

**CAMAS FIRE DEPARTMENT
13D CONTRACTOR SUBMITTAL/INSPECTION CHECKLIST**

JOB SITE ADDRESS: _____

CONTRACTOR SUBMITTAL INFORMATION:

<i>REQUIRED WATER METER SIZE</i>	
<i>PROPOSED SPRINKLER HEAD SPACING</i>	_____X_____
<i>PROVIDE SPRINKLER HEAD CUT SHEETS</i>	

ROUGH PIPING INSPECTION:

	COMMENTS
<i>VERIFY HEAD LOCATION</i>	
<i>BRACING</i>	
<i>FREEZE PROTECTION (TENTING MUST BE IN PLACE)</i>	
<i>SYSTEM PRESSURE TEST AT OR ABOVE NORMAL OPERATING PRESSURE</i>	
<i>ANY SHUT OFF VALVES MUST SHUT OFF DOMESTIC WATER ALSO</i>	
<i>NAIL PLATES</i>	
<i>PIPING CONNECTED TO THE MOST REMOTE TOILET</i>	
<i>INSPECTORS TEST VALVE PLUMBED TO EXTERIOR</i>	
<i>VERIFY METER SIZE</i>	
<i>CONDUCT BUCKET TEST TO VERIFY GPM REQUIREMENTS</i>	
<i>IS THERE ENOUGH RESIDUAL PRESSURE TO FLOW TWO HEADS?</i>	
<i>FILL OUT BUILDING DEPARTMENT PERMIT CARD</i>	

FINAL:

	COMMENTS
<i>HEAD INSPECTION- CHECK FOR OVER SPRAY</i>	
<i>SPRINKLER BOX WITH 2 EXTRA SPINKLER HEADS</i>	
<i>CFD MAINTENANCE MANUAL</i>	
<i>INSPECTORS TEST AND SHUT-OFF VALVE LABELED</i>	
<i>FILL OUT BUILDING DEPARTMENT PERMIT CARD</i>	
<i>E-MAIL ADDRESS AND INFORMATION TO CRESA</i>	
TO: jean.nealy@clark.wa.gov; pamplin@nfsa.org SUBJECT: Sprinklered Residences TEXT: The following addresses have residential fire sprinklers:	

Radius (1/2 the circumference) = _____ squared = _____ x pi (3.1416) = _____
 x Inches of Water _____ = _____ (which equals cubic inches) divided by
 232 (cu. inches per gal.) = _____ x 2 (if test valve flowing with remote head) = _____

0.05 (Required Density) x _____ (Remote Room Sq. Footage) = _____ Minimum GPM Required

Common Head Spacing 16 x 16 = 256 x 0.05 = 12.8 GPM 16 x 32 = 512 sq. ft. x 0.05 = 25.6 GPM
 18 x 18 = 324 sq. ft. x 0.05 = 16.2 GPM 18 x 36 = 648 sq. ft. x 0.05 = 32.4 GPM

1. 13D 4-6 Sprinklers not required in bathrooms of 55 sq. ft. or less.
2. 13D 4-6 Sprinklers not required in clothes, linen and pantry closets less than 24 sq. ft. and less than 3 ft. in the least dimension.
3. 13D 4-6 Sprinklers are not required in garages, open attached porches, carports and similar structures.
4. 13D 4-6 Sprinklers are not required in crawl and concealed spaces that are not intended for living purposes or storage.
5. 13D 4-6 Sprinklers not required in entrance foyers that are not the only means of egress.
6. 13D 4-6 Any sprinklers that have been painted shall be replaced with new sprinklers.
7. 13D A-3-3.2 No material is prohibited from use as long as it is listed for use in sprinkler systems and is installed according to its listing.
8. 13D 3-5.2.1 Ordinary temperature-rated residential sprinklers (135° F to 170° F) shall be installed where maximum ambient ceiling temperatures do not exceed 100° F.
9. 13D 4-2.2 Sidewall sprinklers shall be positioned so that the deflectors are within 4"-6" from the ceiling.
10. WAC 246-290-010 Backflow protection for fire protection systems. Backflow protection is not required for residential flow-through, or combination fire protection systems constructed of potable water piping and materials.
11. 13D A-2-2 Check valves have performed satisfactorily, and no case histories involving backflow contamination from fire protection systems using check valves are available.
12. 13D A-2-3 A multipurpose system can sometimes be used to obtain a waiver for special backflow devices. Because water circulates through most portions of the system, the health concern alluded to in the commentary to A-2-2 is reduced.
13. 13D 4-1.4.3 The minimum distance between sprinklers within a compartment should be 8-ft.
14. 13D A-4-3.1 In areas subject to freezing, care should be taken to cover sprinkler piping completely in unheated attic spaces with insulation (per manufacturer's specs).
15. Sprinklers under glass or plastic skylights exposed to direct rays of the sun shall be of intermediate temperature classification.
 - Approximately 4,500 home fire deaths occur in the U.S. every year.
 - 90% of fires are extinguished by the operation of just one sprinkler head.
 - Eight out of ten fire deaths occur in the home.
 - Water damage due to sprinkler activation is often grossly exaggerated due to comparisons made to small
 - Loss records show that only one in 16,000,000 sprinklers per year will open accidentally.
 - 82% decrease in chance of death in residence when sprinklers are installed.
 - 33% of firefighter deaths occur in one and two family dwellings.
 - Fire Insurance savings is approximately 10%.