Efficiency vs. Toxicity Designing for Fire

PHOTO CREDIT JAKE SCHEIDEMAN



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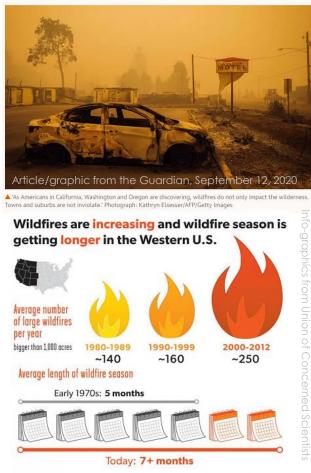






Wildfires are striking closer and closer to cities. We know how this will end

The climate crisis is a factor, but so are efforts to fight fires which have had the opposite effect



Where we are in 2021





Agenda

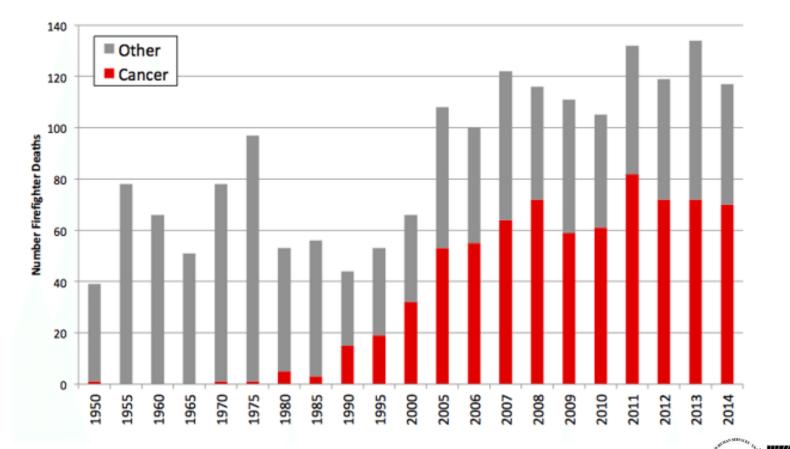
- 1. The Problem
- 2. The Research
- 3. The Results
- 4. The Next Steps





1. THE PROBLEM ... begins with a question





Mortality and Incidence Rates

Firefighters

- 9% Higher Risk of Cancer Diagnosis
- 14% Higher Risk of Dying From Cancer

Types of Cancer

- 2.0 x Testicular Cancer
- 2.0 x Mesothelioma
- 1.5 x Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma
- 1.4 x Skin Cancer
- 1.3 x Brain Cancer
- 1.2 x Prostate Cancer
- 1.2 x Colon Cancer
- 1.1 x Leukemia

Occupational Safety and Health

• 0.6 x Esophageal Cancer





Protection Materials Testing Standards

ASTM Testing

American Society for Testing and Materials

- Focused on material quality and standards
- Installation standards
- VOC Testing

NFPA Testing

National Fire Protection Association

- Fire/Smoke systems and equipment testing
- Materials fire testing
- Assemblies fire testing

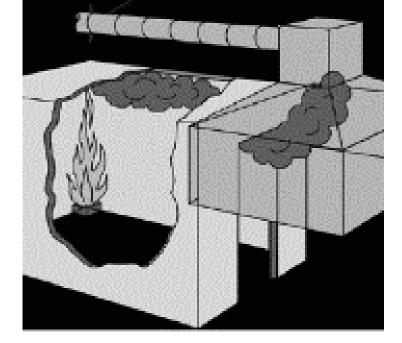
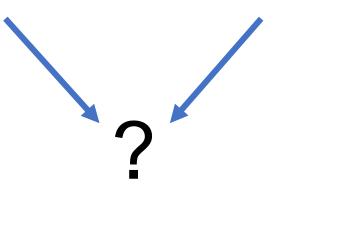


Figure 803.1.2(1) ROOM CORNER TEST

Material	Flame spread
Glass-fiber sound-absorbing planks	15 to 30
Mineral-fiber sound-absorbing panels	10 to 25
Shredded wood fiberboard (treated) Sprayed cellulose fibers (treated)	20 to 25 20
Aluminum (with baked enamel finish on one side)	5 to 10
Asbestos-cement board	0
Brick or concrete block	0
Cork	175
Gypsum board (with paper surface on both sides)	10 to 25
Northern pine (treated)	20
Southern pine (untreated)	130 to 190
Plywood paneling (untreated)	75 to 275
Plywood paneling (treated)	100
Carpeting	10 to 600
Concrete	0
bnim	HENDER ENGINEERS



Designed to Burn 1.0

- How we got started
- Facilitating cross-industry conversations
- Presented "the problem" at
 - AIA Kansas City
 - USGBC Regional Conference
 - SFPE National Conference
 - NFSA National Conference



What are the choices we make every day that could impact this?



2. THE RESEARCH





LEED Certification	MR c4 MR c4 EQ c1 FQ c2	MATERIAL INGREDIENTS REPORTING MATERIAL INGREDIENT OPTIMIZATION ENHANCED IAQ STRATEGIES LOW EMITTING MATERIALS
	EQ c2	LOW EMITTING MATERIALS



WELL Certification	AIR 04 AIR 25 AIR 26	VOC REDUCTION TOXIC MATERIAL REDUCTION ENHANCED MATERIAL SAFETY
	MIND 97 MIND 99	MATERIAL TRANSPARENCY BEAUTY AND DESIGN II



Living Building Challenge HEALTH 9
HEALTH 10
MATERIALS 12
MATERIALS 13
MATERIALS 14
RESPONSIBLE SOURCING





LEED Certification

WELL Certification





Living Building Challenge Rating systems currently DO address:

- 1. Material supply chain exposure
- 2. Construction activity exposure
- 3. Operational occupant exposure

Rating systems currently DO NOT address:4. Occupant and first responder exposure during an emergency such as a fire.



RED LIST CHEMICALS

- Alkylphenols
- Asbestos
- Bisphenol A (BPA)
- Cadmium
- Chlorinated Polyethylene & Chlorosulfonated Polyethlene
- Chlorobenzenes
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) &
- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)
- Chloroprene (Neoprene)
- Chromium VI
- Chlorinated Polyvinyl Chloride (CPVC)
- Formaldehyde (all types added)

SOLVENTS

- Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane)
- 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl Chloroform)
- Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11)
- Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12)
- 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane (CFC-113)
- 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114)
- Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115)
- Cyclic, Branched, or Linear, completely Methylated Siloxanes
- (VMS)
- Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)

*Inside exterior weatherproofing system

- Isocyanate based Polyurethane*
- Halogenated Flame Retardants (HFRs)
- Lead (added)
- Mercury

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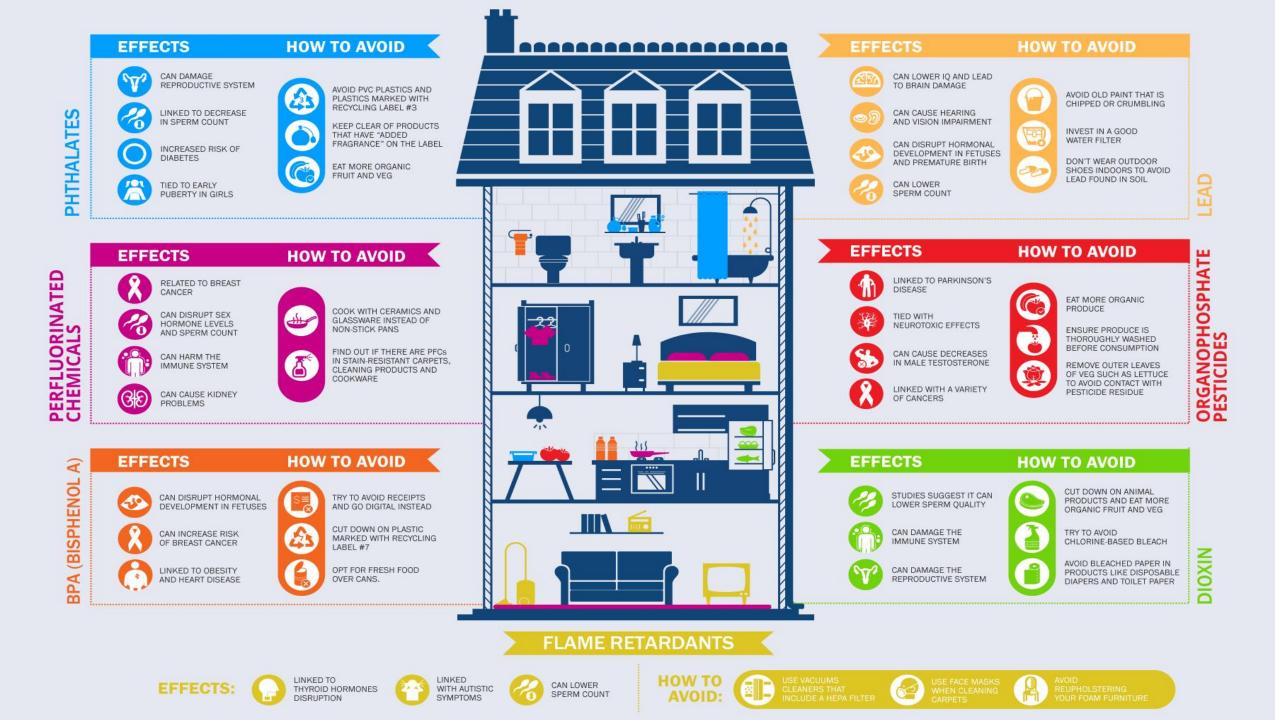
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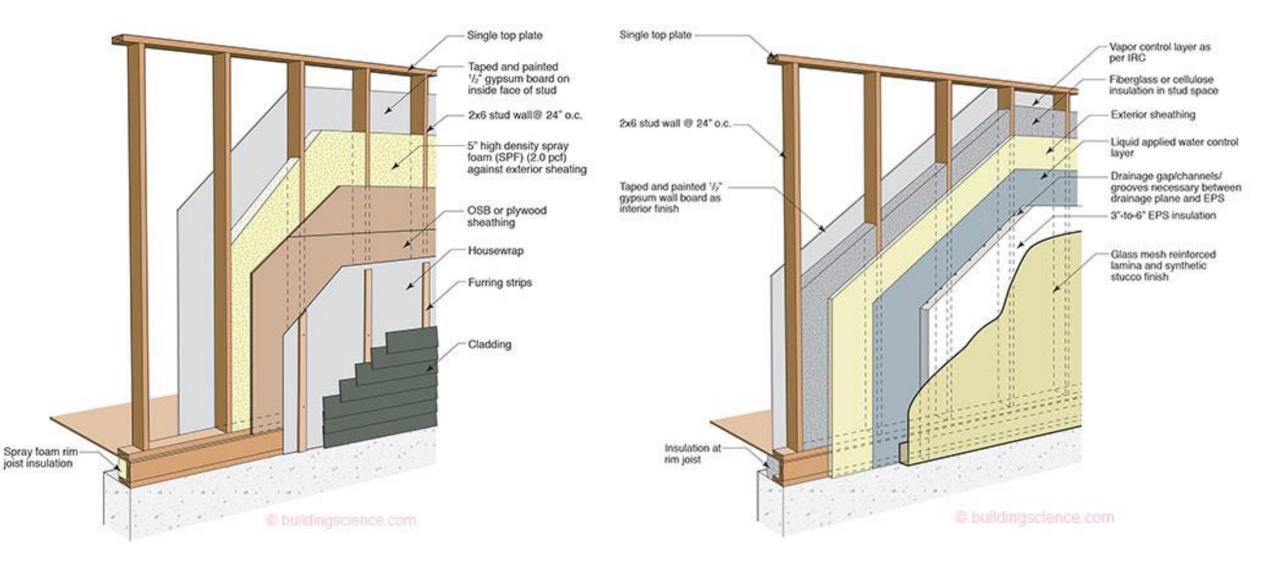
Living Building Challenge Red List

- Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)
- Perfluorinated Compounds (PFCs)
- Phthalates
- Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC)
- Polyvinylidene Chloride (PVDC)
- Short Chain Chlorinated Paraffins
- Wood treatments containing Creosote, Arsenic or Pentachlorophenol
- Ethylfluoride (HFC-161)
- 1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropane (HFC-236fa)
- 1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ca)
- 1,1,2,3,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245ea)
- 1,1,1,2,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245eb)
- 1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane (HFC-245fa)
- 1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoropropane (HFC-236ea)
- 1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane (HFC-365mfc)
- Chlorofluoromethane (HCFC-31)
- 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane (HCFC-123a)
- 1 Chloro-1-Fluoroethane (HCFC-151a)

CAN LOWER IO AND LEAD CAN DAMAGE TO BRAIN DAMAGE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM CAN CAUSE HEARING LINKED TO DECREASE AND VISION IMPAIRMENT IN SPERM COUNT LINKED TO PARKINSON'S INCREASED RISK OF DISEASE DIABETES TIED WITH TIED TO EARLY NEUROTOXIC EFFECTS PUBERTY IN GIRLS RELATED TO BREAST CAN CAUSE DECREASES CANCER IN MALE TESTOSTERONE CAN DISRUPT SEX LINKED WITH A VARIETY HORMONE LEVELS OF CANCERS AND SPERM COUNT CAN DISRUPT HORMONAL CAN HARM THE DEVELOPMENT IN FETUSES IMMUNE SYSTEM CAN INCREASE RISK CAN CAUSE KIDNEY ଔଷ OF BREAST CANCER PROBLEMS LINKED TO OBESITY AND HEART DISEASE







Fire Rated Assemblies



Designed to Burn 2.0

- Discussions with FM, UL, USGBC, and others
- Need for applied research to test theory
- Development of testing methodology



Designed to Burn 2.0:

Research Partnership



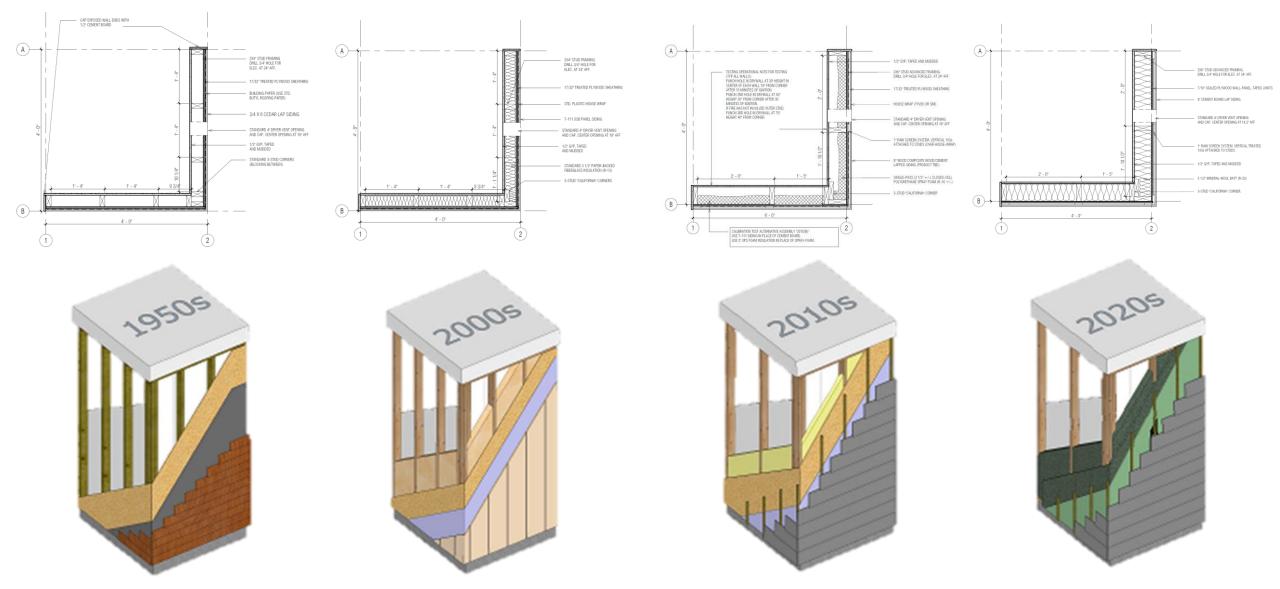




Armstrong Forensic Laboratory, Inc.







How has the evolution of assembly construction impacted toxic exposure?







SMOKE COLLECTION









Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs)	Acids	Metals	Phthalates (SVOCs)	Total PNOR	Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	
Method: NIOSH 5515 Mod	Method: NIOSH 7907	Method: NIOSH 7303	Method: OSHA 104 Mod	Method: NIOSH 0500	EPA Method: TO-15	
Acenaphthene	Hydrobromic acid	Antimony	Diethyl phthalate	"Dust"	In addition to Method	
Acenaphthylene	Hydrochloric acid	Arsenic	Di-n-octyl phthalate		Analytes:	
Anthracene	Nitric acid	Cadmium			Acetaldehyde	
Benzo(a)pyrene		Chromium			Acrolein	
Fluorene		Cobalt			Formaldehyde	
Naphthalene		Lead			Phenol	
Phenanthrene					Top (6) TICs	
Pyrene						

Testing Method Development



1. Sampling Methodology is Complex.

- No Standardized Testing or Sampling Procedures
- Resource Limitations Experience and Equipment
- Sample Stream Moisture and Temperature
- Fire Size and Duration Sample Volume
- 2. Stoichiometry Ventilation is Complex.
 - Unlimited Ventilation
 - Ventilation-Controlled

3. Scaling of Wall Assemblies.

- Calorimeter limitations
- Full Scale / Quarter Scale Compartment

4. Limited to One Burn per Generation

- Academic Calendar
- Burn Laboratory Time and Budget

Testing Limitations

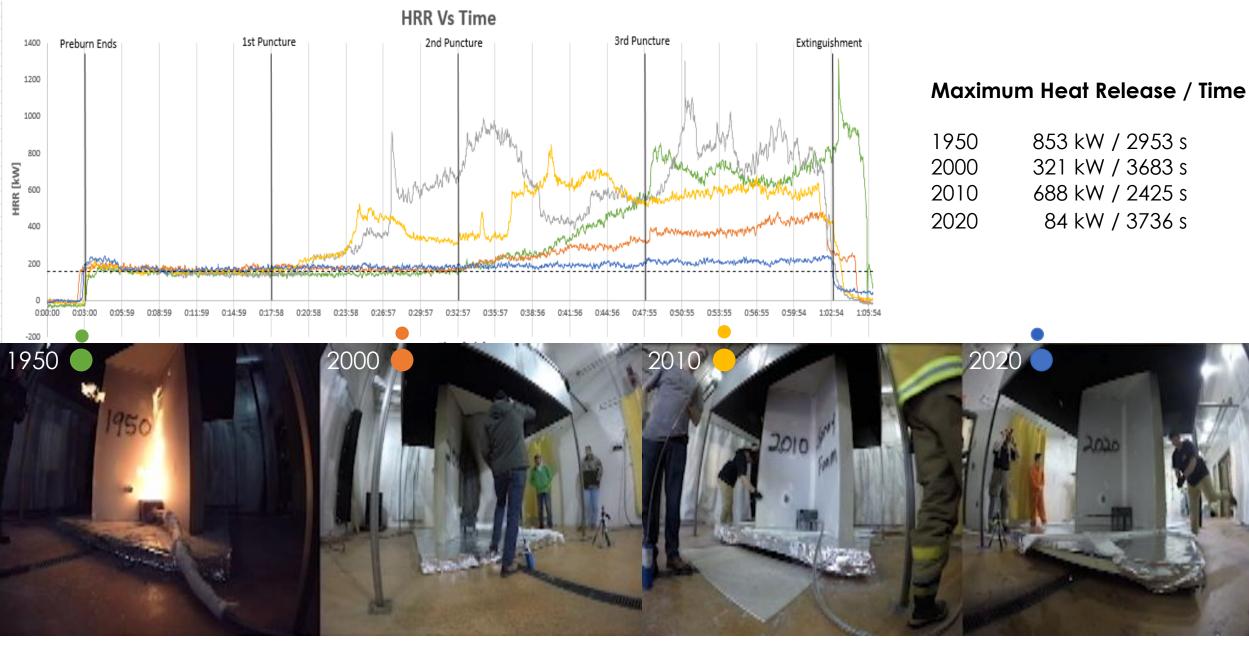




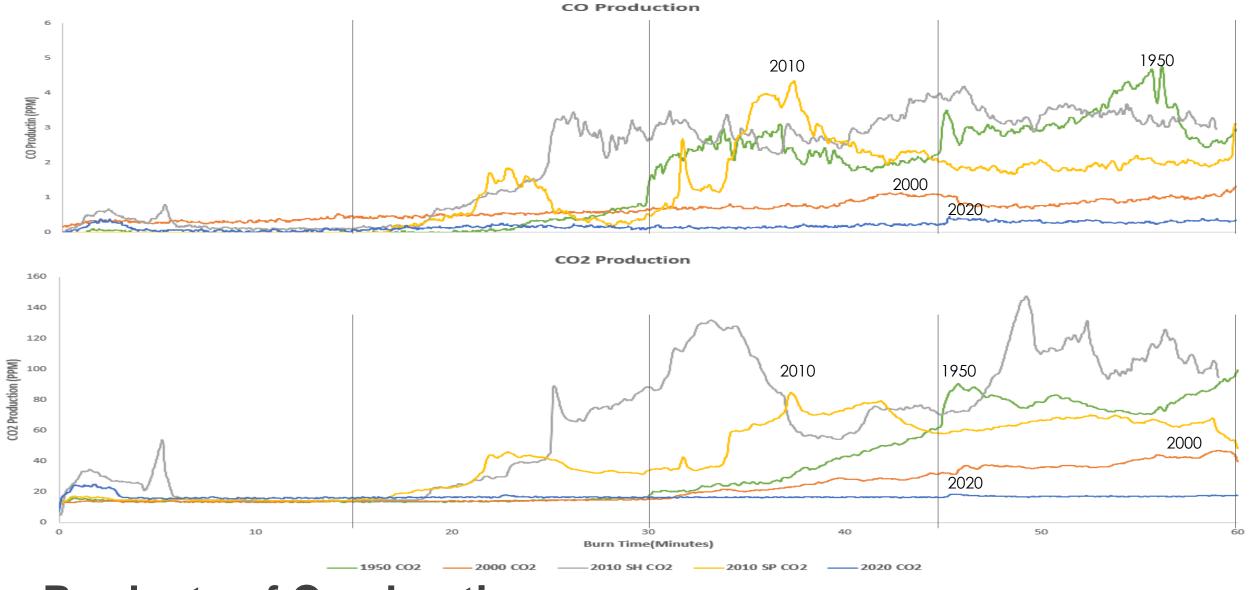


3. THE RESULTS



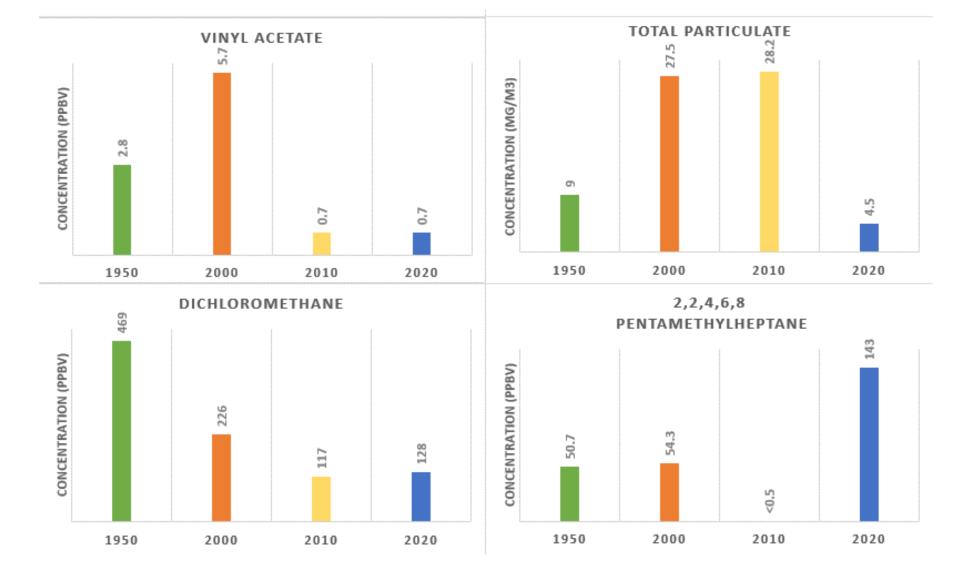






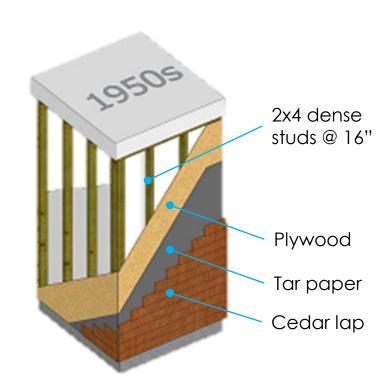
Products of Combustion

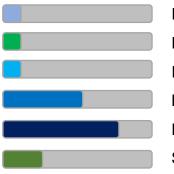




Products of Combustion







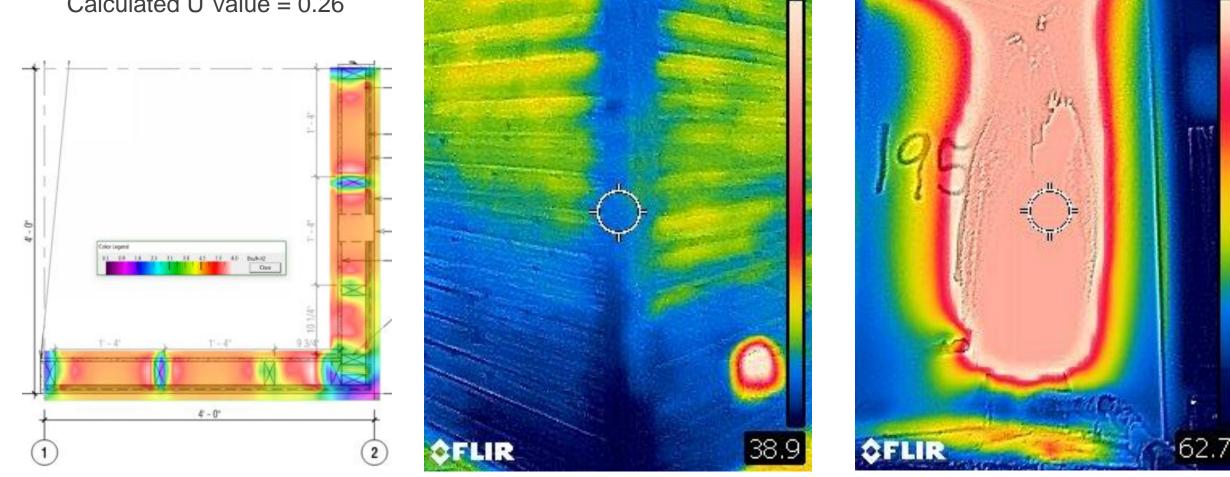
Installed cost Energy performance Installed toxicity Heat Release Rate Products of Combustion Smoke toxicity







1950s Wall Framing Calculated R Value = 3.78 Calculated U Value = 0.26



42.6 °F

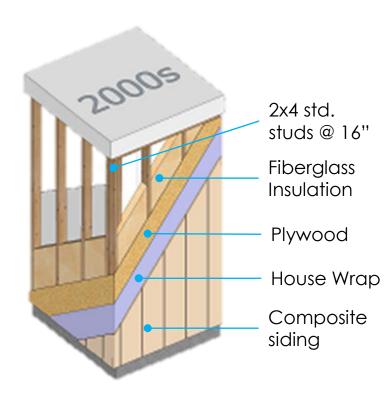
Assembly Performance

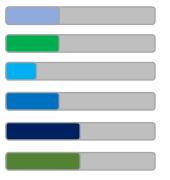


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>356 °F

79.2





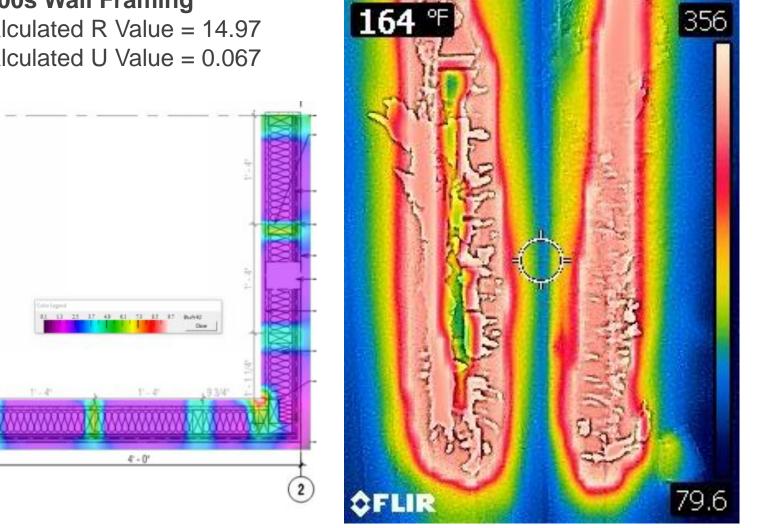
Installed cost Energy performance Installed toxicity Heat Release Rate Products of Combustion Smoke toxicity







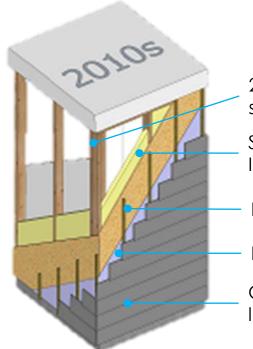
Solid Septemb





Assembly Performance





- 2x6 std. studs @ 24'' Spray Foam Insulation
- Plywood

House Wrap Cement lap siding

Installed cost

Energy performance Installed toxicity Heat Release Rate Products of Combustion Smoke toxicity

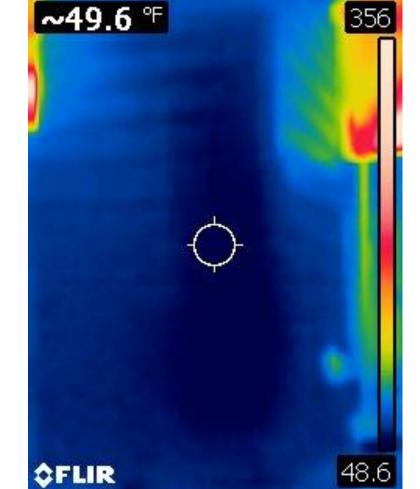


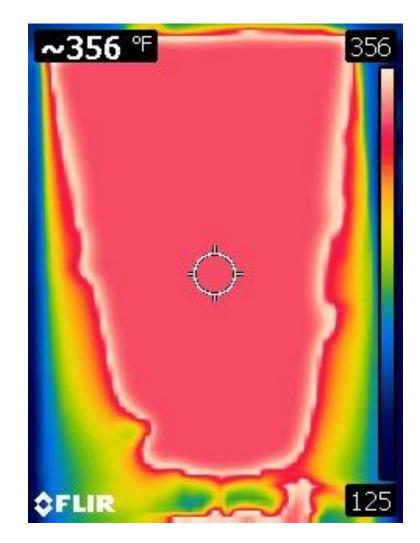




2010s Wall Framing Calculated R Value = 10.05 Calculated U Value = 0.099

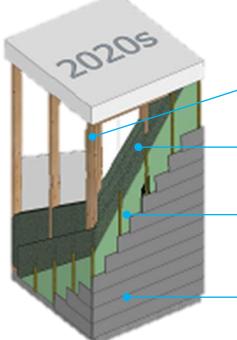






Assembly Performance



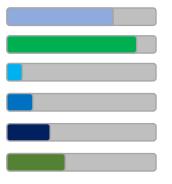


2x6 std. studs @ 24'' Rock Wool

Insulation

Composite sheeting

Cement lap siding



Installed cost Energy performance Installed toxicity Heat Release Rate Products of Combustion Smoke toxicity

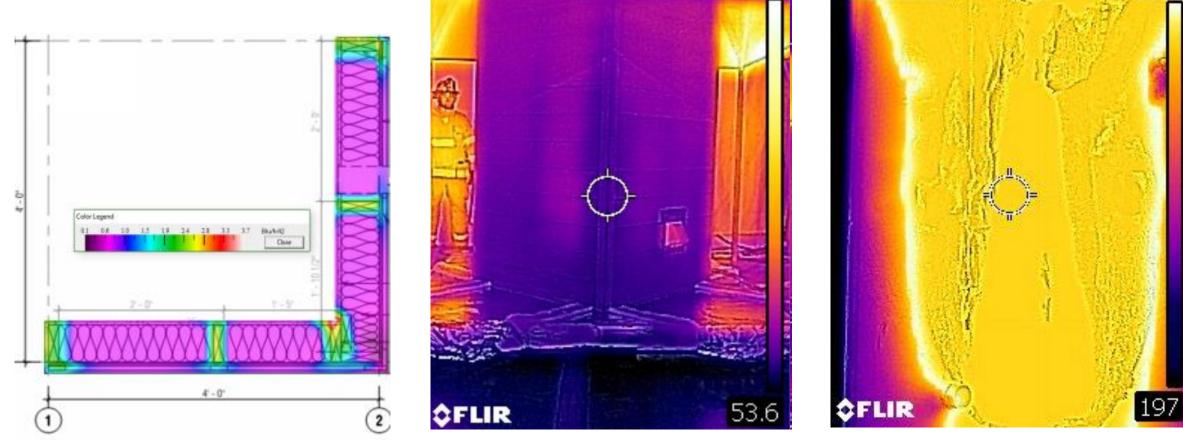






2020s Wall Framing

Calculated R Value = 17.38 Calculated U Value = 0.057



~62.1 ℉

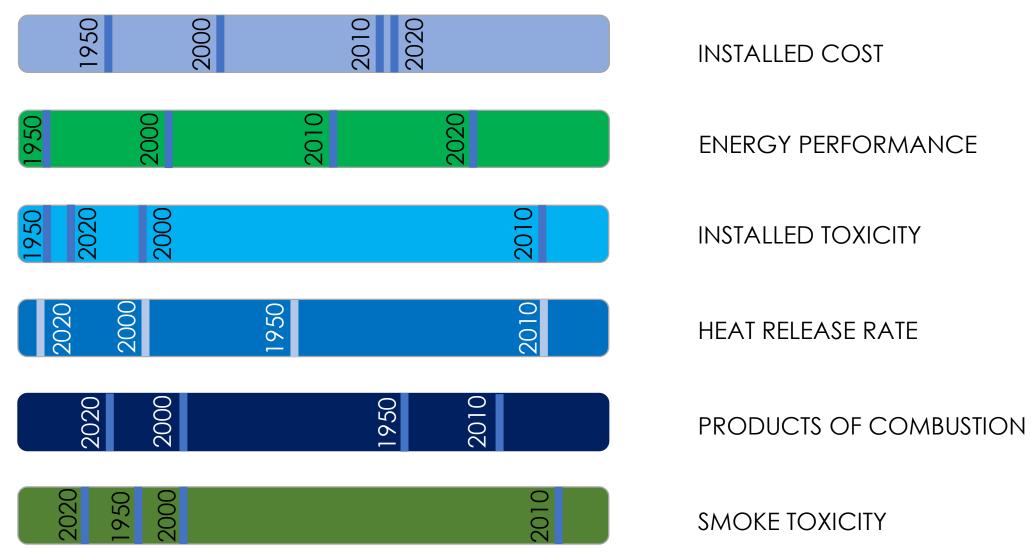
Assembly Performance



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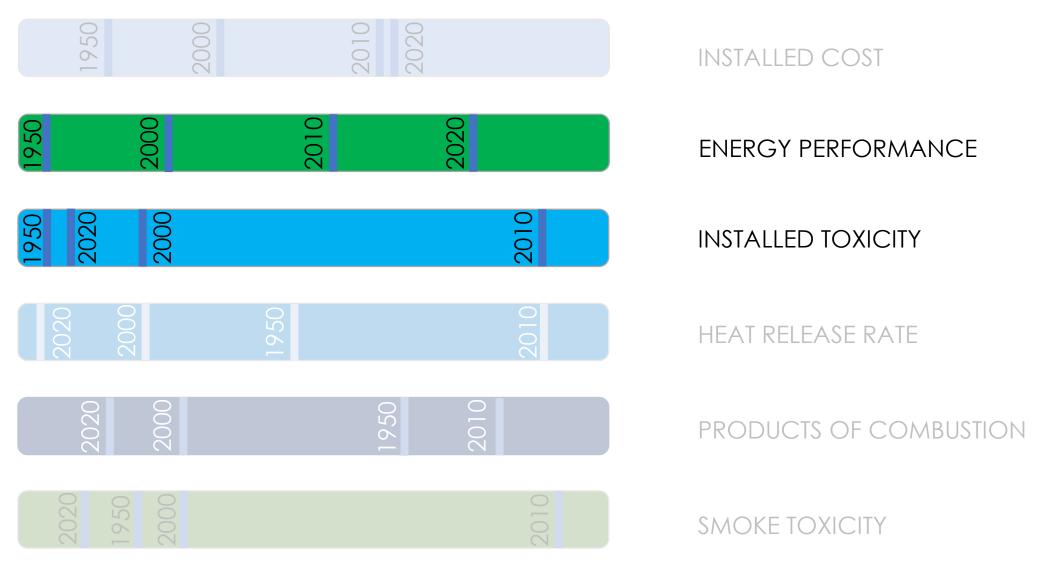
~356 °F

209



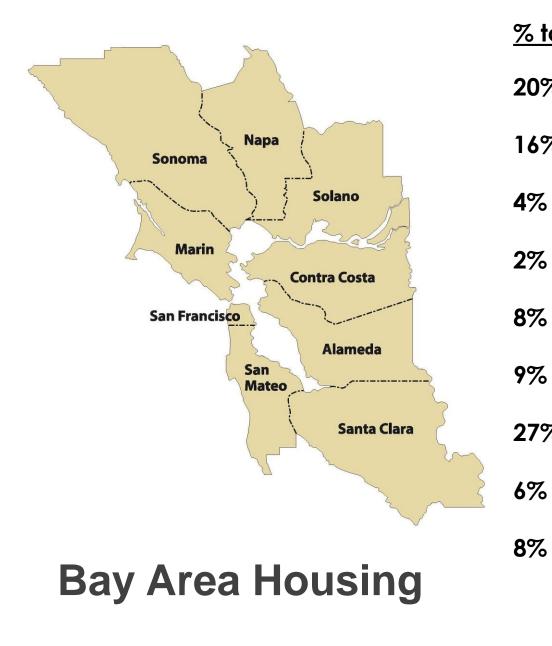
Assembly Multi-Attribute Comparison



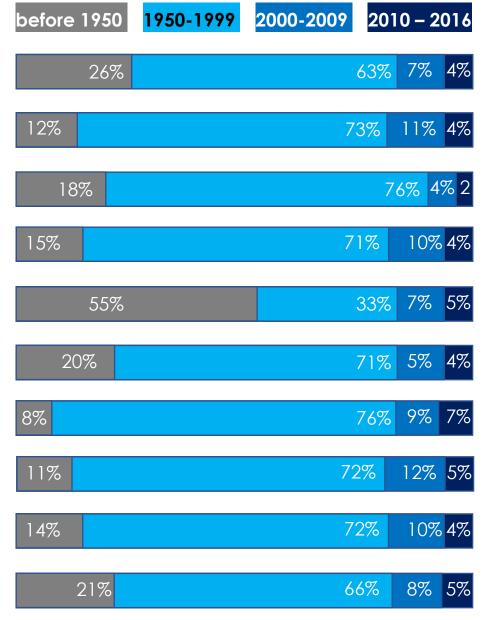


Assembly Multi-Attribute Comparison





<u>% total</u>	County	before 1950	<mark>1950-1999</mark>
20%	Alameda	26%	
16%	Contra Costa	12%	
4%	Marin	18%	
2%	Napa	15%	
8%	San Francisco	55%	
9 %	San Mateo	20%	
27%	Santa Clara	8%	
6%	Solano	11%	
8%	Sonoma	14%	
	AVERAGE	21%	





4. THE NEXT STEPS



Setting a replicable standard

- 1. Grow the conversation
- 2. Refine testing methodology, working with UL/ASTM and Lab
- 3. Begin work with LEED, WELL, LBC to address this gap in systems
- 4. Start with pilot/innovation credit approach



Where do we go from here?



AUDIENCE QUESTIONS



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