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Collaborative fire research work at BRE

- Process for collaborative research with BRE Trust
- Overview of past research
 - Why? What resulted?
 - What impacts?
- Current- Causes of Fire Fatalities in Scotland
- Looking to the future
 - What research work?
 - Express your interest



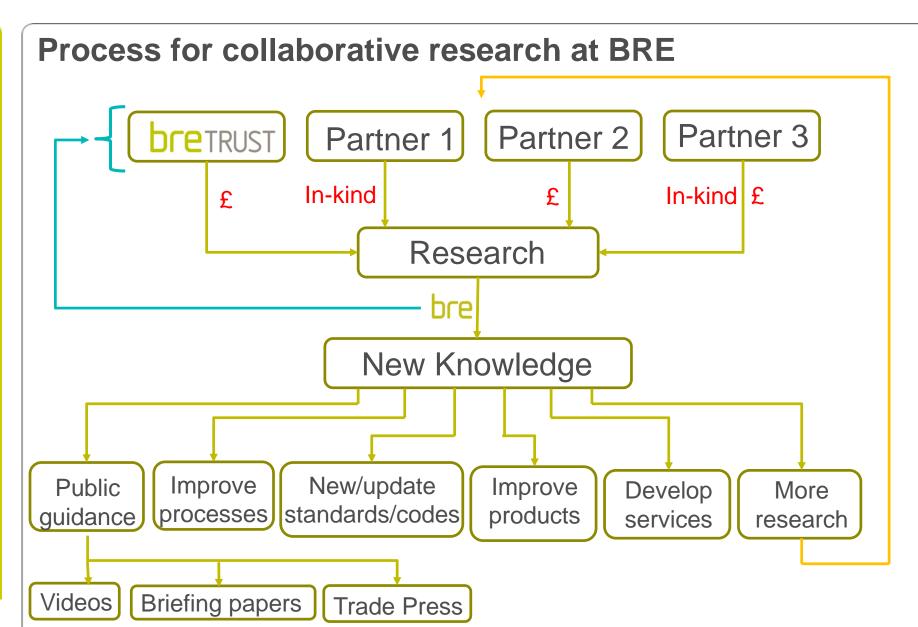














Past projects- False Alarms

- 2 studies identifying ways to reduce false alarm
- Utilised a fire alarm investigator that assisted Fire and Rescue Services
- Study proposed 35 recommendations to reduce false alarms
 - Adopted in codes of practice
 - Provided guidance
 - BRE service to reduce false alarms
 - Helped reduce false alarms
 - Further research (multi-sensors)









redefining / standards













Past projects- Fire Detection

- Optical/heat multi-sensor study:
 - 35 smoke alarms and detectors;
 - 5 false alarm tests;
 - 10 different test fires.
- Identified:
 - Smoke detectors and multi-sensors have similar performance to fire;
 - Multi-sensors demonstrated more resistance to false alarm sources;
- Impacts:
 - Manufacturers to improve products;
 - Supporting development of LPS.



http://www.bregroup.com/firesafetyresearch briefing paper and video



Past projects- Fire Warning

- Visual Alarm Devices
- Privately funded study
 - How can LED warning devices provide effective visual warning;
 - Identified that shorter (faster) pulse durations were as effective as Xenons;
 - Briefing paper;
 - · Codes updated.
- Led to another research project (in progress):
 - Comprehensively researching the warning effectiveness;
 - Investigating different colours, illumination levels, direct viewing etc.









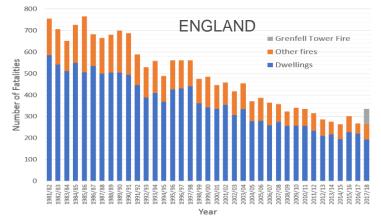
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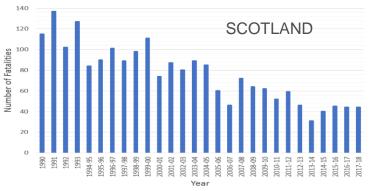


Current project-Introduction

- Decrease in fire fatalities in UK.
 - Increased use of smoke alarms;
 - Furniture and Furnishings Regulations 1988 (as amended);
 - Preventive measures such as Home Fire Risk Checks (HFRC).
- Aim of research work was to:
 - Identify conditions under which fire fatalities and serious fire injuries (near misses) occur in Scotland,
 - Using this data propose ways in which these could be reduced.













The research programme

- A phase research programme was agreed to review data (19,645 incidents) over the period April 2013 to March 2017:
 - First phase- to review SFRS accidental dwelling fire (ADF) fatalities data (126) from the Incident Recording System (IRS) database and the serious injuries data (147);
 - Second phase- to review Fatal Fire Investigation reports.

Question 9.24 – What is your understanding of the severity of the injury?

Code	Severity of (non-fatal) injury	Includes
1	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Serious	Serious
2	Victim went to hospital, injuries appear to be Slight	Slight
3	First aid given at scene	
4	Precautionary check recommended	





Incident Recording System – Questions and Lists

Version 1.6 – (XML Schemas v1-0p)





Methodology

- 38 key questions from IRS were reviewed including:
 - Type of property;
 - Detail around the fire discovery;
 - Alarm systems present;
 - Cause of fire;
 - Ignition source;
 - Impairments;
 - Movement of victim during the fire;
 - Cause of fatality.



Analysis- brief summary

- Fatalities are more likely in vulnerable people that:
 - are aged 60 or above are involved;
 - are falling asleep or asleep;
 - have an underlying medical condition;
 - smoke;
 - have excessive and dangerous storage;
 - have a physical mobility;
 - live alone;
 - are suspected to have impairments due to drugs or alcohol.
- Smoke detection alone is not effective to protect vulnerable people.
- More interactive solutions proposed





Recommendations

Fourteen recommendations proposed, including:

- warnings from smoke alarms to smartphones;
- increase the sensitivity of smoke alarms at night;
- link domestic premises to an ARC (high risk);
- extend the LPS 1655 watermist system to provide greater personal protection;

 use video analytics technology for zone monitoring to enhance security, fire detection and safety as

well as informing FRSs;

 research the underlying causes of electrical fires and any signatures they may give off prior to a fire being present;





Photo courtesy of Surefire Services

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Next steps

- Briefing paper was published in Dec.
 2019 (link below);
- Review 126 Fire Investigation reports of fatalities to focus on finer details;
- Identify practical measures that may help;
- Assess the potential effectiveness of proposed recommendations in each case.

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riefing paper

The causes of fire fatalities and serious fire injuries in Scotland and potential solutions to reduce them-Phase 1: IRS review

Raman Chagge













http://www.bregroup.com/firesafetyresearch



Future projects

Seeking collaboration for a number of proposed research projects including:

- Heat alarms in domestic kitchens;
- Dangers of Carbon Monoxide (CO) in the home;
- Optimum smoke and CO detector spacings in commercial;
- Capabilities of more complex multi-sensor technologies;
- Causes of fire fatalities and ways to reduce them (internationally);
- Investigating the mechanisms/signature characteristics of white goods appliances catching fire.

Please let us know if you are interested in participating in any of these.





Thank you

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