Options to the use of Halon for Aircraft Fire Suppression - Potty Bottle Update

INTERNATIONAL AIRCRAFT SYSTEMS FIRE PROTECTION WORKING GROUP MEETING

London, England
May 18 -19, 2010

Mike Madden

Objective

Provide a progress report on revision of Section 4.5, Lavatory Trash Receptacle of FAA report “Options to the Use of Halon for Aircraft Fire Suppression Systems – 2002 Update”

Draft Outline

- 4.5 Lavatory Trash Receptacle
  - 4.5.1 Background
  - 4.5.2 Water Based and Combination Agents
  - 4.5.3 Halocarbon and Halocarbon Blends
  - 4.5.4 Boeing Commercial Airplane Status
  - 4.5.5 Airbus Commercial Airplane Status
  - 4.5.6 Other Commercial Airplane Status

Draft Outline

4.5.1 Water-Based and Combination Agents.

Water, water/surfactant (e.g., Surfactant Blend A), Dry Chemical/Water Mixtures, and combination agents meet all the above requirements. Water is the most common fire- method (sprinkler, mist). Loaded stream or surfactant blends could improve surface wetting of Class A materials. These are all likely to be more effective on Class A materials than halocarbons. Pacific Scientific is commercializing a lavatory fire extinguisher containing Envirogel

Draft Outline

- **4.5.4 Boeing Commercial Airplane Status**

In 2006, Boeing replaced all Halon 1301 bottles used in production lavatory waste compartments with FM-200. Boeing is currently working with the FAA to gain approval to allow the use of FM-200 extinguishers for all models of in-service airplanes.

Summary

- **Request other airframe manufactures support the revision by providing a similar status for their airplanes. Information should address the following:**
  1. **Have you switched to a Halon replacement in production?**
  2. **When did or will the new potty bottles be installed in production airplanes?**
  3. **What agent is used?**
  4. **Retrofit/spares engineering status? Has it been completed, if so when?**
- **Please E-mail mike.r.madden@boeing.com with the information, in time to support Louise's schedule**