Tall Wood:

Fire, Forests & the Future

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Course Description

Sustainable resources, forest conservation, and fire safety of structures are all considerations for designers with the expanding use of wood structure in commercial and multifamily building types. Expectations regarding fire safety, forest resource harvesting, sustainable forestry designations, and the future, which must consider moisture, durability and sustainability, are topics that often drive materials decisions away from wood. However, science, history and new technology actually support the use of wood as an ideal building material for these considerations and the goals of the 21st Century. Fire resistant construction versus non-combustible construction lies at the core of this direction change. Tragic building fire examples, the status of American forests and the surprising real causes of deforestation will be examined.

With current sustainability goals striving for carbon neutrality, the concept of carbon sequestration in wood materials and Life Cycle Assessment (the world-wide standard for scientific evaluation of 'green' claims) will be explored. A variety of innovative project examples which incorporate wood and wood hybrid structure, with highlight this paradigm shift.

Learning Objectives

At the end of the this course, participants will be able to:

 Evaluate the <u>effects of fire</u> on building materials and the <u>causes of fire</u> through review of fire case studies and research science

- 2. Analyze the state of <u>forest resources</u> and evaluate sustainable forestry issues in North America and the rest of the world
- 3. Assess impacts of moisture, durability & sustainability in materials choices
- 4. Evaluate projects which consider the sustainability of materials selection including embodied carbon and LCAs

A Wood Renaissance...



...exceeding expectations

Wood - around for centuries...









Renaissance = rebirth, resurgence, revival

Barentshus Tower - 20 Stories



Image credit: Reiulf Ramstad Arkitekter As

Exceeding Expectations...

• Fire!

- Forestry
- Moisture & Durability
- Carbon & the Future





Oct. 8, 1871



The Great Chicago Fire - 250-300 killed

Oct. 8, 1871 - Great Michigan Fire

Manistee, MI Port Huron, MI Saugatuck, MI Holland, MI

Chicago, IL Peshtigo, WI





Approximately 600 killed

Oct. 8, 1871 — Peshtigo Fire 1871 PESHTIGO FIRE OCONTO MICHIGAN OCONTO OCONTO MICHIGAN OCONTO OCONTO OCONTO MICHIGAN OCONTO OCONTO OCONTO MICHIGAN OCONTO OCONTO OCONTO MICHIGAN OCONTO OCONTO OCONTO Dorrection of Ward Williamonius St Firestorm BROWN Sourgeon Bay Oconto Firestorm Firestorm Firestorm Sourgeon Bay Oconto Oconto Sourgeon Bay Oconto Oconto Sourgeon Bay Oconto Oconto Sourgeon Bay Oconto Oconto Oconto Sourgeon Bay Oconto Oconto Oconto Sourgeon Bay Oconto Oconto

The Great Chicago Fire – Oct. 8, 1871

Causes:

Fuel

- Wood Structures 47%
- Wood sidewalks & roads
- Flammable tar or shingle roofs
- Grease on river banks caught fire
- City's gasworks exploded = fuel



Chicago Buildings -1870 49,781 brick/stone/iron 44,274 wood

The fire department averaged about two fires a day. 250-300 killed

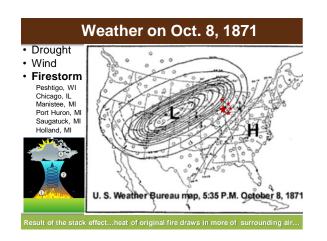
Fire Fighting Resources

· Fire-Fighters

Exhausted Understaffed Misdirected

- One water station for city
- Roof collapsed on pumping station at 3:30am





Devastating Fires...

- Steel
- Concrete
- Masonry
- Wood







Devastating Fires...

- Steel
- Concrete
- Masonry
- Wood



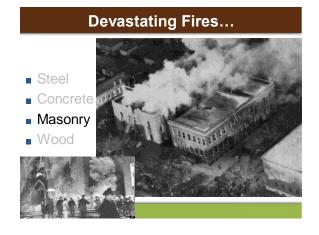
Glulam retains strength in fire...

Glulam remained standing while the rest of the so-called "fireproof" building collapsed.

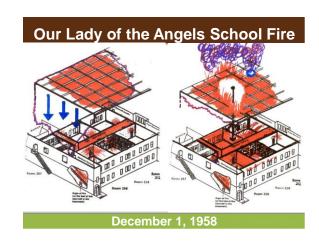


Turbotech, Inc. in Vancouver, WA

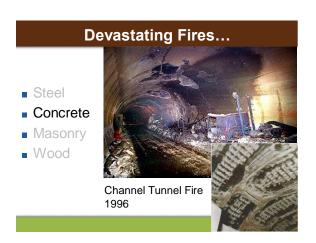










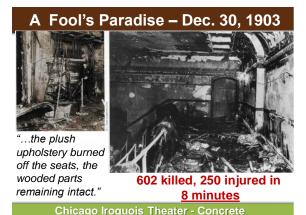


Concrete and Heat

- **250 420** °F: Spalling occurs
- 300 °F: Loss of strength begins
- 550 600 °F: Cement based materials experience creep and lose their load bearing capacity
- 600 °F: Greater than this temperature, concrete is not functioning at its full structural capacity
- 900 °F: Temperature of Flame

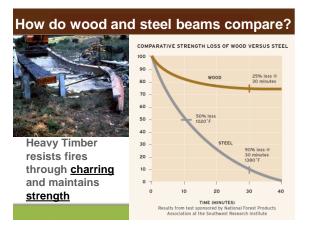




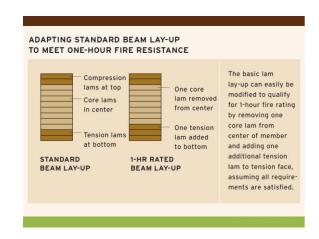




















Properties - Structural Steel

- 400F Begins to lose strength
- 1,200 F Lost more than 60% of strength
- 1,000 F Expect to fail, elongates

Quiz:

A 100 ft. Steel beam heated to 1,000F will expand. How much?

9 1/2 Inches



Fire Safety of Tall Wood Buildings



ARUP THE FIRE PROTECTION RESEARCH FOUNDATION





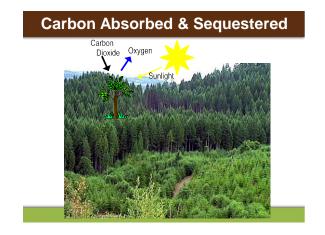


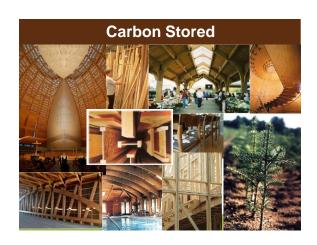
Exceeding Expectations...

- Fire!
- Forests
- Moisture & Durability
- Future



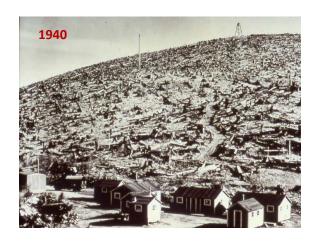


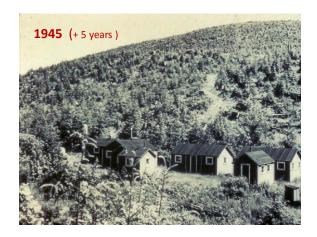








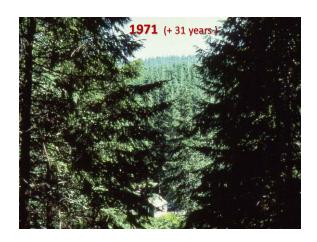






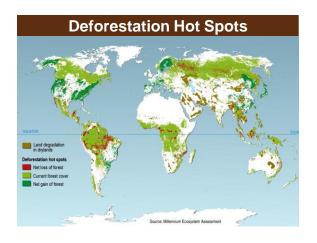


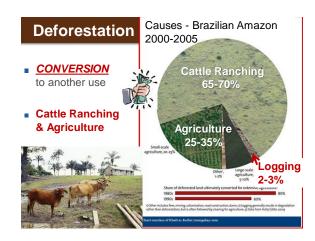












Ensure Sustainable Forests



Forest Stewardship Council

Addresses social issues w/ international reach into countries where no legal and institutional framework for social rights and values



Programme for the Endorsement of Forest Certification Schemes

Global Umbrella organization supported by 149 governments, covering 85% of the world's forest area

Global Sustainable Forestry





Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, <u>Canada</u>, Chile, Czech Republic, Denmark Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, <u>United States</u>

Global Sustainable Forestry











PEFC Certified Forestry





- Public land
- Rigorous public participation process



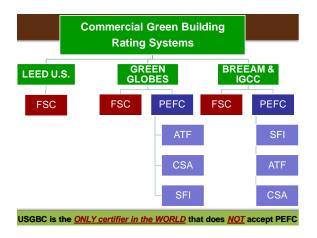


- Private land
- Private land
 Public land
- •www.sfiprogram.org



American Tree Farm System

 Affordable certification for family & small forest landowners

















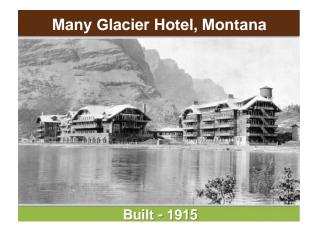


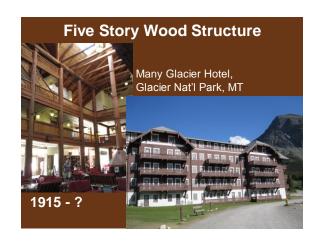


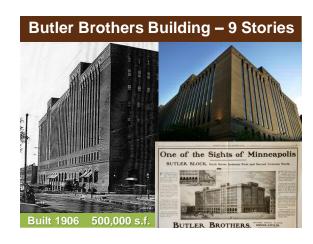










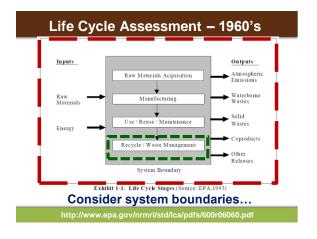


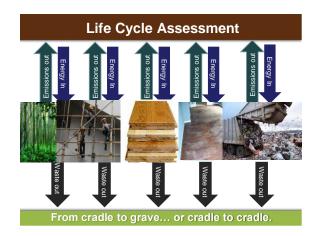




Exceeding Expectations

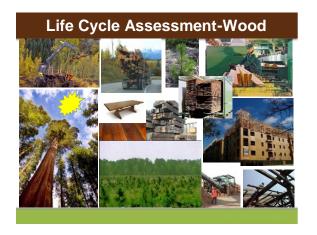
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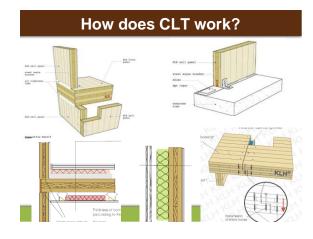








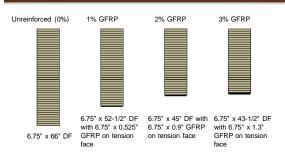








Fiber Reinforced Polymer (FRP) Glulam



Fiber Reinforce Polymers (FRP)

- Tension reinforced Glulam
- FRP reinforced shear walls
- Blast Resistant technology







FRP use in Blast Resistant testing





Blast Testing Results AFWC



Post Tensioning

- Moment connections for Heavy Timber
- Rapid erection
- Lightweight
- Low carbon footprint
- Earthquake resistant





Nine Story Wood Building in UK - 2010



Architect: WaughThistleton Architects - London, England

Carbon storage = 210 years of 10% reduction in CO2





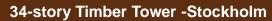




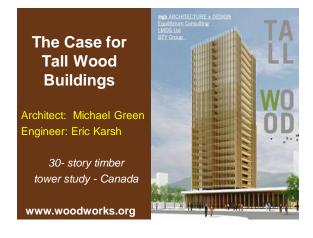




Research Studies & Proposals

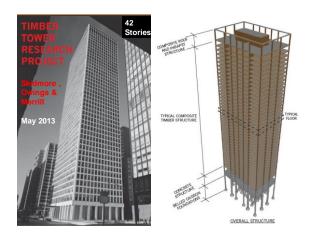














Recreation & Aquatics Facilities



Pyramidenkogel - Austria



Architect: Klaura & Kaden Engineer: Markus Lackner

Height: **328** ft. /100 m Visit platform: **272** ft. /83 m Café: **229** ft. / 70 m LongSlide: 170 ft. / 52 m

Completed in 2013

Tallest Timber Observation Tower



World's Largest Wood Dome?



530 ft. diameter 152 ft. tall Built 1981-83 Seating for 23,000

Architect: McGranahan & Messenger, Tacoma, WA



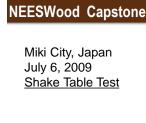


Civic & Cultural Facilities

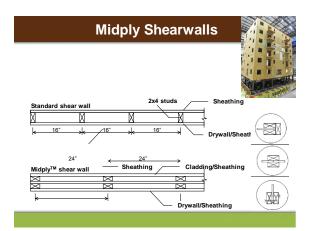


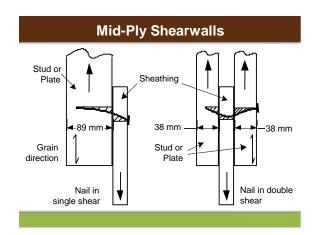


Midrise Residential & Office



http://www.nsf.gov/neeswood







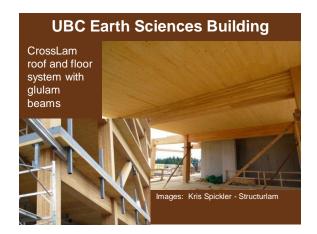




University, School & Research Facilities





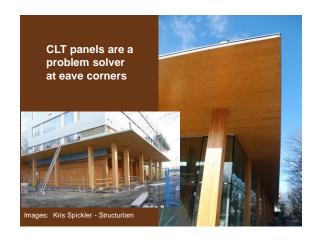






















Passivhuis standard ...
All components - local and prefabricated.

CREE designed structure to be built in Dornburn, Austria

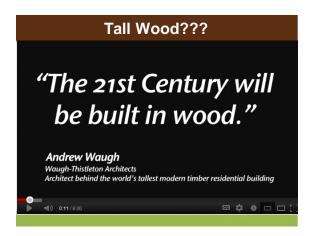
HBV floor panels Composite action – reinforced concrete and wood Alternatives for: Reinforcedconcrete floors Conventional steel composite systems Flexural and twoway load bearing planks Pre-stressed steel concrete hollow box floor















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