

## Fire load in modern buildings 3 times greater than in 1990s: study

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LIFESTYLE

# Fire load in modern buildings 3 times greater than in 1990s: study

IIT-Gandhinagar researchers found that average fire load energy density was three times the average found during a study done conducted 20 years ago in Kanpur



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By [Sunderarajan Padmanabhan](#)

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There is a need for thorough review of certain aspects of the Indian standards for fire safety, which are presently based on data obtained in 1970s and 1980s. Credit: Flickr

A new study by researchers at the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, has warned that the fire load in modern day buildings in India is three times greater than what was even as late as 1990s.

In the last few decades, lifestyles have changed significantly due to changes in socio-economic and cultural factors, resulting in newer office and residential cultures and luxuries. Modern day buildings sport corrugated plastic roofs, partition walls, plastic doors, false ceiling panels, interior finish material, and have equipment like washing machines, refrigerators, air-conditioners, televisions, mobile electronic gadgets and computer hardware.

These new amenities have, no doubt, made life easier. However, they also pose higher fire risk since many of them are made of material that have higher calorific values and thus more inflammable. For instance, paper work has given way to digital records in offices and homes. This has meant that less of cellulose and more of plastic, which has higher calorific value, is being and stored and used. Though agencies involved in fire safety are aware of this, there is not much data available.

The researchers conducted a detailed survey covering a total of 105 office rooms and 202 students' dormitory units in Ahmedabad. They found that average fire load energy density (FLED), which characterizes fire loads of these units, was found to be around 1400 Mega Joules per square metre, which is about three times the average of 487 MJ/ sq. m found during a study done conducted just 20 years ago in Kanpur. The maximum expected temperatures in the first one hour were also much higher than in the previous study.

Gaurav Srivastava, Assistant Professor at the Department of Civil Engineering at IIT-Gandhinagar, who conducted the study along with research scholar Nasar Ahmad Khan, said there was a need for thorough review of certain aspects of the Indian standards for fire safety, which are presently based on data obtained in 1970s and 1980s.

“Safety of buildings depends on ensuring that the temperatures of their structural components remained below critical levels. The components are given fire ratings as per the expected critical temperature levels. We have found that the level of severity of fires as also maximum temperatures in the first hour has gone up substantially. That’s why there is perhaps a need to relook at fire rating in the standards,” Srivastava explained while speaking to *India Science Wire*.

The researchers found that cellulosic materials (wood and paper) accounted for the maximum proportion among all the combustibles at 54-69 per cent, followed by plastics (18-22 per cent), textiles (7-8 per cent) and leather (4-6 per cent) for office rooms; and textiles (26-35 per cent), plastics (6-8 per cent) and leather (2-3 per cent) for dormitories. In the earlier study, cellulose material was almost the only combustible material in office and residential buildings at 98.6 per cent. The study has been published in journal *Current Science*. **(India Science Wire)**

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