

3.3.4 FIRE SUPPRESSION SYSTEMS

- All fire suppression systems shall be designed and installed in accordance with the building code, referenced NFPA standards and FM Global criteria. Refer to Part 4 for specific design criteria.
- No glycol or antifreeze based fire suppression systems should be used in any part of the building. Due to the issues that the National Fire Protection Association has noted in their safety alert dated April 5, 2011, the use of antifreeze systems are found not to be reliable, and can exacerbate a fire. A dry pipe sprinkler system can take the place of an antifreeze system and be much more reliable.
- External drains that are fitted with a hose connection shall be 2-1/2 in national standard thread.
- No BlazeMaster CPVC piping should be used due to the historical failure of the pipe and fittings in buildings on campus. The exposed conditions of the construction site, and the detailed installation standards from the manufacturer do not allow for the piping to be properly installed. This leads to leaks and building damage throughout the life of the building.
- When installed the Post Indicator Valve (PIV) should be at least ten feet from any drivable surface or protected by reinforced bollards. The building name/address numbers must be posted on the PIV.
- All Type I hoods should be protected by a wet-chemical suppression system.
- Fire suppression equipment that is located on a pitched roof must have the appropriate tie-offs and guide rails to facilitate a safe ascent to and descent from the equipment.