European Norm - Foam Systems

EN 13565-2

Fixed firefighting systems

Foam systems

Part 2: Design construction

Part 2: Design, construction and

maintenance

Fixed firefighting systems — Foam systems

Part 2: Design, construction and maintenance

British Standards

European Norm - Foam Systems

BRITISH STANDARD

Fixed firefighting systems — Foam

systems

Part 2: Design, construction and maintenance

BS EN 13565-2:2009

Incorporating corrigendum July 2009

ICS 13.220.20



Goes beyond NFPA Based on latest experience

2005 Edition

Does n't really address full surface

Staprotection of external floating roof tanks

"Monitor nozzles shall not be considered as the primary means of protection for fixed roof tanks over 18m in diameter"

No specific guidance for foam losses

"...consideration shall be given to potential foam losses from wind..."

European Norm - Foam Systems

Includes allowance for losses

Takes account of foam quality

Takes account of real incident experience



Foam Solution Application rates EN 13565-2

Best quality foam, hydrocarbon application

Rimseal Fire

12 lpm/m² for 20 minutes

Full Surface Fire

Tank D(m)	Monitors	Systems
<45	10 lpm/m ² , 60 mins	4 lpm/m ² , 60 mins
>45,<60	11 lpm/m ² , 90 mins	5 lpm/m ² , 60 mins
>60	12 lpm/m ² , 90 mins	6 lpm/m ² , 60 mins

Supplementary protection 2 nozzles @ 200lpm

Design Example

100m diameter tank, Monitor application Surface Area = $\pi d^2/4 = \sim 7850 \text{m}^2$ Class 1A foam performance, 1% Application Rate = 12 lpm/m² Run time = 90 minutes Total Application Rate 7850 x 12 = 94,200lpm Foam concentrate requirement $94,200 \times 90 \times 1/100 = 84780 \text{ litres } (942 \text{ lpm})$ Double for reserve!

Overall conclusion?

Not perfect but some good guidance A step ahead of NFPA for large monitor attack