

GREASE EXTRACT POST CLEAN REPORTING

1 OBJECTIVE

The objective of this technical bulletin is to inform members of the key points that should be included in a Post Clean Report (PCR). The purpose of a PCR is to demonstrate to the client, that the contractor undertaking the fire safety cleaning of a grease extraction system, has done so in a competent manner and in accordance with TR/19. The post clean report will be used in any dispute of performance or insurance claim as evidence of the system status following cleaning.

If a certificate of completion is produced and supplied to a client it must clearly state if the whole system has been cleaned.

2 TECHNICAL INFORMATION

2.1 GUIDANCE AND STANDARDS

This technical bulletin should be used alongside BESA publication TR/19: Internal cleanliness of ventilation systems, and is designed to add further guidance to TR/19 section 7.32 – 7.36.

Contractors have a duty of care to inform the client of fire risks under Article 11 the Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order (RRFSO). A client needs to be informed if the system is cleaned in its entirety, and if it is not, be given clarity as to what sections have not been cleaned, the reason why they have not been cleaned and recommendations on how full cleaning can be achieved.

3 IMPLEMENTATION

3.1 REPORT CONTENTS

To comply with the RRFSO and TR/19, a Post Clean Report should include the following:

- An executive summary page that highlights the key risks.
- A clear yes or no as to whether the system was cleaned in its entirety.
- If no to above question, the reason why it was not cleaned in its entirety and a suggested solution.
- Other hazards that have been identified.
- Micron readings for the test locations.
- The mean (average) micron reading across all micron readings taken.
- The current cleaning frequency.
- A recommendation of a new cleaning frequency based on the micron readings.*
- A sufficient number of before and after cleaning photographs of the system to give a true representation of the system condition. These should be at minimum in the seven TR/19 test locations (section 7.41), and more if the duct length exceeds 10 meters.
- A schematic diagram of the system layout showing the system that has been cleaned and any areas that could not be cleaned.
- Test locations identified on the schematic.

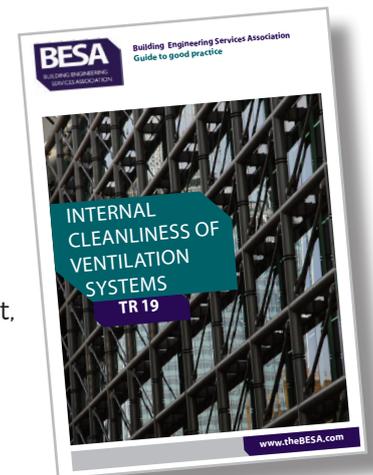


Figure 1: BESA Publication TR/19

3.1 REPORT CONTENTS (continued)

* In order to calculate a frequency based on keeping grease levels below 200 microns as a mean and to comply with 7.29 of TR/19 the build-up of grease needs to be assumed to be linear over time and therefore the recommended new frequency can be calculated using the equation below.

Answers should be rounded down to the nearest half month.

$$\text{New Interval (Months)} = \frac{200 \times \text{Current Interval (Months)}}{\text{Micron Reading } (\mu)}$$

If other factors are known to influence the speed of grease accumulation such as peak periods of trade or historical data then interim inspections should be carried out to check grease thickness and further frequency adjustments made as appropriate.

3.2 REASONS FOR A NON-COMPLETE CLEAN

All necessary access panels, excluding those in fire rated/clad ductwork, should be fitted to allow the system to be cleaned. There will be occasions, even after access panels have been fitted, that a full clean is not possible. These are inclusive but not limited to:

- Pre agreement with the client that a specific section will not be cleaned.
- Inability to access the duct even after installing access panels.
- Access to Fire rated ductwork which does not have sufficient access panels fitted by the installer.
- Inability to isolate or remove a specific fan type.
- Fire suppression system is installed that needs to be handled by a trained professional.

BESA members should work with the client, ductwork installer and fan installer to make all reasonable attempts at cleaning the system to its entirety during the initial clean. The risks of not cleaning the system to its entirety need to be clearly communicated with the client.

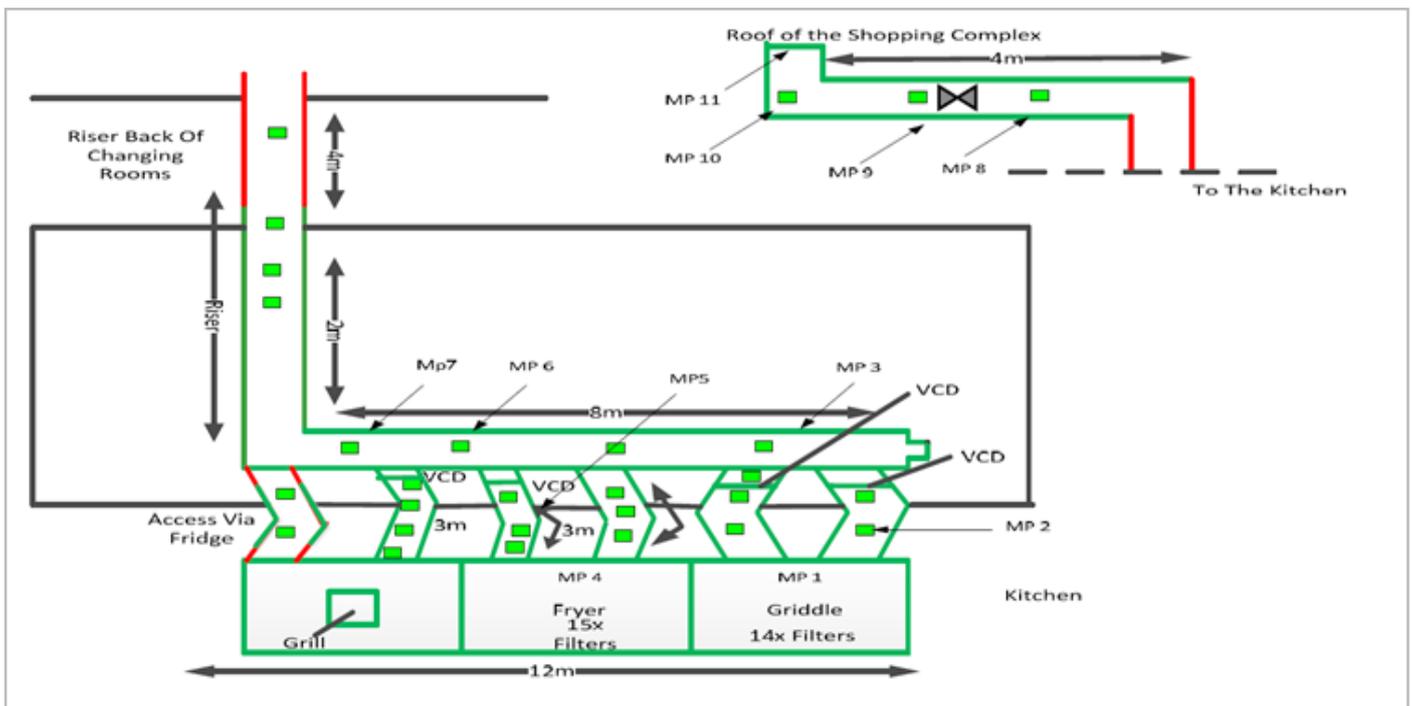


Figure 2: An example of a schematic with inaccessible parts highlighted in red.

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