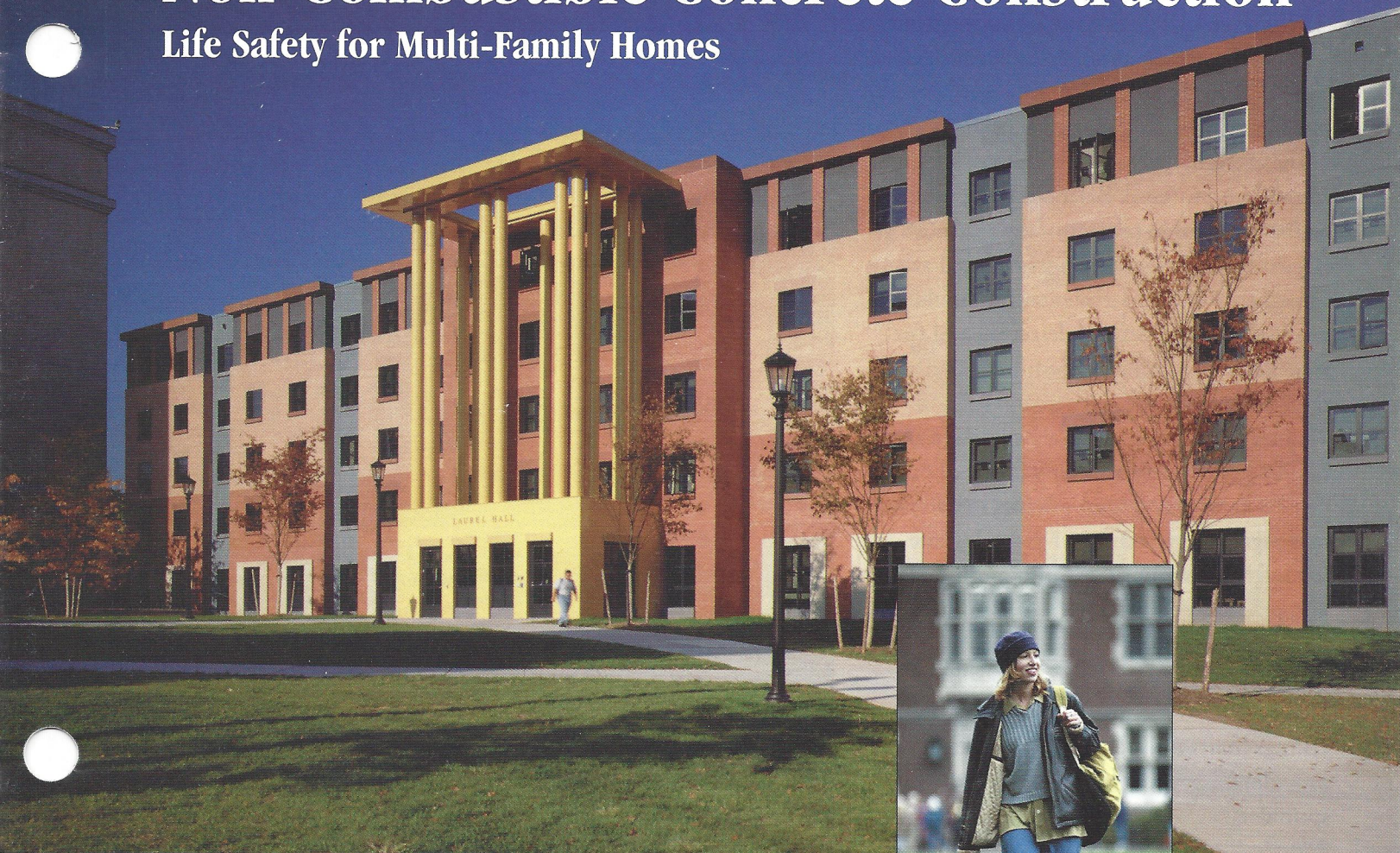
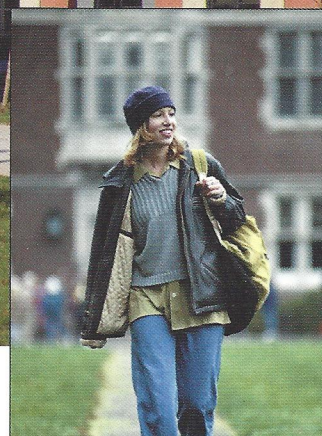


Non-Combustible Concrete Construction

Life Safety for Multi-Family Homes

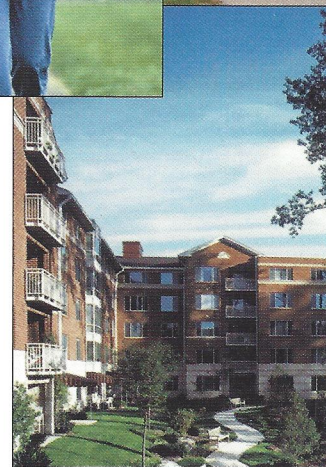
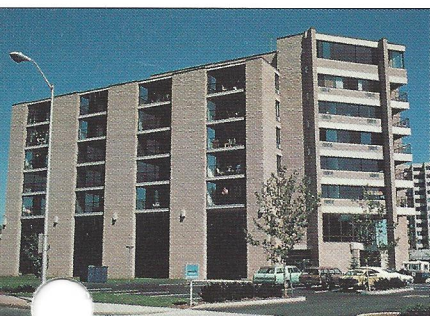


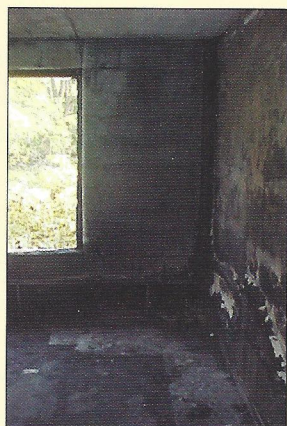
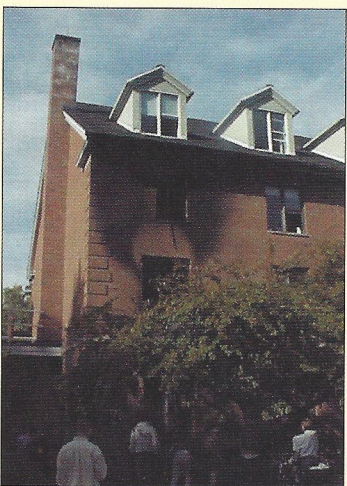
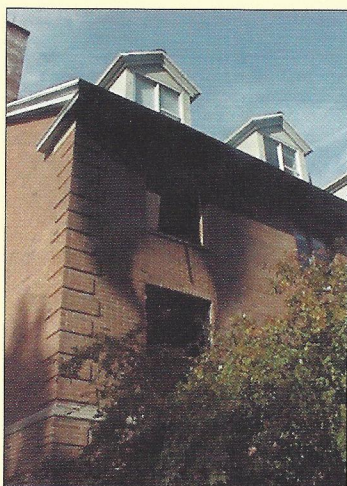
Architecture: Michael Graves & Associates
Photographer: Robert I. Faulkner



Where There's Smoke, There's Fire. And, too often, they result in loss of property, injury, and death. Fires in apartments, condominiums, hotels, motels, dormitories, and assisted living/nursing homes destroy property and disrupt lives; they also disfigure, disable, and kill. Is there a way to

protect ourselves and our families, our homes, and cherished possessions from fire's devastating effects? The non-combustible concrete construction industries have long advocated balanced design for property protection and life safety. Balanced design combines active systems (fire detection and suppression) with passive containment and control through the use of fire-resistive walls, floors, and roofs.





Containment Story # 1

Dormitory Fire Contained

On October 11, 2001, fire engulfed the Rees Hall Dormitory at Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York. Temperatures as high as 1800°F melted plastic picture frames, light fixtures, and smoke detectors, as well as the metal hinges and the steel door of the room where the fire started. In just 20 minutes, the raging fire caused about \$100,000 of damage—a small repair bill, considering that concrete construction saved the building from being completely destroyed.

Originally constructed in 1969 with concrete masonry and hollow-core floor planks, the building is “**durable and fire resistant**,” says Christopher J. Button, Senior Project Manager, HWS, “**and has much lower maintenance and insurance costs.**” Replacing the entire structure would have cost as much as \$5 million.

Button says he’d always believed any building with a smoke detector and non-combustible materials would withstand similar catastrophes, but after seeing how concrete stood up to the intense fire, he’s “**a believer in concrete construction.**”

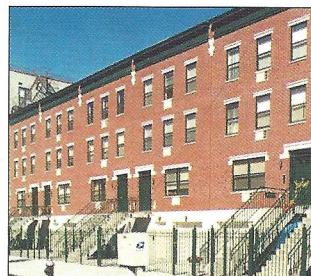
Table 1
Fire Losses in Multi-Family Structures¹

	Apartments	Hotel/Motels	Dormitories
Fires	86,500	1,946	740
Deaths	445	9	2
Deaths per 1000 Incidences	5.1	4.6	2.7
Injuries	5,000	110	61
Injuries per 1000 Incidences	53.1	56.5	82.4
Loss (\$ million)	631	23	4
Loss (\$ million) per 1000 incidences	2.34	11.90	5.49

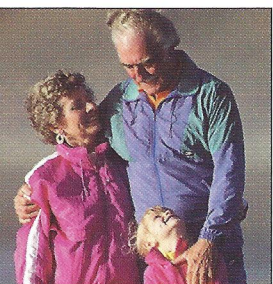
¹ The latest information available from the NFIRS in 2002 is based on 1998 data.

Building Construction Has Changed.

Over the last thirty years, promotion of active systems—smoke detectors and sprinklers—has resulted in compromises in building construction materials to offset increased costs associated with these systems. Dare we depend solely on detection and suppression devices to fight fire and save lives? The latest information from the United States Fire Incidence Reporting System (USFIRS) suggests not. (See Table 1.)



Fire Statistics.^{1,2} During the 1990s, the number of deaths, injuries, and property damage reported per fire incidence in apartments remained fairly constant, despite increased use of active systems. (See Figures 1, 2, and 3.) This statistical stagnation—rather than improvement—is most likely the result of a recent trend in building codes to require smoke detection and automatic fire suppression systems while simultaneously reducing or eliminating compartmentation requirements.



Who's at Risk? We are all vulnerable to the ravages of fire. But at greater risk are people who cannot respond or evacuate in time. Infants and children, people with hearing or visual impairments, and people with mental and physical disabilities. The United States Fire Administration³ is concerned about housing the elderly, the fastest growing segment of the population. Adults age 65-75 have a fire death rate of twice the national average; 75-85, three times the average; and over 85, four times the average. Our nation's senior citizens suffer vision, hearing, and mobility impairment, with 82% of those over 65 categorized as significantly disabled. And the steady rise in the U.S. elderly population is projected to continue—peaking around 2020. Current methods to alert seniors of fire and afford evacuation time are inadequate. We need to assure that structures built today incorporate comprehensive balanced design to protect these precious individuals—our parents and grandparents—from the rapid spread of fire.

Fig. 1 – Injuries per 1000 Apartment Fires

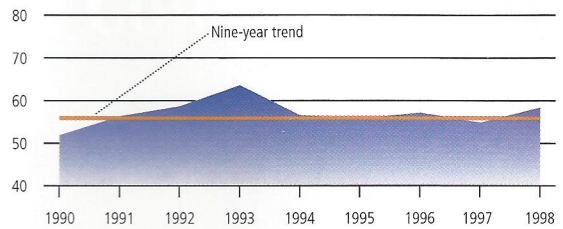


Fig. 2 – Loss in Thousand Dollars per Apartment Fire
(Adjusted to 1998 Dollars)

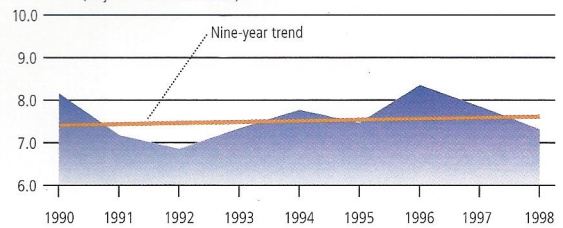
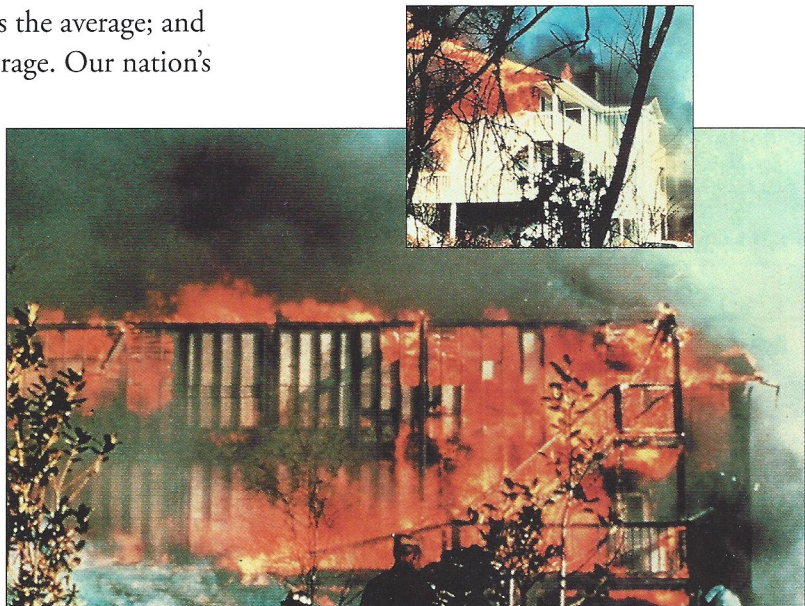
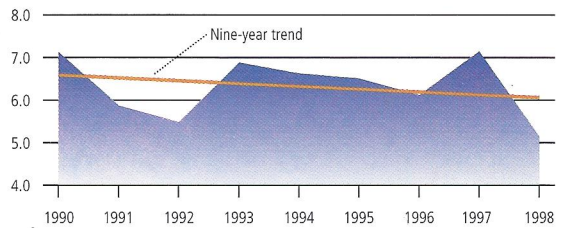


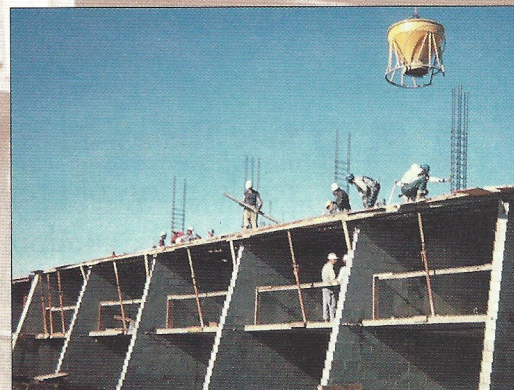
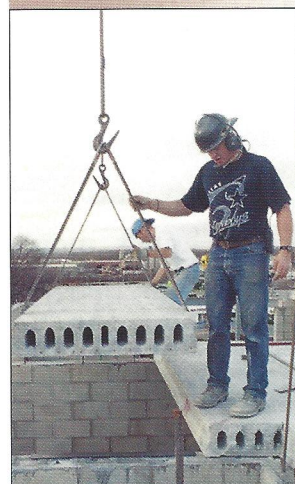
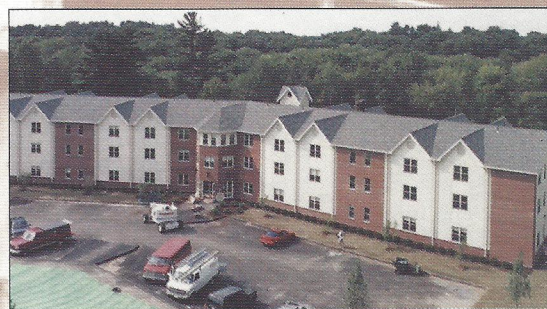
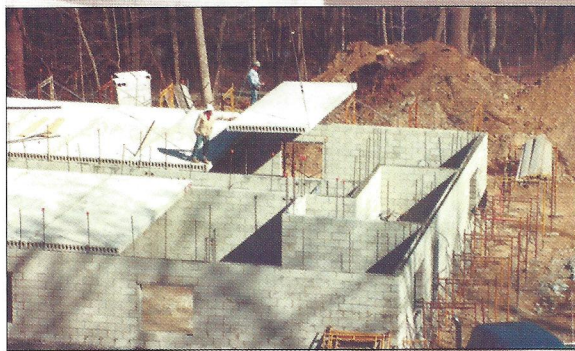
Fig. 3 – Deaths per 1000 Apartment Fires



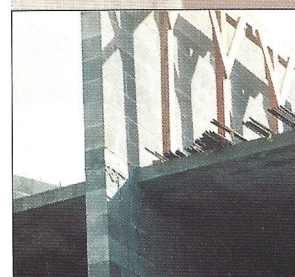
Without compartmentation, fire may spread from one unit to others, engulfing an entire complex in less than one hour.

Balanced Design for life safety and property protection is a combination of three key elements: smoke detection, fire suppression, *and* compartmentation to provide for fire containment. Construction incorporating all three components provides valuable backup in the event of active system failure, a fairly common occurrence. Balanced design should be the standard in all multi-family homes. Recent building code changes adopted at the expense of compartmentation should be reconsidered with smoke detection and fire sprinkler systems deemed adjuncts and not alternatives to fire-safe construction. Without provisions for balanced design in building codes, responsibility is placed on owners or state and local officials to demand or designers to recommend that adequate fire safety be incorporated into multi-family homes.

Fire Containment with walls, floors, and ceilings limits the area of fire spread and provides a last line of defense should sprinklers fail. To be effective, walls and floors/ceilings providing compartmentation should be of non-combustible construction with at least 2 hours of fire resistance. Non-combustible concrete and masonry walls and floors do not produce smoke or generate toxic fumes. They are always at the ready providing passive fire containment and protecting life and property, while affording firefighters more time to safely focus their efforts on extinguishing a blaze rather than containing it.



Options for non-combustible concrete construction include cast-in-place and hollow-core precast concrete floors, ceilings, and roofs; and cast-in place concrete, precast concrete, or concrete masonry walls.



Containment Story #2

Balanced Design Saves Perry Hall

In Baltimore, Maryland, concrete masonry saved the Perry Hall Apartments from complete destruction. When the building was under construction, an arsonist doused it with gasoline and burned an 80 by 40-foot wood-frame section to the ground. The rest of the building was salvaged because the concrete masonry fire wall contained the blaze, even the adjacent wall had to be replaced.

Concludes Tony Mazzella, superintendent with Perry Hall builder Mark Hall & Company:

"If all the walls were of wood frame and gypsum board everything would have had to be replaced. The entire building would have burned to the ground."



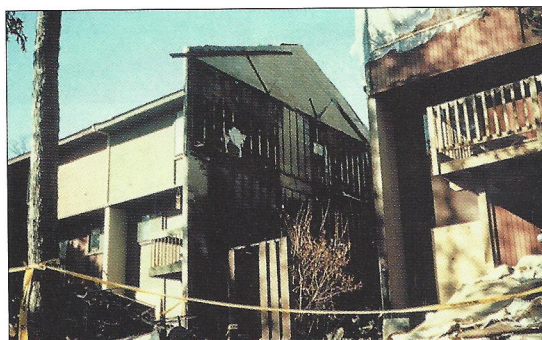
Smoke Detection systems are primarily intended to provide early warning of a fire, giving occupants time to evacuate a building safely. However, recent figures⁴ show that 31% of apartment fire deaths occurred in buildings where smoke detectors were present and in working order. (See Table 2.) Nineteen percent of the deaths occurred in buildings where smoke detectors were present but inoperable—virtually no improvement since 1996, when the percentages were 30% and 18%, respectively. The grim and unchanging reality is that 50% of apartment fire deaths occur even when smoke detectors are present.

Table 2

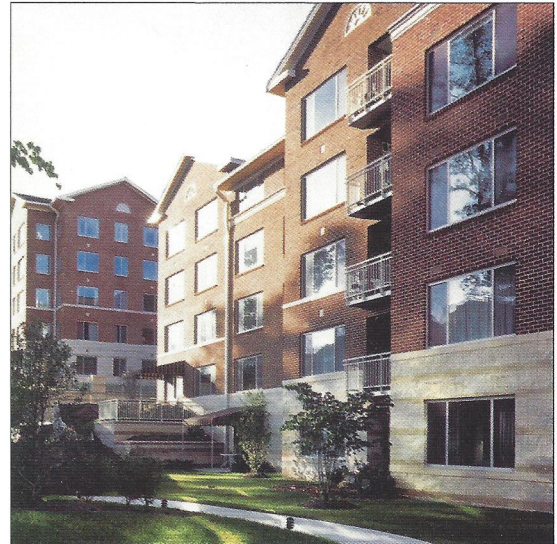
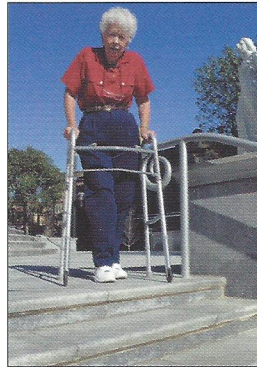
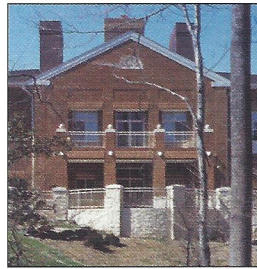
Smoke Alarm Presence in Apartment Residences¹

Smoke Alarm Present And Operated		Smoke Alarm Present But Did Not Operate		No Smoke Alarm	
Percent of Fires	Percent of Deaths	Percent of Fires	Percent of Deaths	Percent of Fires	Percent of Deaths
40	31	20	19	18	18

¹ The latest information available from the NFIRS in 2002 is based on 1998 data.



Fire Suppression systems are primarily intended to control fires until the fire service arrives. In some cases sprinklers will extinguish a fire. The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 13R standard—which governs the installation of sprinkler systems in residential buildings up to and including four stories—does not require all areas to be sprinklered, including combustible concealed spaces such as floor/ceiling assemblies and attics. If a fire originates in an unsprinklered space it is not likely to be controlled, and considerable property damage or total destruction may occur; even worse is the increased possibility of injury or loss of life. Diligent maintenance that must continue throughout the life of the structure is required to assure proper system functioning. Even then, sprinklers may be out of service during maintenance or may fail due to water outages or system glitches.



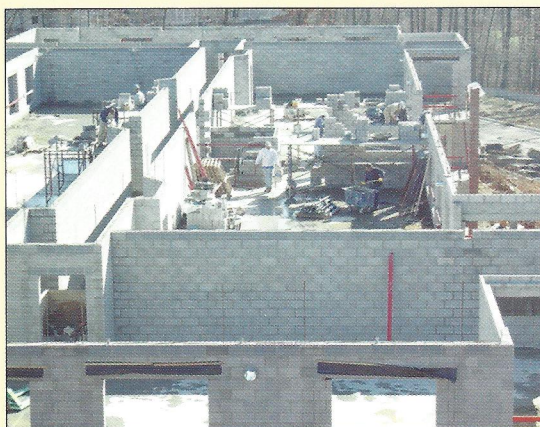
Non-Combustible Concrete Construction.

To achieve true balanced design and reduce deaths, injuries, and property loss, multi-family building community should consider non-combustible construction. Various affordable products and systems exist to satisfy design requirements and fire resistance ratings. Options include cast-in-place or hollow-core precast concrete floors, ceiling, and roofs; and cast-in-place concrete, precast concrete, or concrete masonry walls. Non-combustible concrete construction benefits occupants, owners, and communities alike. (See Table 3.)

Table 3

Advantages of Non-Combustible Concrete Construction

For Owners/Developers	For Occupants	For Communities
Simple Design techniques	Fire safe non-combustible construction	Lower risk and exposure for the fire service
Speed of construction	Does not burn	More efficient use of fire services
Faster sales and re-sales	Does not produce smoke, fumes or gases	Construction does not add fuel to the fire
Lower operating costs	Does not add fuel to the fire	Fire is contained
Lower insurance costs	Provides minimum two-hour separation between units	Adjacent units are protected
Lower maintenance costs	Serves passively for the life of the building	Structural collapse is unlikely
Lower energy costs	Lower insurance costs	Provides quality community asset for many decades
Lowest life-cycle costs	Needs no testing or inspection	Community recognized for its fire safe construction
Higher appreciation	No bouncy or creaky floors	Provides a stable tax base for the community
Attracts quality oriented occupants	Superior acoustic qualities	Attracts long term investors to the community.
Appeals to investors	Security for occupants and contents	
Proven performance		
Community acceptance		
Resistant to seismic and high wind damage		



Containment Story #3

Quality Construction: A Concrete Plus

For Baltimore builder James Keely & Company, concrete provides more than fire safety. It contributes to the firm's reputation as a quality builder producing multi-family residences.

"A combination of factors goes into our use of concrete masonry," says Steve James, Vice President of Keely. **"There is both a perception and the reality of it being a quality building, from both the fire resistance and sound transmission aspects, where concrete performs very well."**



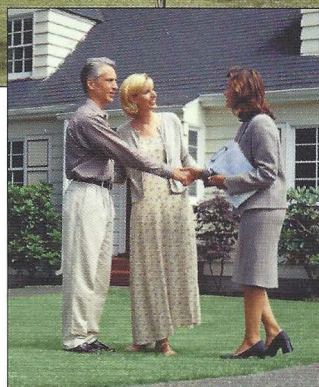
Robert W. Bertazon – Masonry Institute of Maryland, Inc.



What To Do. When renting or buying a home in a multi-family building, lodging overnight away from home, or housing loved ones in dormitories or nursing facilities, consider buildings that provide *all three* components of balanced design. Look for smoke detectors, sprinkler systems, and ask if walls, floors, and roofs are of concrete construction. Urge local building code officials to assure that multi-family homes are constructed using all three components of balanced fire-safe design, including the critical component: non-combustible concrete construction.

Look for the Three Key Elements of Balanced Design

- Smoke detection
- Fire suppression
- Compartmentation to provide for fire containment



¹ *Fire in the United States 1987-1996, Eleventh Edition*, United States Fire Administration, National Fire Data Center, Emmitsburg, Maryland, August 1999.

² *Fire in the United States 1989-1998, Twelfth Edition*, United States Fire Administration, National Fire Data Center, Emmitsburg, Maryland, November 2001.

³ *Fire Risks for Older Adults*, United States Fire Administration, National Fire Data Center, Emmitsburg, Maryland, October 1999.

⁴ *A Profile of Fire in the United States 1989-1998, Twelfth Edition*, United States Fire Administration, National Fire Data Center, Emmitsburg, Maryland, August 2001.

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