



Dafo Fomtec AB Introduction

Dafo Fomtec AB was founded in 2001 by fire industry professionals with decades of combined experience.

Fomtec develops, manufactures, and distributes high-quality firefighting foams and selected foam equipment to the fire protection industry globally.

Fomtec is an independent and privately owned company with a strong customer focus. Fomtec is committed to meet and exceed the standards we set behind the company's core values of:

Performance – Trust – Sustainability





Carl Rydén Regional Sales Manager



Fomtec sales and management team



Fomtec production and R&D - Helsingborg, Sweden



Fomtec product certifications and quality control

Fomtec company and products are certified by:

DNV, ISO 9001, Annual Audit



• Lloyds Register, MED Module D, Annual Audit



• RINA, MED Module D, Annual Audit



• Underwriters Laboratories, UL 162, Quarterly Audit

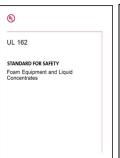


Factory Mutual, FM 5130, Quarterly Audit



• MIL-F-24385F, US military specification













Product	Foam type	Main application	Certification
Fomtec Enviro USP	Class B	Sprinkler system Tank protection Bund protection	UL 162 FM 5130
Fomtec Enviro ARK	Class B & B AR	Sprinkler system Tank protection Dike protection	UL 162 FM 5130



Fomtec Enviro range for approved systems





- Fomtec Enviro USP for hydrocarbon fuels
- Fomtec Enviro ARK for polar solvent fuels
- Fomtec foam concentrates are tested and certified in cooperation with proportioning and discharge devices from world-wide partner Viking low- medium- and high expansion foam systems

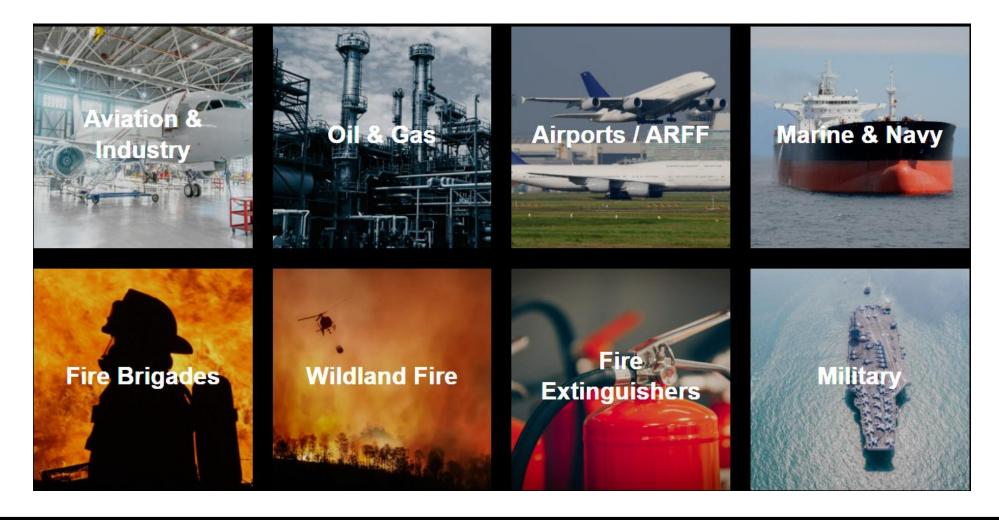








Fomtec market segments









Water systems



Water mist



Foam systems



Gas systems



Detection & control



Viking Foam Products



- European manufacturer of foam hardware
- Big range of foam components and systems
- Unique solutions
- FM-approved and UL-listed foam systems
- World wide partner with Fomtec





Viking Foam Products



Foam systems

• Proportioning options

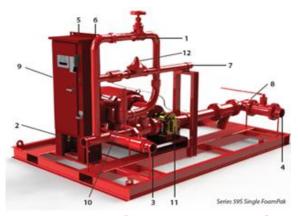












Discharge devices









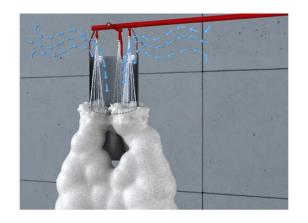








Viking Foam Solutions





Back-Up Generator Rooms



Large Storage Tank Protection



Large Storage Tank Protection



Floating Roof Tanks



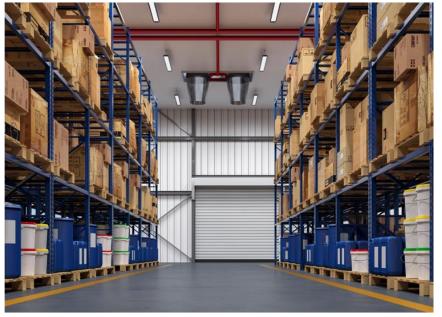
Bunded/Dike Area Protection



Viking Foam Solutions

Warehousing, Storage









Viking Foam Solutions



Various options for tested, certificated and approved solutions for Aircraft Hangars



Flame Detection

Foam

Deluge

Systems











"USP" SFFF Foam

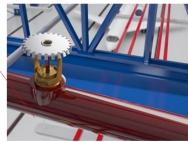
Concentrate



Proportioning & **Control Systems**









(ll)

High

Expansion

Systems



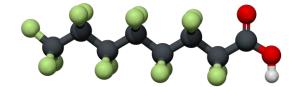
Trench Nozzle Systems*



"PFAS" regulations — terms



- SFFF = Synthetic fluorine free foams. The term was introduced by NFPA and used by the foam business for all "new" generation of high-performance fluorine free foams.
- Film forming foams = AFFF/AFFF ARC/FFFP/FP type foams contain fluorine surfactant often referred to as "PFAS" foams
- "PFAS" = umbrella name for fluorine surfactants = carbon (C) + fluorine chains/molecules of different length/strength and characteristics
- PFOS = long chain molecule part of fluorine surfactant manufactured with ECF (electrochemical fluorination) method used by 3M in their "Lightwater" products
- PFOA = fluorine surfactant 8 carbon atoms = "C8 fluorine"



• PFHxA = 6 carbon atoms, as pure as can be (minimum C8/PFOA contamination) = "C6 pure fluorine"

PFAS regulations – substances



PFOS

- bio-persistent
- bio-ackumulative
- carcinogenic
- extremely poisoneuosreproduction defects

PFOA (C8)

- persistant
- break-down products unknown
- assumed reproductive harm

• PHFxA (C6)

- persistant
- assumed reproductive harm

PFAS regulations – timeline



AFFF (PFAS containing) foams developed.

1960'S

3M exit market – the end of "Lightwater" (PFOS)

2000

Following PFOS declared a POP in 2009 the EU bans use of PFOS containing foams.

2011

EU legislation on PFOA and restricting use of C8 foams

2017

EU legislation restricting use of PFHxA (C6 foams) for FRS and airports.

2024

EU deadline for use of all fluorinated foams.

2035

1900'S

Firefighting foams developed.

1990'S

Scientists start looking closer at the family of chemicals known as "PFAS"

2010

EU and US foam manufacturers voluntarily agree with US EPA to develop foams using shorter-chain fluoro-chemistry

2016

Foam manufacturers in USA and EU complete transition to C6 pure foams

2019

Washington becomes the first US state to restrict the use of ALL fluorinated foams (PFAS). PFOA added to list of POPS (SC9/12)

2025

EU deadlines for use of C8 foams (PFOA). EU legislation restricting use of "PFAS" in all foams

PFAS regulations – PFOA (C8) timeline



EU directives 2017/1000, 2019/1021, 2020/784

PFOA added to the list of POPS under Stockholm Convention SC9/12.

EU 2019/1021 adds PFOA as a POP

2019

After January 1, 2023 C8 foams can ONLY be used for fire emergencies where FULL containment is possible

2023

2017

EU 2017/1000 published restricting PFOA. For foams no new manufacture or placing in the market after 4th July 2020.

2020

EU 784/784 published amending 2019/1021 regarding PFOA. No training with C8 foams. Testing only where full containment possible. Can be used for fire fighting and vapour suppression up until 2023 or 2025.

2025

Dec 31, 2025 is the deadline for the legal use of C8 Foams.

PFAS regulations – PHFxA (C6) timeline



EU directive 2024/2462 applicable for municipal fire brigades and civil airport FRS/air hangars/fuel storage

Dossier proceeds through review and draft legislation document Annex XV being discussed.

2021

Based on final draft deadlines of Municipal and Aviation FRS/air hangars/fuel storage respectably.

2026/2029

2019

Restriction dossier submitted to ECHA by five (5) member states.

2024

EU 2024/2462 published November 2024. Limited levels of PFHxA to 25 ppb and 1,000 ppb for related substances. Deadlines for transition for training, testing and municipal fire services of 18 months. Deadline for transition in civil aviation of 5 years.

PFAS regulations – PFAS total ban timeline



EU directive 2025/1988 applicable for all use and storage of firefighting foams with fluorine surfactants ("PFAS")

23rd of October Portable fire Extinguishers

2026

23rd of April Training and testing, except functional testing of the firefighting systems provided that all releases are contained.

2027

23 rd of April Public/ Private Fire services except those supporting Seveso sites

2027

23 of October • For establishments covered by Directive 2012/18/EU (Seveso)

2035

• 23 of October civilian ships with firefighting foams placed on board before 23 October 2025

2035

2025

23rd of October legislation 2025/1988 universal PFAS ban 2027

23 of April Alcohol restistent Fire Fighting Foam in Portable fire Extinguishers 2030

23 of October -General transition period-Shall not be placed on the market or used in firefighting foams in a concentration equal to or greater than I mg/L for the sum of all PFAS (sprinkler)

2035

23 of October
For installations
belonging to the
offshore oil and gas
industry and
military vessels

PFAS regulations – Fomtec foams

- PFOS NO Fomtec product manufactured with this fluorine surfactant Banned by EU since 2011
- PFOA (C8) Fomtec products with added fluorine surfactant manufactured up to 2016 Regulated by EU since 2023 and should be completely removed by July 4th 2025. Limit value 25 ppb PFOA and its salts, or 1000 ppb for the sum of PFOA-related substances
- PHFxA (C6) Fomtec products with added fluorine surfactant manufactured from 2016 Regulated by EU since November 2024. ECHA confirm products should be completely removed by 2029 for airports/air hangars (sprinkler). Limit value 25 ppb PFHxA and its salts, or 1000 ppb for the sum of PFHxA-related substances
- All PFAS substances related to firefighting foams Fomtec products with added fluorine surfactant Regulated by EU since October 2025 and cover use and storage of all fluorine containing (PFAS) foams and all market segments and applications. Deadlines will follow pattern of previous regulations (12 months to 10 years depending on market segment/application). For sprinkler applications the deadline for storage and use of firefighting foams with PFAS substances is 2030 (unless for Seveso site).





SFFF fire performance – "foam quality"

- Without any fluorine surfactant the SFFF products cannot rely on film-formation, supreme heat resistance or minimal fuel pickup
- SFFF products rely much more on the build up of a thick foam layer foam quality good expansion ratio, long(er) drainage time and bubble structure strength
- SFFF foam quality is determined by the discharge device and is absolutely decisive for fire performance
- SFFF products are much more sensitive to the type of fuel or chemical!



SFFFs are very sensitive to "foam quality" generated by the sprinkler nozzle or discharge device

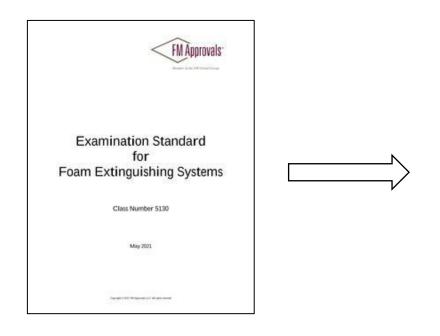
SFFFs are not drop in-replacements in sprinkler systems

The SFFF foam concentrate is one part of the foam system

It's not just about the foam concentrate – and it never was!



Example: Importance of foam quality generated in a foam sprinkler system



Recognized sprinkler test standard (FM 5130)



Fomtec Enviro USP foam concentrate (FM approved with Viking foam sprinkler nozzles)



Foam sprinkler Viking VK300 I (FM approved with Fomtec Enviro USP)

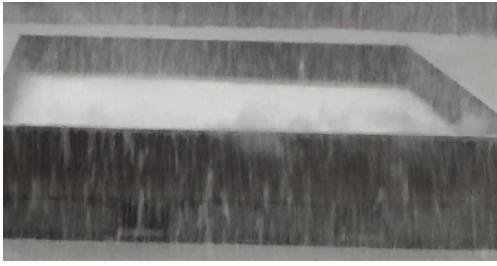


Foam sprinkler head model "B" (non-approved)



Result after 3 minutes of foam application





Fomtec Enviro USP discharged through Viking VK300 I





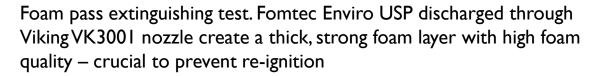
Fomtec Enviro USP discharged through nozzle "B"



Result after 5 minutes of foam application











Foam just pass extinguishing test. Foam layer from nozzle "B" is heavily reduced from drainage due to inferior "foam quality" – major risk for re-ignition



Result from burnback (re-ignition) test



PASS



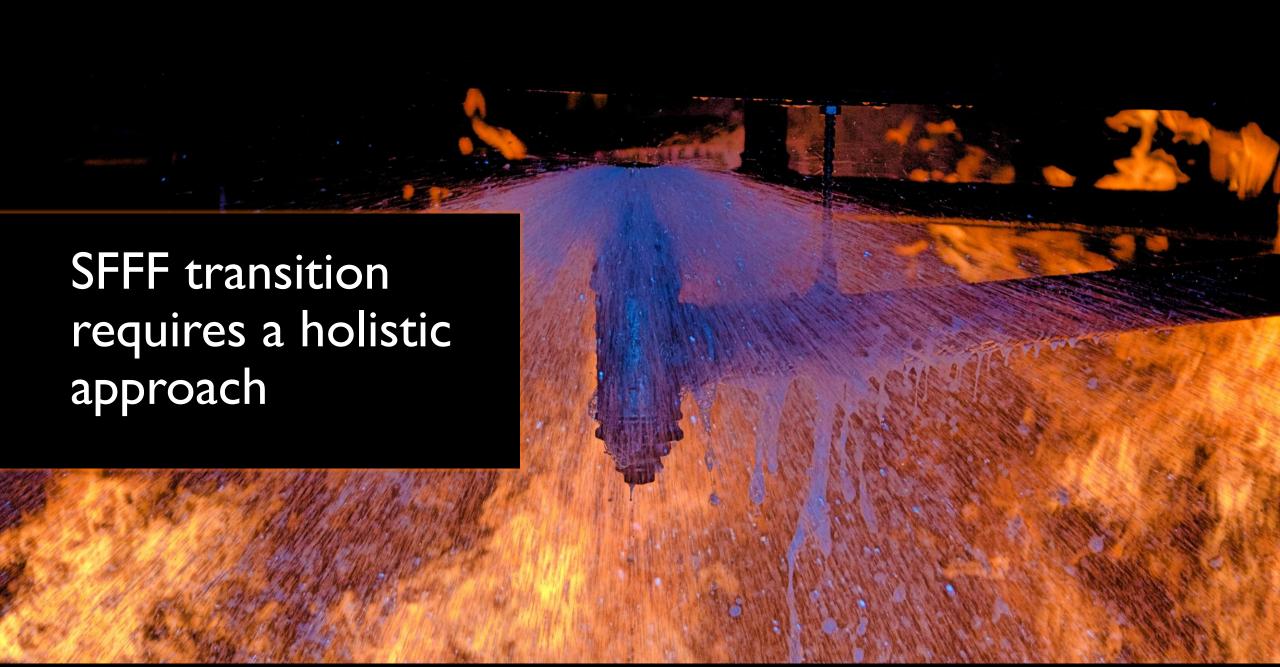
Foam layer from Viking VK3001 and Fomtec Enviro USP is so strong that it is able to close the burning surface and extinguish. Tested and approved system solution!



FAIL



Foam layer from nozzle "B" break down during burnback test and fire re-ignites. This could be the result of drop-in replacement of an SFFF product without proper test and approval.



Holistic approach – Approved systems



- SFFF foam concetrates are different from AFFF types
- Different performance, viscocity, properties etc
- Performance must be tested and documented



Holistic approach with FM-approved and UL-listed systems

* Foam concentrate * Proportioning device * Discharge device





Holistic approach – Approved systems



- NFPA 11 Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam
- 6.4.2 Discharge Devices.
- 6.4.2.1 <u>Discharge devices and foam concentrates shall be listed for use together.</u>
- FM DS 4-12 Foam extinguishing systems
- 2.4.2 Design
- 2.4.2.1 Provide low-expansion foam fire extinguishing systems in accordance with their:
- A. FM Approval listing limitations.
- B. Manufacturer's FM Approved design, installation, operation and maintenance (DIOM) manual.
- 2.4.3 Foam Concentrate
- 2.4.3.1 <u>Use foam concentrates in accordance with their FM Approval listings including the ignitable liquid type, equipment, and components identified in the FM Approval Guide as part of the system listing.</u>

Holistic approach – Approved systems



Good old-fashioned approach

Performance of a foam system is dependent on a holistic approach

What is my fuel? How does it work with my proportioning device? How does my discharge devices work with this new concentrate?

Any approval requirement? What design standard do we need to follow.

A concentrate replacement in a foam system must be proven by testing – not wishful thinking!



Transition of your foam system to PFAS free foam

- 1. Make a complete system inventory holistic approach and consult your foam partner
- 2. Can the manufacturer or foam partner provide data not opinion for your system?
- 3. Ask your foam supplier for a SFFF product tested and documented for your system
- 4. It may be required to replace foam mixing or foam discharge devices to ensure function of system
- 5. It may be required to increase system application rate or time for your particular fire risk



Data – not opinion



Fomtec and Viking offer support and tools for a holistic approach:

I. FM approved or UL listed foam sprinkler systems





- 2. Internal test data according to FM or UL
- 3. Full scale test using other equipment, foams and fuels
- 4. Fomtec "foam prediction tool" unique database
- 5. Fomtec foam laboratory (foam destruction test)



- Fomtec is the only manufacturer to have a unique tool to determine stability of a specific SFFF product on a specific fuel or chemical "foam prediction tool"
- Based on information from existing FM approvals and UL listings
- Based on information from +3500 full scale fire tests
- The database include almost 10000 fuels and chemicals

Fomtec "foam prediction tool"

•			FD-Assessment		Minimum Application Densities				
		Flash Point	Gel	Foam	Topside	Sprinkler	Topside	Sprinkler	
CAS No	Substance	(°C)	Formation	Destruction	(mm/min)	(mm/min)	(gpm)	(gpm)	Comment
67-54-1	Acetone	-18°C	Yes	No	8,2	12,2	0,20	0,30	Based on fire tests
123-86-4	Butyl Acetate	27°C	No	Yes	12,2	12,2	0,30	0,30	Based on fire tests
64-17-5	Ethanol	12°C	Yes	No	6,5	12,2	0,16	0,30	Based on fire tests
78-93-3	MEK	-9°C	No	Yes	23,7	24,2	0,58	0,60	Based on fire tests
108-10-1	MIBK	14°C	No	Yes	23,7	24,2	0,58	0,60	MEK-case

Summary

VIKING® fomtec

Viking and Fomtec support:

- Risk assessment based on data not opinion
- Complex projects with many chemicals involved
- Testing opportunities in Sweden and Norway
- Transitioning to SFFF foam systems
- Fomtec Foam Prediction Tool
- Fomtec International Foam School (Helsingborg, Sweden)



Questions? Please contact us ...

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