

Potassium

Part of the solid compound of *FirePro*° consists of potassium. Potassium is a chemical element (a very soft metal with a silvery lustre).

History and name

Potassium was first isolated by Davy in 1807 through the electrolysis of molten potassium hydroxide (KOH), from which the name potassium is derived (see also alkali). At roughly the same time (1807 – 1808) Gay-Lussac and Louis Jacques Thenard obtained the element through the reduction of molten potassium carbonate with iron filings in an iron crucible.

Occurrence

With 2.59% potassium occupies seventh place in the list of most common elements in the earth's crust. In seawater it has an average concentration of 0.380 g per kg. It occurs in very many minerals and vegetable and living organisms (plants, animals, humans, etc, contain organic potassium salts).

Properties

Potassium is an alkali metal. Apart from an inert gas configuration, the elements of this group, the alkali metals, have a single s electron that can easily be split off. Potassium consequently has a very simple, ionic chemistry.

Physiological significance in the human body

While it is mainly sodium salts (in particular ordinary kitchen salt) that are dissolved in tissue fluid, no sodium is found in the cells, but potassium salts. The amount of potassium in the body is connected to the amount of sodium. Potassium has an important part to play in living organisms. Important sources of potassium in food are: vegetables, fruit, potatoes, meat, bread and milk. An adult needs approx. 3,500 mg of potassium per day.



Health, Safety & the Environment

FirePro° Aerosol does not damage property, may be used in the design concentrations in the presence of humans, and is environmentally and ecologically friendly.

FirePro® Aerosol is:

- Non Toxic (at design concentration)
- Non Conductive
- Non Oxygen Depleting
- Non Corrosive

FirePro® Has:

- Global Warming Potential (GWP) = 0
- Ozone Depletion Potential (ODP) = 0
- Negligible Atmospheric Life Time (solid active particles decay at a rate of 3% per minute)

And:

Does not affect the operation of equipment, in particular, electrical in nature.

Independent Test Reports from reputable Accredited Bodies and Institutions exist, supporting the above.

FirePro® SBK COMPOUND

NON PYROTECHNIC – Patented Technology

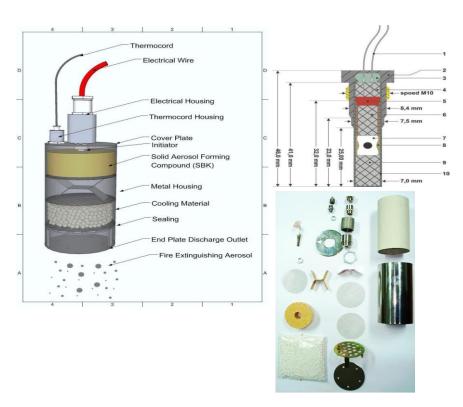
- Compact strong solid
- Potassium salts
 (Key compound K₂CO₃)
- Certified Life Time 15 Years
- Superior and stable performance
- Self-activation temperature 300 °C
- Non Toxic
- No chemical reaction with cooling material
- Principle of Activation:
 - a. Thermal Energy
 - b. Electrical Energy
- Transformation of Solid to Gaseous Aerosol phase

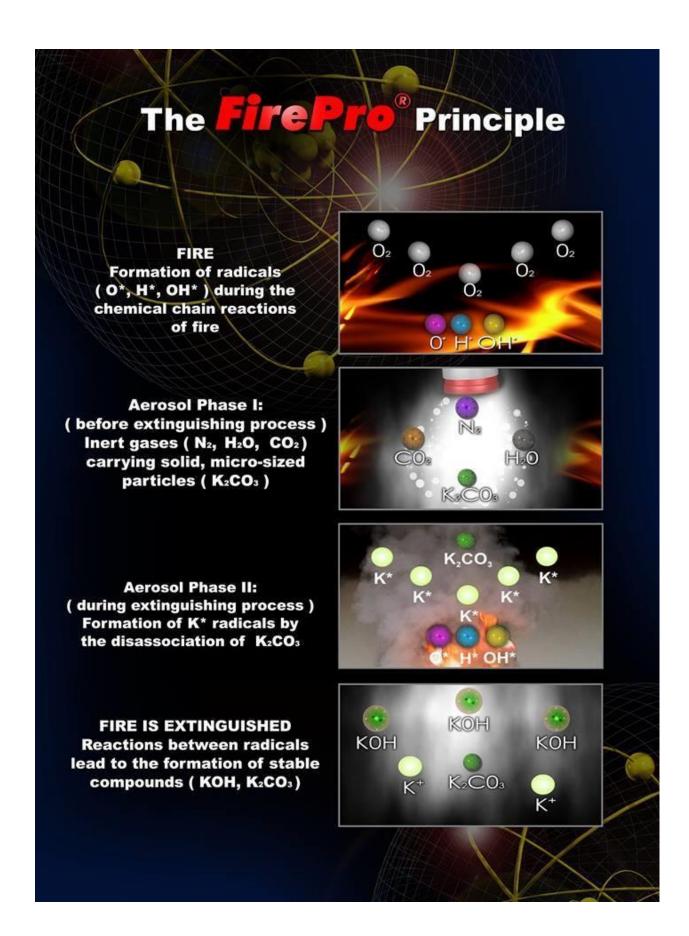


Main Advantages of FirePro®

- Tremendous space saving, ie., the space required is only a fraction of the space needed for cylinders etc.
- Far easier installation no piping, pressure cylinders, special supports or valves are required, thus reducing installation time and labour costs considerably.
- No pressure venting of enclosures necessary.
- Easy maintenance without the need for pressure testing, weighing, pressure/leak detection, filling, etc.
- Cost effectiveness FirePro[®] systems are less expensive compared to most other gaseous systems making these more attractive to the end user.
- Employ the latest generation in SBK solid non-pyrotechnic compound.
- FirePro does not produce harmful toxic compounds or acidic fumes.
- Simple design calculations.









Comparisons between various fire fighting agents

		EFFECT ON PROPERTY	EFFECT ON ENVIRONMENT
Foam and Water	When used in fixed systems it is necessary to have protection for humans	It may be corrosive due to large concentration of water and residue is harmful to delicate electronics	Residue can be difficult to dispose and foam can be poisonous
Water	Water is generally accepted as being not dangerous to humans when fighting fires	Can cause extensive damage to property	Can release harmful fumes and substances on extinguishment
CO2	Highly dangerous to humans in fire fighting concentrations in enclosed spaces	Extinguishes fire cleanly but cooling effect causes condensation mist harmful to electronics	In general more CO ₂ is released from other sources
Inert gases	May lead to inadequate oxygen supply to the brain when used alone	No damage caused	Naturally occurring components so do not pose a threat
Halon Habcarbons	Can be used in human presence but has been banned due to ozone depletion issues	No damage caused	Harmful to the environment
irePro [®]	Can be used in human presence in designed concentration	No damage caused	Friendly to environment It is ozone friendly It is a Green Product

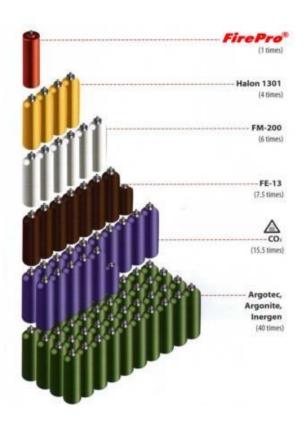
Comparison of the required quantity of:

FIRE PRO

VS

Traditional gaseous extinguishing agents

This characteristic allows great economy of space, and new methods of use.



Applications

The range of *FirePro** products is wide and versatile to suit any application:

- Industry & Commerce, Banks, Offices Substations Server Rooms, Control Rooms, Data Centers Electrical Cabinets/Panels Transformer Rooms

- Warehouses, Archives
 DG Storage
 Public Transport
 Transport Vehicles
 Marine industry
 Oil Platforms
 Railways
 Wind turbines















Small Volumetric Enclosures

Source/Localised Extinguishing

- Panel/Enclosure Protection
- Multiple Panel Enclosure Protection
- Special Applications/Projects









Medium Volumetric Enclosures

- Computer/Server Rooms
- Data Centers
- Electrical Rooms
- Control Rooms
- Special Applications/Projects







Large Volumetric Enclosures

- Substations/Control Room Protection
- Warehousing Protection
- Storage Areas
- Archives







Special Applications

- □ Vehicle Protection
- ☐ Heavy Machinery
- □ Railway Projects
- ☐ Marine Applications
- ☐ Offshore Oil Platforms
- $\ \square$ Wind Turbine Protection
- ☐ Museums
- ☐ Historical Buildings









National and International Standards, Approval Notified Bodies and Listing Authorities on the "Condensed Aerosol Technology"

ISO - INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS ORGANISATION

ISO 15779:2011 – Condensed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems - physical properties and system design

IMO - INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANISATION

MSC/Circ.1270 4th June 2008 (revised MSC/Circ.1007 26 June 2001)

CEN - EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDISATION

CEN/TR 15276-1/2, 2009

Before identified as: prEN 15276-1 and prEN 15276-2

U.S. EPA _ UNITED STATES ENVIRONEMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

Significant New Alternatives Policy (SNAP) Program

NFPA - NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

NFPA 2010 - Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems

UL - UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES INC.

UL 2127 - Standard for Inert Gas Clean Agent Extinguishing System Units

UL 2775 - Standard for Fixed Condensed Aerosol Extinguishing System Units

KIWA (NETHERLANDS, EU)

BRL-K23001/02 October 20th 2003 edition

BSI - LICENSED

KM 547633

CE Mark

KFI (Korea) Korea Fire Institute of Industry and Technology

National Emergency Management Agency Notice No. 2012-160 (31/12/2012)











	wost Number of Certificates, Listings, Approvals Test Reports
	Non Pyrotechnic – Patented Technology
	Electrical and Thermal Activation – Solid to Gaseous Aerosol Phase
	Extinguishes Fire Chemically Without Removing Oxygen
	'Total Flooding' Approach
	Easy Design Calculation
	Environmental & Eco Friendly
	No Corrosion
	No Effect On Equipment Operation
	Safe, Non Toxic
	No Pipework, Pressure Cylinders, No Filling
	Highly Space Saving, Much Lower Installation/Maintenance Costs/Time
	Solutions For Most Applications
П	Worldwide Installations In Over 75 Countries

Listings - Product Certifications









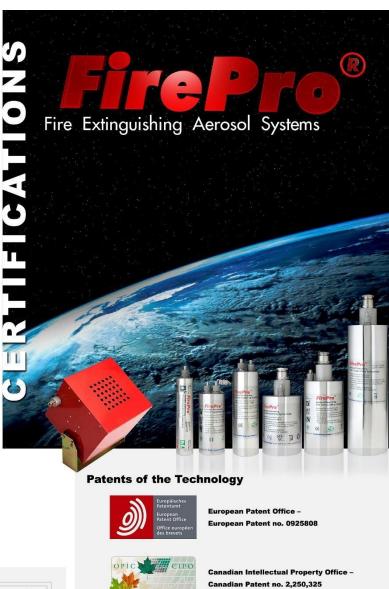


ISO / Quality Management Certifications









Special Reports / Assessments / Type Approvals

