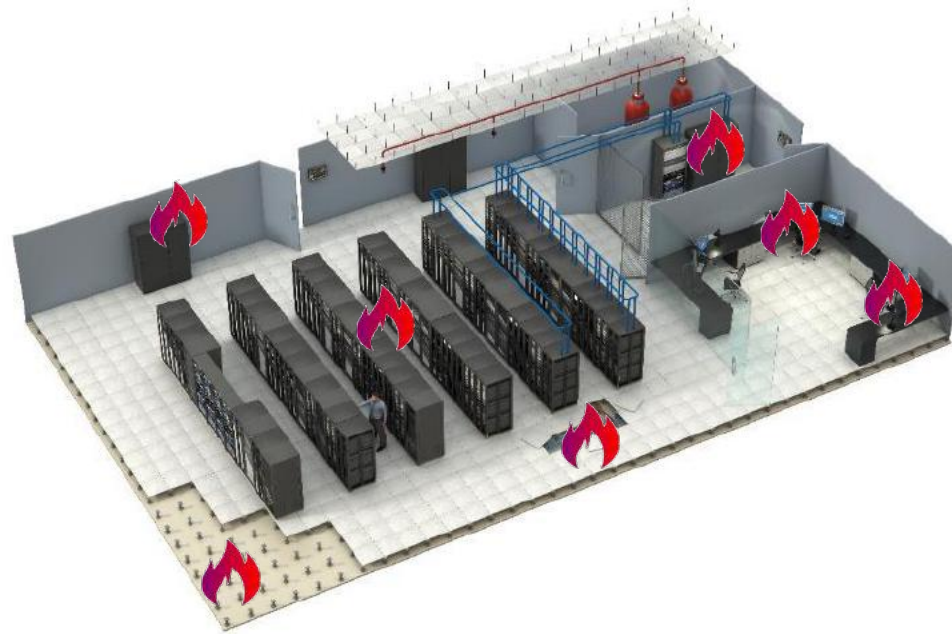
- Class C
- Old standard, low protection

- **Plenum**

- Class A & C
- Increased wiring

- **Power & Generation**

- Class C & B
- Electrical, Lubricants



- **Battery Rooms**

- Class A, B & C

- **CRAC and HVAC**

- Class B & C
- Electrical, Oils

- **Documents**

- Class A
- Paper, Artifacts

- **Security Rooms**

- Class C & B
- Electrical, Lubricants

- **Malicious**

- Class A & B
- Intentional



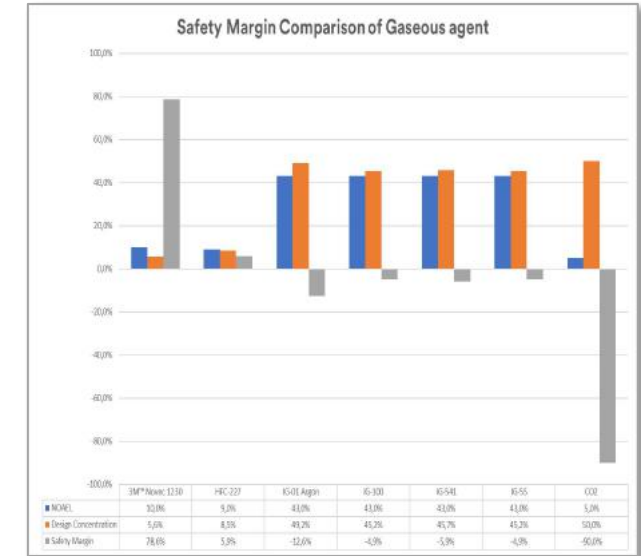
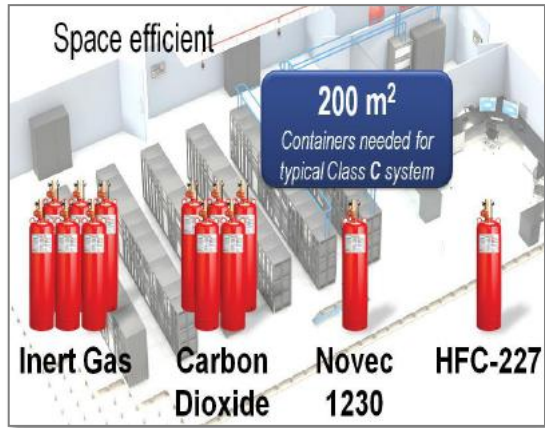
# 3M™ Novec™ 1230 Fire Protection Fluid

## Value Proposition

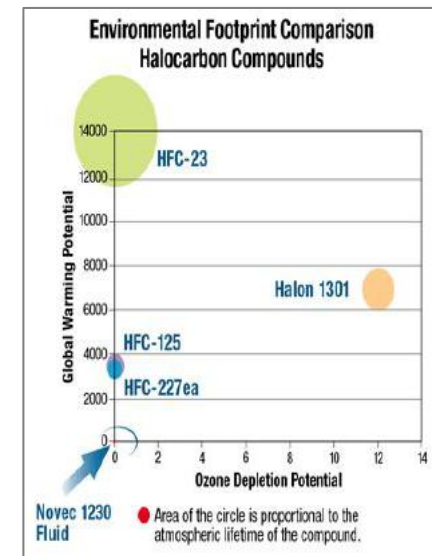


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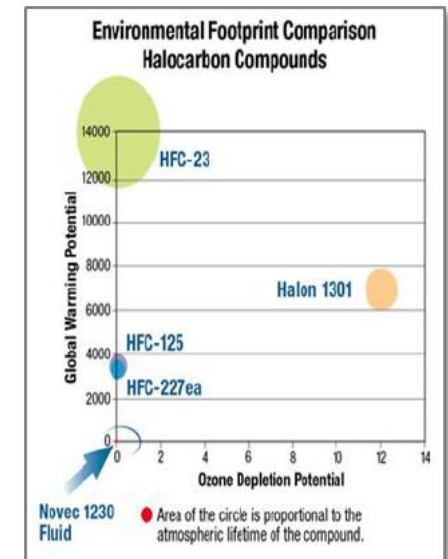
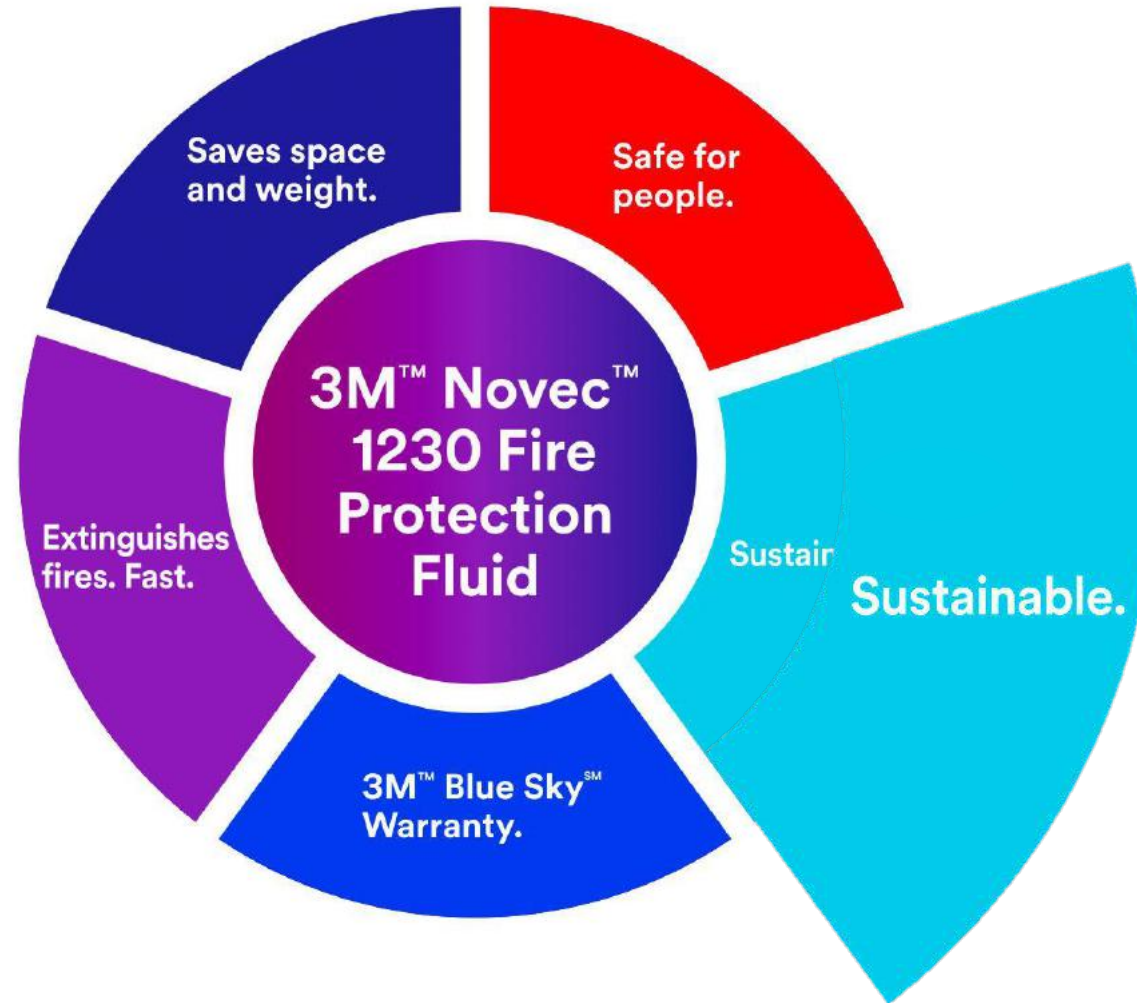
Clean Extinguishing agent to protect high value assets where life safety is paramount



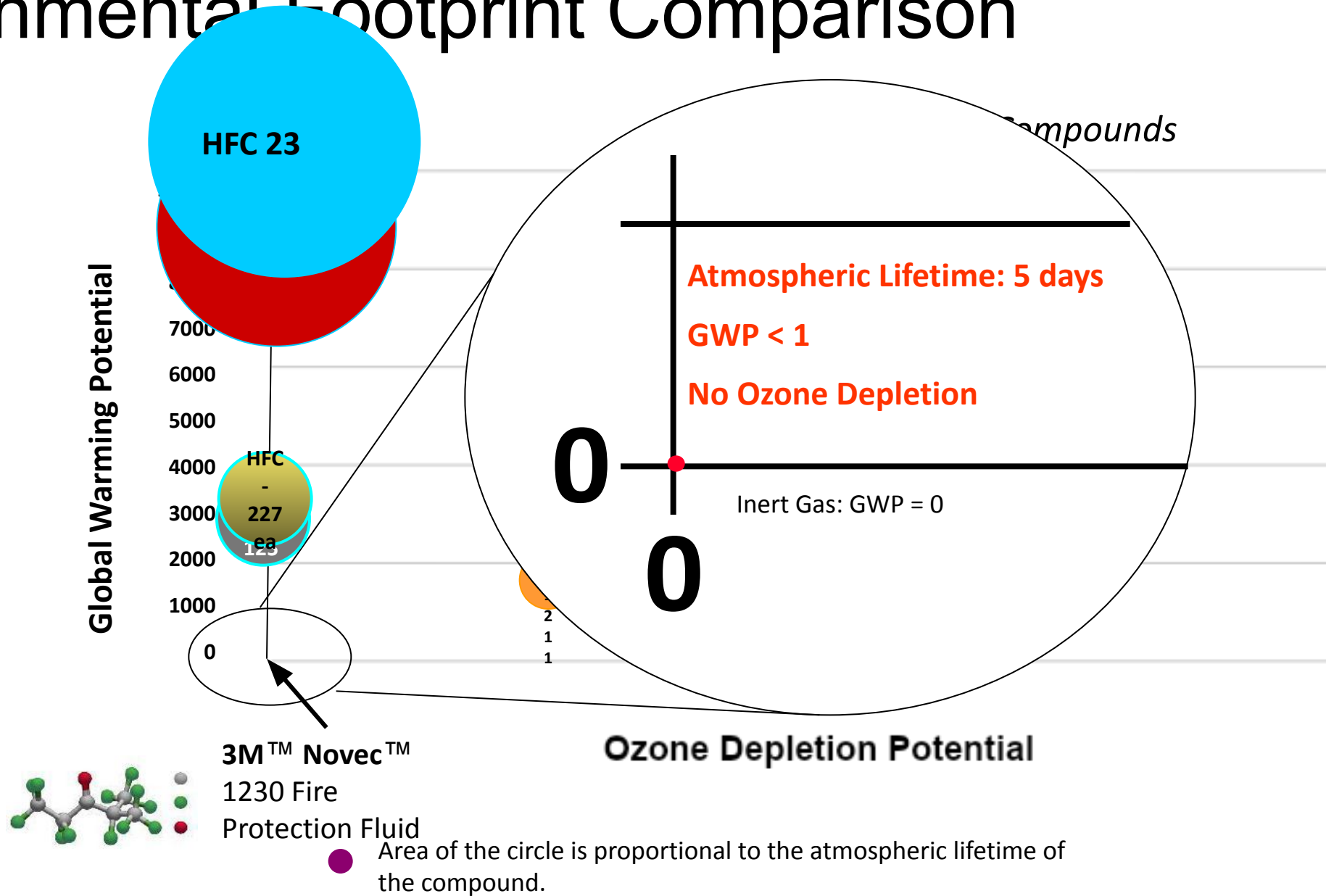
Extinguishing Speed



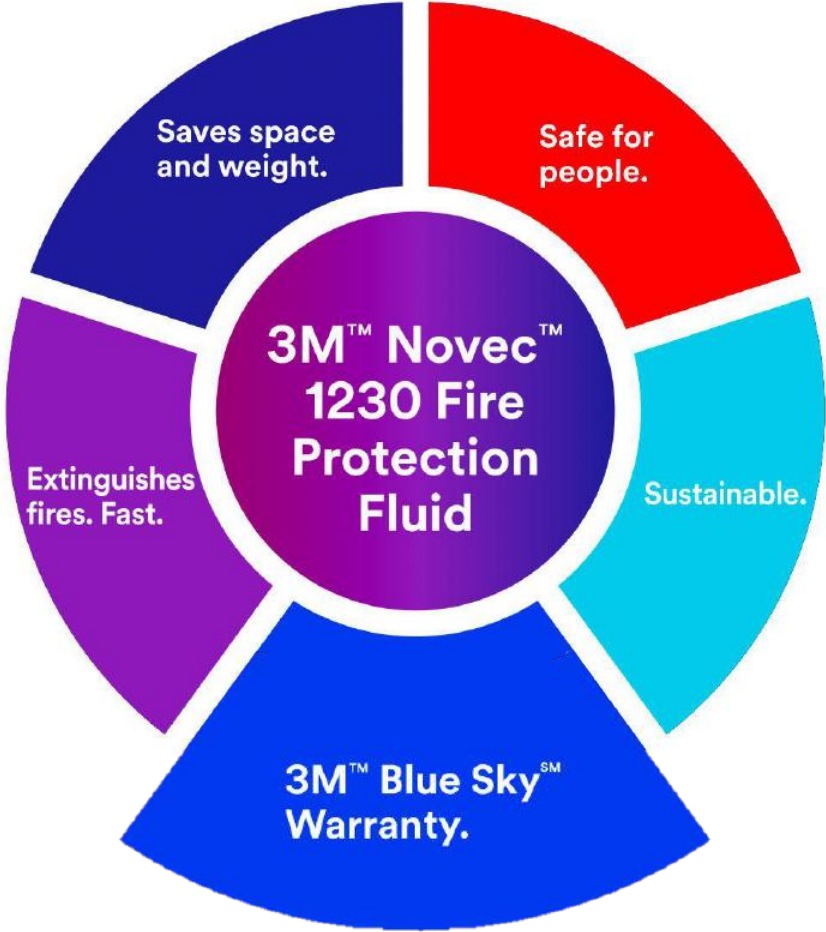
# Value Proposition for Clean Agent Fire Suppression Systems



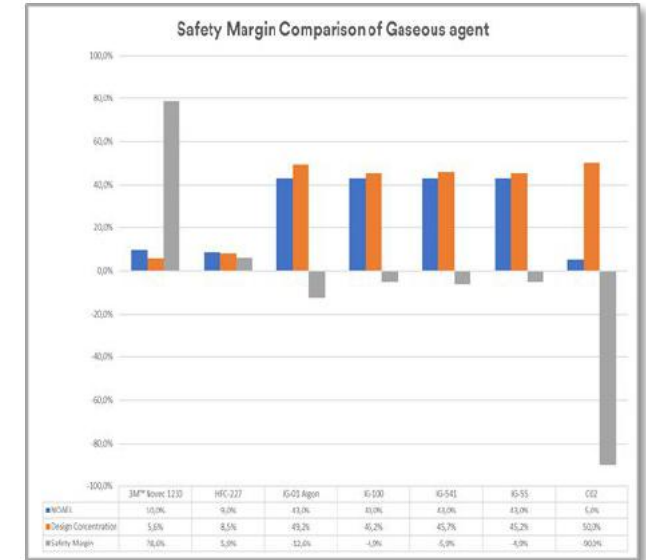
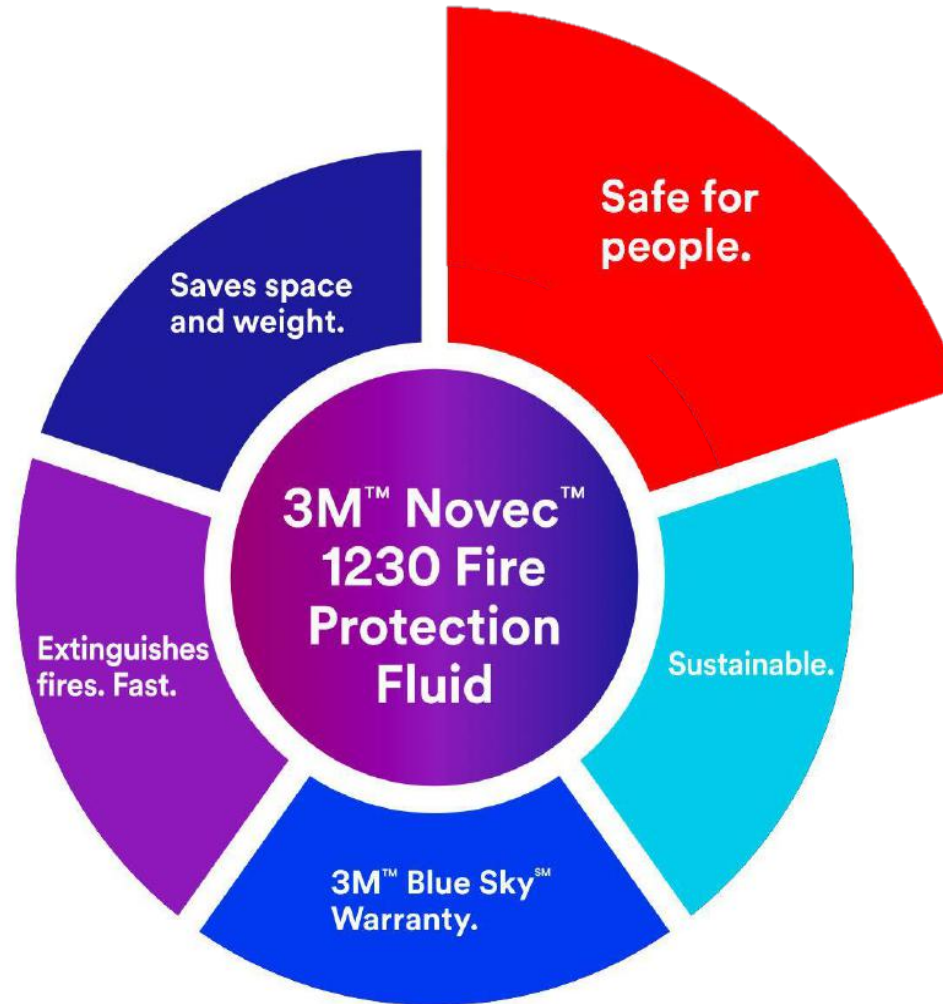
# Environmental Footprint Comparison



# Value Proposition for Clean Agent Fire Suppression Systems



# Value Proposition for Clean Agent Fire Suppression Systems



Fire smoke is a deadly mixture of CO<sub>2</sub>, CO, solid and liquid particulates and potentially a wide range of highly toxic gases. The contents of smoke vary widely depending on the chemical composition of the fuel and the availability of oxygen but can include toxic chemicals such as:

Hydrogen Cyanide, Halogen Acids, Dioxins, Sulphur compounds and hydrocarbon compounds

By extinguishing the fire we can eliminate the threat from these chemicals.

Pro-active interference with a developing incident can prevent fire and therefore, fuel breakdown components

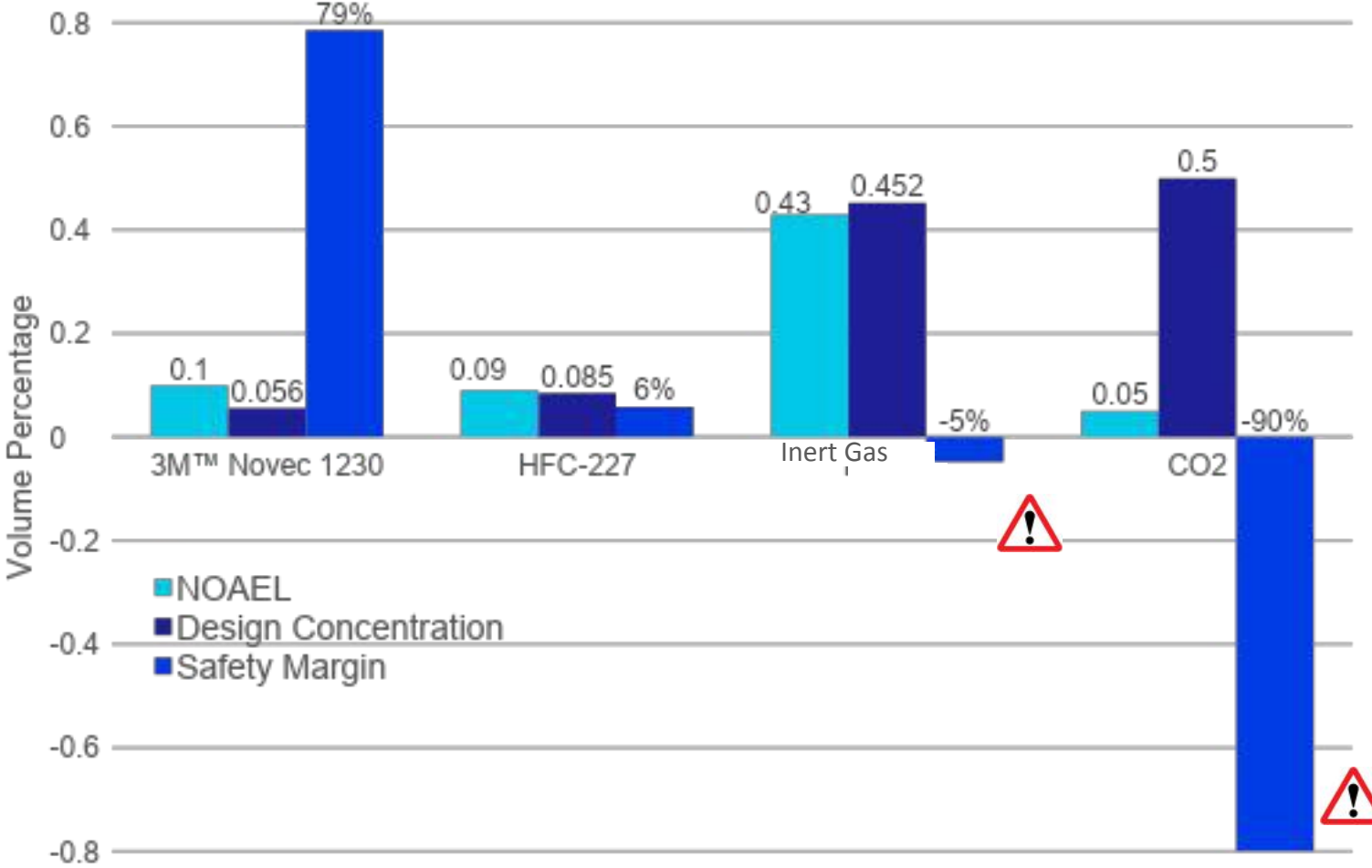


**But how do we determine that the extinguishing agents are safe and what precautions are required?**

# Designing Safe systems

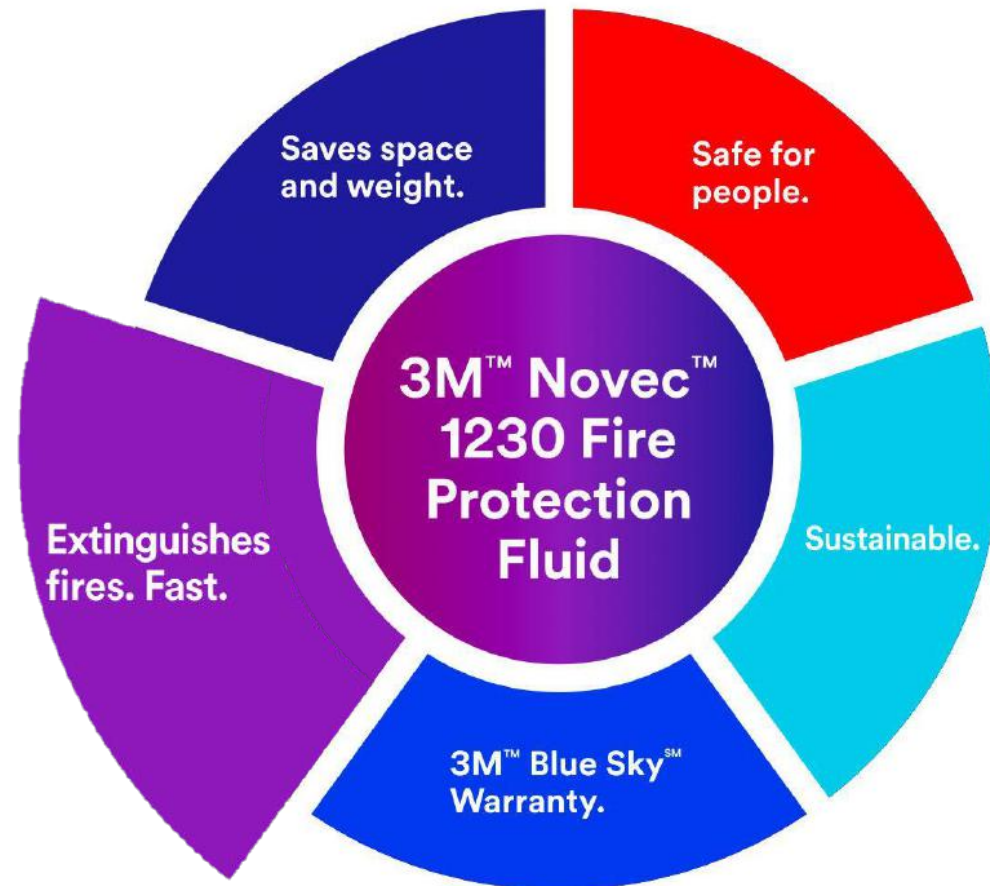
Example for a Higher Hazard Class A installation

$$\text{Safety Margin} = \frac{\text{NOAEL} - \text{Design Conc}}{\text{Design Conc}}$$

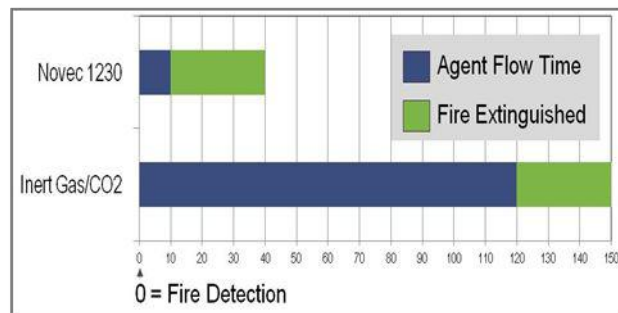


Ref: Higher Hazard Class A, EN15004

# Value Proposition for Clean Agent Fire Suppression Systems

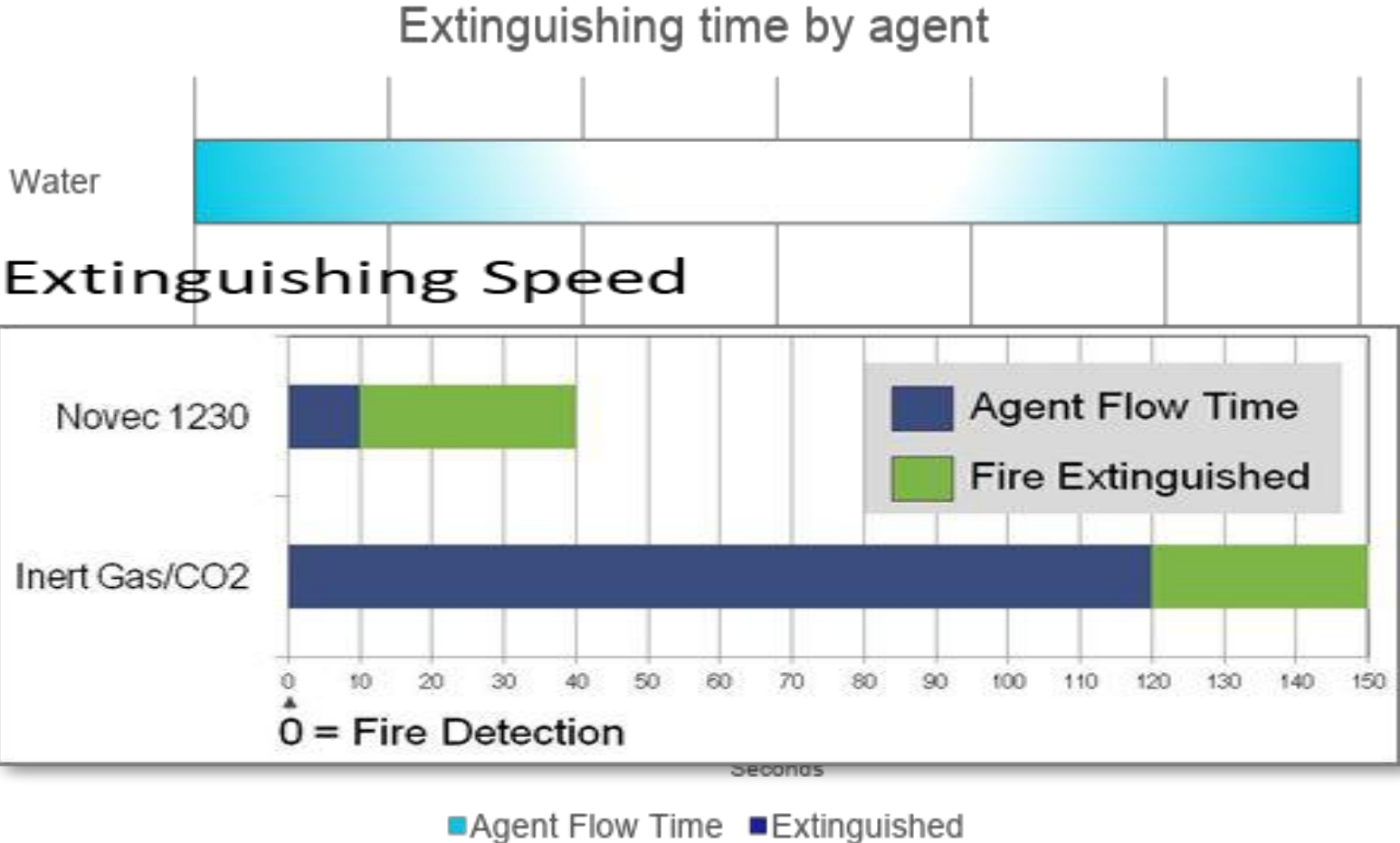


Extinguishing Speed



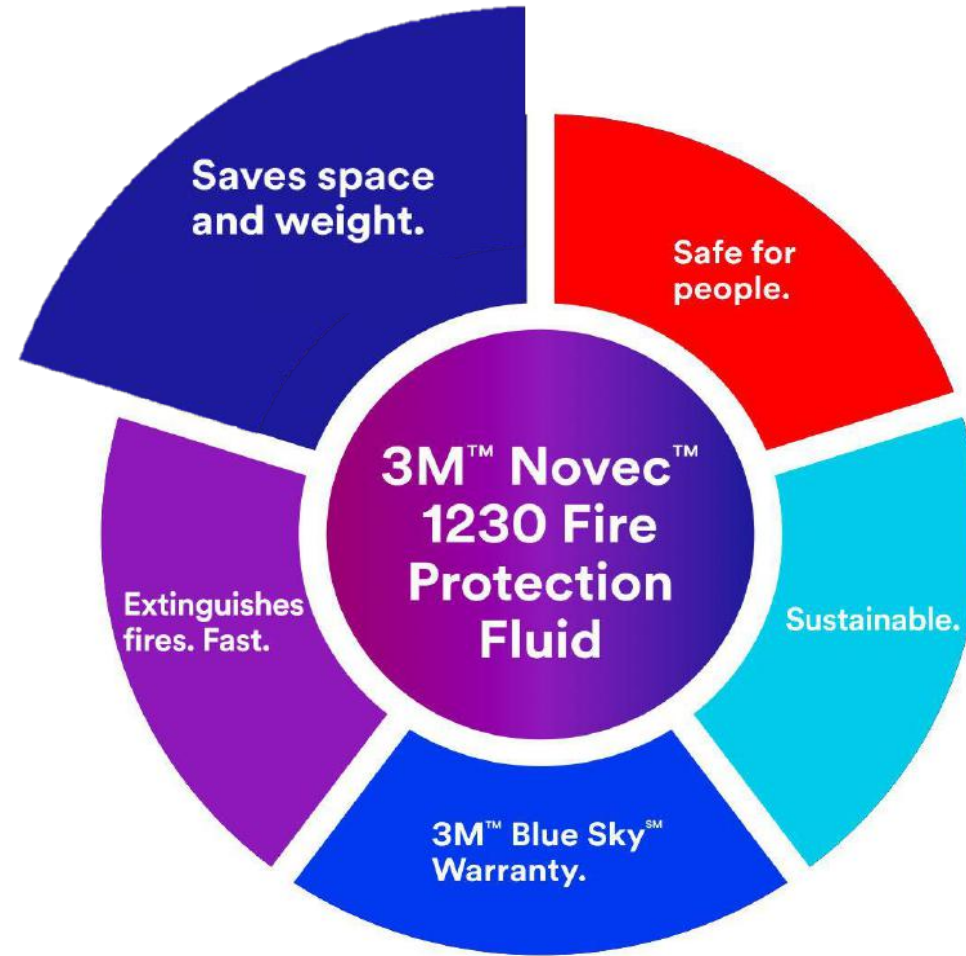
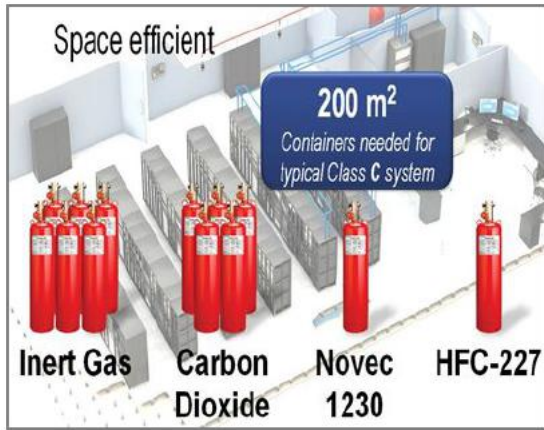


# Speed of Suppression



Ref: ISO14520, EN15004

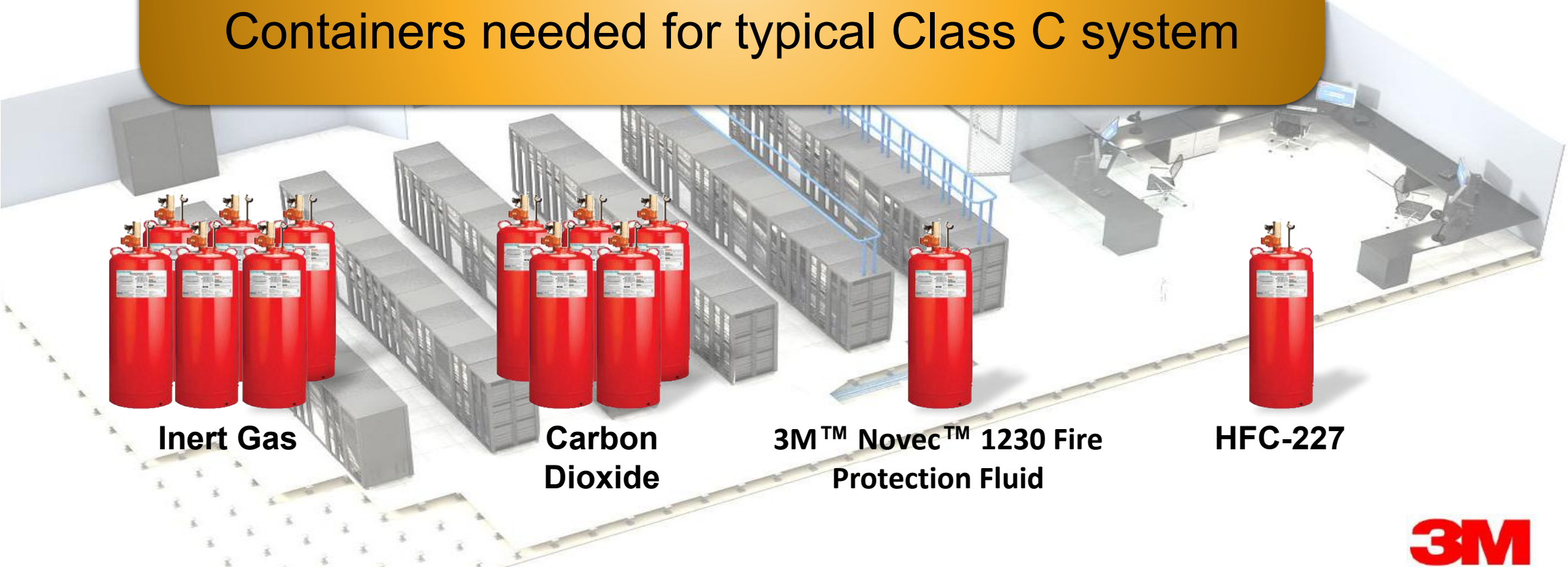
# Value Proposition for Clean Agent Fire Suppression Systems



Saves space.

**200m<sup>3</sup>**

Containers needed for typical Class C system



**Inert Gas**

**Carbon Dioxide**

**3M™ Novec™ 1230 Fire Protection Fluid**

**HFC-227**

# Other alternatives that may cause downtime

## Water Mist

- Less water than sprinklers, but residue and conductivity remain concerns
- Class A and C low flame fires are unlikely to evaporate water mist
- Standards permit systems that control the fire and do not require extinguishment
- Need power generator for pump systems or additional space for nitrogen driven systems

## Hybrid

- Water mist and inert gas combination
- May retain many of the properties of water mist

## CO2

- Lethal at design concentration
- NFPA 12 standard requires:
  - New systems must use alternative safer agents if available
  - Existing systems must implement several specific safety upgrades including lockouts, pre-discharge alarms and time delays

## Aerosols

- Obscurement
- Residue
- Heat

*\*Source: NFPA 12, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems, 4.1.\*, 2018 edition*

# Standards, Approvals and Listings for Engineered Systems using 3M™ Novec™ 1230 Fire Protection Fluid



VdS Approved



FM Approved



Certification



LPCB Approved



ISO 14520 Standard on Gaseous Media Fire Extinguishing Systems

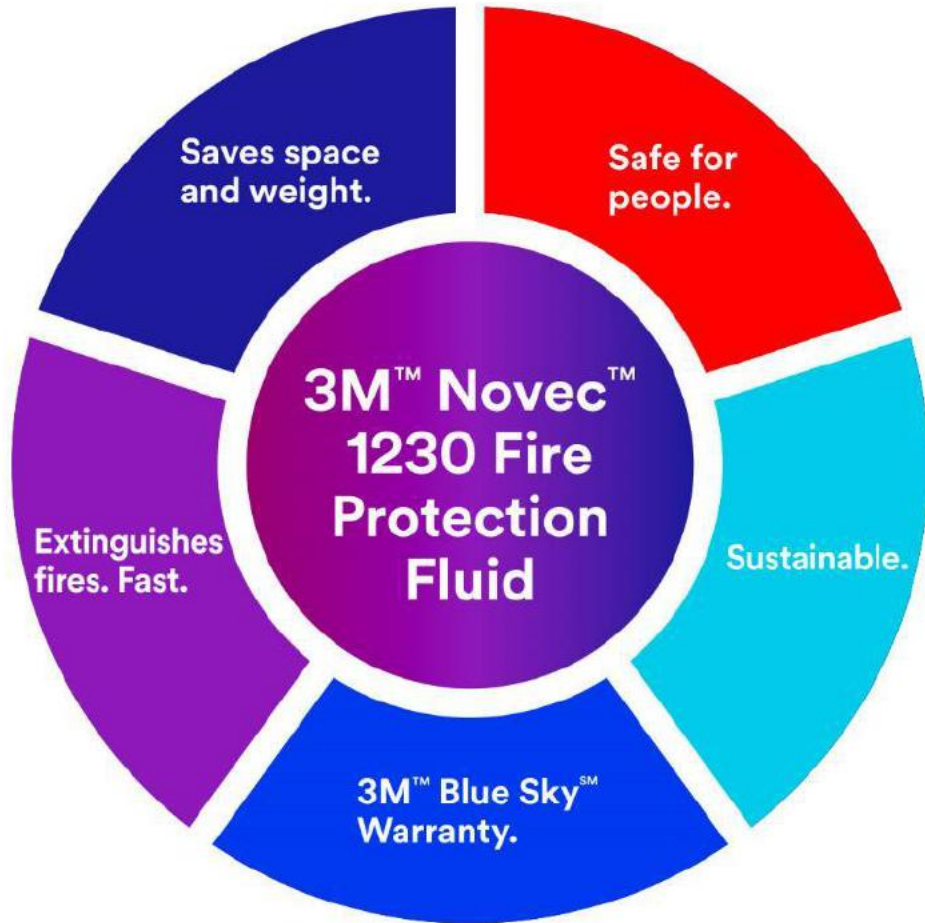


UL Listed




NFPA 2001 Standard on Clean Agent Fire Protection Systems

# Key considerations



- **Systems Capabilities**
  - Single or multi zone
- **Engineering specifications**
  - Standards
  - 3<sup>rd</sup> party testing
  - System approval
- **Extinguishing Performance**
  - Risk and hazard
  - Refilling stations
  - Maintenance
  - Total cost of ownership

# For a safe, sustainable, efficient choice in fire suppression?



**3M™ Novec™ 1230 Fire Protection Fluid**


- No ODP
- GWP<1; ALT of 5 days
- *Not included in:*
  - *Kyoto Protocol*
  - *F-gas Regulation*
  - *Montreal Protocol*

- Safest agent on the market >60% safety margin
- PERFECT SOLUTION FOR OCCUPIED SPACES

- In line with all international standards
- Space & weight – Small, compact systems versus inert gas system
- Speed of extinguishing
- Local filling & handling
- Fluid allows on the spot filling
- Easy handling and transportation

- Blue Sky Warranty to provide peace of mind for your investment

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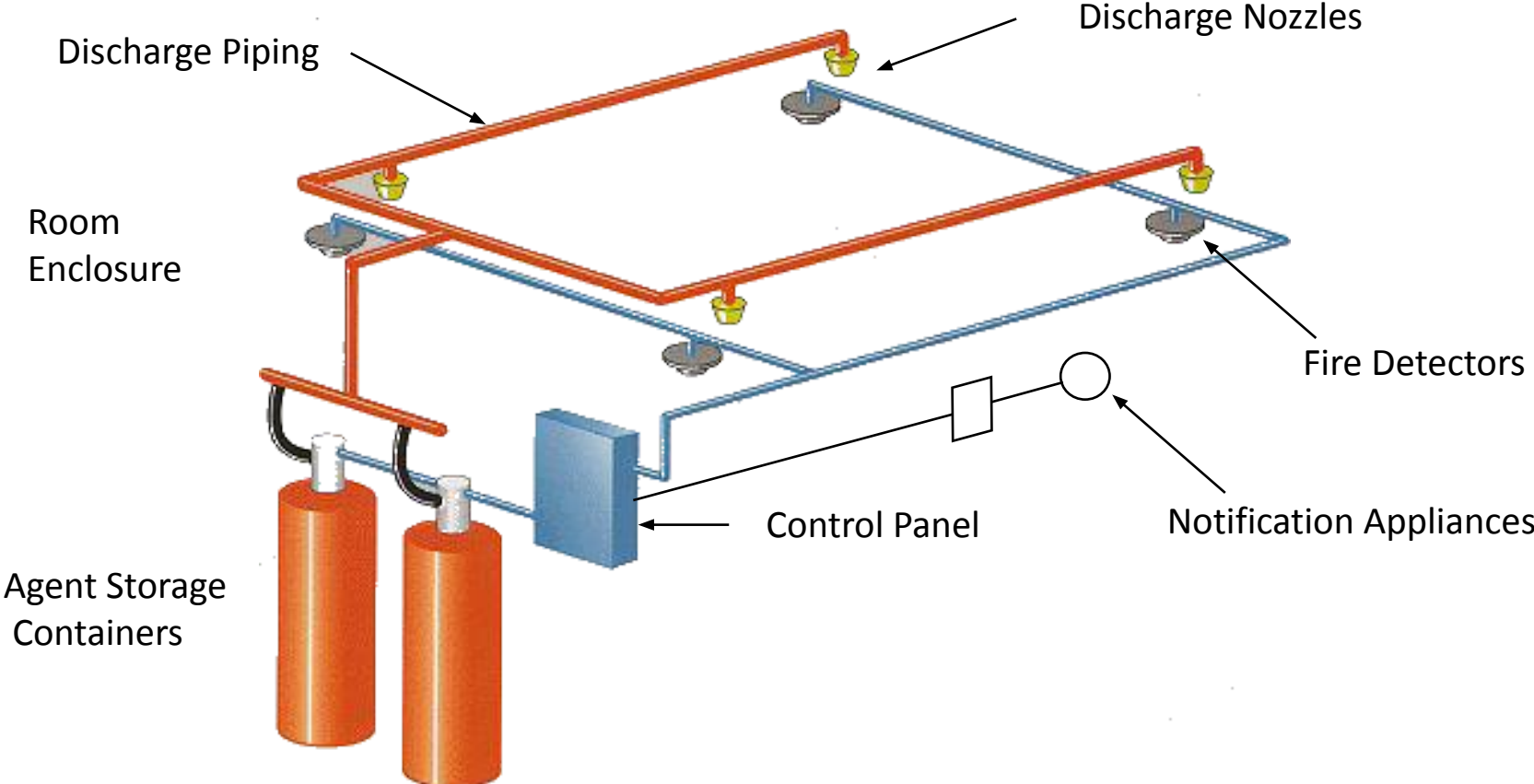
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# Clean Agent Total Flooding Systems



# Do You Want Your System to Perform?

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*Euralarm white paper: <https://euralarm.org/euralarm-publications/public-guidelines>*

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