
Criteria for assessment of new extinguishants for inclusion in the ISO 14520 series

*Critères pour l'évaluation de nouveaux agents extincteurs destinés à
être inclus dans la série ISO 14520*

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ISO copyright office
CP 401 • Ch. de Blandonnet 8
CH-1214 Vernier, Geneva
Phone: +41 22 749 01 11
Fax: +41 22 749 09 47
Email: copyright@iso.org
Website: www.iso.org

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Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

The procedures used to develop this document and those intended for its further maintenance are described in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1. In particular, the different approval criteria needed for the different types of ISO documents should be noted. This document was drafted in accordance with the editorial rules of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2 (see www.iso.org/directives).

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For an explanation of the voluntary nature of standards, the meaning of ISO specific terms and expressions related to conformity assessment, as well as information about ISO's adherence to the World Trade Organization (WTO) principles in the Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) see www.iso.org/iso/foreword.html.

This document was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, *Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting*, Subcommittee SC 8, *Gaseous media and firefighting systems using gas*.

Any feedback or questions on this document should be directed to the user's national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found at www.iso.org/members.html.

Introduction

This document includes technical information related to the design and use of total flooding fire extinguishing systems using liquefied or non-liquefied gaseous fire extinguishing agents. Suggested minimum extinguishant information includes:

- identification;
- specifications;
- physical properties;
- minimum extinguishing concentrations and minimum design concentrations;
- use parameters;
- toxicity;
- environmental properties;
- system design.

At the election of the extinguishant manufacturer, required information may be supplemented with additional information that could prove useful in matters related to the manufacturer, storage, use, and handling of extinguishant containers.

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Criteria for assessment of new extinguishants for inclusion in the ISO 14520 series

1 Scope

This document addresses the subject of criteria for assessment of new extinguishants for inclusion in the ISO 14520 series.

2 Normative references

There are no normative references in this document.

3 Terms and definitions

No terms and definitions are listed in this document.

ISO and IEC maintain terminological databases for use in standardization at the following addresses:

- ISO Online browsing platform: available at <https://www.iso.org/obp>
- IEC Electropedia: available at <http://www.electropedia.org/>

4 Check list

The following check list provides guidance on the review of submissions of new total flooding fire extinguishing agents.

1	Extinguishant identification		
	1.1	Extinguishant designation [American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE) designation, or equivalent]	
	1.2	Chemical name (each component if a mixture)	
	1.3	Chemical formula	
	1.4	Chemical Abstracts Service (CAS) number (each component if a mixture)	
2	Extinguishant specifications, including (as applicable)		
	2.1	Purity	
	2.2	Acidity (halocarbons)	
	2.3	Moisture content	
	2.4	Non-volatile residue	
	2.5	Suspended matter	
	2.6	Oxygen content (inert gases)	
NOTE The unit of pressure, "bar", is in bar-gauge unless otherwise noted. For example, container pressures, such as fill pressure and superpressure, are in bar gauge. Atmospheric pressure, critical pressure, vapour pressure are in bar absolute.			

3	Physical properties		
	3.1	Molecular weight (average if a mixture)	
	3.2	Boiling point at 1,013 bar absolute	
	3.3	Freezing point	
	3.4	Critical temperature, K	
	3.5	Critical pressure, bar absolute	
	3.6	Critical volume, cm^3/mol	
	3.7	Critical density, kg/m^3	
	3.8	Vapour pressure, bar absolute at 20 °C	
	3.9	Liquid density at 20 °C, kg/m^3	
	3.10	Saturated vapour density at 20 °C, kg/m^3	
	3.11	Specific volume of superheated vapour density at 1,013 bar absolute, 20 °C, m^3/kg	
4	Extinguishing and design concentrations		
	4.1	Class B (heptane)	
		4.1.1 Extinguishing concentration, vol %	
		4.1.2 Minimum design concentration, vol %	
	4.2	Surface Class A	
		4.2.1 Extinguishing concentration, vol %	
			4.2.1.1 Wood crib fire
			4.2.1.2 Polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) plastic sheet fire
			4.2.1.3 Polypropylene (PP) plastic sheet fire
			4.2.1.4 Acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS) plastic sheet fire
		4.2.2 Minimum design concentration, vol %	
	4.3	Higher hazard Class A	
		4.3.1 Minimum design concentration, vol %	
	4.4	Extinguishing and minimum design concentrations for other fuels (optional)	
	4.5	Minimum inerting design concentrations for select fuels (optional)	
5	Extinguishant use parameters		
	5.1	Table of total flooding quantities (flooding factor table)	
	5.2	Equation constants for specific volume of agent vapour(s) at 1,013 bar absolute pressure (1 standard atmosphere)	
		5.2.1 Formula of the form $S = k_1 + k_2 T$ where T is in °C	
6	Agent toxicity information		
	6.1	4 h LC_{50} concentration	
	6.2	No observed adverse effect level (NOAEL)	
	6.3	Lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL)	
NOTE The unit of pressure, "bar", is in bar-gauge unless otherwise noted. For example, container pressures, such as fill pressure and superpressure, are in bar gauge. Atmospheric pressure, critical pressure, vapour pressure are in bar absolute.			