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## **VIRI POŽARNE VODE ZA OBMOČJE POSELITVE**

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### **Povzetek**

Cilj diplomske naloge je bil prikazati in analizirati vire požarne vode na območju poselitve. Moje območje poselitve je bilo naselje Stražišče pri Kranju, ki po kategorizaciji spada v srednjo kategorijo požarne ogroženosti. V večini urbanih naselij v Sloveniji je javno vodovodno omrežje, razen za preskrbo s pitno in sanitarno vodo, tudi edini vir za gašenje. Zato nam dobro vzdrževano hidrantno omrežje z zadostno količino vode in pritiska predstavlja najpomembnejši vir vode za gašenje. Zahteva za hidrantno omrežje v strnjениh naseljih je, da nam le-ta zagotavlja vsaj 10 litrov vode na sekundo pri dejanskem tlaku 2,5 bara na mestu odvzema. Poleg hidrantnega omrežja imamo na območju poselitve tudi sekundarne vire požarne vode, kot so vodna telesa in objekti z vodo. Sekundarni viri požarne vode nam lahko v primeru okvare na vodovodu oziroma hidrantnem omrežju pomenijo pomemben vir požarne vode, brez katerega požarna intervencija gotovo ne bi bila uspešna. Iz izsledkov lahko sklepamo, da je danes eden ključnih problemov, kako izboljšati organizacijo izvajanja nalog oskrbe s požarno vodo, saj te naloge nikjer niso opredeljene kot javna gospodarska služba. Zaradi tega se problematika oskrbe z vodo za gašenje rešuje pretežno specifično glede na sklenjene sporazume oziroma dogovore med občinami in izvajalci javne službe oskrbe s pitno vodo. Možnost za to področje je, da se organizacijsko to področje uredi v okviru obvezne lokalne javne službe. V zaključku naloge so podana izhodišča in predlogi rešitev za bolj učinkovito izvajanje nalog oskrbe s požarno vodo.

**Ključne besede:** območje poselitve, požarno tveganje, požarna varnost, hidrantno omrežje, primarni vir, sekundarni vir, požarna voda

### **Abstract**

Fire hazard is greater now than ever before. This is a result of new building materials (synthetic materials, which cause poisonous gases and smoke in fires), bigger buildings, increased traffic intensity, overpopulation, etc. All of the above has caused adoption of new laws, new technologies and methods in the field of fire protection. New materials are also being used, with new fire protection standards. Fire protection must be both passive and active. Most urban areas in Slovenia have a public water supply network, which is not only used for drinking and sanitary water, but also as the only resource for fire extinguishing. This is why a well maintained hydrant network with sufficient amount of water and pressure is the most important resource for fire extinguishing. A hydrant network in a condensed urban area must ensure at least 10 liters of water per second at the actual pressure of 2.5 bar. In industrial and public buildings with a large fire burden and high risk of fire, an internal or dry hydrant network is often required. Stable water-extinguishing systems have an important role in fire protection. They can be used for protection of devices and areas, in which a fire can be safely extinguished with water. Sprinkler and drencher systems are most commonly used, especially in industrial and public buildings, where there are many people. A reliable operation of these active fire safety systems requires sufficient and constant supply of water. Care for the fire water is the topic of this seminar.

**Key words:** fire hazard, project documentation, fire safety measures, construction, active and passive fire protection, hydrant network, stable systems, sprinkler systems, drencher systems, source of the fire water