Globalization of fire prevention advisory services.

Bo Hjorth, AlbaCon AB
Third party inspection

- Standard procedure in Scandinavian countries
- New requirement in EN12845:2015, chapter 21
- Late objection from UK: ”violation of CEN rules”
- New wording under Formal Vote process
“21 Periodic system inspection

The sprinkler system shall be periodically inspected by a qualified person at least once a year (see Annex Q). The inspection report shall assess whether the system is in accordance with this standard, with regard but not limited to maintenance, operation and adequacy for the risk involved. A list of deviations shall be issued for action.”
“When performing periodic inspection, it is recommended that the system inspections are undertaken by an independent body, e.g. not the system owner, building occupier, system installer (or competing installer) or service and maintenance provider (or competing service and maintenance provider). The qualified person is a designated individual, suitably trained, competent through knowledge and practical experience and with the necessary instruction to enable the test and examinations to be carried out.
English-speaking populations
Culture
Keep reading: trade magazines and more
Networking
Participation
Integrity

- Make a choice: design – or inspect
- Keep a wide lane between your client and any contractor
- Always be prepared to walk away
Plan review
Challenges
Good reason for NFPA 13:
(1) Committee scope

- TCC
- Hanging and bracing
- Water supply
- Residential
- System Discharge Criteria
- System Installation Criteria
Good reason for NFPA 13:
(2) Committee set-up

A balance of special interest groups. E.g. Sprinkler Discharge Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>M Manufacturer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U User</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IM Installer/Maintainer</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Labor</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RT Applied Research/Testing Laboratory</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Enforcing Authority</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I Insurance</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Consumer</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SE Special Expert</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1.6.3 New attempt at correct metrification

Use mm up to 900 mm, then m (1,0m)
Use one significant number from 1,0 m to 9,9m, then just whole meter (and same applies for bar and other units)
Exception: tables for ESFR and CMSA – keep well established values (e.g. 10,7 m, not 11m)
Nominal values used for pipe dimensions etc
Soft, but not super-soft, rounding off (e.g. 40 ft (12.16m) = 12,2 m, not 12m)

Any remaining errors: to be fixed
1.7.1 Nothing in this standard shall be intended to restrict new technologies or alternate arrangements, provided the level of safety prescribed by this standard is not lowered.
Common misunderstandings

• 3.2.1 **Approved** – Acceptable to Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)

• 3.2.2 **Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)**

• 3.2.3 **Listed** - Equipment included in list published by an organisation acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ)
And that is about the size of it...