



INSPECTION, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE FOR THE SPRINKLER INDUSTRY


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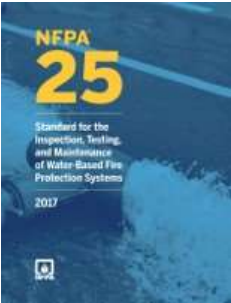
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PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

This interactive seminar will provide an introduction to the various types of water-based fire protection systems as well as an in-depth exploration of the codes, standards and other documents that are used during the inspection and testing process. The seminar is designed for individuals interested in obtaining certification as an inspection and testing technician for water-based fire protection systems.



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LEARNING OBJECTIVES

1

Explain the terminology as used in NFPA standards

2

Discuss the Scope of NFPA 25

3


Explain Inspection terminology

4

Describe the requirements in NFPA 25

5

Identify the responsibilities of the inspector, tester, contractor, owner, and AHJ



4

SYSTEMS CHAPTERS

•Chapters 1-4

•Chapters 5 – 13


•Summary Table

•Inspection


•Testing

•Maintenance

•Component Replacement Action



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MODULE 1
SCOPE AND DEFINITIONS

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CHAPTER 1


- Scope
- Purpose
- Application

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SCOPE


- Minimum Requirements
- Periodic Inspection, Testing and Maintenance
- Assumes the system has been properly installed
- Not intended for addressing design deficiencies

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SCOPE


- Coordination with NFPA 72 Testing Requirements
- Types of Systems
- Design Evaluation
- Corrective Action
- NFPA 13D

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COORDINATION WITH NFPA 72


- The inspection, testing, and maintenance required by this standard and *NFPA 72* shall be coordinated so that the system operates as intended.
- All inspections, testing, and maintenance required by *NFPA 72* shall conform to *NFPA 72*, and all inspections, testing, and maintenance required by this standard shall conform to this standard.

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TYPES OF SYSTEMS


- The types of systems addressed by this standard include, but are not limited to, sprinkler, standpipe and hose, fixed water spray, private fire hydrants, water mist, and foam water.
- Water supplies that are part of these systems, such as private fire service mains and appurtenances, fire pumps and water storage tanks, and valves that control system flow, are also included in this standard.

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DESIGN EVALUATION


- This standard addresses the operating condition of fire protection systems as well as impairment handling and reporting, and also applies to fire protection systems that have been properly installed in accordance with generally accepted practice.
- This standard does not require the inspector to verify the adequacy of the design of the system.

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CORRECTIVE ACTION


•Corrective action needed to ensure that a system operates in a satisfactory manner shall be in accordance with the appropriate installation standard.



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NFPA 13D SYSTEMS

•Unless required by Chapter 16, this standard shall not apply to sprinkler systems designed, installed, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 13D.




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PURPOSE

•Provide a reasonable degree of protection to life and property through minimum inspection, testing and maintenance methods for water-based fire protection systems.


•In those cases where it is determined that an existing situation involves a distinct hazard to life or property, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to require inspection, testing, and maintenance methods in excess of those required by the standard.




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APPLICATION
•Other ITM programs permitted
•Equivalent level of system integrity and performance
•AHJ approval required


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NFPA 25 DEFINITIONS
•Official Definitions
•Approved
•Authority Having Jurisdiction
•Listed
•Shall / Should
•Standard


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NFPA 25 DEFINITIONS
•General Definitions
•Inspection
•Testing
•Maintenance
•Deficiency
•Impairment


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INSPECTION



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NOT AN INSPECTION

- An evaluation of the adequacy of the system to control or extinguish a fire in the protected occupancy.
- An evaluation of the adequacy of the water supply (water tanks and fire pumps) with regard to the necessary waterflow and pressure needed to meet the system demand as designed.

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NOT AN INSPECTION


- An evaluation of the hazards present in the building in relation to the minimum design for protection.
- A determination as to whether the system was designed and installed in accordance with the applicable installation standard.
- An evaluation of the extent of protection in accordance with the original applicable installation standard.

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NOT AN INSPECTION


- Reviewing or commenting on the design criteria for the system in relation to the commodity or hazard.
- Reviewing or commenting on the installation plans regarding pipe sizing or sprinkler type, orifice size, or temperature rating.

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NOT AN INSPECTION


- Evaluating and commenting on whether the storage commodities and/or arrangements are different from those anticipated when the system was designed and installed.
- Researching the installation contract files to determine whether special requirements were required by the AHJ.

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NOT AND INSPECTION

- Performing a water supply analysis to determine whether the water supply is sufficient for system demand.

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WHAT IS TESTING?



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TESTING

•**Testing.** A procedure used to determine the operational status of a component or system by conducting periodic physical checks, such as waterflow tests, fire pump tests, alarm, tests, and trip tests of dry pipe, deluge, or preaction valve

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OTHER DEFINITIONS

•**Test.** The operation of a device to verify that it is functioning correctly or the measurement of a system characteristic to determine if it meets requirements.

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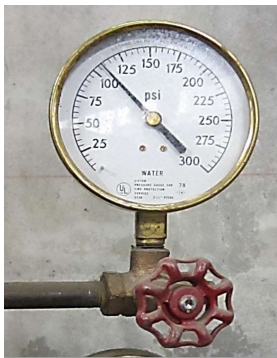
WHAT IS MAINTENANCE?



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WHAT IS A DEFICIENCY?



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DEFICIENCY

•**Deficiency.** For the purposes of inspection, testing, and maintenance of water-based fire protection systems, a condition that will or has the potential to adversely impact the performance of a system or portion thereof but **does not rise to the level of an impairment.**

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NONCRITICAL OR CRITICAL DEFICIENCY


•**Noncritical Deficiency.** A deficiency **that does not have a material effect** on the ability of the fire protection system or unit to function in a fire event, but correction is needed to meet the requirements of this standard or for the proper inspection, testing, and maintenance of the system or unit.

•**Critical Deficiency.** A deficiency that, if not corrected, **can have a material effect** on the ability of the fire protection system or unit to function as intended in a fire event.

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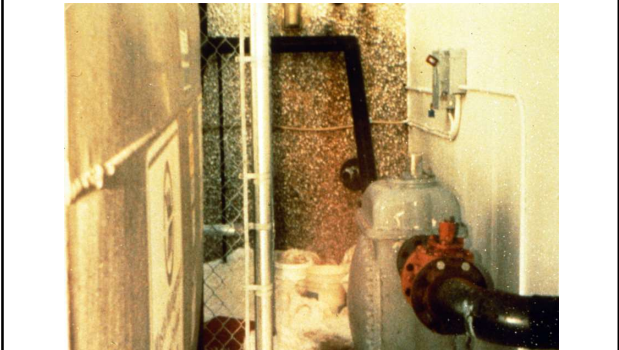
NONCRITICAL OR CRITICAL DEFICIENCY



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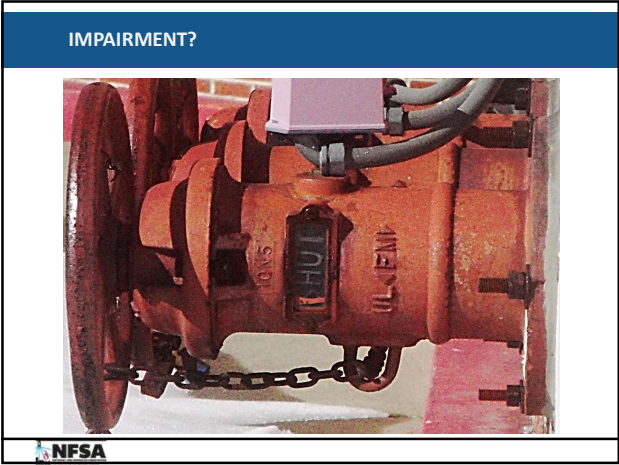
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NONCRITICAL OR CRITICAL

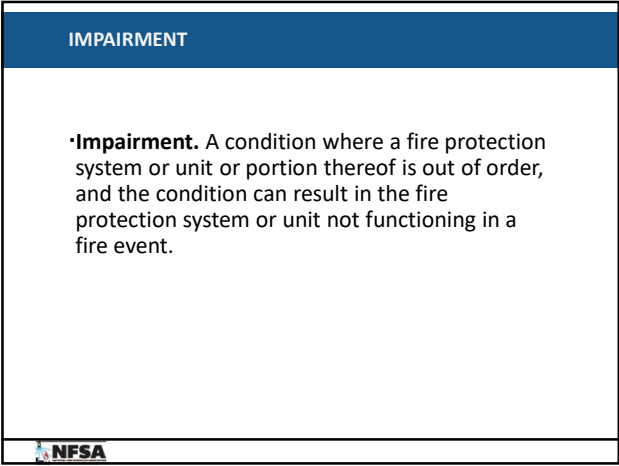


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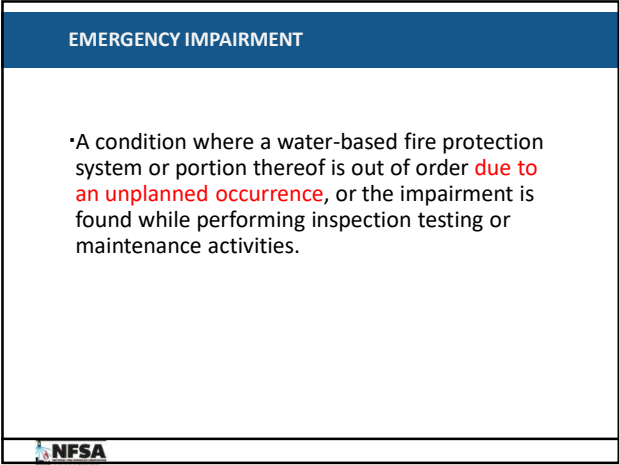
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PREPLANNED IMPAIRMENT


•A condition where a waterbased fire protection system or a portion thereof is out of service due to work **planned in advance**, such as revisions to the water supply or sprinkler system piping.



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SPRINKLER SYSTEM

•A system that consists of an integrated network of piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards **that includes a water supply source, a water control valve, a waterflow alarm, and a drain...** [NFPA 13]




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OTHER DEFINITIONS

•**Adjust.** To maintain or regulate, within prescribed limits, by setting the operating characteristics to specified parameters.


•**Clean.** To remove dirt, scale and debris.



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OTHER DEFINITIONS


- Rebuild.** To restore working condition by replacement or repair of worn or damaged parts.
- Remove.** To physically take away or eliminate.

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OTHER DEFINITIONS


- Repair.** Restore to sound working condition or to fix damage.
- Replace.** To remove a component and install a new or equivalent component.

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FREQUENCY DEFINITIONS


- Weekly** - once per calendar week.
- Monthly** - once per calendar month.
- Quarterly** - four times per year with a minimum of 2 months, maximum of 4 months.

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FREQUENCY DEFINITIONS


- Semiannual** - twice per year with a minimum of 4 months, maximum of 8 months.
- Annual** - Once per year with a minimum of 9 months, maximum 15 months.

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FREQUENCY DEFINITIONS


- 3 years** – Once every 36 months, with a minimum of 30 months and a maximum of 40 months.
- 5 years** – Once every 60 months with a minimum of 54 months and a maximum of 66 months.

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VALVE STATUS - DEFINITIONS

- Valve Status Test.** Flowing water to verify valves for a portion of the system are not closed
- Valve Status Test Connection.** A point in the system where water is discharged for purposes of performing a valve status test

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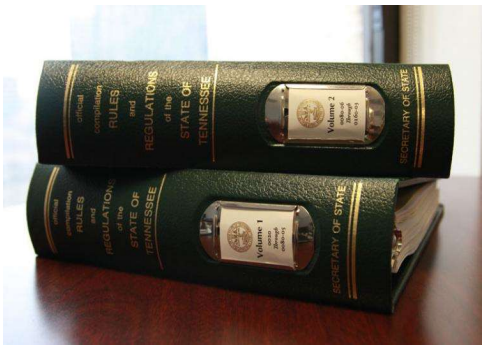
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MODULE 2
OWNERS RESPONSIBILITIES

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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?






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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?






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INSPECTION, TESTING & MAINTENANCE

•What is your job?


•What is your role?



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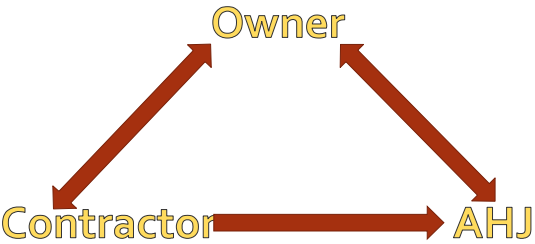
INSPECTION, TESTING AND MAINTENANCE

•Owners or Designated Representative is responsible for properly maintained a water-based fire protection system.




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WHO IS RESPONSIBLE?




```
graph TD; Owner --> Contractor; Owner --> AHJ; Contractor --> AHJ;
```



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CHAPTER 4 – GENERAL REQUIREMENTS


- Responsibility of Owner or Designated Rep.
- Impairments
- Corrective Actions
- Records
- Inspection
- Testing
- Maintenance

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OWNER OR DESIGNATED REP.

- System Inspection, Testing and Maintenance
- Buildings
- Accessibility
- Notifications
- Corrections and Repairs
- Changes
 - Occupancy, Use, Process, Materials

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FREEZE PROTECTION



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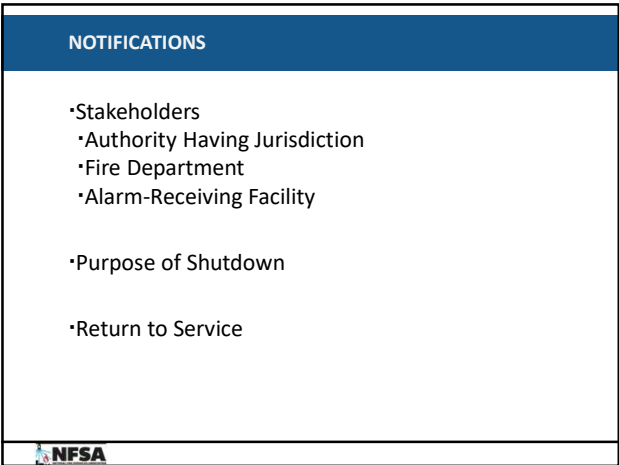
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CORRECTIONS AND REPAIRS






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CHANGES


The property owner or designated representative shall not make changes in the occupancy, the use or process, or the materials used or stored in the building without evaluation of the fire protection system(s) for its capability to protect the new occupancy, use, or materials.



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CHANGE EVALUATION

- (1) Occupancy changes
- (2) Process or material changes
- (3) Building revisions
- (4) Removal of heating
- (5) Changes to the storage method, arrangement, height or commodities
- (6) Changes in water supplies



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CHANGES IN OCCUPANCY



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CHANGES IN PROCESS



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CHANGES IN STORAGE COMMODITIES



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CHANGES IN STORAGE METHOD



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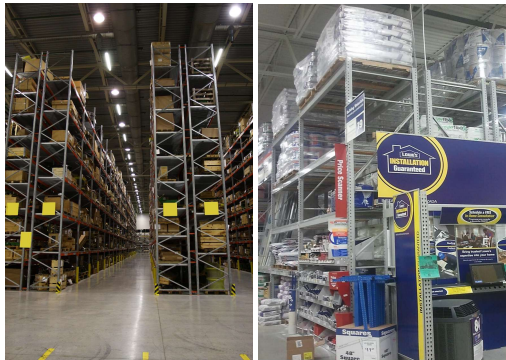
CHANGES IN STORAGE METHOD



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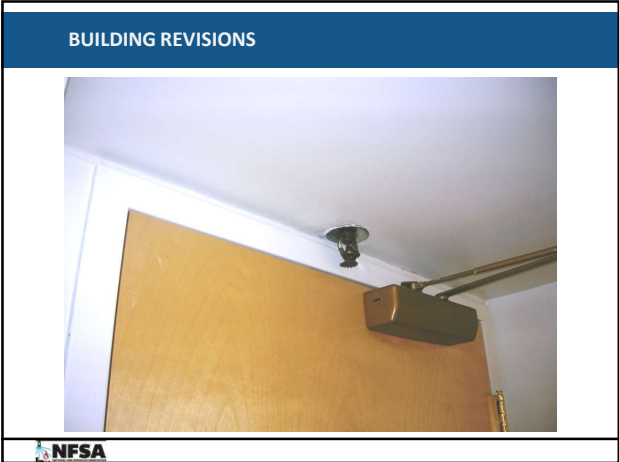
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CHANGES IN HEIGHT

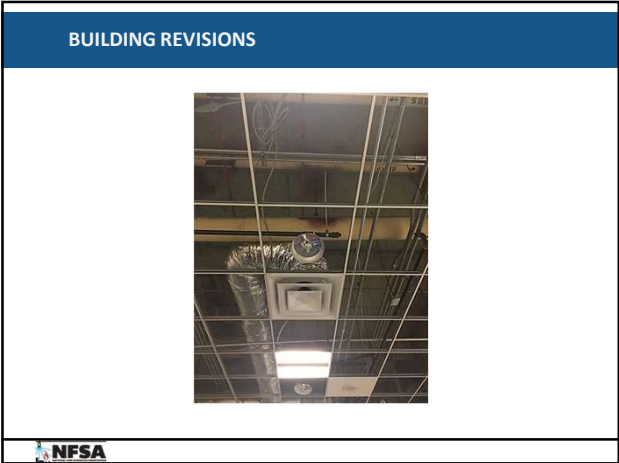


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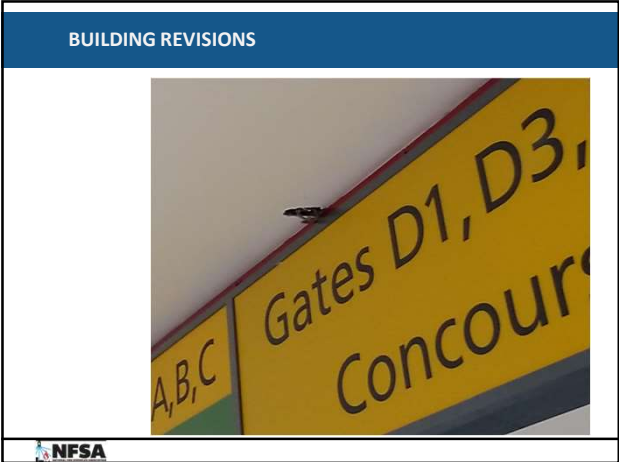
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ANNEX E

FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEM HAZARD EVALUATION

Changes in building occupancy, use, or process, or material used or stored, create the need for evaluation of the installed fire protection systems. This form is intended to identify and evaluate such changes and should be completed only by an individual properly qualified in the area of system design.

Owner: _____ Owner's Address: _____

Property Being Evaluated: _____

Property Address: _____

Date of Work: _____

(All responses refer to the current hazard evaluation performed on this date.)

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INFORMATION SIGN(S)


4.1.9.1 A permanently marked metal or rigid plastic information sign shall be placed at the system control riser supplying an antifreeze loop, dry system, preaction system, or auxiliary system control valve.




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ANTIFREEZE INFORMATION SIGN


- Must show concentration & volume
- Posted on anti-freeze system main valve






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IMPAIRMENTS






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RECORDS


- Inspections, Tests, Maintenance
- Made available to AHJ upon request
- Maintained by Property Owner
- Stored Electronically
- Original Acceptance Test Records
- ITM Records



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RECORDS

1. Procedure Performed
2. Organization
3. Required Frequency
4. Results and Date
5. Qualified Contractor Contact Information



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RECORDS

Owner's Section

A. Is the building occupied?
B. Has the occupancy and hazard of contents remained the same since the last inspection?
C. Are all fire protection systems in service?
D. Has the system remained in service without modification since the last inspection?
E. Was the system free of actuation of devices or alarms since the last inspection?

☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Yes ☐ No
☐ Yes ☐ No


Explain any "no" answers:

Owner or Designated Representative (print)


Signature and Date

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NFPA 25



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WATER SUPPLY STATUS





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INSPECTION AND TESTING







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AUTOMATED INSPECTION

- Automated inspections permitted as long as they meet the intent of a visual inspection
- Use of cameras, transducers, temperature sensors, etc.






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AUTOMATED TESTING


- Automated testing equipment must “produce the same action” required by NFPA 25
- Automated testing devices must be listed for the purpose of the test being conducted
 - Including flowing water *past* flow switch
- Must be supervised
- Flow witnessed 1 out of every 3 years




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PERFORMANCE-BASED COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

- Alternative performance based means are allowed if approved by the AHJ
- Clearly Identifiable Goals
- Equals compliance with the standard
- Reviewed every 3 years
- Records available to AHJ



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MODULE 3

INSPECTION

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SPRINKLER SYSTEMS


- NFPA 25 – Chapter 5 – Inspection
- Sprinklers
- Piping and Fittings
- Hangers and Seismic Bracing
- Waterflow Alarm and Supervisory Devices
- Hydraulic Design Information Sign
- Heat Tape
- Information Sign
- General information sign



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SPRINKLERS






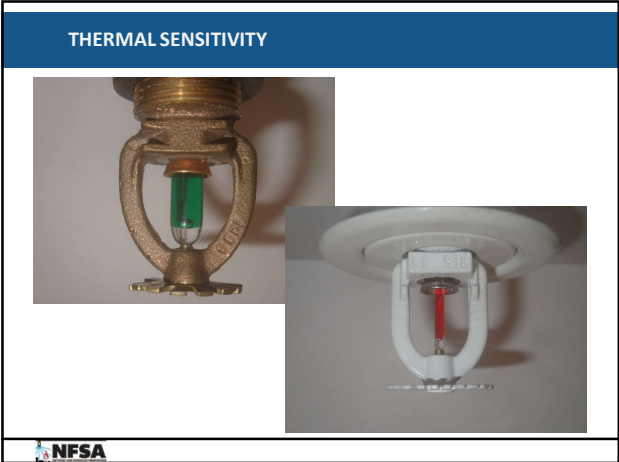
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SPRINKLER CHARACTERISTICS

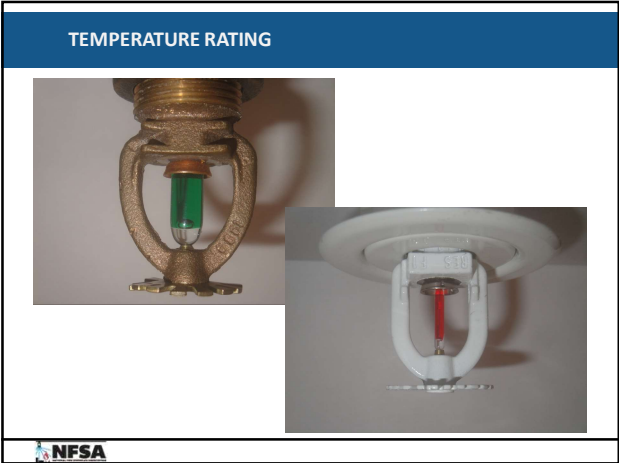
- Thermal sensitivity – RTI
- Temperature rating
- Orifice size
- Installation orientation
- Water distribution characteristics
- Special service conditions



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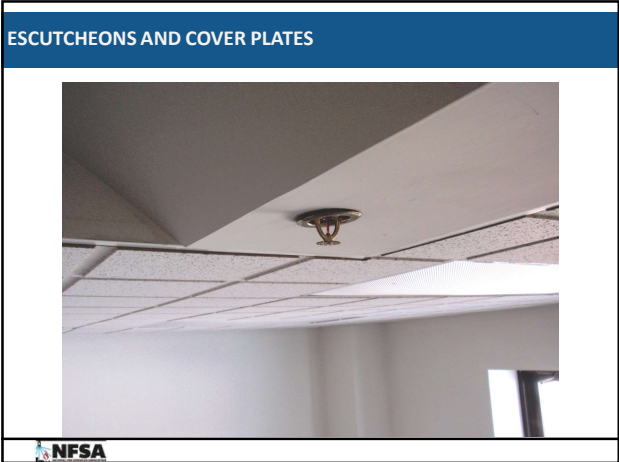
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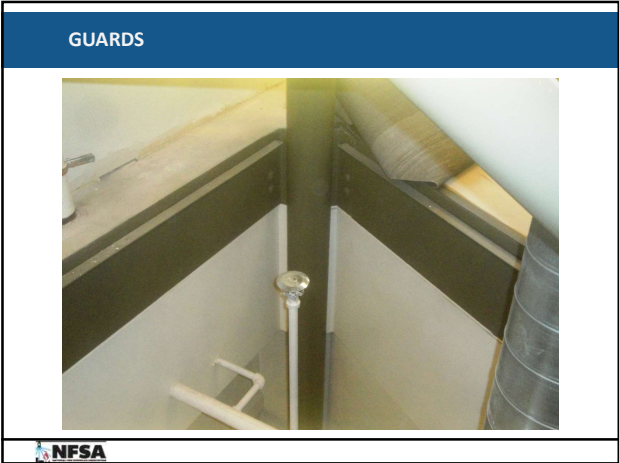
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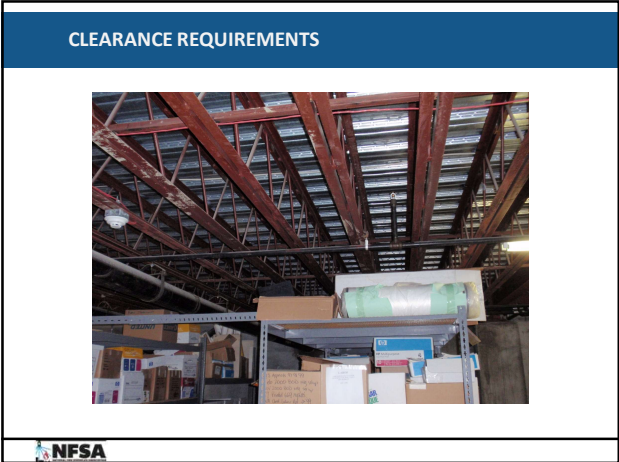
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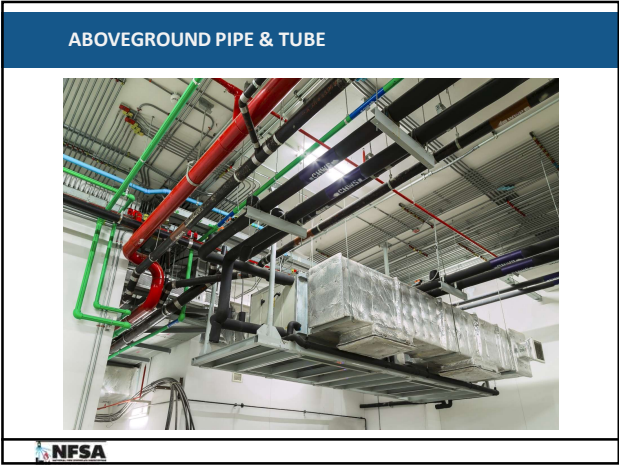
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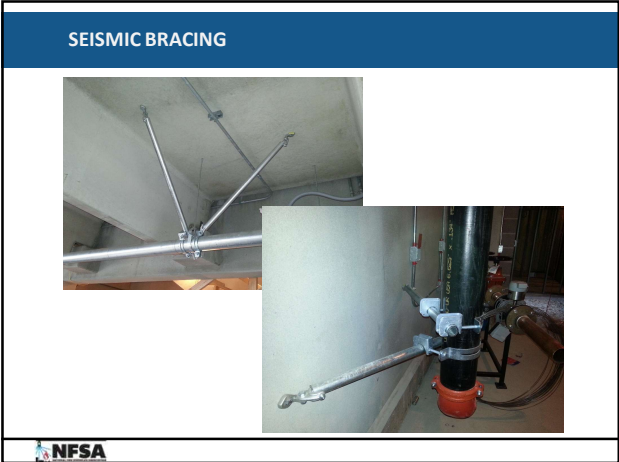
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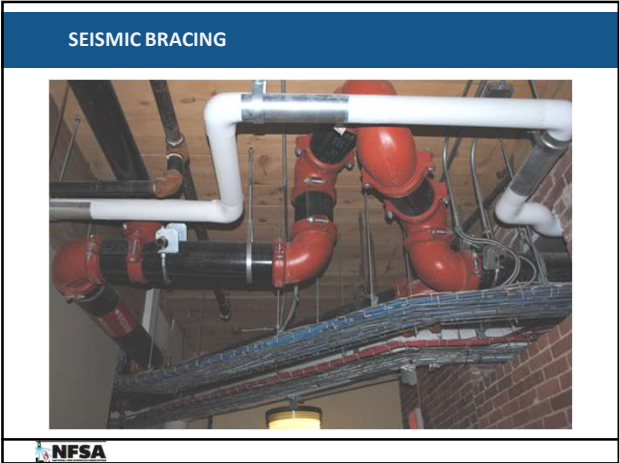
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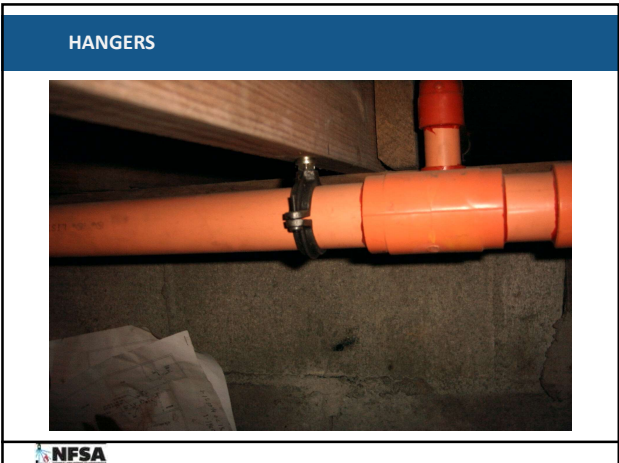
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HYDRAULIC NAMEPLATE

Hydraulically Calculated System

This system as shown on:

Company print no. **FP-3** Date **8/14/10**

for **Wack Technology Testing Center**

at **Hydrotec Pump Works** contract no. **303100**

is designed to discharge at a rate of **1.30** gpm

1.30 gpm per sq ft (m2) of floor area over a maximum area of **entire floor** sq ft (m2) when supplied

with water at the rate of **1075** gpm (l/min)

at **73.32** psi (bars) at the base of the riser

Hose stream allowance of **100** gpm (l/min)


is included in the above.

Occupancy classification **Extra hazard 1**

Commodity classification

Maximum storage height

Installed by



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GENERAL INFORMATION SIGN

SPRINKLER SYSTEM – GENERAL INFORMATION

for

Pipe schedule system ☐ Yes ☒ No

High steel storage ☐ Yes ☒ No

Rack storage ☐ Yes ☒ No

Commodity class

Rack storage height **6** ft

Rack width (m2) **6** m

Recirculation ☐ Yes ☒ No

Build shelving ☐ Yes ☒ No

Flammable ☐ Yes ☒ No

combustible liquids ☐ Yes ☒ No

Other storage ☐ Yes ☒ No

Maximum overtrucks ☐ Yes ☒ No

Life systems ☐ Yes ☒ No

Refrigerant systems ☐ Yes ☒ No

Location

Dry or wet system ☐ Yes ☒ No

Location

Where injection systems are used to treat RDC or corrosion

Type of chemical **Concentration** Per proper disposal, use

Name of contractor or designer

Address

Phone

Date

Flow test date:

Static **psi** bar

Residual **psi** bar

Flow **gpm** lpm

Pressure **psi** bar

Check

Location

Location of mainline pipe drain


One year/initial inspection/pressure valve test results

Original main drain test results:

Static **psi** bar

Residual **psi** bar

Flow **gpm** lpm



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STANDPIPE AND HOSE SYSTEMS


•NFPA 25 - Chapter 6 – Inspection

•Valves – Chapter 13

•Gauges

•Hydraulic Design Information Sign

•Components - NFPA 1962




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STANDPIPE SYSTEM TYPES

- Automatic
- Manual
- Semiautomatic


- Wet
- Dry

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STANDPIPE SYSTEM CLASS


- Class I
- Class II
- Class III

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CLASS I STANDPIPE

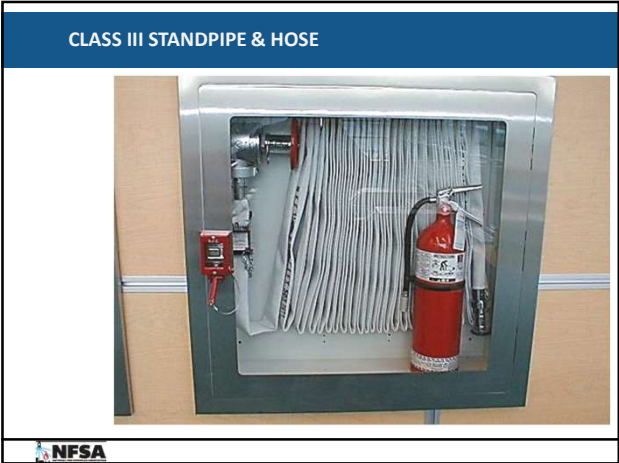


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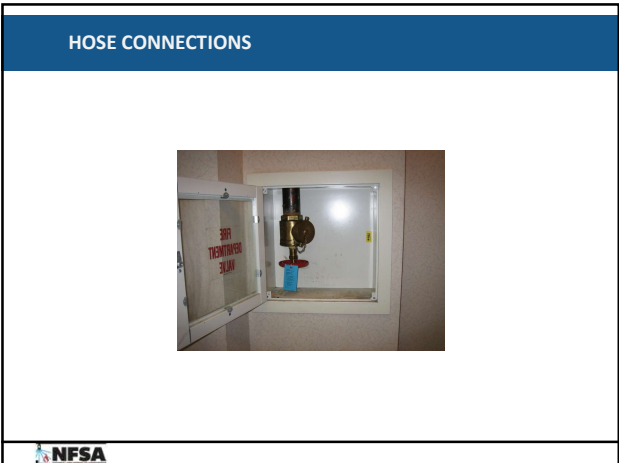
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PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE MAINS

- NFPA 25 - Chapter 7 – Inspection
- Exposed Piping
- Underground Piping
- Mainline Strainers
- Dry Barrel and Wall Hydrants
- Wet Barrel Hydrants
- Monitor Nozzles
- Hose Houses



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ABOVEGROUND (EXPOSED)





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PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE MAINS

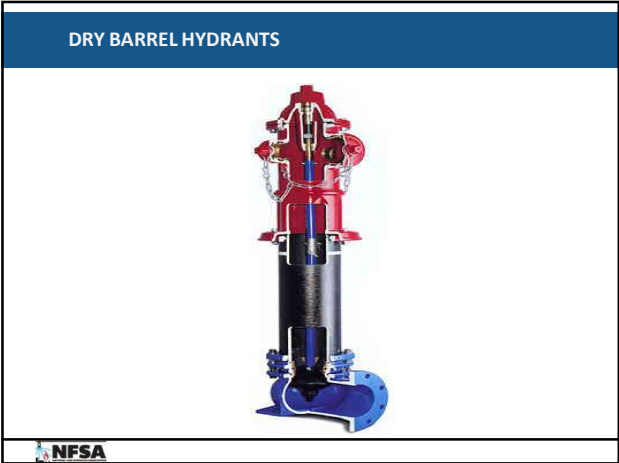




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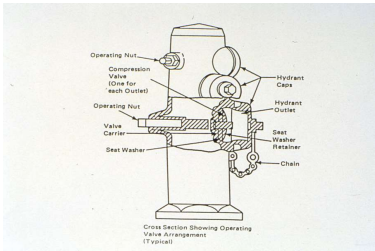


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WET BARREL HYDRANTS




Operating Nut
Compression Valve (One for each Outlet)
Hydrant Cap
Hydrant Outlet
Valve Carrier
Steel Washer
Chain
Cross Section Showing Operating Valve Arrangement (Typical)



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MONITOR NOZZLES





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HOSE HOUSE

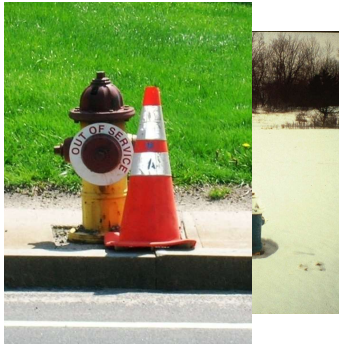




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HYDRANTS



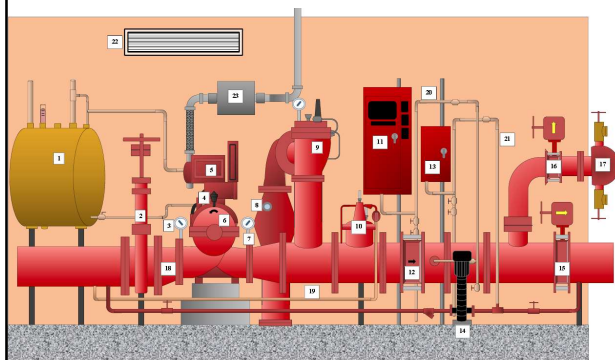
CHAPTER 8 – FIRE PUMPS

- Pump House Condition
- Pump System Condition
- Electrical System Condition
- Diesel Engine System Condition



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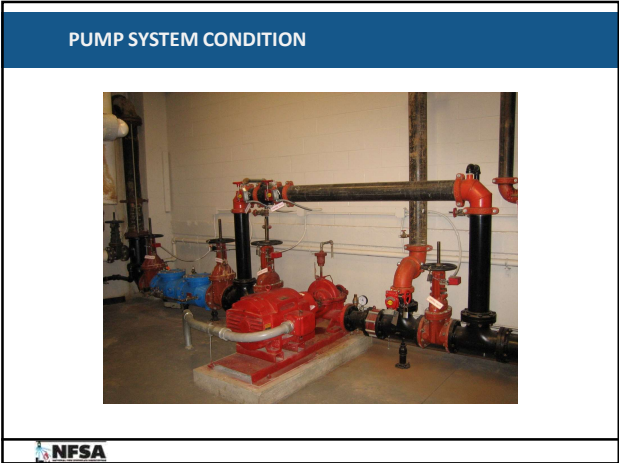
FIRE PUMPS



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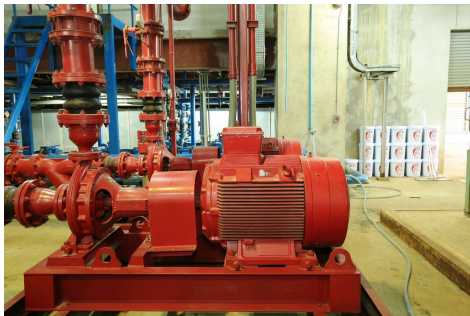


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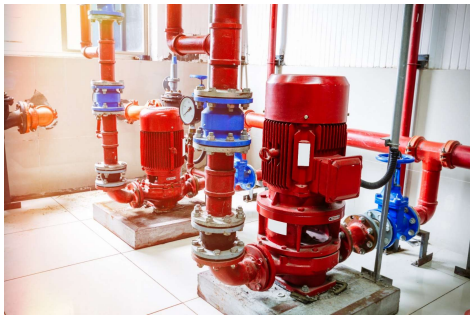
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END SUCTION PUMP



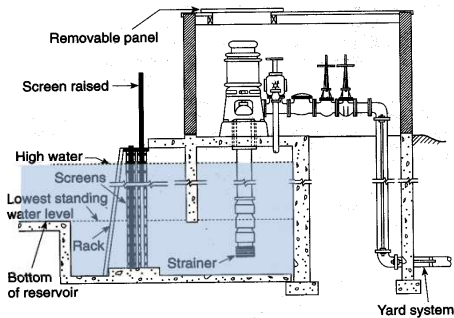
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VERTICAL IN-LINE PUMP

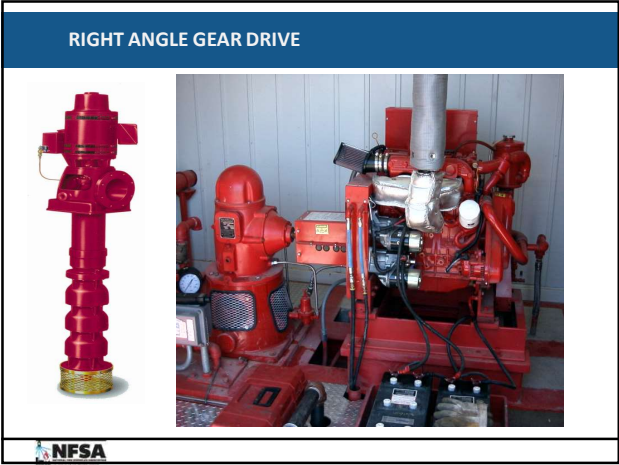


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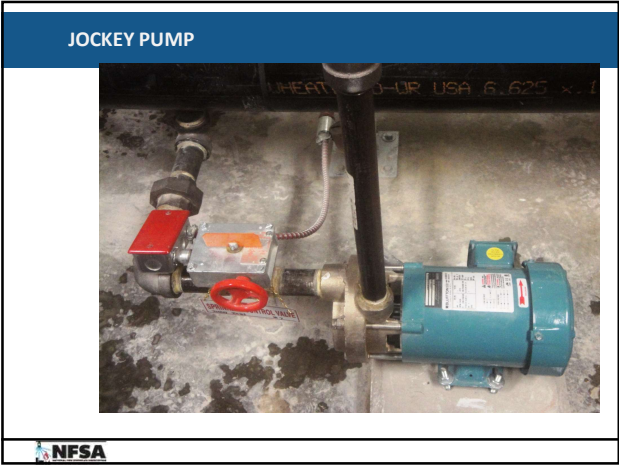
VERTICAL SHAFT TURBINE PUMP



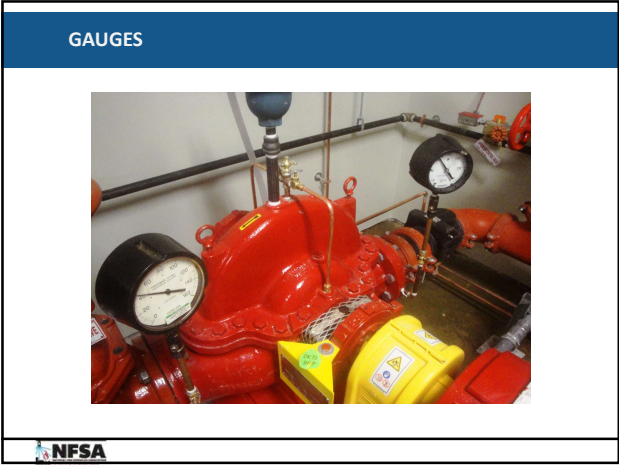
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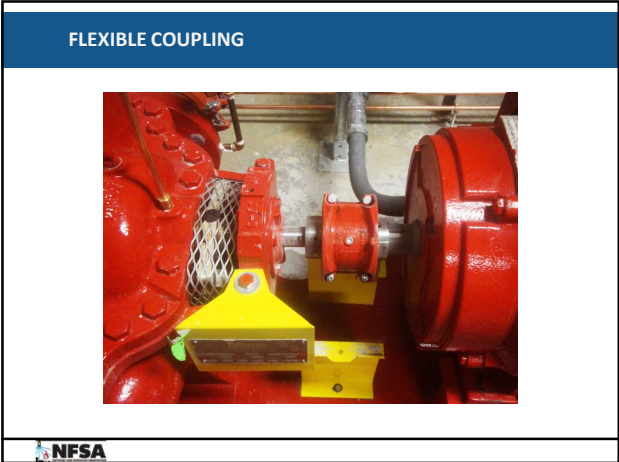
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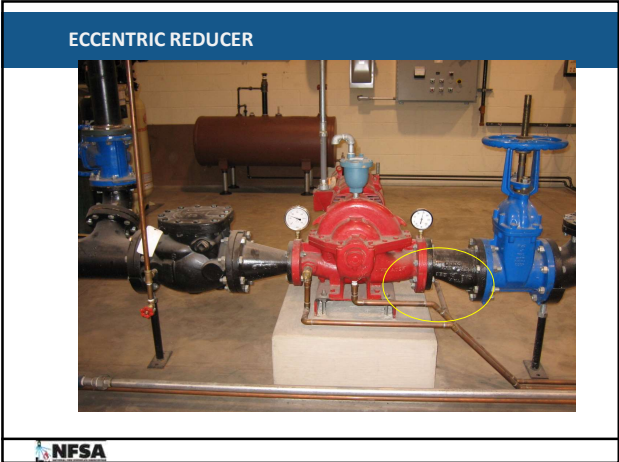
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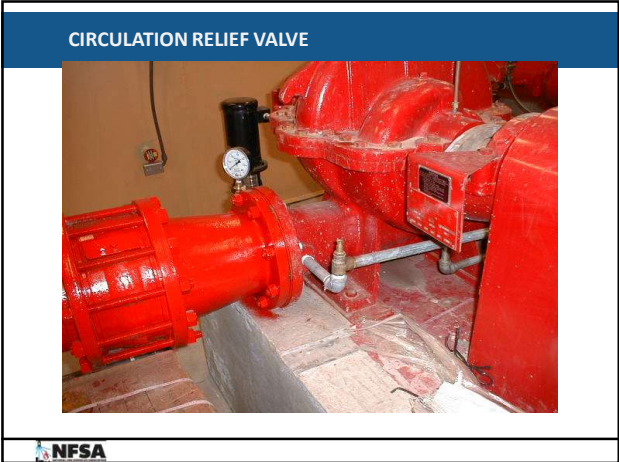
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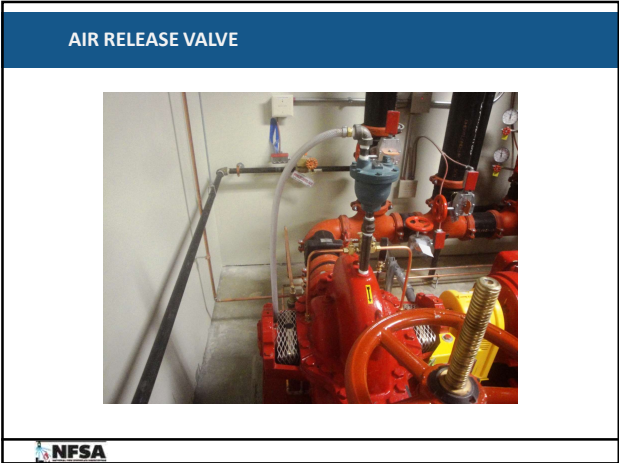
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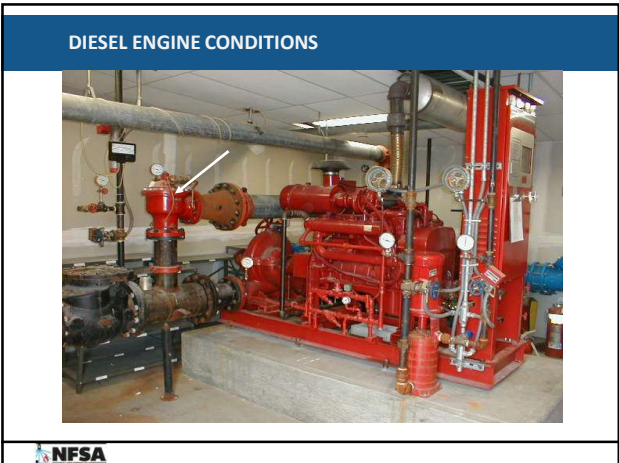
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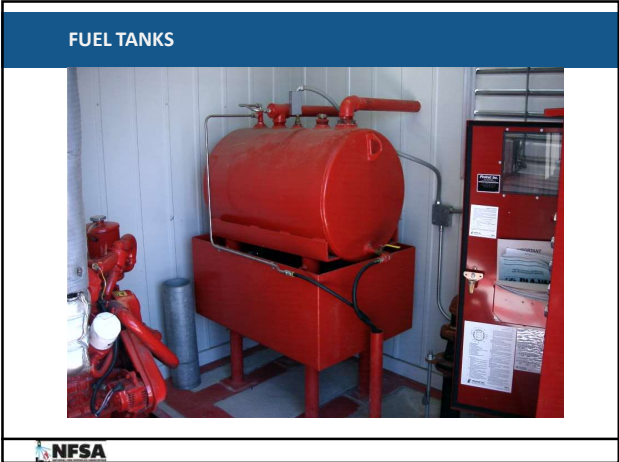
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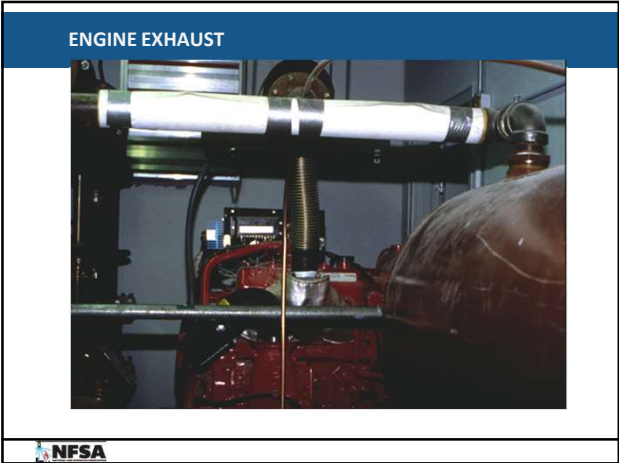
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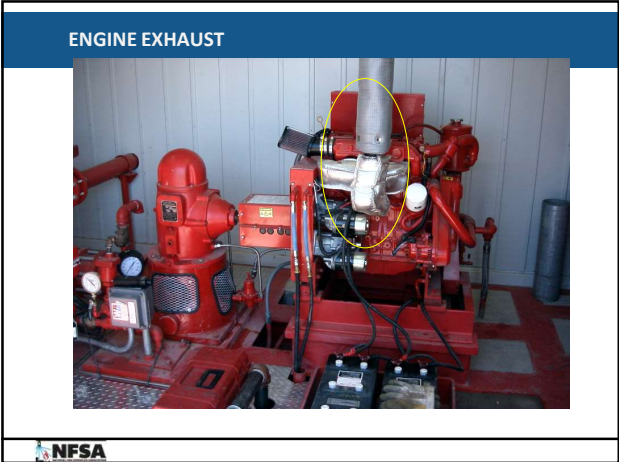
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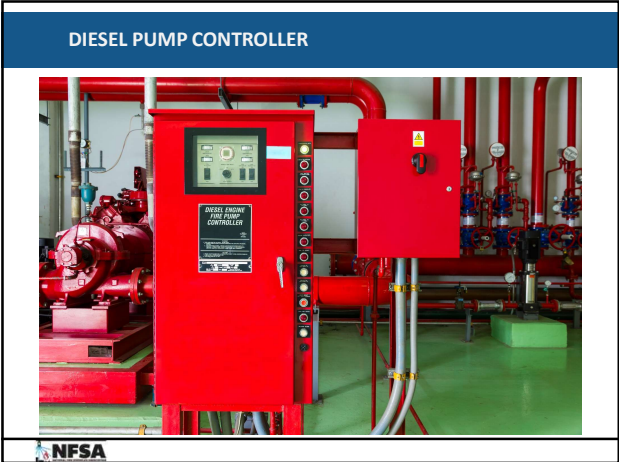
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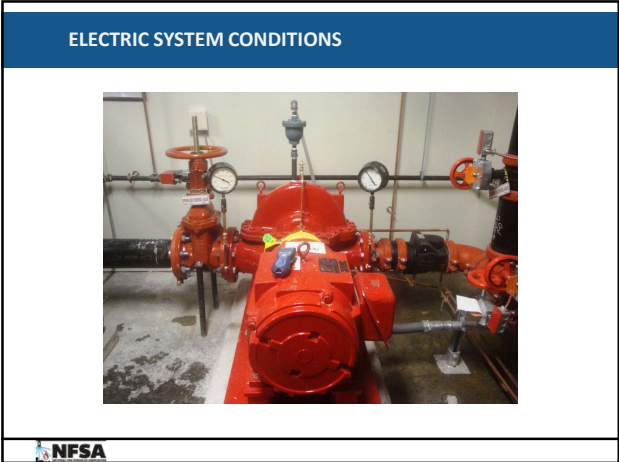
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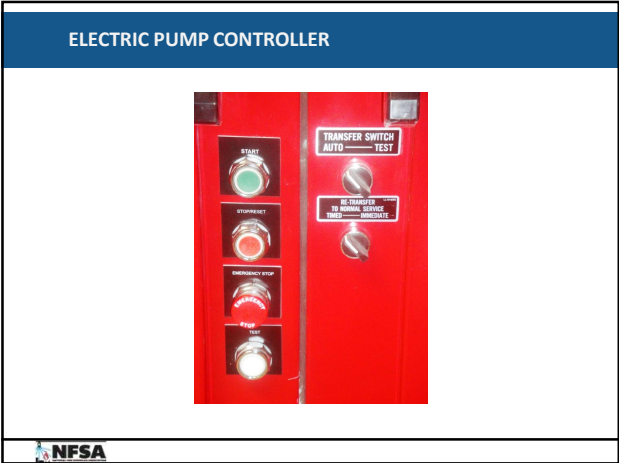
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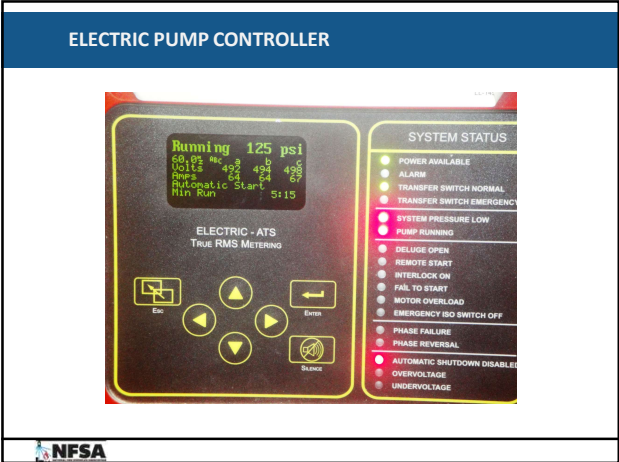
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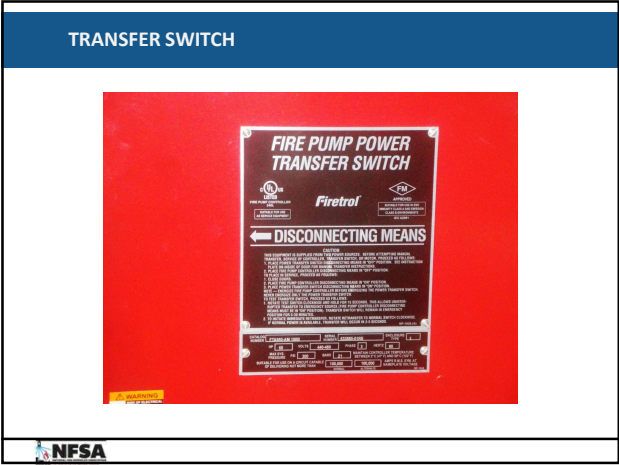
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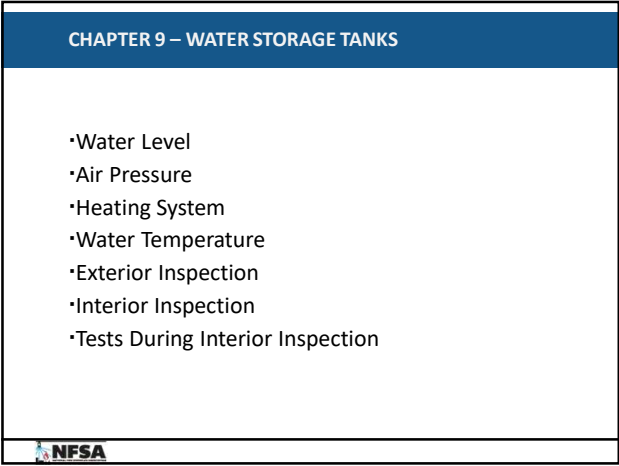
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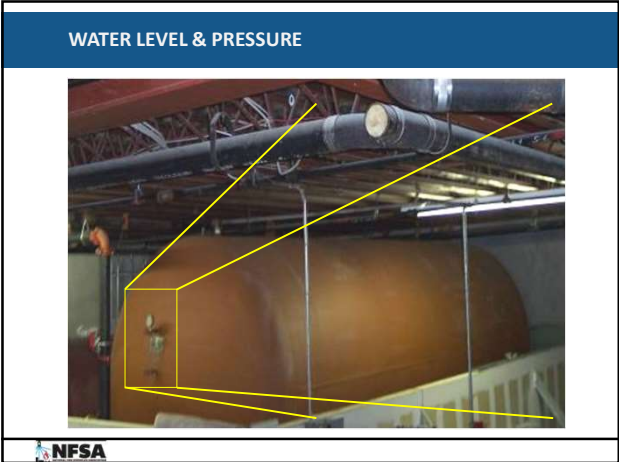
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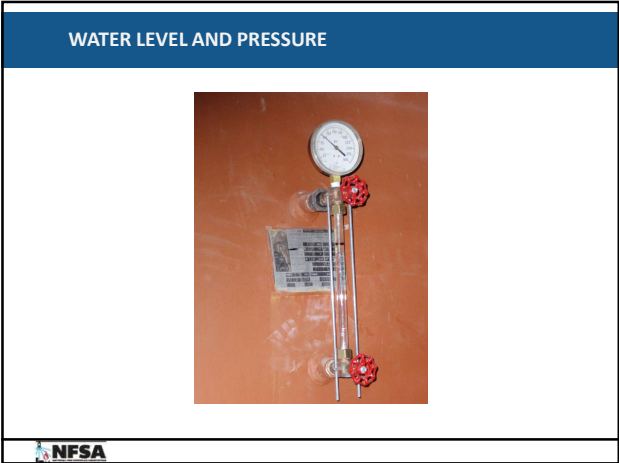
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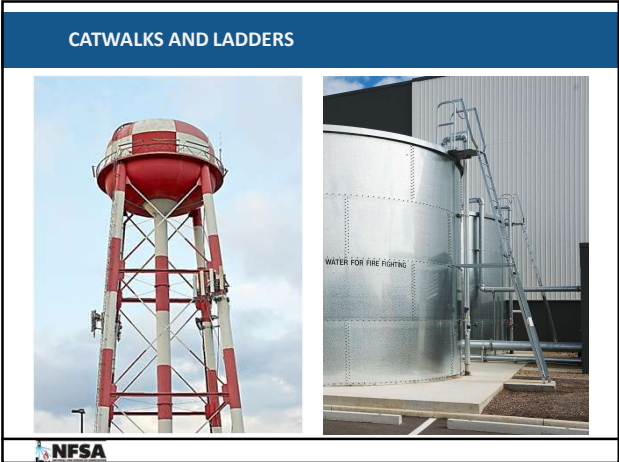
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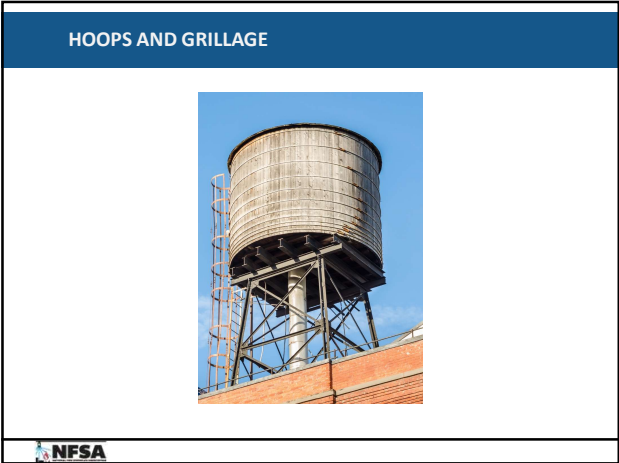
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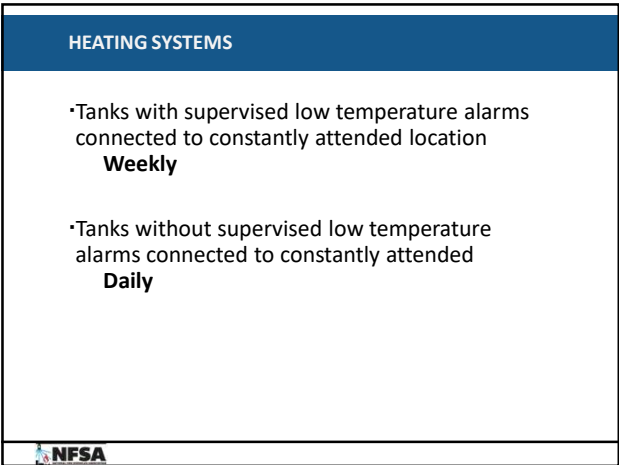
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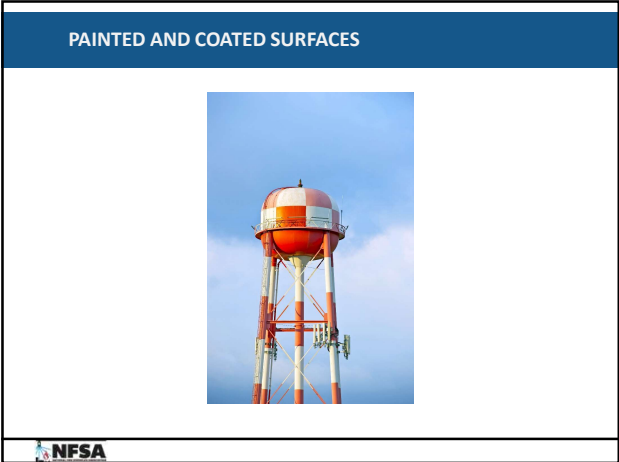
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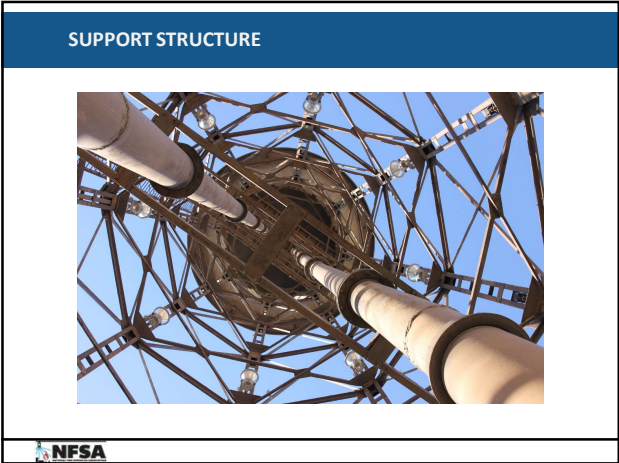
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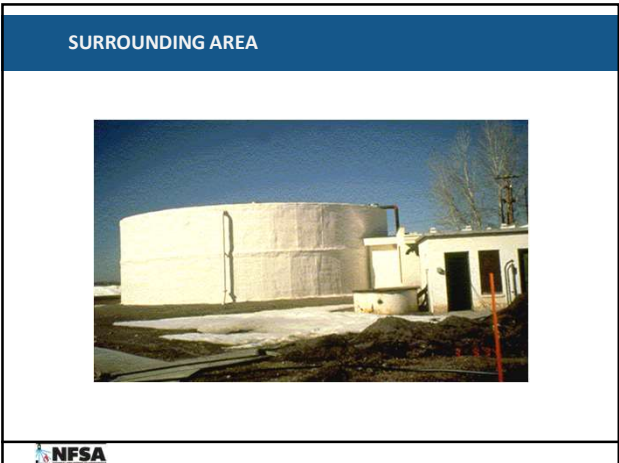
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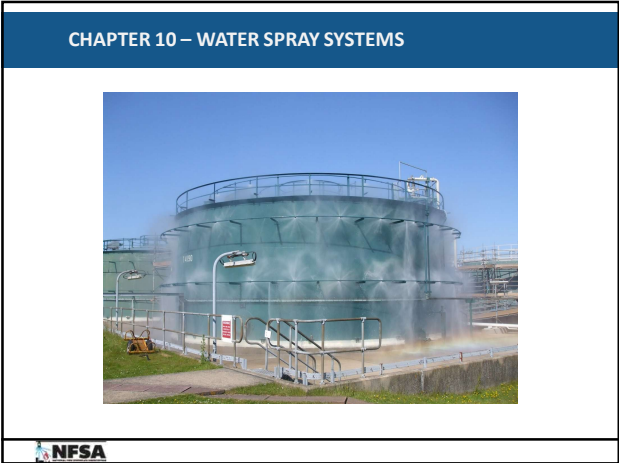
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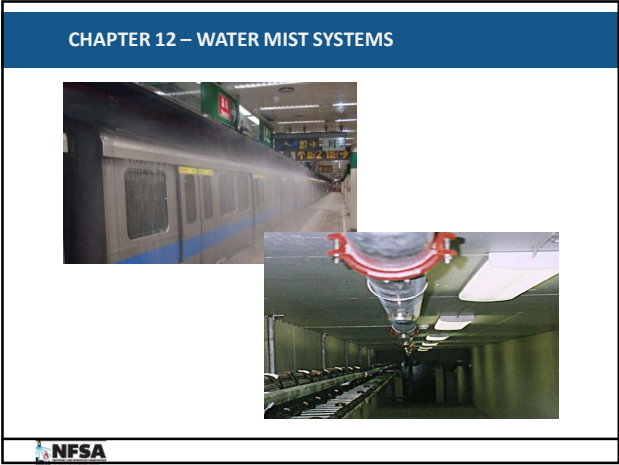
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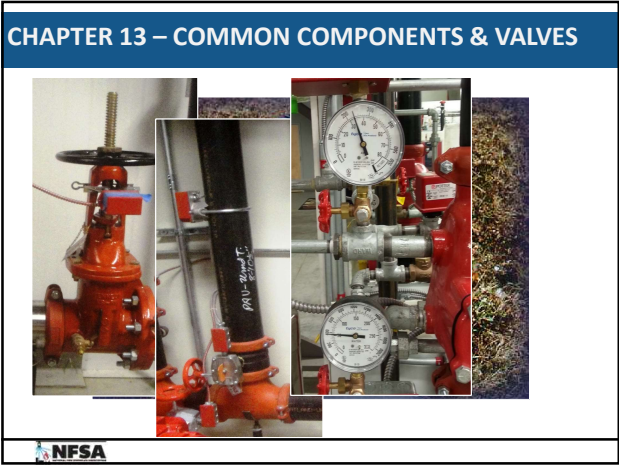
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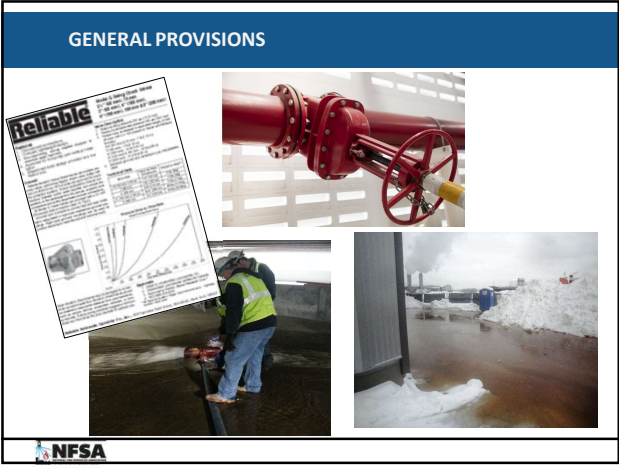
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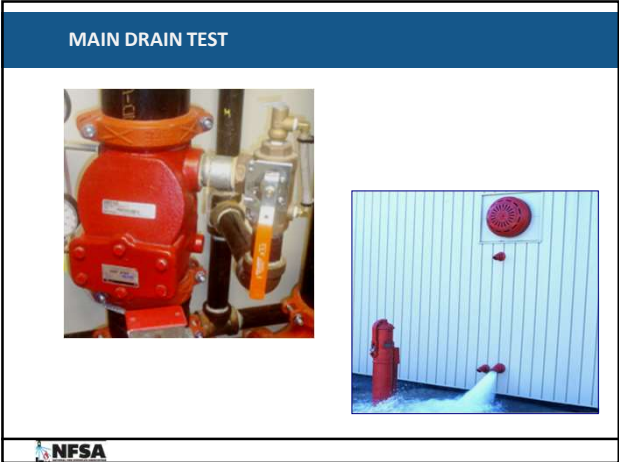
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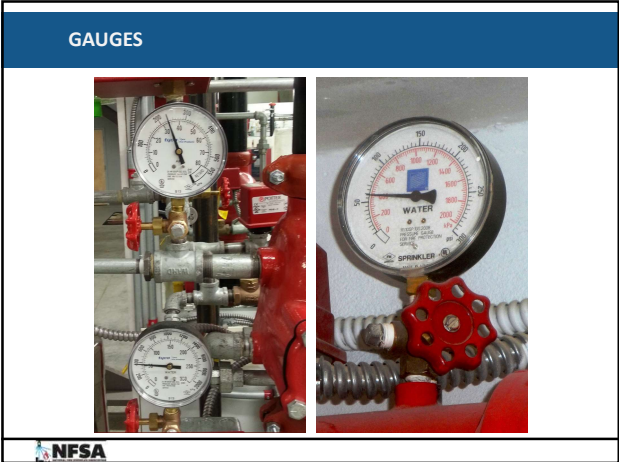
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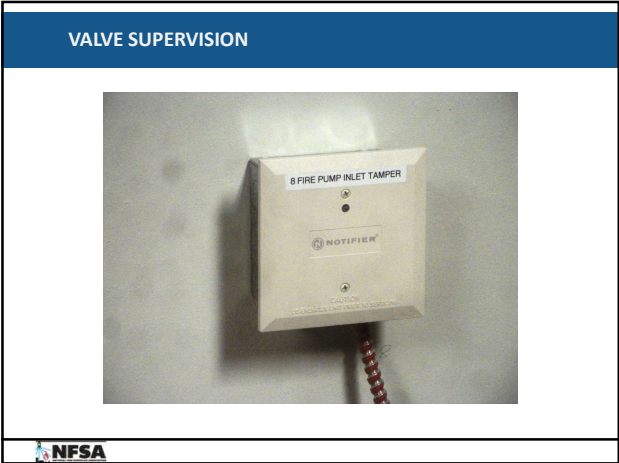
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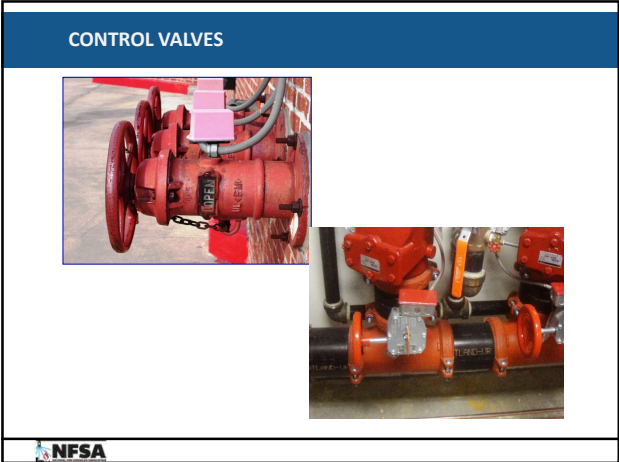
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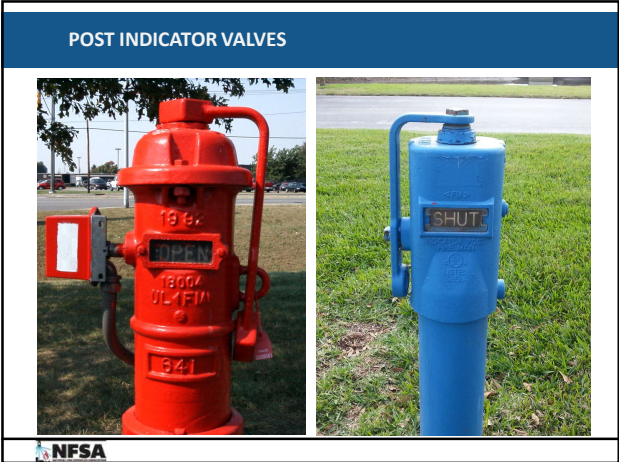
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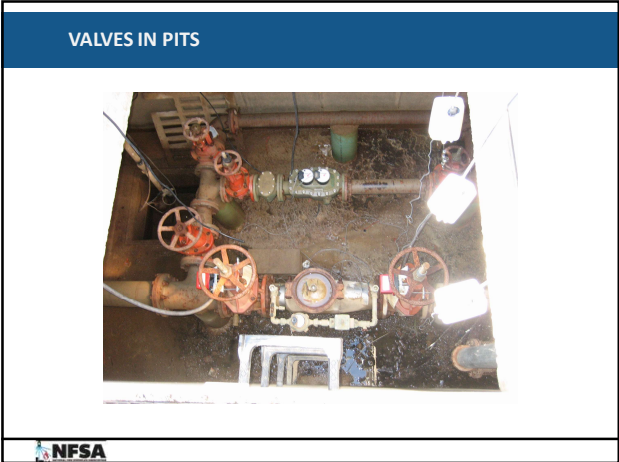
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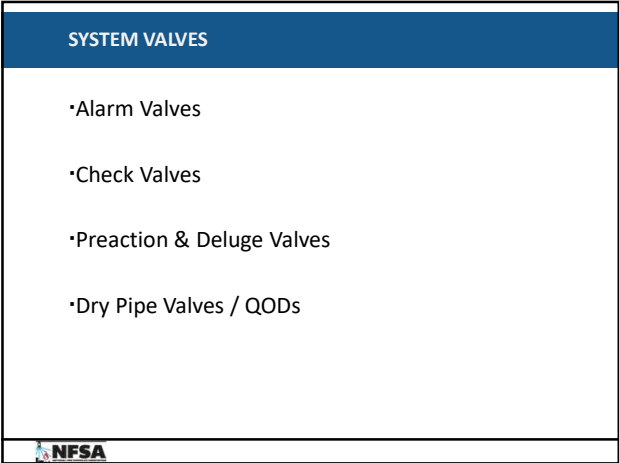
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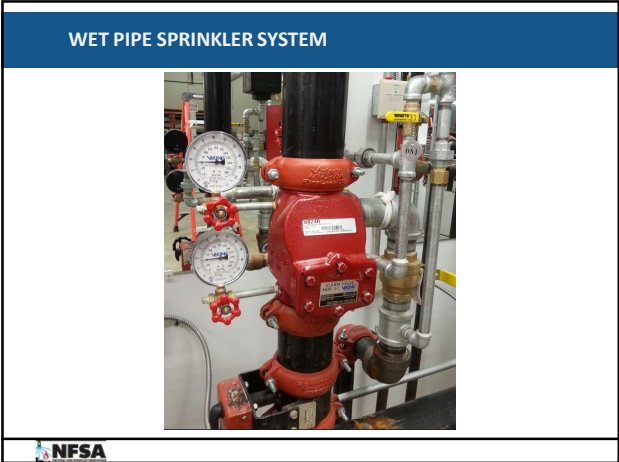
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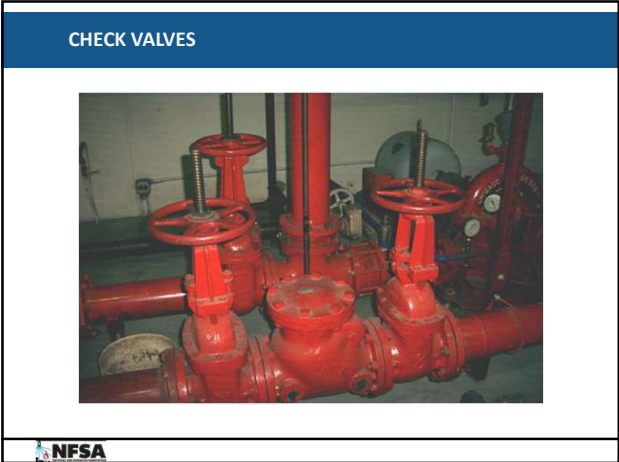
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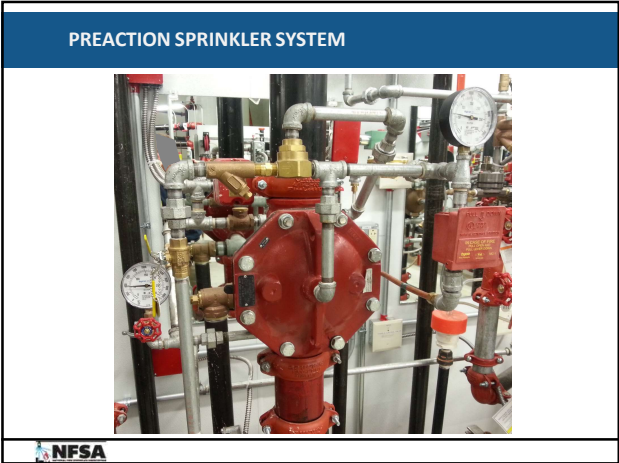
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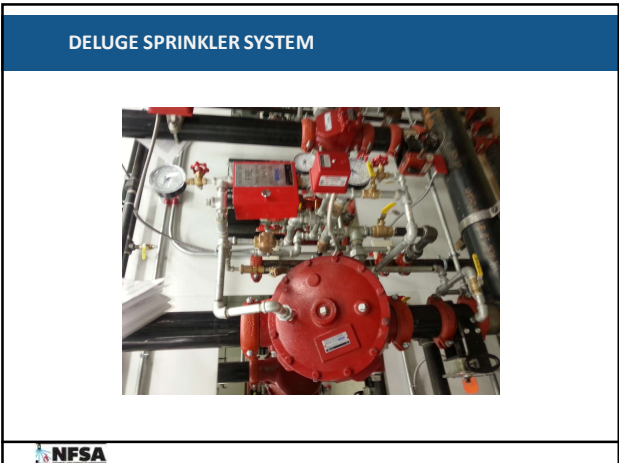
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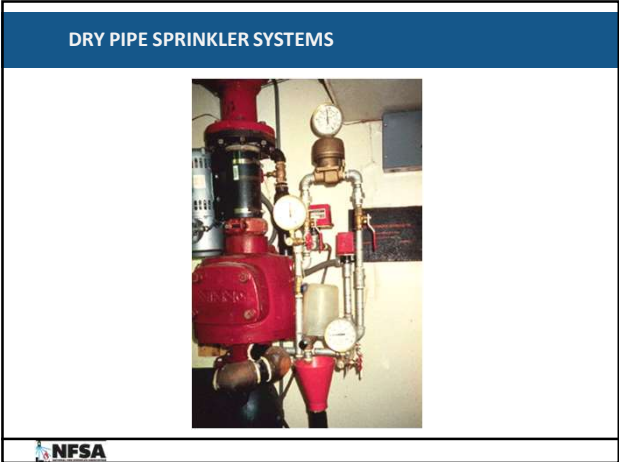
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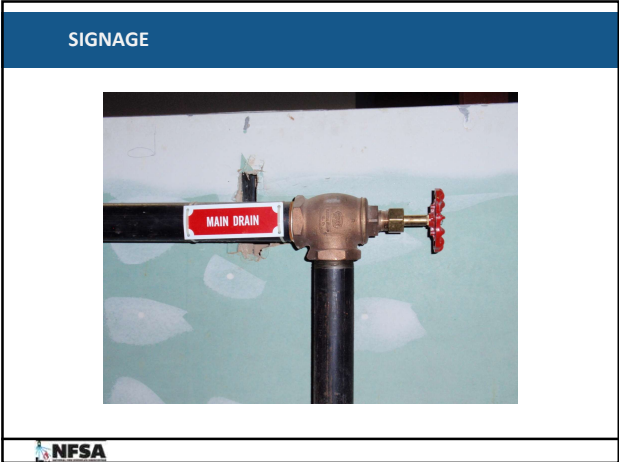
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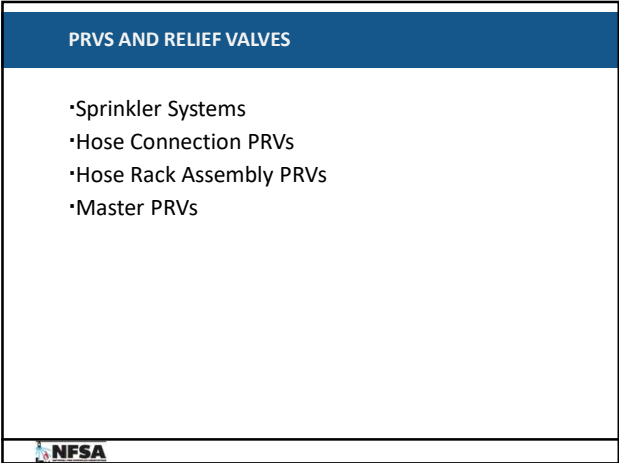
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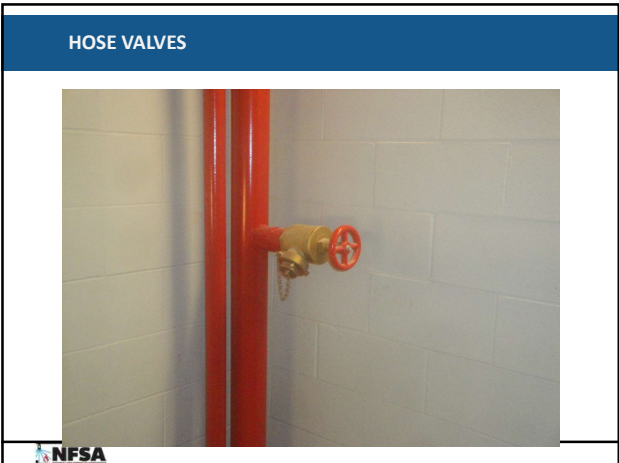
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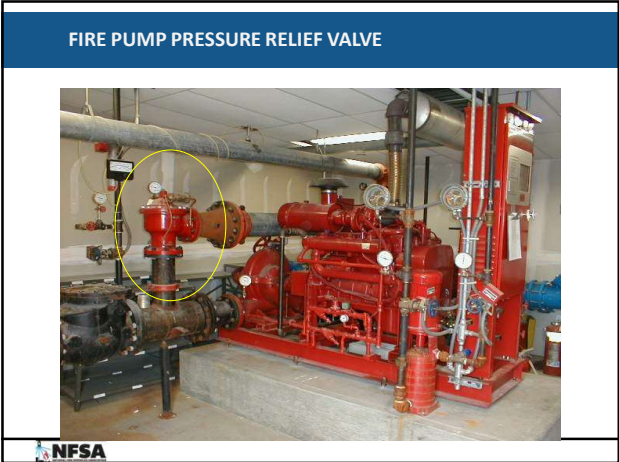
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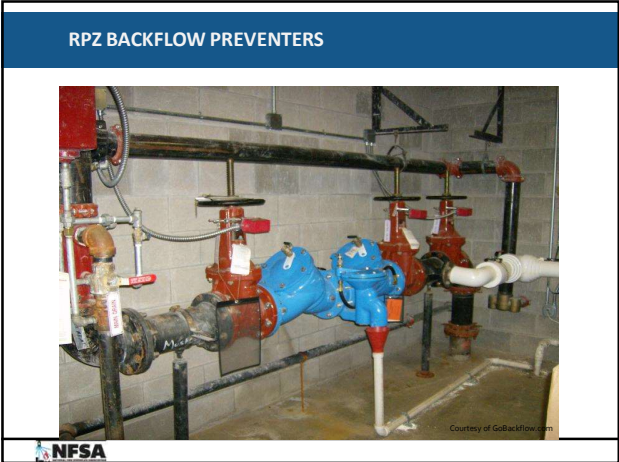
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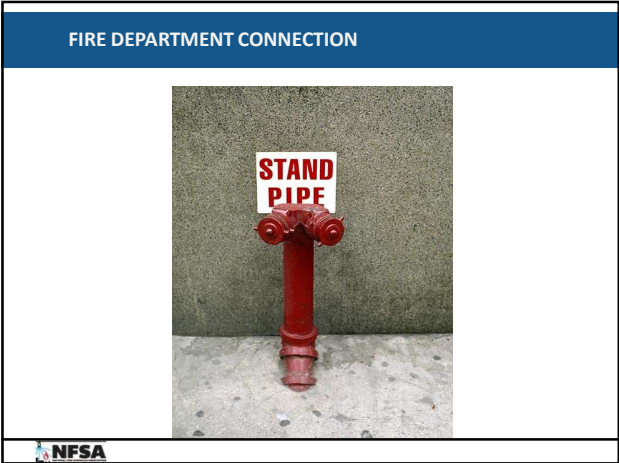
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ACTIVITY

What are you looking at?

Identify the Problem

Cite the Section of NFPA 25

Determine the Classification of the Problem



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1- STORAGE





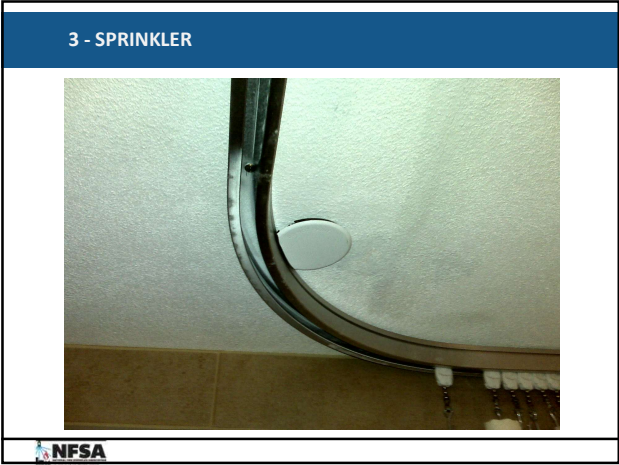
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2 – NO SPRINKLERS IN CORRIDOR





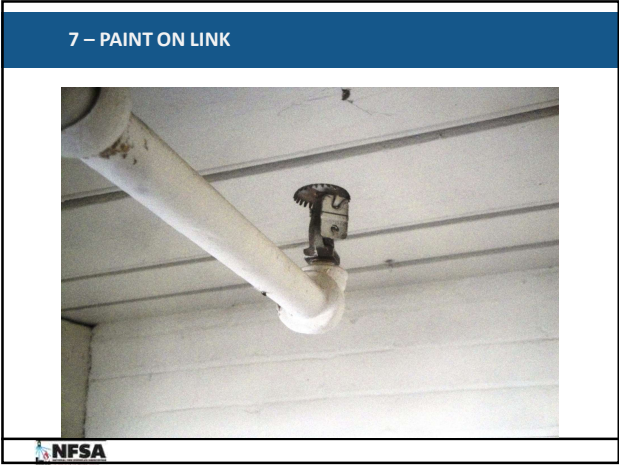
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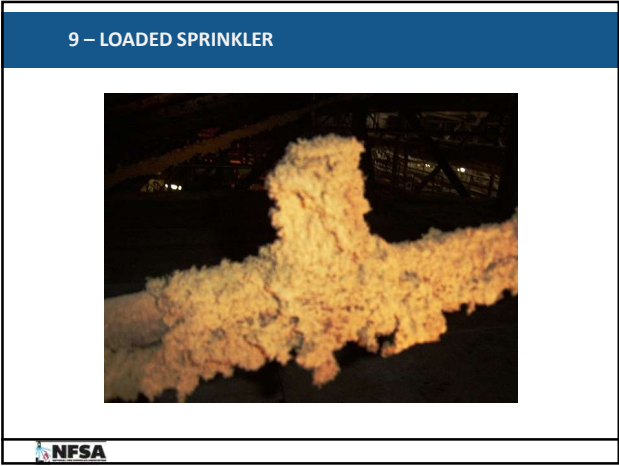
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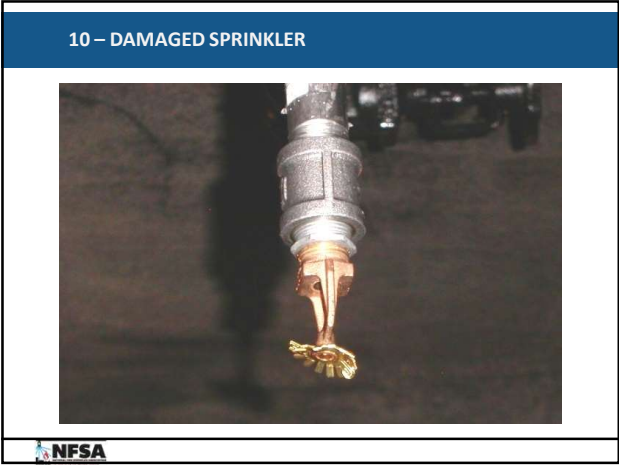
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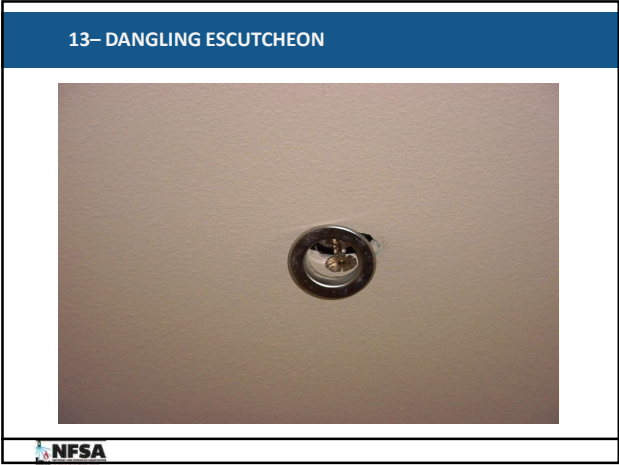
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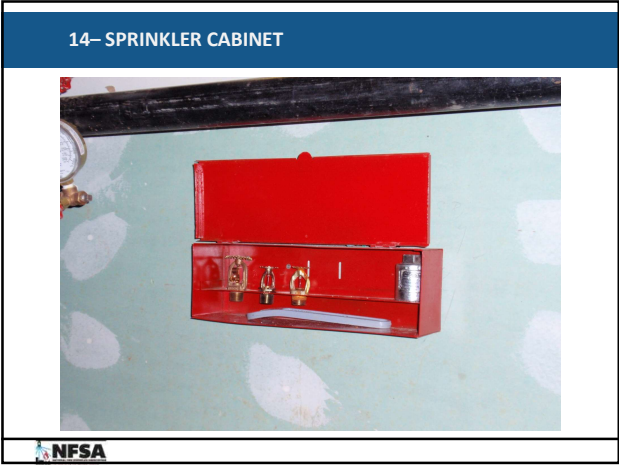
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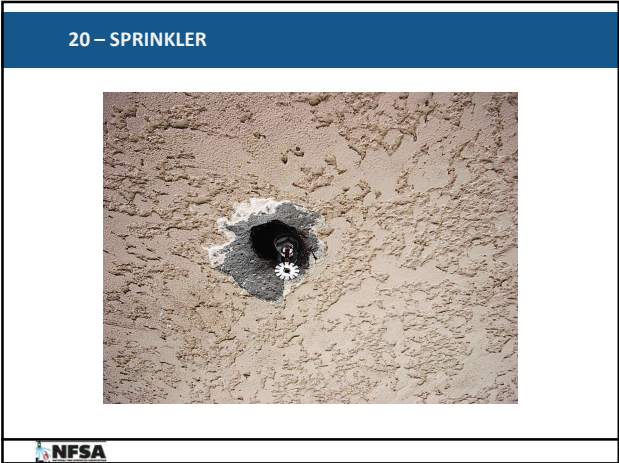
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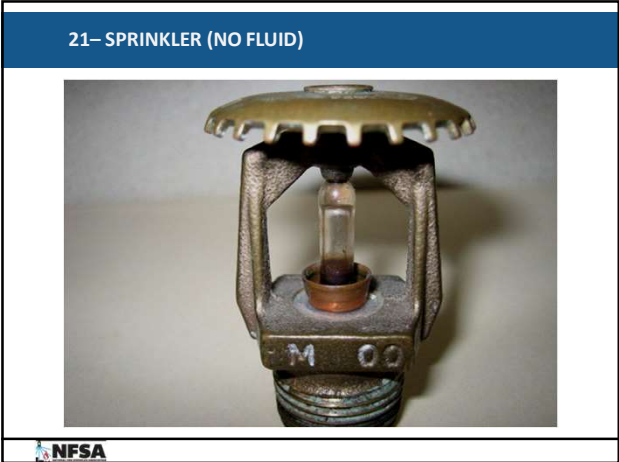
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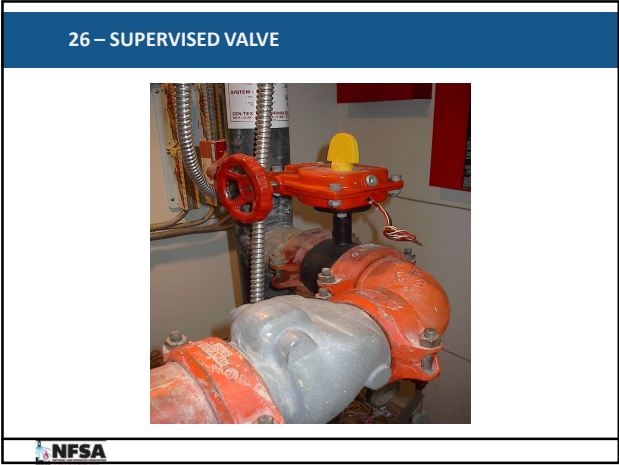
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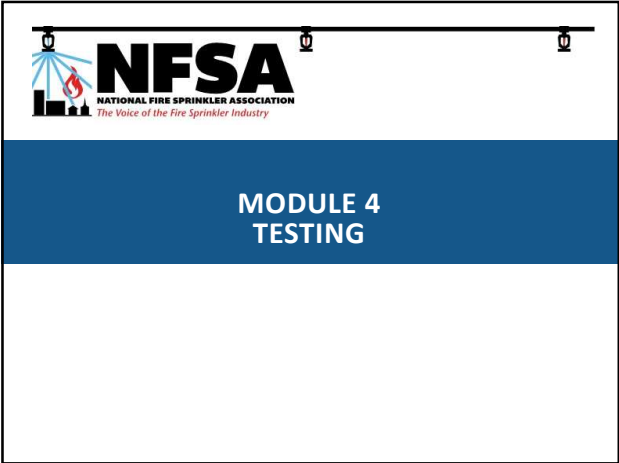
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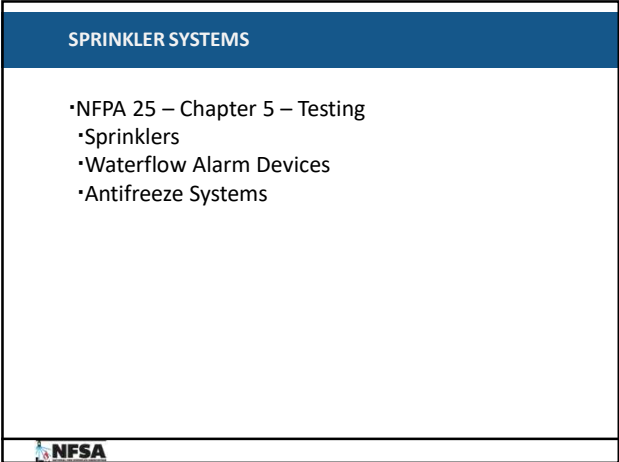
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TESTING SPRINKLERS


- 50 years of Service
- Sprinklers Manufactured Prior to 1920
- Sprinklers with Fast Response Elements
- Extra high Temperature Solder Type
- 75 years of Service
- Dry Sprinklers
- Sprinklers in Harsh Environments



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REPRESENTATIVE SAMPLE

- Minimum of 4 sprinklers
- 1% of the number of sprinklers per type
- Results
- Modifications



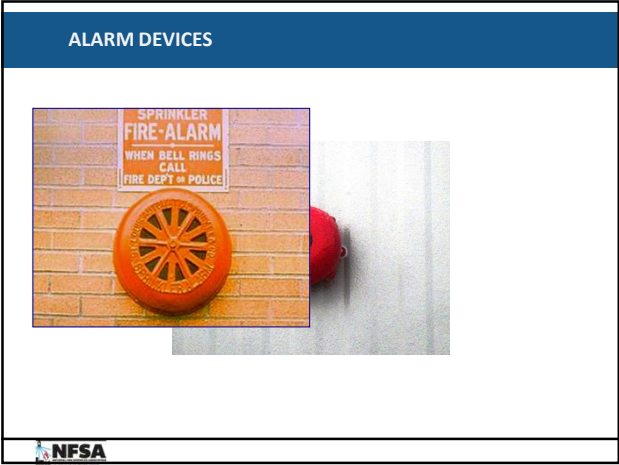
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ALARM DEVICES





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ANTIFREEZE SYSTEMS

- Annual Testing
- Use & Type
- Limitations
- Concentrations
- Grandfathering Existing Systems (2022)

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TEST LOCATIONS



Courtesy of Green Mountain Sprinkler

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ANTIFREEZE TESTING



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ANTIFREEZE GUIDE

Was the system installed after September 30, 2012?

YES

NO

Determine the type of antifreeze from installation records, information from the owner, chemical tests, or other reliable sources of information.¹

GLYCERIN
(only type permitted with listed CPVC pipe)

PROPYLENE GLYCOL

Tests² indicate specific gravity:
(Test at most remote portion and at riserhead with wet pipe system. More points required for systems over 150 gallons. See section 5.3.4.4.)

>98% - No action is required as long as concentration is what is necessary to prevent freezing.

>98% to 99% - Determine Risk Analysis³ is required.

>99% - NOT PERMITTED. Replace with acceptable solution or use alternative methods.


>93% - No action is required as long as concentration is what is necessary to prevent freezing.

>93% to 96% - Determine Risk Analysis³ is required.⁴

>96% - NOT PERMITTED. Replace with acceptable solution or use alternative methods.

Remember, existing systems must be tested each year before the onset of freezing weather.


¹ These systems are assumed to meet the requirements of NFPA 13, 2013 edition.
² If type cannot be determined, or is found to be a type no longer permitted, the system shall be drained completely and replaced with an acceptable solution.
³ See NFPA 25-2014 section 5.3.4.2 for information on concentrations above 96% in wet pipe systems.
⁴ Test for specific gravity using a hydrometer with a suitable scale or a refractometer having a scale calibrated for the antifreeze solution.
⁵ Must be prepared by a qualified person approved by the AHJ. See annex A.5.3.4.2.203 for more information.



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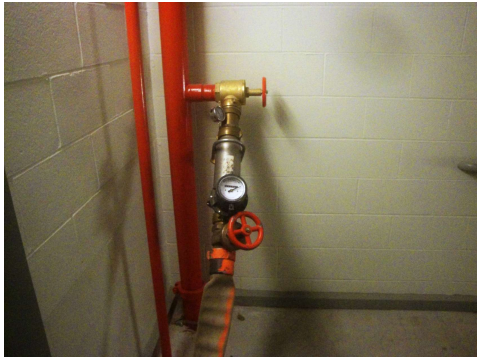
STANDPIPE SYSTEMS


- NFPA 25 - Chapter 6 – Testing
- Flow Tests
- Hydrostatic Tests
- Alarm Devices



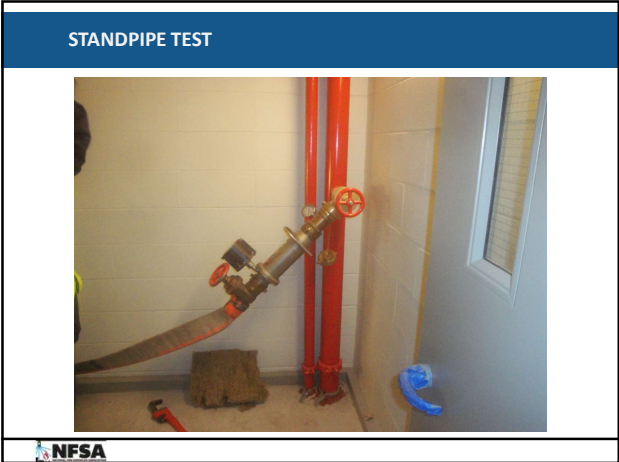
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STANDPIPE TEST





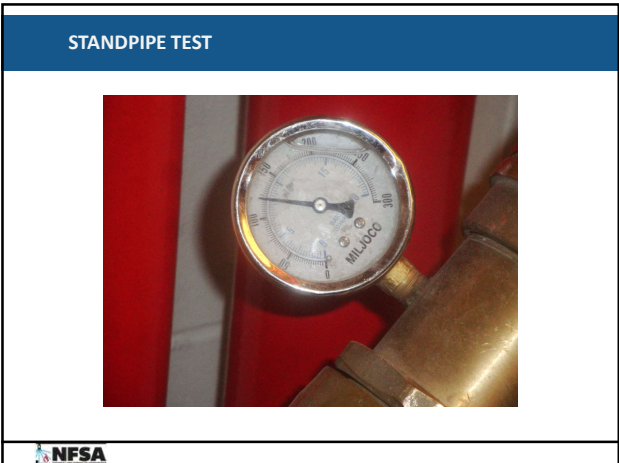
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HYDROSTATIC TEST


- Pressures
- 2 hours
- Every 5 years
- Manual and Semi-Automatic Dry Systems

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PRIVATE FIRE SERVICE MAINS


- NFPA 25 - Chapter 7 – Testing
- Flow Test
- Hydrants

 NFSA

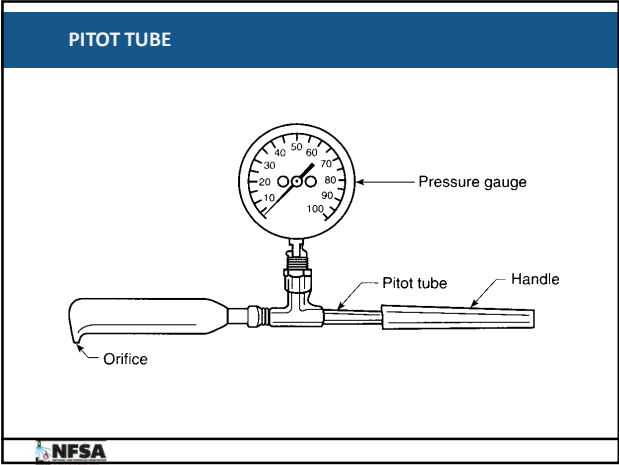
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NFPA 291

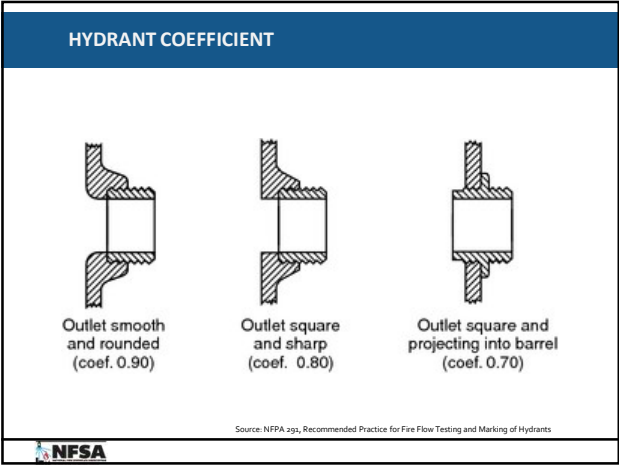
- Layout of Test
- Equipment
- Test Procedure
- Pitot Readings
- Determination of Discharge

 NFSA

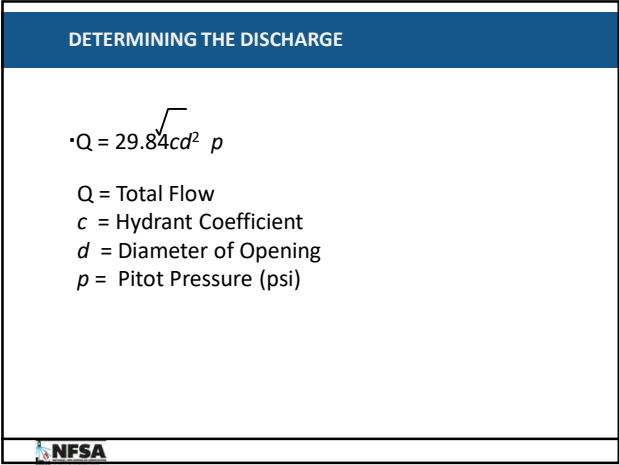
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PLOTTING DISCHARGE CURVE

•Q = 29.84cd²√p


•Q = 29.84(0.9)(2.5) 25

•Q = 29.84(0.9)(6.25)(5)

•Q = 840 gpm

•Static Pressure 65 psi

•Residual Pressure 40 psi

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FLOW CHART

HYDRAULIC GRAPH Pressure vs. (Flow)^{1.85}

130

120

110

100

90

80

70

60

50

40

30

20

10

0

0

200

400

600

800

1000

1200

1400

1600

PRESSURE - POUNDS PER SQUARE INCH

FLOW - GALLONS PER MINUTE

(Multiply Scale by —)


LOCATION:

STATIC PRESSURE: DATE:

RESIDUAL PRESSURE: TIME:

FLOW: BY:

ELEVATION: NOTES:

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SUBSEQUENT TEST

•Q = 29.84cd²√p


•Q = 29.84(0.9)(2.5) 23

•Q = 29.84(0.9)(6.25)(4.8)


•Q = 805 gpm

•Static Pressure 60 psi

•Residual Pressure 30 psi

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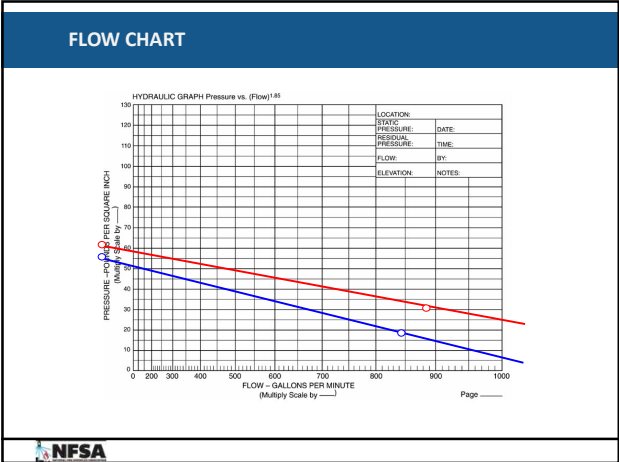
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NATIONAL FIRE SPRINKLER ASSOCIATION

The Voice of the Fire Sprinkler Industry

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TESTING

- 8.3.2 No Flow/churn
- Main pressure relief permitted to weep
- Circulation relief shall discharge a small amount of water
- Pump installation prior to 1993 edition of NFPA 20 may discharge larger amounts of water

A photograph showing a large, turbulent spray of water being discharged from a vertical pipe or nozzle, likely during a pump test.

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TESTING

- No Flow/churn
- Monthly for electric
 - 10 minutes
 - 4 exceptions
 - Beyond pumping capacity
 - Limited-service controllers
 - Vertical turbine
 - Taking suction from tanks or of material value
 - NO BYPASS
- Allows the motor winding to cool down

Two photographs of electrical control panels. The left panel is a red metal cabinet with a door open, showing internal wiring and components. The right panel is a similar red cabinet, also with its door open, showing a different internal configuration.

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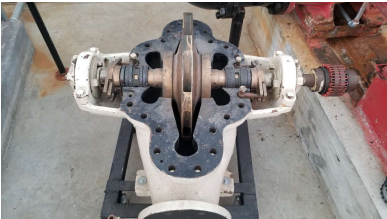
A close-up photograph of a red fire pump unit. Two black pressure gauges with white faces are visible, one on the left and one on the right. The pump is connected to various pipes and hoses. Two yellow fuel tanks are positioned in front of the pump. The background shows a white wall and some other equipment.


OBSERVATIONS WITH PUMP RUNNING

•8.3.2.9

•Packing glands

•Adjust if necessary








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OBSERVATIONS WITH PUMP RUNNING

•8.3.2.9

•Packing box, bearings, pump casing overheating

•Unusual noises/vibrations








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OBSERVATIONS WITH PUMP RUNNING

•8.3.2.9

•Verify circulation relief valve is operating






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OBSERVATIONS WITH PUMP RUNNING


- Electrical system operation
 - Record time for motor to reach full speed
 - Record time for controller on first step
 - Record time runs after starting
- Diesel engine procedure
 - Time for engine to crank
 - Time for engine to reach running speed
 - Observe engine oil pressure, speed, oil temperature
 - Record abnormalities
 - Heat exchanger




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TESTING

- 8.3.3 Annual Flow Test
 - No Flow/churn
 - 100%/rated
 - 150%/max
- Variable speed
 - Churn,25%,50%,75%,100%,125%,150%
- Flow maximum possible if water supply not available at 150%





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HOSE STREAMS

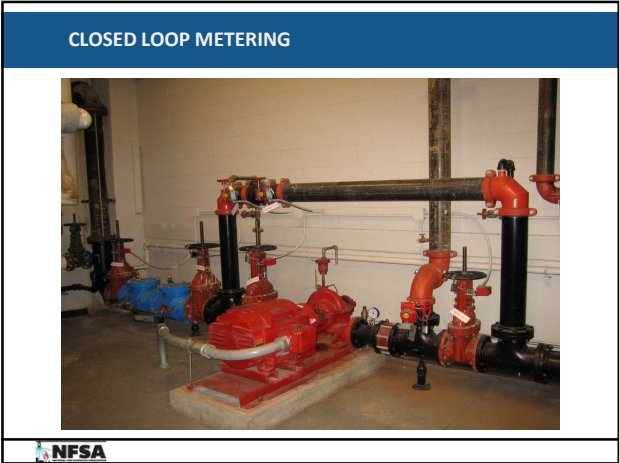




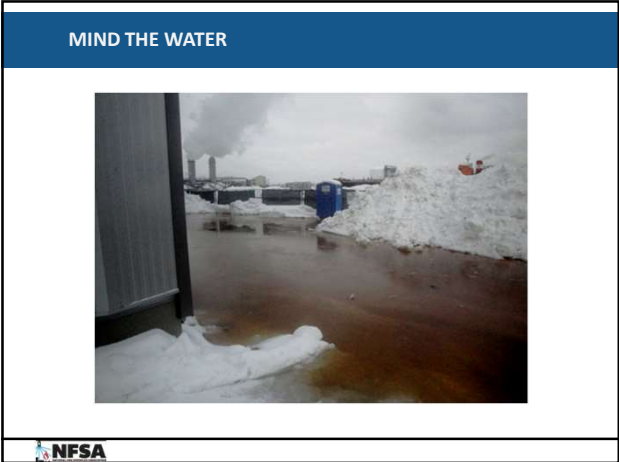
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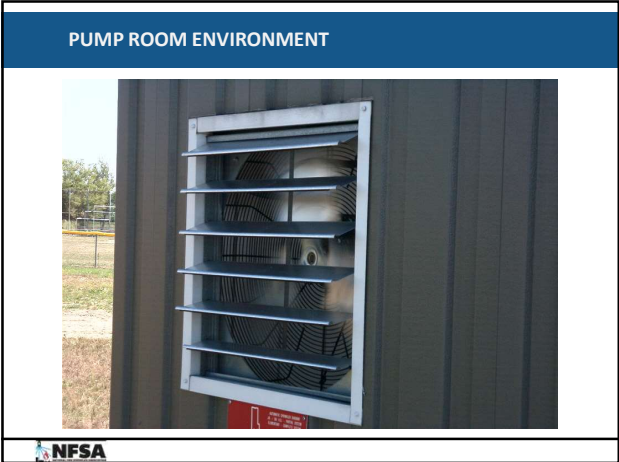
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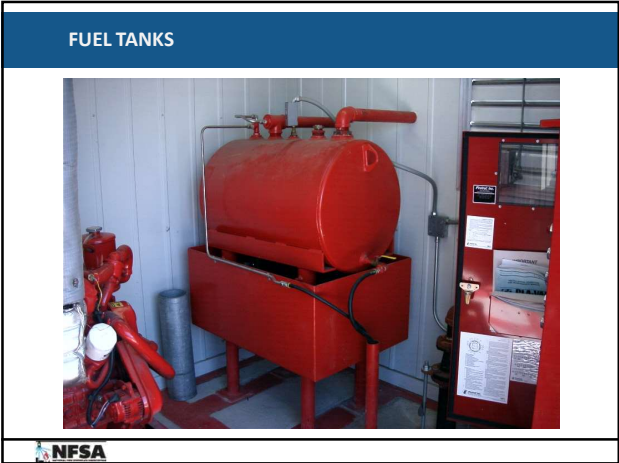
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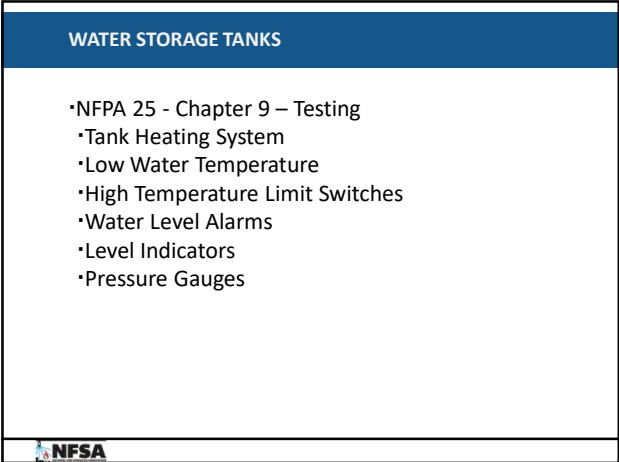
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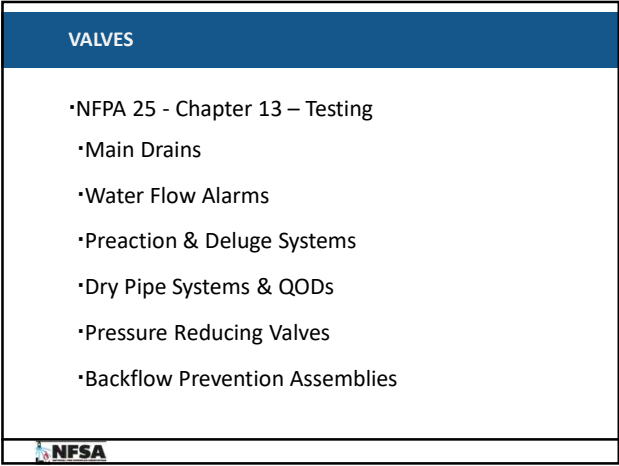
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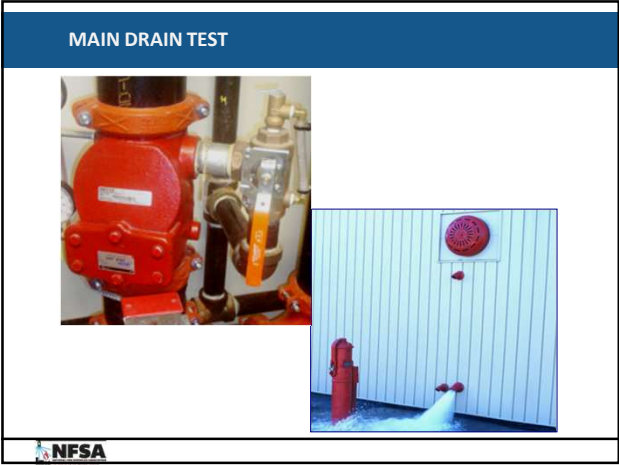
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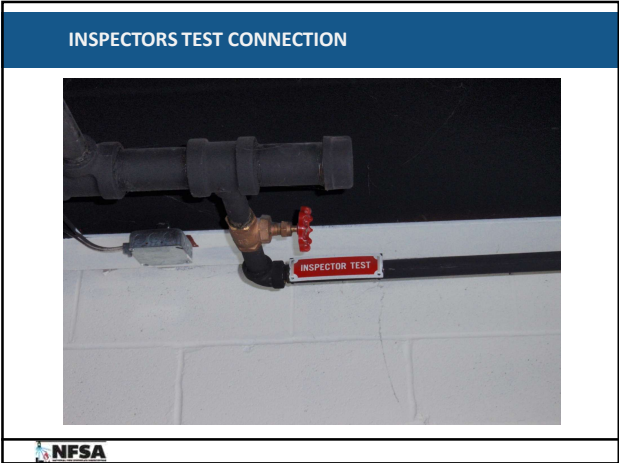
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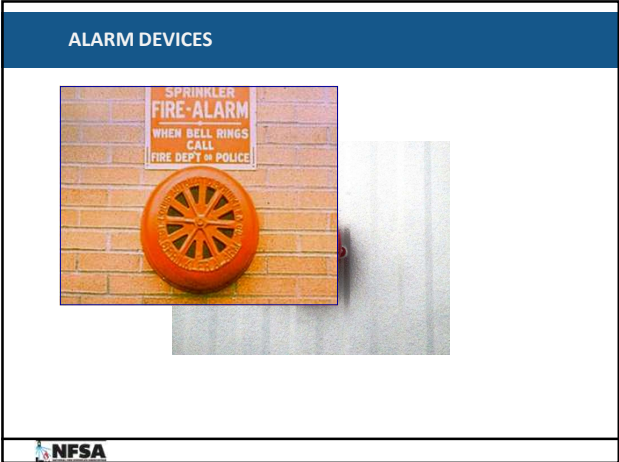
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ALARM INITIATION

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SIGNAL VERIFICATION

- The signal sounded where it was supposed to
- Alarms Received
- Correct Signal

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DRY PIPE SYSTEM


- Partial Trip Test
- Full Trip Test
- Priming Water
- Low Air Pressure Alarm
- QODs

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QODS






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PREACTION & DELUGE SYSTEMS


- Priming Water
- Low Air Pressure Alarms
- Full Flow



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PRESSURE REDUCING/RELIEF VALVES

- Sprinkler Systems
- Circulation Relief
- Pressure Relief Valves
- Hose Connections
- Hose Racks



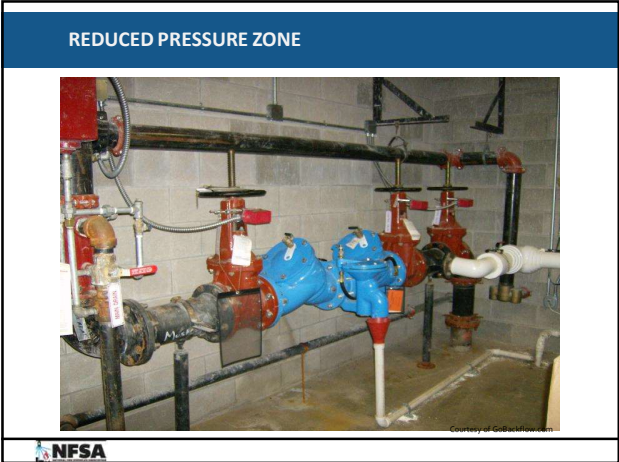
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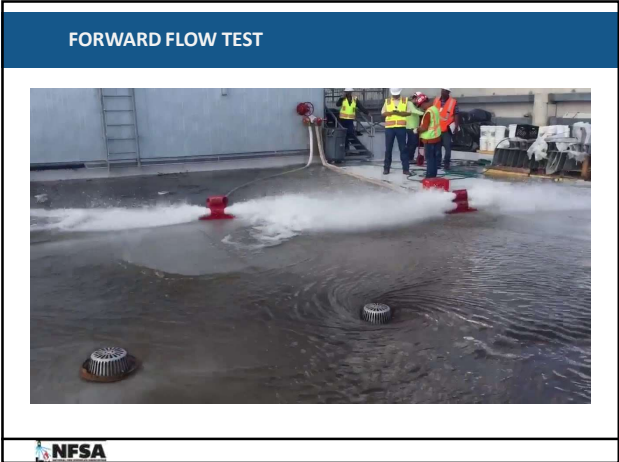
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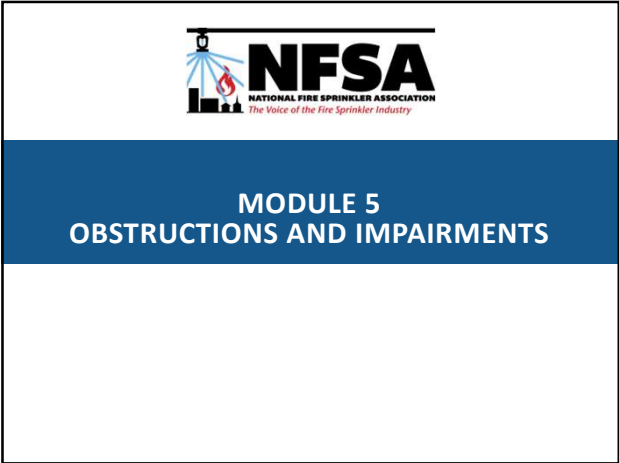
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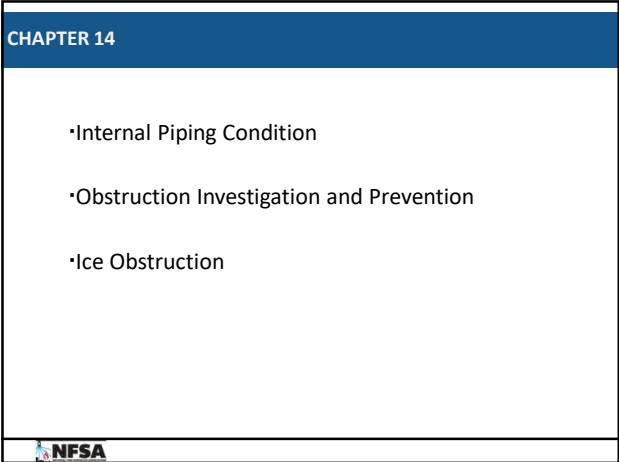
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ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL CONDITION


- Every 5 years
- Or Established by Risk Analysis


- Check for Foreign Organic or Inorganic Material



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ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL CONDITION






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ASSESSMENT OF INTERNAL CONDITION


- Non-metallic Pipe
- Dry and Preaction Systems
- Cross Mains



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MULTIPLE WET PIPE SYSTEMS

- Alternate systems
- Materials found require all systems inspected internally
- What is a system?



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SUFFICIENT CAUSE





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OBSTRUCTION INVESTIGATION






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OBSTRUCTION SOURCES


- Pipe Scale
- Careless Installation or Repair
- Raw Water Sources
- Biological Growth
- Calcium Carbonate Deposits
- Corrosion

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CORROSION


- General
- Pitting
- Galvanic
- Crevice
- Selective Leaching
- Erosion
- Environmental Cracking
- Intergranular
- Microbiologically Influenced (MIC)

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ANNEX D

- Investigating Procedures
- Obstruction Prevention Program
- Flushing Procedures

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15 TRIGGERS
1. Defective Intake for fire pumps taking suction from open bodies of water
2. Discharge of obstructive material
3. Foreign materials in fire pumps, dry valve or check valves
4. Foreign materials discharged during drain test or plugging inspectors test connection

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15 TRIGGERS
5. Unknown materials heard in the system piping.
6. Plugged Sprinklers
7. Plugged piping in sprinkler systems dismantled during building alterations
8. Failure to flush yard piping

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15 TRIGGERS
9. Record of a broken public main in the vicinity
10. Frequent false tripping of dry valves
11. System returned to service after extended shutdown (greater than 1 yr.)
12. System contains sodium silicate or highly corrosive fluxes in copper lines.

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15 TRIGGERS

13. System has been supplied with raw water via the fire department connection

14. Pinhole Leaks

15. A 50 percent increase in the time it takes water to travel to the inspectors test connection from the time the valve trips during a full flow trip test of a dry pipe sprinkler system when compared to the original system acceptance test


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REPEAT INVESTIGATIONS

•Based on conditions

•Correction of conditions

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METHODS & ALTERNATIVES

•4 Points of Investigation

•Non-Destructive Methods


•Flushing if necessary

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OBSTRUCTION INVESTIGATION


- If an obstruction investigation indicates the presence of sufficient material to obstruct piping or sprinklers, a complete flushing program shall be conducted
 - Must be done by qualified personnel
- If the condition has not been corrected, or if it is such that it could result in obstruction despite prior flushing
 - Must be reinspected at the 4 points every 5 years

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OBSTRUCTION INVESTIGATION


- Special rules for dry and preaction system piping that protects or passes through freezers or cold storage rooms
 - Piping shall be inspected internally every year where it enters the refrigerated area
- Non destructive methods are allowed
- If any blockage exists, additional piping shall be inspected to insure all blockage is removed

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ICE OBSTRUCTION




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CHAPTER 15 - IMPAIRMENTS


- Impairment Coordinator
- Tag Impairment System
- Impaired Equipment
- Preplanned Impairments
- Emergency Impairments
- Restoring System to Service



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IMPAIRMENT COORDINATOR

- Property Owner
- Designated Representative



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IMPAIRMENTS

Tag Impairment System

ATTACH TO VALVE
• READ INSTRUCTIONS ON OTHER SIDE •
**SPRINKLER VALVE
SHUT**

THIS VALVE CONTROLS SPRINKLERS IN BUILDING(S):

SHUT BY (SIGNATURE)

DATE

→ After valve is opened, make 2 in. (50 mm) drain test. Drop in pressure should be normal. If pressure drop is extreme and does not build up, the system is impaired and immediate investigation is necessary.

DRAIN TEST RESULTS:

STATIC PRESSURE


psi (bar)

FLOWING PRESSURE

psi (bar)

DRAIN TEST MADE BY (SIGNATURE)

DATE



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IMPAIRMENT TAG



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IMPAIRED EQUIPMENT

- Sprinkler Systems
- Standpipe Systems
- Fire Hose Systems
- Underground Fire Service Mains
- Fire Pumps
- Water Storage Tanks
- Water Spray Systems / Foam-Water Systems
- Control Valves

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PREPLANNED IMPAIRMENT




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PREPLANNED IMPAIRMENT


- Extent and Duration
- Determination of Increased Risk
- Stakeholders Notified
- Tag Impairment System Implemented
- Tools and Materials Provided

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DETERMINATION OF INCREASED RISK


- Duration of System Impairment
- Greater than 10 hours in 24 hour period?
 - Evacuation of Building
 - Establish an approved fire watch
 - Establish a temporary water supply
 - Eliminate potential ignition sources

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EMERGENCY IMPAIRMENT



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RESTORING SYSTEM TO SERVICE

- Verification of Operation
- Inspection and Testing

- Stakeholders Informed
 - Supervisors
 - AHJs
 - Property Owner or Designated Representative


- Impairment Tags Removed




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THANK YOU

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Questions?



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