

Pratap Madireddy, IPS

Director General

Disaster Response and Fire Services Department
Andhra Pradesh



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+ 91- 866 -2570101

Dear Sir

D.O.Lr.No. 02/DGFS/AP/2025, Dated: 03-01-2025.

Sub: A.P.State Disaster Response and Fire Services Department- Recent fire accidents that occurred in TATA Electronics Facility at Hosur, Tamilnadu - Lessons Learnt - Advisory Fire Safety Measures for Electronic Clusters-Reg.

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New Year Greetings to you !

I would like to draw your attention to the recent fire accident that occurred on 28th September, 2024, at the TATA Electronics Facility (Manufacturing i Phone) in Hosur, Tamil Nadu, which resulted injuries to four workers and collapse of the entire factory structure. This led to relocation of production to foreign countries and reputational damage.

The fire started in the mobile accessories painting unit, where chemicals were stored, and rapidly spread through the air duct, destroying entire facility.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=H0G1vGN1_7Y.

As discussed, we can put in place the following collective firefighting tools to quickly douse fire.

The incident underscores the following:

- (a) Most of the Electronic Manufacturing facilities are on the Ground floor in Air Conditioned closed buildings with one main entry and exit. The workers are required to wear special dress, in many cases, to enter the plant and to work. However, in case of fire incident, the resulting smoke (in a closed A/c building) has no way of escape and hence, the workers will not have luxury of time to come out of the plant through one main exit.

Therefore, it is essential to provide **“multiple emergency exits”** to every A/c closed manufacturing plant so that workers can quickly get out of the building in case of any emergency.

In addition, provide **“Smoke Extraction System”** in all A/c manufacturing plants, that will exchange air normally 1 to 2 times per minute but in case of fire accident, the rate of air exchange will go up to 6 to 8 times per minute. This will give enough time to safely evacuate all workers from the plant without suffocation.

- (b) The current of practice of installing Water Sprinklers in Electronic Manufacturing factories is not only ineffective but the Water Sprinklers compound the problem of putting off electrical fires in such facilities. Therefore, it is required to discontinue such harmful practices to ensure fire safety and, if already installed, they can be in the “off mode”.

Contd...2p.

- (c) We need to have better tools to quickly put off the fire once workers evacuate from that building to save costly electronic equipment and reduce disruption in operation.

As discussed, we can collectively make available the following tools that can put off fire within minutes and which can be operated by the factory security personnel. We can share all these equipments and tools among all plants through signing of mandatory “**Mutual Aid Agreements**”.

(i) Liquid CO₂ Tender:

A liquid CO₂ tender, containing 12,000 kg of liquid CO₂ on a truck, can be made available for the entire cluster, potentially sponsored by a major company. M/s. Reliance has kindly offered to purchase this tender.

Each plant can install "SS" or "PET" pipes that opens by sensing smoke or heat and the pipe to terminate at the "driveway" in the fire control room. In the event of a fire, workers will be evacuated through multiple emergency exits, and the CO₂ tender will be connected to the pipeline to pump liquid CO₂ into the building. The CO₂ will expand 500 times, displacing oxygen and extinguishing the fire within 5 minutes.

(ii) Aerosol Blocks (Pressure less, Thermal Ignition):

Every plant should procure an adequate supply of aerosol blocks, which are solid at room temperature and turn into gas when in contact with fire, effectively suppressing fires in closed rooms.

In the event of a fire, workers will evacuate, and aerosol blocks can be thrown into the building. Additionally, neighboring factories can send their stock of aerosol blocks under the “Mutual Aid Agreement” to further assist in extinguishing the fire. Aerosol is safe for people as it does not displace oxygen but effectively suppresses fires without allowing reignition.

(iii) Clean Agent/Neutral Gas:

A bank of Clean Agent cylinders connected to a manifold can be kept ready on a truck, purchased through pooling from Industrial Area Local Authority (IALA) funds or sponsored by a major company.

In case of a fire, workers evacuate the building through multiple emergency exits while the truck with Clean Agent cylinders arrives. The gas is pumped into the building via pre-installed pipes as described in above point (i), effectively putting out fires in closed rooms within minutes.

(iv) ABC Powder Trolley:

Each factory should procure two 100 kg ABC powder trollies, which will be kept under the custody of plant security.

After evacuating workers, ABC powder can be used to put out fires from a distance, especially in open areas or after exhausting other suppression methods. These trollies can be shared among all cluster factories and are also effective in putting out EV vehicle fires in open areas.

- (v) **Foam Tender/Water Tender:** The cluster to maintain one Foam Tender/Water Tender (with Foam Compound) under trained security personnel.

It contains a special foam compound designed to suppress fires, particularly those involving flammable liquids or chemicals. Foam is used to blanket the surface of a fire, cutting off oxygen and suppressing the fire. It is typically applied using hoses that create a foam spray.

In case of fire, the Foam can be thrown on fires from a distance as a last resort when the above Firefighting equipment is exhausted. Before using the Foam Tender/Water Tender, it's crucial to ensure that all workers have been evacuated to safe areas.

It should be used only when the fire is beyond the capacity of other extinguishing tools and after ensuring that the foam used is appropriate for the fire type (flammable liquids, electrical fires, etc.).

- (vi) At your option, we recommend to construct "Utility Corridor" through which flame proof CPVC water pipeline can be run all along the factory buildings.

This pipeline can be fed with water from all the existing overhead tanks in all the factories. So, these would be plenty of water available at gravity pressure in the CPVC fire pipeline.

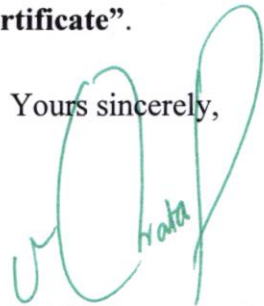
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In General, fire accident happens in one building in the entire Industrial Cluster at a time. So, the measures and tools can be collaboratively deployed to quickly suppress any fire within minutes and we can save not only precious lives but also costly equipments besides keeping our reputation for safety.

These fire safety measures can be implemented without major alterations to existing facilities, ensuring a safer working environment.

In view of the above, I request you to ensure the implementation of the aforementioned fire safety measures in your electronic manufacturing facilities in preparation for the upcoming fire audit, which will be conducted in due course in the larger "**Public Interest**". So that we can consider giving "**Park level Fire No Objection Certificate**".

Yours sincerely,



(Madireddy Pratap, IPS.,)

To
The Manger,
M/s Dixon Technologies India Private
Limited, EMC-II, Airport Road, Yerpedu
Mandal, Tirupati District

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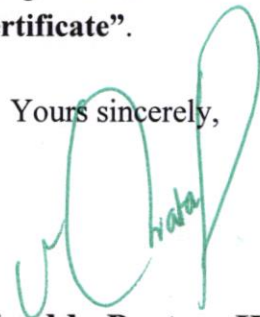
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EMC-I, Airport Road, Renigunta
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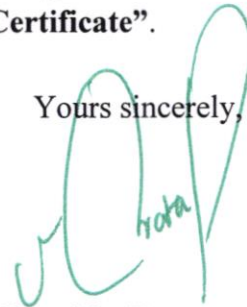
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In case of a fire, workers evacuate the building through multiple emergency exits while the truck with Clean Agent cylinders arrives. The gas is pumped into the building via pre-installed pipes as described in above point (i), effectively putting out fires in closed rooms within minutes.

(iv) ABC Powder Trolley:

Each factory should procure two 100 kg ABC powder trollies, which will be kept under the custody of plant security.

After evacuating workers, ABC powder can be used to put out fires from a distance, especially in open areas or after exhausting other suppression methods. These trollies can be shared among all cluster factories and are also effective in putting out EV vehicle fires in open areas.

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- (vi) At your option, we recommend to construct "Utility Corridor" through which flame proof CPVC water pipeline can be run all along the factory buildings.

This pipeline can be fed with water from all the existing overhead tanks in all the factories. So, these would be plenty of water available at gravity pressure in the CPVC fire pipeline.

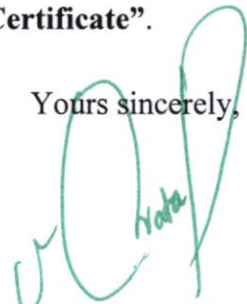
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Yours sincerely,



(Madireddy Pratap, IPS.,)

To
The Manager,
M/s Munhoot Industries (India) Private Limited,
EMC-II, Airport Road, Yerpedu Mandal,
Tirupati District.



Dear Sir,

D.O.Lr.No. 02/DGFS/AP/2025, Dated: 03-01-2025.

Sub: A.P.State Disaster Response and Fire Services Department- Recent fire accidents that occurred in TATA Electronics Facility at Hosur, Tamilnadu - Lessons Learnt - Advisory Fire Safety Measures for Electronic Clusters-Reg.

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As discussed, we can put in place the following collective firefighting tools to quickly douse fire.

The incident underscores the following:

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Therefore, it is essential to provide “**multiple emergency exits**” to every A/c closed manufacturing plant so that workers can quickly get out of the building in case of any emergency.

In addition, provide “**Smoke Extraction System**” in all A/c manufacturing plants, that will exchange air normally 1 to 2 times per minute but in case of fire accident, the rate of air exchange will go up to 6 to 8 times per minute. This will give enough time to safely evacuate all workers from the plant without suffocation.

- (b) The current of practice of installing Water Sprinklers in Electronic Manufacturing factories is not only ineffective but the Water Sprinklers compound the problem of putting off electrical fires in such facilities. Therefore, it is required to discontinue such harmful practices to ensure fire safety and, if already installed, they can be in the “off mode”.

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As discussed, we can collectively make available the following tools that can put off fire within minutes and which can be operated by the factory security personnel. We can share all these equipments and tools among all plants through signing of mandatory **“Mutual Aid Agreements”**.

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Every plant should procure an adequate supply of aerosol blocks, which are solid at room temperature and turn into gas when in contact with fire, effectively suppressing fires in closed rooms.

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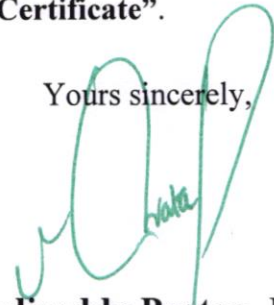
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Yours sincerely,



(Madireddy Pratap, IPS.,)

To
The Manager,
M/s Panel Opotec Private Limited,
Vikruthamala Mandal,
Tirupati District.



Dear Sir,

D.O.Lr.No. 02/DGFS/AP/2025, Dated: 03-01-2025.

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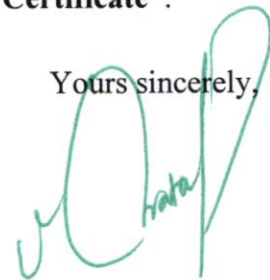
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Yours sincerely,



(Madireddy Pratap, IPS.,)

To
The Manager,
M/s Foxlink India Electric Private Limited
EMC-I, Airport Road, Renigunta Mandal,
Tirupati District.



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D.O.Lr.No. 02/DGFS/AP/2025, Dated: 03-01-2025.

Sub: A.P.State Disaster Response and Fire Services Department- Recent fire accidents that occurred in TATA Electronics Facility at Hosur, Tamilnadu - Lessons Learnt - Advisory Fire Safety Measures for Electronic Clusters-Reg.

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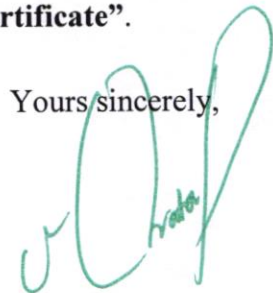
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(Madireddy Pratap, IPS.,)

To
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EMC-I, Airport Road, Renigunta Mandal,
Tirupati District.

Pratap Madireddy, IPS

Director General

Disaster Response and Fire Services Department
Andhra Pradesh



pratapsp@gmail.com
+ 91- 866 -2570101

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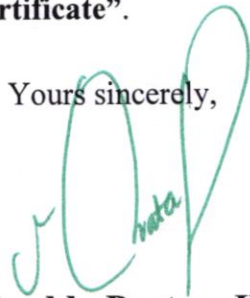
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The fire started in the mobile accessories painting unit, where chemicals were stored, and rapidly spread through the air duct, destroying entire facility.

www.youtube.com/watch?v=H0G1vGN17Y.

As discussed, we can put in place the following collective firefighting tools to quickly douse fire.

The incident underscores the following:

- (a) Most of the Electronic Manufacturing facilities are on the Ground floor in Air Conditioned closed buildings with one main entry and exit. The workers are required to wear special dress, in many cases, to enter the plant and to work. However, in case of fire incident, the resulting smoke (in a closed A/c building) has no way of escape and hence, the workers will not have luxury of time to come out of the plant through one main exit.

Therefore, it is essential to provide **“multiple emergency exits”** to every A/c closed manufacturing plant so that workers can quickly get out of the building in case of any emergency.

In addition, provide **“Smoke Extraction System”** in all A/c manufacturing plants, that will exchange air normally 1 to 2 times per minute but in case of fire accident, the rate of air exchange will go up to 6 to 8 times per minute. This will give enough time to safely evacuate all workers from the plant without suffocation.

- (b) The current of practice of installing Water Sprinklers in Electronic Manufacturing factories is not only ineffective but the Water Sprinklers compound the problem of putting off electrical fires in such facilities. Therefore, it is required to discontinue such harmful practices to ensure fire safety and, if already installed, they can be in the “off mode”.

Contd...2p.

- (c) We need to have better tools to quickly put off the fire once workers evacuate from that building to save costly electronic equipment and reduce disruption in operation.

As discussed, we can collectively make available the following tools that can put off fire within minutes and which can be operated by the factory security personnel. We can share all these equipments and tools among all plants through signing of mandatory **“Mutual Aid Agreements”**.

(i) Liquid CO₂ Tender:

A liquid CO₂ tender, containing 12,000 kg of liquid CO₂ on a truck, can be made available for the entire cluster, potentially sponsored by a major company. M/s. Reliance has kindly offered to purchase this tender.

Each plant can install "SS" or "PET" pipes that opens by sensing smoke or heat and the pipe to terminate at the "driveway" in the fire control room. In the event of a fire, workers will be evacuated through multiple emergency exits, and the CO₂ tender will be connected to the pipeline to pump liquid CO₂ into the building. The CO₂ will expand 500 times, displacing oxygen and extinguishing the fire within 5 minutes.

(ii) Aerosol Blocks (Pressure less, Thermal Ignition):

Every plant should procure an adequate supply of aerosol blocks, which are solid at room temperature and turn into gas when in contact with fire, effectively suppressing fires in closed rooms.

In the event of a fire, workers will evacuate, and aerosol blocks can be thrown into the building. Additionally, neighboring factories can send their stock of aerosol blocks under the “Mutual Aid Agreement” to further assist in extinguishing the fire. Aerosol is safe for people as it does not displace oxygen but effectively suppresses fires without allowing reignition.

(iii) Clean Agent/Neutral Gas:

A bank of Clean Agent cylinders connected to a manifold can be kept ready on a truck, purchased through pooling from Industrial Area Local Authority (IALA) funds or sponsored by a major company.

In case of a fire, workers evacuate the building through multiple emergency exits while the truck with Clean Agent cylinders arrives. The gas is pumped into the building via pre-installed pipes as described in above point **(i)**, effectively putting out fires in closed rooms within minutes.

(iv) ABC Powder Trolley:

Each factory should procure two 100 kg ABC powder trollies, which will be kept under the custody of plant security.

After evacuating workers, ABC powder can be used to put out fires from a distance, especially in open areas or after exhausting other suppression methods. These trollies can be shared among all cluster factories and are also effective in putting out EV vehicle fires in open areas.

- (v) **Foam Tender/Water Tender:** The cluster to maintain one Foam Tender/Water Tender (with Foam Compound) under trained security personnel.

It contains a special foam compound designed to suppress fires, particularly those involving flammable liquids or chemicals. Foam is used to blanket the surface of a fire, cutting off oxygen and suppressing the fire. It is typically applied using hoses that create a foam spray.

In case of fire, the Foam can be thrown on fires from a distance as a last resort when the above Firefighting equipment is exhausted. Before using the Foam Tender/Water Tender, it's crucial to ensure that all workers have been evacuated to safe areas.

It should be used only when the fire is beyond the capacity of other extinguishing tools and after ensuring that the foam used is appropriate for the fire type (flammable liquids, electrical fires, etc.).

- (vi) At your option, we recommend to construct "Utility Corridor" through which flame proof CPVC water pipeline can be run all along the factory buildings.

This pipeline can be fed with water from all the existing overhead tanks in all the factories. So, these would be plenty of water available at gravity pressure in the CPVC fire pipeline.

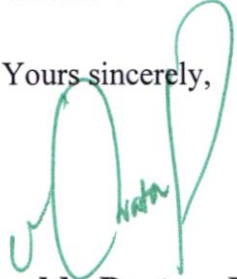
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In General, fire accident happens in one building in the entire Industrial Cluster at a time. So, the measures and tools can be collaboratively deployed to quickly suppress any fire within minutes and we can save not only precious lives but also costly equipments besides keeping our reputation for safety.

These fire safety measures can be implemented without major alterations to existing facilities, ensuring a safer working environment.

In view of the above, I request you to ensure the implementation of the aforementioned fire safety measures in your electronic manufacturing facilities in preparation for the upcoming fire audit, which will be conducted in due course in the larger "**Public Interest**". So that we can consider giving "**Park level Fire No Objection Certificate**".

Yours sincerely,


(Madireddy Pratap, IPS.,)

To
The Manager,
M/s TTE Electronics India Private Limited,
Vikruthamala Mandal,
Tirupati District.

Pratap Madireddy, IPS

Director General

Disaster Response and Fire Services Department
Andhra Pradesh



pratapspl@gmail.com

+ 91- 866 -2570101

Dear Sir,

D.O.Lr.No. 02/DGFS/AP/2025, Dated: 03-01-2025.

Sub: A.P.State Disaster Response and Fire Services Department- Recent fire accidents that occurred in TATA Electronics Facility at Hosur, Tamilnadu - Lessons Learnt - Advisory Fire Safety Measures for Electronic Clusters-Reg.

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To
The Manager,
M/s Wingtech Mobile Communications (India) Private Limited,
EMC –II, Airport Road, Yerpedu Mandal,
Tirupati District.