

# Water Mist Standards – different approaches around the World

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4<sup>th</sup> IWMA Water Mist Seminar in Dubai on 21st January 2019 / Intersec 2019

# Why standards?











# Motivation for my presentation

- Watermist often seen as an innovative technology and not getting acceptance on equal terms as conventional solutions. What makes a system a conventional solution – time of cause but also standardization of a technology.
- This presentation is to show that the watermist technology is **CONVENTIONAL** along technologies such as sprinklers, gas, foam etc. because robust standards are available for WM.



# Different standards used in different parts of the World.

- NFPA standards (USA, Far East, Middle East Europe)
- EN standards (Europe)
- Local standards (e.g. UAE Civil Defense regulations)

This presentation will try to explain the different approaches and what you can expect from each!



## **Standard Sub categories**

### WM STANDARDS can be divided into two categories:

### Fire test standards (protocols):

- Being used to find limitations for installation (e.g. installation height, vent., obstructions)
- Being used to find system specifics (e.g. K-factor, pressure, spacing)

### **Overall Design, Installation and Maintenance standards (codes)**

- Being used to specify common and overall requirements for all type watermist systems.
- Being used to describe risk classification, system operation area\*, system duration time\*.

\* Sometimes these parameters are found from the testing standards.

Sometimes in same document (Notifying Body, FM, VDS)



# **Examples of available standards**



#### Test standards examples:

-FM5560: HC1 (NFPA LH), data centers, machinery, turbines, special hazards, more

-UL2167: NFPA LH, OH1, OH2.

-prEN14972: NFPA LH, OH1, OH2 applications, machinery,

turbines, special hazards, more

-VDS3188 : Car parks, cable tunnels, OH1 (NFPA LH), Offices,

more

-DD8458+ 8489: Domestic & residential areas, OH1 (NFPA LH),

more.

-IMO: All applications found on ships.

#### **Design standard examples:**

- -USA: NFPA 750
- -Europe: prEN14972
- -Marine: SOLAS
- -FM/VDS insured buildings: FM5560 / VDS 3188

## Difference between NFPA750 and prEN14972



	NFPA 750	prEN 14972
Components (pumps)	NFPA 20	Low: EN12845 & EN12259-12 (centrifugal pumps) High: EN 14847 (positive displacement pumps)
Components (tanks, Valves, hangers, pipes, nozzles, strainers, pump controllers)	Listed + minor requirements mentioned in NFPA 750 + Reference to ASTM standards	Minor requirements mentioned in prEN 14972 part 1 + Compliance to EN standards for sprinkler and gas components. In the future unique EN standards will be developed for WM components and "parked" under prEN 14972.
Component Materials	Copper, Stainless steel or other listed materials with same corrosion resistance	Stainless steel or equivalent (copper, zinc coated steel and synthetic materials may be used if found not to create clogging and suited for the purpose).
Fire test accepted	External test protocols	Internal test protocols
Design (Classification, water supply)	Occupancy (minimum 30min). Specific (accordingly to listing, always ext. time x2). Design area accordingly to listing.	Application Specific . Defined in prEN 14972 part 1
Other design and Installation requirements	DIOM	DIOM
Maintenance requirements	NFPA 25 & DIOM	EN 12845 / EN15004-1 where relevant + DIOM
Final Accentance	АНІ	АНІ

## Difference between NFPA750 and FM5560



	NFPA 750	FM5560 (Notifying Body)
Components (pumps)	NFPA 20	FM approved. FM loss prevention datasheets, NFPA 20 and NFPA 750
Components (tanks, Valves, hangers, pipes, nozzles, strainers, pump controllers)	Listed + minor requirements mentioned in NFPA 750 + Reference to ASTM standards	FM Approved FM loss prevention datasheets, NFPA 20 and NFPA 750.
Component Materials	Copper, Stainless steel or other listed materials with same corrosion resistance	Copper or Stainless steel only.
Fire test accepted	External test protocols	FM test protocols
Design (Classification, water supply)	Occupancy (minimum 30min). Specific (accordingly to listing, always ext. time x2). Design area accordingly to listing.	Occupancy: (FM DataSheet 3-26) Pre-eng.: 10min or ext. time x2, whatever is greater.
Other design and Installation requirements	DIOM	DIOM
Maintenance requirements	NFPA 25 & DIOM	FM Inspection+ DIOM
Final Acceptance	AHJ	FM Inspection (APPROVAL)



# The difference between "Compliance" and "Listing/Approval"



# prEN14972 (2019) -"Compliance"

Acceptance: Successful testing to a test protocol in the prEN14972 series (part 2-17 currently).



# The Format of prEN 14972



EN 14972, Fixed firefighting systems - Water mist systems, consists of the following parts: -

- Part 1: Design, installation, inspection and maintenance;
- Part 2: Test protocol for shopping areas for automatic nozzle systems;
- Part 3: Test protocol for office, school class rooms and hotel for automatic nozzle systems;
- Part 4: Test protocol for non-storage occupancies for automatic nozzle systems;
- Part 5: Test protocol for car garages for automatic nozzle systems;
- Part 6: Test protocol for false floors and false ceilings for automatic nozzle systems;
- Part 7: Test protocol for commercial low hazard occupancies for automatic nozzle systems;
- Part 8: Test protocol for machinery in enclosures exceeding 260 m<sup>3</sup> for open nozzle systems;
- Part 9: Test protocol for machinery in enclosures not exceeding 260 m<sup>3</sup> for open nozzle systems;
- Part 10: Test protocol for atrium protection with sidewall nozzles for open nozzle systems;
- Part 11: Test protocol for cable tunnels for open nozzle systems;
- Part 12: Test protocol for commercial deep fat cooking fryers for open nozzle systems;
- Part 13: Test protocol for wet benches and other similar processing equipment for open nozzle systems;
- Part 14: Test protocol for combustion turbines in enclosures exceeding 260 m<sup>3</sup> for open nozzle systems;
- Part 15: Test protocol for combustion turbines in enclosures not exceeding 260  $m^3$  for open nozzle systems;
- Part 16: Test protocol for industrial oil cookers for open nozzle systems.—
- Part 17: Test protocol for residential and domestic areas for automatic nozzle systems.

Design document ensuring same WM quality level as sprinklers. Main difference is compliance of a system is done through successful testing (to part 2-17).

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FM Annroval



# A typical Building





# **Compliance** example







Product + datasheet sent to fire and component test lab.



# NFPA 750 (2019) – "Listing/Approval"

Acceptance: Fire test protocols where a listing can be obtained. The protocol shall be fit to the application and be accepted by the AHJ.

Recognized in NFPA750: IMO 1165, IMO1387 and IMO A800 + MSC 265 FM5560, UL2167, CEN/TS 14972, etc.

### "Listing" definition from chapter 3.2.3

 Equipment, materials, or services included in a list published by an organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction and concerned with evaluation of products or services, that maintains periodic inspection of production of listed equipment or materials or periodic evaluation of services, and whose listing states that either the equipment, material, or service meets appropriate designated standards or has been tested and found suitable for a specified purpose.





# Listing (FM) example





FM approves the test reports and the DIOM manual.



Successful fire and component testing conducted by FM or/and witnessed by FM to the FM5560 code.



Product + datasheet sent to FM approved fire and component test lab.

Manufacturer makes DIOM manual based on results found in tests including all system specific details.



System using Model UH-VM OH-OS automatic nozzles Design, Installation, Operation a Maintenance (DIOM) Manual for prote Non-Storage Occupancies, Hazard Cato (HiC-1)

FM







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# Listing (FM) example

FM	System Designation:     the protection of machine including; 162,800 ff (4t)       Design, Installation,     FIREKILL™ Total Floo       Operation and Maintenance     Design, Installation and I	for the following:	system is used accordingly to NFP the local AHJ can from the FM rules b system still has to b listed!
FM Approvals <sup>®</sup> Member of the FM Global Group	DENMARK FM Approvals Cl Approval Identification: 3061155 App To verify the availability of the Approved product Said Approval is subject to satisfactory field performance, conti	DENT	use Automatic Weight Weight Weight Weight Usgant   Country Basels Contraction   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States Orphotice Company Bint Stream   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States Orphotice Company Bint Stream   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States Orphotice Company Bint Stream   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States Orphotice Company Bint Stream   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States Orphotice Company Bint Stream   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States Orphotice Company Bint Stream   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States Orphotice Company Bint Stream   Verwardbild States Biolitik Market States The Space State Market States   Verwardbild States States States   Verwardbild States States States States   Verwardbild States States States States States   Verwardbild States State
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**NOTE: When the listed** is used dingly to NFPA750 al AHJ can diviate e FM rules but the still has to be

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## In short...



When following prEN14972 watermist systems has to be designed in accordance with the standard but they do not need to be approved by a third party. All parts of the system however has to comply to EN standards. The AHJ has to have knowledge about EN standards and in general there has to be a certain trust-level between stakeholders.

When following NFPA750 watermist systems has to be designed in accordance with the standard and all components has to be listed but the project specific AHJ decides if the listings are appropriate for the project.

If following a notifying body standard fully (FM5560) then a watermist system and the design of that has to be approved by the notifying body -And the project specific AHJ is the notifying body.

### ... what about local watermist standards..



When following a local WM standard you can expect it to require the watermist system to be "listed" as it is an "easy" way to ensure that the system has a certain quality level but the rules for system design and how the listed components are combined is very specific set, designed to cover certain aspects of local regulations or/and specific challenges only met locally.

More or less local WM standards follow the methodology of NFPA750 but the difference is that there is an AHJ layer on top of the project specific AHJ.

# **Example UAE**







## **Final words**

Watermist is "conventional" as standardization level is as high as any other fire protection solution!



# Thank you for your attention