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**CONDUCT OF MAINTENANCE (P950)
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE MANUAL
OPERATIONS & MAINTENANCE CRITERION**

TITLE: DELUGE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

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DUSA CLASSIFICATION STATEMENT

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RECORD OF REVISIONS

Revision No.	Date	Description
0	04/30/98	Initial Issue
1	09/12/02	This revision reflects the conversion from a WordPerfect document into a Microsoft Word document and additional clarification on how to develop criteria. This revision includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The addition of a Table of Contents • The use of Basis Statements in Sections 6, 7, and 9 • Revision to Section 9, “Required Documents” • Further clarification in the use of references.
2	8/04/03	Revise Sections 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4 to clarify requirements of NFPA 25. Change of reference of DOE O 4330.4B to DOE O 433.1
3	9/01/10	Complete revision, including the following – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changes reflect current LANL organizations • Change reference to reflect P950, <i>Conduct of Maintenance</i> • Remove DOE O 430.1B references from Section 1 • Incorporate 2008 Edition of NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i> • Incorporate 2010 Edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> • Incorporate LASO action on cancellation and modification of 1999-era equivalencies to portions of NFPA 25 and 72 (LASO Memorandum No. SO:21WF-203741, <i>National Fire Protection Association 25 and National Fire Protection Association 72 Equivalency Cancellation/Modification</i>, January 19, 2010)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.0	PURPOSE	4
2.0	SCOPE	4
3.0	ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS	4
3.1	Acronyms	4
3.2	Definitions	5
4.0	RESPONSIBILITIES	5
4.1	MSS-Division Leader (MSS-DL)	5
4.2	MSS- Maintenance Programs (MSS-MP)	6
4.3	Fire Protection Division Office (FP-DO)	6
4.4	Facility Operations Director (FOD)	6
4.5	Operations Manager (OM)	6
4.6	Maintenance Manager (MM)	6
4.7	Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)	6
5.0	PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS	7
5.1	Precautions	7
5.2	Limitations	7
6.0	REQUIREMENTS	8
6.1	Operations Requirements	8
6.2	Maintenance Requirements	16
6.3	Testing	17
6.4	Other ITM Requirements	22
6.5	Impairments and Modifications	23
6.6	Post-Modification Testing	23
7.0	RECOMMENDED AND GOOD PRACTICES	24
7.1	Operations Recommendations	24
7.2	Maintenance Recommendations	24
8.0	GUIDANCE	24
8.1	Operations Guidance	24
8.2	Maintenance Guidance	24
9.0	REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION	24
10.0	REFERENCES	25
11.0	APPENDICES	25



CRITERION 725

DELUGE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this Criterion is to establish the minimum requirements and best practices for operation, maintenance and inspection of automatic deluge sprinkler systems at LANL.

This document addresses the requirements of P 315, *Conduct of Operations Manual*, and P 950, *Conduct of Maintenance*, by defining the minimum operations and maintenance criteria for structures, systems and components (SSCs) that it covers. The Criterion lists requirements that are based on codes, standards, contract commitments, lessons learned and LASO direction on previous equivalencies to some NFPA 25 and 72 inspection, testing and maintenance (ITM) requirements. It also lists recommendations based on industry practices, operational experience or business case – where appropriate. Guidance for implementation of the requirements and recommendations is also provided.

Implementation of this Criterion satisfies the ITM requirements of LANL PD 1220, *Fire Protection Program* (Ref. 10.12), 10 CFR 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program*, Appendix A.2 “Fire Protection,” and DOE Order 420.1B, *Facility Safety*, Chapter II “Fire Protection.” Compliance with 10 CFR 851 and DOE Order 420.1B are required by the LANL Prime Contract (DOE Contract No. DE-AC52-06NA25396) as part of implementing a comprehensive fire protection program.

2.0 SCOPE

The scope of this Criterion includes the routine inspection, testing and preventive and predictive maintenance of LANL deluge sprinkler systems. This Criterion does not address corrective maintenance actions required to repair or replace equipment. This Criterion applies to all LANL organizations owning deluge sprinkler systems.

3.0 ACRONYMS AND DEFINITIONS

3.1 Acronyms

AHJ	Authority Having Jurisdiction
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
DACS	Digital Alarm Communications System
DL	Division Leader
DOE	Department of Energy
DSA	Documented Safety Analysis
EOC	Emergency Operations Center



FACP	Fire Alarm Control Panel
FDC	Fire Department Connections
FOD	Facility Operations Director
HAD	Heat-Actuated Detector (pneumatic rate-of-rise heat detector)
ITM	Inspection, Testing and Maintenance
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
LASO	Los Alamos Site Office
ML	Management Level
MM	Maintenance Manager
MSS	Maintenance and Site Services
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NMED	New Mexico Environmental Department
NNSA	National Nuclear Security Administration
NOI	Notice of Intent
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OM	Operations Manager
SC	Safety Class
SS	Safety Significant
SSC	Systems, Structures, and Components
TSR	Technical Safety Requirement

3.2 Definitions

Deluge Sprinkler System- A sprinkler system employing open sprinklers and/or nozzles that are attached to a piping system that is connected to a water supply through a valve that is opened by the operation of a detection system installed in the same areas as the sprinklers. When this valve opens, water flows into the piping system and discharges from all sprinklers and/or nozzles attached thereto.

Management Level (ML1, ML2, ML3, ML4)- ML designation is used to grade the structures, systems, equipment, and components and associated activities based on their importance to the protection of the public, environment, and workers, security, and the Laboratory mission. See AP-341-502, *Management Level Determination* for definitions of each ML level.

4.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

4.1 MSS-Division Leader (MSS-DL)

Receives and approves or rejects, in conjunction with the AHJ, requests for variances from this Criterion. Maintains the record of decision for all variance requests.

4.2 MSS- Maintenance Programs (MSS-MP)

Responsible for the administrative content, and for monitoring applicability and implementation status of this Criterion. MSS-MP will assist organizations that are not applying or meeting the implementation expectations contained herein or will elevate their concerns to the appropriate level of LANL management.

4.3 Fire Protection Division Office (FP-DO)

The Fire Protection Division is responsible for the technical content of this Criterion and assessing the proper implementation across the Laboratory.

FP-DO shall provide technical assistance to support implementation of this Criterion and will assist organizations that are not applying or meeting the implementation expectations of this Criterion or will elevate their concerns to the appropriate level of LANL management.

4.4 Facility Operations Director (FOD)

Responsible for implementation of this O&M Criterion for identified systems/equipment within their facility boundaries.

4.5 Operations Manager (OM)

Responsible to the FOD for implementing operation portions of this Criterion and for coordinating transfer of systems/equipment to the Maintenance Manager for maintenance activities. The OM with concurrence of the FOD will prioritize implementation within budget allocations.

4.6 Maintenance Manager (MM)

Responsible to the FOD and the MSS-Division Leader for implementing the maintenance portions of this Criterion and for coordinating the transfer of systems/equipment to the Operations Manager at the conclusion of maintenance activities. The MM with concurrence of the FOD will prioritize implementation within budget allocations.

4.7 Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

The AHJ is the LANL Fire Marshal, who is responsible for providing a decision on specific technical questions regarding the systems or equipment relevant to this Criterion.

The LANL Fire Marshal, in conjunction with the MSS DL, is the approval authority for all exceptions and variances to this Criterion. The LANL Fire Marshal cannot approve deviations or exemptions to the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Department of Energy (DOE) Orders or National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes and Standards. The fire protection AHJ for these matters is the Los Alamos Site Office (LASO) Manager per DOE O 420.1B (see PD 1220).

5.0 PRECAUTIONS AND LIMITATIONS

5.1 Precautions

This section is not intended to identify all applicable precautions necessary for implementation of this Criterion. However, all applicable precautions should be contained in the implementing procedure(s) or work control authorization documents. The following precautions are intended only to assist the author of a procedure or work control document in the identification of hazards and precautions that may not be immediately obvious.

The discharge of large quantities of water (>5,000 gal) from a fire protection system may require the issuance of a Notice of Intent (NOI) to discharge this and greater quantities of water up to 3 weeks prior to the evolution to meet LANL commitments with the New Mexico Environmental Department (NMED). NOIs must be coordinated with the LANL Environmental Protection Division. The discharge of anti-freeze solutions from fire protection systems is subject to controls defined by the LANL Environmental Protection Division.

Measures outlined in O&M Criterion 733, *Fire Protection System Impairment Control Program*, shall be initiated during ITM activities that impair the operation of deluge sprinkler systems.

5.2 Limitations

The intent of this Criterion is to identify the minimum requirements and recommendations for structures, systems, and components (SSCs) operation and maintenance across the Laboratory. Each Criterion user is responsible for the identification and implementation of additional facility specific requirements and recommendations based on their authorization basis and unique equipment and conditions, (e.g., equipment history, manufacturer warranties, operating environment, manufacturer O&M requirements and guidance, etc.)

Nuclear facilities and moderate to high hazard non-nuclear facilities will typically have additional facility-specific requirements beyond those presented in this Criterion. Nuclear facilities should implement the requirements of DOE Order 433.1B, *Maintenance Management Program for DOE Nuclear Facilities* as the minimum programmatic requirements for a maintenance program. Additional requirements and recommendations for SSC operation and maintenance may be necessary to fully comply with the current DOE Order or the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) as applicable.

Nuclear facilities, certain high hazard facilities and explosives facilities may have additional facility specific requirements beyond those presented in this Criterion which are contained in the Documented Safety Analysis (DSA), Technical Safety Requirements (TSRs), or facility safety plans, as applicable.

6.0 REQUIREMENTS

Minimum requirements for all users are specified in this section. Requested variances to these requirements shall be prepared and submitted to MSS-MP and FP-DO for review and approval. The MSS Division Leader and LANL Fire Marshal approve or deny variances. The Criterion users are responsible for analysis of operational performance and SSC replacement or refurbishment based on this analysis. Laws, codes, contractual requirements, engineering judgment, safety matters, and operations and maintenance experience drive the requirements contained in this section. Variances and exceptions to this Criterion shall be approved by the LANL Fire Marshal.

The requirements specified in this section are presented in a graded approach based on codes and standards (primarily NFPA 25), contract commitments, lessons learned and LASO direction on previous equivalencies to some NFPA 25 and 72 ITM requirements.

In negotiation with LASO, FP-DO maintains the list of facilities designated as “high value” facilities for the purposes of this Criterion.

Note: Discovery of SSC with a degraded or non-conforming condition is a triggering input to the Operability Determination and Functional Assessment process defined in AP-341-516, *Operability Determination and Functionality Assessment*. Degraded or non-conforming conditions include, but are not limited to, failed equipment or components, unsatisfactory readings, code or standard violations and fire protection impairments. Personnel performing tests or inspections under this O&M Criterion are not responsible nor authorized to perform the Operability Determination. Any degraded or non-conforming condition discovered under this O&M Criterion shall be communicated to the FOD Representative for input to the AP-341-516 process. While that process may not apply in Low Hazard Non-Nuclear and Office facilities, the same concept applies. The FOD organization is responsible to determine the response (taking equipment out of service, establishing fire watches, limiting operations, etc.) to SSC degraded and non-conforming conditions.

6.1 Operations Requirements

6.1.1 Baseline Operational Checklist

The deluge sprinkler system shall be operational at all times. The deluge sprinkler system is deemed operational when the following conditions exist:

1. All water supply control valves are in the fully open position,
2. All water supply control valves are properly supervised,
3. An adequate water supply is available, with appropriate water pressure and quantity,
4. Where provided, the air or N₂ supply gauge pressure is supervised and reads normal (e.g., for pilot sprinkler heads or heat-activated detectors (HADs))

5. All areas protected by the deluge system are provided with smoke detectors, heat detectors (including HADs), pilot sprinkler heads (heat detectors), or flame/fire detectors as appropriate. Automatic detection is necessary in all areas protected by the deluge system to detect a fire and activate/open the deluge valve,
6. The fire alarm system that opens the deluge valve, monitors the initiation devices (detectors, manual pull stations, water flow alarms), monitors supervision of the system control valves and air or N₂ pressure, and transmits alarms to the DACS for dispatch of emergency responders, is fully operational,
7. Piping, fittings, hangers, bracing, sprinklers, valve trim, detectors and other components are in their proper locations and in good condition,
8. Sprinklers/Nozzles are unobstructed (i.e., capable of developing proper discharge pattern and delivering sprinkler discharge to the hazard per NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, Section 8.5.5), including:
 - a. continuous or non-continuous obstructions such as storage and partial-height partitions are at least 18” below sprinkler/nozzle deflectors;
 - b. where fixed continuous or non-continuous obstructions beneath sprinklers/nozzles are more than 48 in wide (e.g., scaffold, platforms, ductwork, cable trays, cutting tables, experimental apparatus tables, laser tables, glove boxes, containment enclosures, screen rooms), sprinklers/nozzles must be provided underneath and/or within;
 - c. sprinklers are a sufficient horizontal distance from ceiling-height obstructions (beams, walls, partitions, ducts, soffits, etc.) so that sprinkler spray pattern is not significantly obstructed (refer to NFPA 13 for restrictions).
 - d. pendent and upright sprinklers are at least 4 in from wall.

Basis: NFPA 13 (2010 Edition), *Standard For Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, NFPA 25 (2008 Edition), *Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, and NFPA 72 (2010 Edition), *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

6.1.2 Nuclear Facilities, High-Hazard Non-nuclear Facilities and “High Value” Facilities

6.1.2.1 Daily Inspection(s)

Where deluge valves are subject to freezing and where the valve enclosure is not equipped with a remotely monitored low temperature alarm, valve enclosure heating equipment is to be inspected daily during cold weather for the ability to maintain a minimum valve enclosure temperature of 40° F.

6.1.2.2 Weekly Inspections

1. Where deluge valves are subject to freezing and where the valve enclosure is equipped with a remotely monitored low temperature alarm, valve enclosure heating equipment is to be inspected weekly during cold weather for the ability to maintain a minimum valve enclosure temperature of 40° F.
2. Inspect the supply side gauge of the deluge valve to verify normal water supply pressure is being maintained.
3. Where the air or N₂ pressure is not remotely-monitored (pilot sprinkler and HAD detection subsystems), inspect the gauges on preaction systems to make sure normal supervisory air or N₂ pressures are being maintained.
4. Where provided, inspect reduced pressure backflow prevention assemblies to ensure the differential-sensing valve relief port is not continuously discharging.

6.1.2.3 Monthly Inspections

1. The deluge valve, including pneumatic components, is externally inspected to verify:
 - a. The valve is free from physical damage,
 - b. All trim valves are in the appropriate open or closed position,
 - c. The valve seat is not leaking, and
 - d. Electrical components are in service.
2. The gauge monitoring the deluge system detection system pressure (such a pilot sprinklers or HADs), if provided, is inspected to verify that normal air or N₂ pressure is being maintained.
3. Control valves, including deluge valve alarm line trim control valves (controlling water to a pressure switch and/or water motor gong) that are locked and/or electrically supervised by the facility fire alarm control panel (FACP) are inspected to ensure they are in the proper position (valve alignment) and properly locked and/or supervised.

6.1.2.4 Quarterly Inspections

1. Inspect alarm devices (pressure and flow switches, valve supervision switches, etc.) to ensure they are free of physical damage.
2. Where applicable, inspect the hydraulic nameplate/placard to verify that it is securely attached to the sprinkler riser (or other approved location) and is legible.
3. Where provided, inspect pressure reducing valves to verify the valves are in the open position, not leaking, in good condition (hand wheels installed and not broken), and that downstream pressures are being maintained as designed.

4. Inspect the fire department connection (FDC) to verify:
 - a. The FDC is visible and accessible,
 - b. Couplings and swivels are not damaged and rotate smoothly,
 - c. Plugs or caps are in-place and in good condition,
 - d. Identification signs are in-place,
 - e. The check valve is not leaking,
 - f. The automatic drain valve is in-place and operating properly, and
 - g. The FDC internal clapper(s) is in-place and operating properly.
5. If FDC plugs or caps are not in place, inspect the interior of the connection for obstructions, and verify that the FDC clapper(s) is functional over its full range.
6. Where sprinkler heads are protected against overspray residue (e.g., paint spray booths, resin application rooms, mixing rooms) by cellophane or paper bags, inspect these bags to verify the lack of accumulation of heavy residue deposits. Sprinklers that have been painted shall be replaced. Cleaning and reusing painted sprinklers is not permitted. See section 6.2.1.4 for specific requirements.

6.1.2.5 Annual Inspections

1. Prior to the onset of freezing weather conditions in the Fall, buildings are inspected to verify that windows, skylights, doors, ventilators, and other openings and closures, blind spaces, unused attics, stair towers, roof penthouses, and low (crawl) spaces under buildings do not expose water-filled piping to freezing and verify that adequate heat (minimum 40°F) is available. Verify the functionality of heat tape and other freeze prevention systems where installed.
 2. Inspect low temperature alarms, if installed in valve enclosures, at the beginning of the heating season.
 3. For types of deluge valves where the face plate has to be removed to reset the deluge valve, inspect the interior of the deluge valve when the system is trip-tested.
 4. From floor level, verify that sprinkler piping and fittings are in good condition and free of mechanical damage, leakage, corrosion, or subject to external loads by materials either resting on the pipe or supported by the pipe or pipe supports (e.g., cabling strapped to piping).
- Note:** Pipe and fittings installed within concealed spaces not visible from floor level need not be inspected. Pipe and fittings installed within areas that are inaccessible for safety considerations due to process operations are inspected during each scheduled shutdown or outage.

5. From floor level, verify that sprinkler pipe hangers and seismic bracing are in good condition and free of mechanical damage, leakage, corrosion, or subject to external loads by materials either resting on the pipe or supported by the pipe or pipe supports (e.g., cabling strapped to hangers or bracing).
Note: Hangers and seismic bracing installed within concealed spaces not visible from floor level need not be inspected. Hangers and seismic bracing installed within areas that are inaccessible for safety considerations due to process operations are inspected during each scheduled shutdown or outage.
6. From floor level, verify that sprinkler heads/nozzles are in good condition and free of mechanical damage, foreign material (e.g., loading of lint, dust, oil residue and similar debris), paint (overspray), leakage, corrosion, and installed in the proper orientation (e.g., upright, pendant or sidewall). Glass bulb sprinklers/nozzles are inspected to verify that the colored liquid is present. Verify that protective sprinkler head/nozzle “blow-off” caps (i.e., protect the flow orifice from debris) are present, in good condition and will be displaced (move freely) upon system activation.
Note: Sprinkler heads/nozzles installed within concealed spaces not visible from floor level need not be inspected. Sprinkler heads installed within areas that are inaccessible for safety considerations due to process operations are inspected during each scheduled shutdown or outage.
7. Verify that the proper number and type of spare sprinklers heads/nozzles are available, including pilot sprinklers where provided, and that a sprinkler head wrench is available for each type of device. The stock of spare sprinkler heads/nozzles must include all types and ratings installed within the protected facility as follows -
 - a. For facilities having no more than 300 sprinkler heads, no fewer than 6 sprinklers.
 - b. For facilities having 300 to 1,000 sprinkler heads, no fewer than 12 sprinklers.
 - c. For facilities having over 1,000 sprinkler heads, no fewer than 24 sprinklers.

Basis: NFPA 25 (2008 Edition), *Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-based Fire Protection Systems*; NFPA 13 (2010 Edition), *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*; and NFPA 72 (2010 Edition), *National Fire Alarm Code*. See also LASO Memorandum No. SO:21WF-203741, *National Fire Protection Association 25 and National Fire Protection Association 72 Equivalency Cancellation/Modification*, January 19, 2010.

6.1.3 Facilities that are not Nuclear Facilities, High-Hazard Non-nuclear Facilities or “High Value” Facilities

6.1.3.1 Weekly Inspections

Where provided, inspect reduced pressure backflow prevention assemblies to ensure the differential-sensing valve relief port does not discharge continuously.

6.1.3.2 Monthly Inspections

1. Inspect the gauge on the supply side of the deluge valve to verify the normal water supply pressure is being maintained.
2. Where the air or N₂ pressure is not remotely-monitored (pilot sprinkler and HAD detection subsystems), inspect the gauges on deluge systems to make sure normal supervisory air or N₂ pressures are being maintained.

6.1.3.3 Semi-Annual Inspections

1. Valve enclosure heating equipment for deluge valves subject to freezing are inspected during cold weather for its ability to maintain a minimum valve room enclosure temperature of 40° F.
2. Externally inspect the deluge valve, including pneumatic components, to verify:
 - a. The valve is free from physical damage,
 - b. All trim valves are in the appropriate open or closed position,
 - c. The valve seat is not leaking, and
 - d. Electrical components are in service.
3. Control valves, including deluge valve alarm line trim control valves (controlling water to a pressure switch and/or water motor gong) that are locked and/or electrically supervised by the facility FACP are inspected to ensure they are in the proper position (valve alignment) and properly locked and/or supervised.
4. Alarm devices (pressure and flow switches, valve supervision switches, etc.) are inspected to ensure they are free of physical damage.
5. Where applicable, the hydraulic nameplate/placard is inspected to verify that it is securely attached to the sprinkler riser (or other approved location) and is legible.
6. Where provided, pressure reducing valves are inspected to verify the valves are in the open position, not leaking, in good condition (hand wheels installed and not broken), and that downstream pressures are being maintained as designed.
7. Fire department connection (FDC) is inspected to verify:
 - a. The FDC is visible and accessible,

- b. Couplings and swivels are not damaged and rotate smoothly,
 - c. Plugs or caps are in-place and in good condition,
 - d. Identification signs are in-place,
 - e. The check valve is not leaking,
 - f. The automatic drain valve is in-place and operating properly, and
 - g. The FDC internal clapper(s) is in-place and operating properly.
8. If FDC plugs or caps are not in-place, the interior of the connection shall be inspected for obstructions, and it shall be verified that the FDC clapper(s) is functional over its full range.
 9. Where sprinkler heads are protected against overspray residue (e.g., paint spray booths, resin application rooms, mixing rooms) by cellophane bags or thin paper bags, these bags are inspected to verify the lack of accumulation of heavy residue deposits and replaced as necessary. Cleaning and reusing painted sprinklers is not permitted. See section 6.2.1.4 for specific requirements.

6.1.3.4 Annual Inspections

1. Prior to the onset of freezing weather conditions in the Fall, buildings are inspected to verify that windows, skylights, doors, ventilators, and other openings and closures, blind spaces, unused attics, stair towers, roof penthouses, and low (crawl) spaces under buildings do not expose water-filled piping to freezing and verify that adequate heat (minimum 40°F) is available. Operability of heat tape and other freeze prevention systems is also verified where installed.
2. Low temperature alarms, if installed in valve enclosures, are inspected at the beginning of the heating season.
3. For types of deluge valves where the face plate has to be removed to reset the valve, inspect the interior of the deluge valves and the condition of the detection devices when the system is trip-tested.
4. From floor level, sprinkler piping and fittings are inspected to verify that these are in good condition and free of mechanical damage, leakage, corrosion, or subject to external loads by materials either resting on the pipe or supported by the pipe or pipe supports (e.g., cabling strapped to piping).

Note: Pipe and fittings installed within concealed spaces not visible from floor level need not be inspected. Pipe and fittings installed within areas that are inaccessible for safety considerations due to process operations are inspected during each scheduled shutdown or outage.
5. From floor level, sprinkler pipe hangers and seismic bracing are inspected to verify that these are in good condition and free of mechanical damage, leakage,

corrosion, or subject to external loads by materials either resting on the pipe or supported by the pipe or pipe supports (e.g., cabling strapped to hangers or bracing).

Note: Hangers and seismic bracing installed within concealed spaces not visible from floor level need not be inspected. Hangers and seismic bracing installed within areas that are inaccessible for safety considerations due to process operations are inspected during each scheduled shutdown or outage.

6. From floor level, verify that sprinkler heads/nozzles are in good condition and free of mechanical damage, foreign material (e.g., loading of lint, dust, oil residue and similar debris), paint (overspray), leakage, corrosion, and installed in the proper orientation (e.g., upright, pendant or sidewall). Glass bulb sprinklers are inspected to verify that the colored liquid is present. Verify that protective sprinkler head/nozzle “blow-off” caps (i.e., protect the flow orifice from debris) are present, in good condition and will be displaced (move freely) upon system activation.

Note: Sprinklers heads installed within concealed spaces not visible from floor level need not be inspected. Sprinkler heads installed within areas that are inaccessible for safety considerations due to process operations are inspected during each scheduled shutdown or outage.

7. The supply of spare sprinkler heads/nozzles is inspected to verify that the proper number and type of sprinkler heads is available, and a sprinkler head wrench is available for each type of sprinkler head. The stock of spare sprinkler heads/nozzles must include all types and ratings installed within the protected facility as follows -
 - a. For facilities having no more than 300 sprinkler heads, no fewer than 6 sprinklers.
 - b. For facilities having 300 to 1,000 sprinkler heads, no fewer than 12 sprinklers.
 - c. For facilities having over 1,000 sprinkler heads, no fewer than 24 sprinklers.

Basis: NFPA 25 (2008 Edition), *Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-based Fire Protection Systems*; NFPA 13 (2010 Edition), *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*; and NFPA 72 (2010 Edition), *National Fire Alarm Code*. See also approved Equivalencies to NFPA 25 and 72.

6.2 Maintenance Requirements

The following are maintenance requirements for all automatic deluge sprinkler systems protecting LANL facilities; no distinction is made for facility hazard categorization or “high value.” Ensure all system components are working. Repair or replace any components that fail a test or inspection in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

Note: Maintenance requirements for reduced pressure backflow prevention devices are outside the scope of this Criterion. See Criterion 406 for maintenance requirements for reduced pressure backflow prevention devices.

6.2.1 Annual Maintenance

1. Lubricate the operating stems of sprinkler system outside screw and yoke (OS&Y) valves. Then fully close and reopen the valve completely to test its operation and to distribute the lubricant. Graphite lubricant is recommended.

Note: Do not apply grease or other sealing materials to the seating surfaces of valves.

2. During the annual trip test, thoroughly inspect and clean the interior of the deluge valve, and replace or repair any parts as necessary. Interior inspection, cleaning and parts replacement or repair shall be permitted every 5 years for deluge valves that can be reset without removal of a faceplate.
3. Drain the low points in preaction systems after each operation and before the onset of freezing weather conditions.
4. Replace cellophane or paper bags used to protect sprinkler heads from overspray residue. Only cellophane bags having a thickness no greater than 0.003 in (0.076 mm) or thin paper bags may be used for this application.

Note: It is acceptable to use a typical lunch sack paper bag for this purpose.

5. Complete a partial flow test of sprinkler system pressure reducing valves sufficient to move the valve from its seat.

6.2.2 5-Year Maintenance

1. Gauges are replaced or tested by comparison with a calibrated gauge. Gauges not accurate to within 3% of the full scale are replaced or recalibrated.
2. Deluge system check valves and associated strainers, filters and restriction orifices are internally inspected and cleaned/repared in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.
3. Internally inspect and clean/repair check valves in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions.

4. Complete an inspection of piping and branch line conditions by opening a flushing connection at the end of one main and by removing a sprinkler head/nozzle toward the end of one branch line to inspect for the presence of foreign organic and inorganic material.
5. Test or replace solder-type sprinkler heads with a temperature classification of extra high 325°F or greater that have been exposed to semi-continuous to continuous maximum allowable ambient temperature conditions. See Appendix A.
6. Test or replace sprinkler heads/nozzles subject to harsh environments, including corrosive atmospheres and corrosive water supplies. See Appendix A.
7. Complete a full-flow test of deluge system pressure reducing valves and compare the results to previous test results and original design requirements. Make adjustments to the pressure reducing valves in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

6.2.3 10-year Maintenance

Test or replace dry type sprinkler heads (upright, pendant and sidewall). See Appendix A.

6.2.4 20-year Maintenance

Test or replace quick- and/or fast-response type sprinkler heads. See Appendix A.

6.2.5 50-year Maintenance

Test or replace standard response type sprinkler heads. See Appendix A.

Basis: NFPA 13 (2010 Edition), and NFPA 25 (2008 Edition).

6.3 Testing

6.3.1 Nuclear Facilities, High-Hazard Non-nuclear Facilities and "High Value" Facilities

The following are testing requirements for deluge sprinkler systems protecting LANL nuclear facilities (be they SC, SS or defense in-depth), high-hazard non-nuclear facilities, and other "high value" facilities.

6.3.1.1 Quarterly Testing

1. Test mechanical waterflow devices, including water motor gongs. Test flow through the deluge valve trim test line or inspector's test connection.
2. Where the sole water supply is through a back flow preventer and/or pressure reducing valves, conduct a main drain test.

Note: When there is a 10% reduction in the full flow residual pressure observed when compared to the original acceptance test or previous tests, the cause for the reduction will be identified and corrected.

6.3.1.2 Semi-Annual Testing

1. Test vane-type and pressure switch-type waterflow devices by flow through the deluge valve trim test line or inspector's test connection.
2. Test valve supervisory switches by operating the monitored valve. A supervisory alarm signal must be generated and transmitted to the alarm monitoring station either during the first two revolutions of a hand wheel or when the stem of the valve has moved one-fifth of the distance from its normal position.

6.3.1.3 Annual Testing

1. During warm weather, trip-test deluge valves in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. In protected properties where water cannot be discharged into the system piping for test purposes, conduct the trip test so that it will not require discharge into the protected area.

Note: Where the nature of the protected property is such that water cannot be discharged unless protected equipment is shut down (e.g., energized electrical equipment), a full-flow system test must be conducted at the next scheduled shutdown. In all cases, the test frequency does not exceed 3 years.

2. The water discharge patterns from all of the open sprinklers/nozzles are observed to ensure that spray patterns are not impeded by plugged nozzles, nozzles are correctly positioned, and obstructions do not prevent discharge patterns from wetting protected surfaces.

Note: Where the nature of the protected property is such that water cannot be discharged, the open sprinklers/nozzles are inspected for proper orientation, candidate obstructions that would prevent discharge patterns from wetting protected surfaces are evaluated and corrected where deemed necessary, and the deluge system piping is tested with air to ensure the sprinklers/nozzles are not obstructed. Where sprinkler/nozzle obstructions are observed during air pressure tests, the sprinklers/nozzles are cleaned and the deluge system piping is re-tested.

3. Test automatic fire detection devices and verify proper operation of the deluge valve.
4. Test all manual actuation devices.
5. Test automatic supervisory air or N₂ pressure maintenance devices in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
6. If installed, test deluge valve room enclosure low temperature alarms.
7. Perform main drain test by fully opening and closing the main drain valve.

Note: When there is a 10% reduction in the full flow residual pressure observed when compared to the original acceptance test or previous tests, the cause for the reduction will be identified and corrected.

8. Fully close and reopen the system control valve(s).
9. Test backflow prevention assemblies as follows:
 - a. A forward flow test is conducted at the designed flow rate of the sprinkler system (may include hose stream demands where fire hydrants and/or standpipe systems are located downstream of the backflow prevention assembly) to verify pressure loss through assembly is consistent with design assumptions.
 - b. A backflow performance test is conducted upon completion of the forward flow test.

Note: Where connections do not allow a full flow forward flow test, tests are conducted at the maximum flow rate possible.

6.3.1.4 5-year Testing

1. Test or replace solder-type sprinkler heads with a temperature classification of extra high 325°F or greater that have been exposed to semi-continuous to continuous maximum allowable ambient temperature conditions. See Appendix A.
2. Test sprinkler heads/nozzles subject to harsh environments, including corrosive atmospheres and corrosive water supplies. See Appendix A.
3. Complete a full-flow test of sprinkler system pressure reducing valves and compare the results to previous test results and original design requirements. Make adjustments to the pressure reducing valves in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

6.3.1.5 10-year Testing

Test dry type sprinkler heads (upright, pendant and sidewall). See Appendix A.

6.3.1.6 20-year Testing

Test quick- and/or fast-response type sprinkler heads. See Appendix A.

6.3.1.7 50-year Testing

Test or replace standard response type sprinkler heads. See Appendix A.

Basis: NFPA 13 (2010 Edition), and NFPA 25 (2008 Edition). See also LASO Memorandum No. SO:21WF-203741, *National Fire Protection Association 25*

*and National Fire Protection Association 72 Equivalency
Cancellation/Modification, January 19, 2010.*

6.3.2 Facilities that are not Nuclear Facilities, High-Hazard Non-nuclear Facilities or “High Value” Facilities

The following are testing requirements for deluge sprinkler systems protecting LANL facilities that are not nuclear facility, high-hazard non-nuclear facility, and designated as “high value” facility.

6.3.2.1 Semi-Annual Testing

1. Test mechanical waterflow devices, including water motor gongs. Test flow through the deluge valve trim test line or inspector’s test connection.
2. Test vane-type and pressure switch-type waterflow devices by flow through the deluge valve trim test line or inspector’s test connection.
3. Test valve supervisory switches by operating the monitored valve. A supervisory alarm signal must be generated and transmitted to the alarm monitoring station either during the first two revolutions of a hand wheel or when the stem of the valve has moved one-fifth of the distance from its normal position. Two separate and distinct supervisory alarm signals are required to be initiated: one indicating movement of the valve from its normal position (off normal), and the other indicating restoration of the valve to its normal position.
4. A main drain test is conducted on sprinkler systems which are supplied solely through a back flow preventer and/or pressure reducing valves.

Note: When there is a 10% reduction in the full flow residual pressure observed when compared to the original acceptance test or previous tests, the cause for the reduction will be identified and corrected

6.3.2.2 Annual Testing

1. During warm weather, trip-test deluge valves in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. In protected properties where water cannot be discharged into the system piping for test purposes, conduct the trip test so that it will not require discharge into the protected area.

Note: Where the nature of the protected property is such that water cannot be discharged unless protected equipment is shut down (e.g., energized electrical equipment), a full-flow system test must be conducted at the next scheduled shutdown. In all cases, the test frequency does not exceed 3 years.

2. The water discharge patterns from all of the open sprinklers/nozzles are observed to ensure that spray patterns are not impeded by plugged nozzles, nozzles are

correctly positioned, and obstructions do not prevent discharge patterns from wetting protected surfaces.

Note: Where the nature of the protected property is such that water cannot be discharged, the open sprinklers/nozzles are inspected for inspected for proper orientation, candidate obstructions that would prevent discharge patterns from wetting protected surfaces are evaluated and corrected where deemed necessary, and the deluge system piping is tested with air to ensure the sprinklers/nozzles are not obstructed. Where sprinkler/nozzle obstructions are observed during air pressure tests, the sprinklers/nozzles are cleaned and the deluge system piping is re-tested.

3. Test automatic fire detection devices and verify proper operation of the deluge valve.
4. Test all manual actuation devices.
5. Test automatic supervisory air or N₂ pressure maintenance devices in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.
6. If installed, test deluge valve room enclosure low temperature alarms.
7. Perform main drain test by fully opening and closing the main drain valve.

Note: When there is a 10% reduction in the full flow residual pressure observed when compared to the original acceptance test or previous tests, the cause for the reduction will be identified and corrected.

8. Fully close and reopen the system control valve(s).
9. Test backflow prevention assemblies as follows:
 - a. A forward flow test is conducted at the designed flow rate of the sprinkler system (may include hose stream demands where fire hydrants and/or standpipe systems are located downstream of the backflow prevention assembly) to verify pressure loss through assembly is consistent with design assumptions.
 - b. A backflow performance test is conducted upon completion of the forward flow test.

Note: Where connections do not allow a full flow forward flow test, tests are conducted at the maximum flow rate possible.

6.3.2.3 5-year Testing

1. Test or replace solder-type sprinkler heads with a temperature classification of extra high 325°F or greater that have been exposed to semi-continuous to continuous maximum allowable ambient temperature conditions. See Appendix A.

2. Test or replace sprinkler heads/nozzles subject to harsh environments, including corrosive atmospheres and corrosive water supplies. See Appendix A.
3. Complete a full-flow test of sprinkler system pressure reducing valves and compare the results to previous test results and original design requirements. Adjustments made to the pressure reducing valves are made in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.

6.3.2.4 10-year Testing

Test dry type sprinkler heads (upright, pendant and sidewall) . See Appendix A.

6.3.2.5 20-year Testing

Test or replace quick- and/or fast-response type sprinkler heads. See Appendix A.

6.3.2.6 50-year Testing

Test or replace standard response type sprinkler heads. See Appendix A.

Basis: NFPA 13 (2010 Edition), NFPA 25 (2008 Edition), and DOE-approved Equivalency to NFPA 25.

6.4 Other ITM Requirements

6.4.1 *General*

Ensure all system components are in proper working order. Repair or replace any components that fail a test or inspection in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6.4.2 *Sprinkler heads:*

1. Replacement sprinkler heads/nozzles shall have the appropriate characteristics for the application intended. These characteristics shall include proper:
 - a. style,
 - b. orifice size and K factor,
 - c. temperature rating (pilot sprinklers),
 - d. coating (if any),
 - e. deflector type (e.g., upright, pendant, sidewall), and
 - f. design requirements.
 - g. Use only new, listed sprinklers as replacements.
2. Protect sprinklers covering spray-coating areas against overspray residue. Only cellophane bags having a thickness no greater than 0.003 in (0.076 mm) or thin paper bags may be used for this application.

Note: It is acceptable to use a typical lunch sack paper bag for this purpose.

3. Conduct an obstruction investigation for sprinkler systems and yard main piping whenever any of the following conditions exist:
 - a. If discharge of obstructive materials is found during routine water flow tests.
 - b. If foreign materials are discovered in fire pumps or check valves.
 - c. If foreign material is found in water during drain tests or plugging of inspector's test connection(s).
 - d. If plugged sprinkler heads are found.
 - e. If plugged piping is found in sprinkler systems dismantled during building alterations.
 - f. If yard piping or surrounding public mains are not flushed following new installations or repairs.
 - g. If a record of broken public mains in the vicinity exists.
 - h. If a system that is returned to service after an extended shutdown (> 1 year).
 - i. If there is reason to believe that the sprinkler system contains sodium silicate or highly corrosive fluxes in copper systems.
 - j. If a system has been supplied with raw water via the fire department connection.
 - k. If pinhole leaks are found.

Basis: NFPA 13 (2010 Edition), and NFPA 25 (2008 Edition).

6.5 Impairments and Modifications

If one or more of the Operational requirements listed in Section 6.1.1 are not maintained, follow the actions outlined in Criterion 733, Fire Protection System Impairment Control Program.

6.6 Post-Modification Testing

Whenever a component or the system is adjusted, repaired, reconditioned, replaced or modified, the actions listed in Appendix B, Component and System Action Requirements, are completed.

Basis: NFPA 25 (2008 Edition).

7.0 RECOMMENDED AND GOOD PRACTICES

The information provided in this section is recommended based on acceptable industry practices and should be implemented by each user based on the unique application and operating history of the subject systems/equipment.

7.1 Operations Recommendations

There are no operational recommendations for this Criterion.

7.2 Maintenance Recommendations

The supervisory air in deluge systems should be dried to minimize internal pipe corrosion.

8.0 GUIDANCE

8.1 Operations Guidance

No operations guidance available.

8.2 Maintenance Guidance

No maintenance guidance available.

9.0 REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION

Table 9-1: Maintenance History Documentation Parameters				
Parameter	ML 1	ML 2	ML 3	ML 4
Maintenance Activities				
Repair / Adjustments	Required	Required	Required	Required
PM Activities	Required	Required	Required	Required
Equipment Problems				
Failure Dates	Required	Required	Required	Required
Failure Root Cause	Required	Required	Required	Required
Inspection Results				
Inspection Date	Required	Required	Required	Required
SSC Condition	Required	Required	Required	Required
‘-’ indicates documentation is not required.				

Basis: Documentation of the parameters listed in Table 9-1 above satisfies the requirements of P 950, Section 3.5.15 which states, “A maintenance history



and trending program is maintained to document data, provide historical information for maintenance planning, and support maintenance and performance trending of facility systems and components”

10.0 REFERENCES

The following references, and associated revisions, were used in the development of this document.

- 10.1 10 CFR 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program*, Appendix A.2 “Fire Protection”
- 10.2 AP-341-502, *Management Level Determination*
- 10.3 AP-341-516, *Operability Determination and Functionality Assessment*
- 10.4 AP-MNT-010, *Maintenance History*
- 10.5 DOE Order 420.1B, *Facility Safety*, Chapter II “Fire Protection”
- 10.6 DOE Order 430.1B, *Real Property Asset Management*
- 10.7 DOE Order 433.1B, *Maintenance Management Program for DOE Nuclear Facilities*
- 10.8 LANL Equivalency to NFPA 25, which consists of:
 - (a) LANL Memorandum No. FE-21-98-005, *Proposed Equivalency to NFPA Standard 25*, dated June 9, 1998;
 - (b) DOE AOO/LAOO Memorandum No. LAAMFO:3TR-021, *Fire Protection Inspection, Test, and Maintenance Requirements*, dated June 9, 1998; and
 - (c) DOE AOO Memorandum No. T ASD:98-068:pc, *Disposition of LANL Equivalency Requests to NFPA 25 – Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance (ITM) Frequencies for Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, dated July 24, 1998
- 10.9 LASO Memorandum No. SO:21WF-203741, *National Fire Protection Association 25*
- 10.10 LASO Memorandum No. SO:21WF-203741, *National Fire Protection Association 25 and National Fire Protection Association 72 Equivalency Cancellation/Modification*, January 19, 2010.
- 10.11 NFPA 13, 2010 Edition, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*
- 10.12 NFPA 25, 2008 Edition, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-based Fire Protection Systems*
- 10.13 NFPA 72, 2010 Edition, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*
- 10.14 P 315, *Conduct of Operations Manual*
- 10.15 P 950, *Conduct of Maintenance*
- 10.16 PD 1220, *Fire Protection Program*

11.0 APPENDICES

- Appendix A. *Sprinkler Testing Requirements*
- Appendix B. *Component and System Action Requirements*

APPENDIX A

SPRINKLER TESTING REQUIREMENTS

1. Where required below, sample sprinklers shall be submitted to a recognized testing laboratory acceptable to the AHJ for field service testing.
 - a. Where sprinklers have been in service for 50 years, they shall be replaced or representative samples from one or more sample areas shall be tested. Test procedures shall be repeated at 10-year intervals.
 - b. Sprinklers manufactured using fast-response elements that have been in service for 20 years shall be tested. They shall be tested at 10-year intervals.
 - c. Representative samples of solder-type sprinklers with a temperature classification of extra high 163°C (325°F) or greater that are exposed to semi-continuous to continuous maximum allowable ambient temperature conditions shall be tested at 5-year intervals.
 - d. Where sprinklers have been in service for 75 years, they shall be replaced or representative samples from one or more sample areas shall be submitted to a recognized testing laboratory acceptable to the AHJ for field service testing. Test procedures shall be repeated at 5-year intervals.
 - e. Dry sprinklers that have been in service for 10 years shall be tested or replaced. If maintained and serviced, they shall be retested at 10-year intervals.
 - f. Where sprinklers are subjected to harsh environments, including corrosive atmospheres and corrosive water supplies, on a 5-year basis, sprinklers shall either be replaced or representative sprinkler samples shall be tested.
 - g. Where historical data indicates, longer intervals between testing shall be permitted.
2. A representative sample of sprinklers for testing per step 1 above shall consist of a minimum of not less than 4 sprinklers or 1% of the number of sprinklers per individual sprinkler sample, whichever is greater.
3. Where one sprinkler within a representative sample fails to meet the test requirement, all sprinklers represented by that sample shall be replaced.

Basis: NFPA 25 (2008 Edition), Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

APPENDIX B

COMPONENT AND SYSTEM ACTION REQUIREMENTS

Component	Adjust/ Modify	Repair/ Reconditio n	Replac e	Required ITM Action
Pipe and fittings affecting < 20 sprinklers	X	X	X	Check for leaks at system working pressure
Pipe and fittings affecting ≥ 20 sprinklers	X	X	X	Hydrostatic test per NFPA 13 (e.g., 200 psig for 2 hours)
Sprinklers < 20	X		X	Check for leaks at system working pressure
Sprinklers ≥ 20	X		X	Hydrostatic test per NFPA 13 (e.g., 200 psig for 2 hours)
FDC	X	X	X	Inspect per Section 6.1.2.3
Control Valves	X	X	X	Fully close and reopen the valve Lock in open position
Vane-type waterflow	X	X	X	Operational test using inspector's test connection
Pressure switch-type waterflow	X	X	X	Operational test using inspector's test connection
Water motor gong	X	X	X	Operational test using inspector's test connection
Valve supervision switch	X	X	X	Operational test per NFPA 13/72 (i.e., signal shall be produced during either of the first two revolutions of a hand wheel or when stem has moved one-fifth of the distance from normal position)
Gauges	X	X	X	Verify at 0 psi and at system working pressure
Main Drain	X	X	X	Perform main drain test per Section 6.3.2.2



Conduct of Maintenance (P 950)
 Operations and Maintenance Manual
 Deluge Sprinkler Systems

Criterion 725, R3
 Page 28 of 28

Auxiliary Drain(s)	X	X	X	Check for leaks at system working pressure Perform main drain test per Section 6.3.2.2
Inspector's test connection	X	X	X	Check for leaks at system working pressure Perform main drain test per Section 6.3.2.2

Basis: NFPA 25, 2008 Edition, Table 5.5.1.