

June 9, 2023

Re: EXP Project All-2201822 Extendicare - Orleans

## **Fire Under Writers Survey - Fire Flow Calculations**

### 1. RFF = 220 C VA

Where:

RFF = the required fire flow in litres per minute

C = Construction coefficient

A = Total effective floor area of the building

### 2. For Extendicare – Orleans

C = 0.8 (for Type II Non-Combustible Construction)

A = The building has all vertical openings protected. Therefore, for this building the effective floor area is defined as the Second Floor area plus 25% of each of the two immediate adjoining floor areas

First Floor area = 3,418m<sup>2</sup> Second Floor area = 3,307 m<sup>2</sup> Third Floor area = 3,042 m<sup>2</sup>

Therefore, effective area

= 3307m<sup>2</sup> + (25% of 3,418 m<sup>2</sup>) + (25% of 3042 m<sup>2</sup>)

= 3307 m<sup>2</sup> + 854.5m<sup>2</sup> + 760.5m<sup>2</sup>

 $A = 4,922m^2$ 

3. **RFF** =  $220 \times 0.8 \times \sqrt{4,922} \text{ m}^2$ 

= 220 x 0.8 x 70.16

= 12.348 LPM

= 12,000 LPM (rounded to the nearest 1000 LPM)

# 4. Occupancy and Contents Factor

For treatment occupancies, FFR can be reduced by 25%

Therefore RFF =  $12,000 - (25\% \times 12,000) = 9,000 \text{ LPM}$ 

# 5. Automatic Sprinkler Protection

The Building will have an automatic sprinkler system. Therefore, the RFF can be reduced by 50%

Therefore,

RFF = 50% x 12,000 LPM

= 6,000 LPM

6. Exposure Adjustment Change = 0%

Therefore, the final RFF for this facility, including adjustments for occupancy and protective equipment is:

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**RFF** = 9000 LPM - 6,000 LPM

= 3,000 LPM

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