

- 2.2.1.2 Operating Power
- 2.2.1.3 Conductor Identification
- 2.2.1.4 Solenoid Valve
- 2.2.2 Tank Mounted Air Compressor
- 2.2.3 Diaphragm Pressure Proportioning Equipment
 - 2.2.3.1 Diaphragm Pressure Proportioning Tanks
 - 2.2.3.2 Concentrate Ratio Controller
- 2.2.4 Balanced Pressure Proportioning System
 - 2.2.4.1 Skid-Mounted Balanced Pressure Proportioning System
 - 2.2.4.2 In-Line Balanced Pressure Proportioning System
 - 2.2.4.3 AFFF Concentrate Storage Tanks
- 2.2.5 Hand Hose Lines
- 2.2.6 Wall Foam Hydrants
- 2.2.7 Aboveground Piping Systems
 - 2.2.7.1 Pipe, Fittings, and Mechanical Couplings
 - 2.2.7.2 Jointing Material
 - 2.2.7.3 Duplex Basket Strainers
 - 2.2.7.4 Pipe Hangers and Supports
 - 2.2.7.5 Valves
 - 2.2.7.6 Identification Signs
 - 2.2.7.7 Inspector's Test Connection
 - 2.2.7.8 Main Drains
 - 2.2.7.9 Pipe Sleeves
 - 2.2.7.10 Escutcheon Plates
 - 2.2.7.11 Fire Department Inlet Connections
 - 2.2.7.12 Backflow Preventers
- 2.2.8 Buried Piping Systems
 - 2.2.8.1 Pipe and Fittings
 - 2.2.8.2 Valves
 - 2.2.8.3 Post Indicator Valves
 - 2.2.8.4 Valve Boxes
 - 2.2.8.5 Buried Utility Warning and Identification Tape
- 2.3 COMPONENTS
 - 2.3.1 Electric Detection Devices
 - 2.3.1.1 Releasing (Control) Panel
 - 2.3.2 Piping Supervision
 - 2.3.3 Foam System Manual Activation Stations
 - 2.3.4 Alarms
 - 2.3.4.1 Building Fire Alarm
 - 2.3.5 AFFF Concentrate
 - 2.3.5.1 Concentrate Fill Pump
 - 2.3.6 Floor Foam Nozzles
 - 2.3.6.1 Oscillating Monitor Nozzles
 - 2.3.6.2 Pop-Up Foam Nozzles

PART 3 EXECUTION

- 3.1 PREPARATION
 - 3.1.1 Excavation, Backfilling, and Compacting
 - 3.1.2 Connections to Existing Water Supply Systems
- 3.2 INSTALLATION
 - 3.2.1 AFFF System Installation
 - 3.2.2 Disinfection
 - 3.2.2.1 Flushing
 - 3.2.3 Field Painting
 - 3.2.4 Electrical Work
 - 3.2.4.1 Wiring
- 3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL
 - 3.3.1 Preliminary Tests

- 3.3.2 Formal Inspection and Tests (Acceptance Tests)
 - 3.3.2.1 Systems and Device Testing
 - 3.3.2.2 AFFF Discharge and Concentration Testing
 - 3.3.2.3 Flushing and Rinsing
- 3.3.3 Environmental Protection
- 3.3.4 Additional Tests
- 3.3.5 AFFF Concentrate Storage Tanks Fill-Up
- 3.3.6 Manufacturer's Representative
- 3.4 CLOSEOUT ACTIVITIES
 - 3.4.1 Operating Instructions
 - 3.4.2 Training Requirements
 - 3.4.3 Record Drawings for the Fire Extinguishing System

-- End of Section Table of Contents --

specification for project specific requirements by adding, deleting, or revising text. For bracketed items, choose applicable items(s) or insert appropriate information.

Remove information and requirements not required in respective project, whether or not brackets are present.

Recommended changes to a NASAKSC Master Specification Section should be submitted as a Criteria Change Request (CCR) to the appropriate Technical Proponent (TP) through the [SpecsIntact Help Desk](#).

NOTE: Show the following information on the project drawings:

- a. Location and detail of each foam system supply riser, deluge, or pre-action valve, fire department inlet connection, foam hydrant, hand hose station, air compressor(s), and associated electrical connections.
- b. Point of connection to the existing water distribution system.
- c. Location of foam system control valves and post indicator valves.
- d. Area(s) of foam system coverage, with zone designations (if multiple zones). Do not show piping layout or monitor nozzle location.
- e. Location and design of draft curtains as required by NFPA 409 for aircraft hangar.
- f. For pipe larger than 305 mm 12 inches, detail methods of anchoring pipe including pipe clamps and tie rods.
- g. Location of foam proportioning equipment and storage tank.
- h. Show locations of control panel, annunciator(s), alarm devices, manual actuation stations, point of connection to the building fire evacuation alarm system, remote trouble device, point of connection to the incoming power supply and fusible safety switch. Do not show conduit sizes or number of conductors for DC circuits. Do not show locations of detectors.
- i. Show single line riser diagram for all detection, activation, and alarm circuits. Indicate connection of equipment by circuit runs and not conduit runs. Do not indicate number and size of

conductors for interconnection of fire alarm components.

PART 1 GENERAL

Section 23 05 15 COMMON PIPING FOR HVAC applies to this section, with the additions and modifications specified herein.

This is a performance based specification with the Contractor responsible for providing engineering design, installation and testing associated with the work to be performed. Perform design work by a "delegated engineer", as defined under Florida Statutes, Chapter 471, who is a Professional Engineer, competent in fire protection engineering, licensed to practice in Florida.

1.1 REFERENCES

NOTE: This paragraph is used to list the publications cited in the text of the guide specification. The publications are referred to in the text by basic designation only and listed in this paragraph by organization, designation, date, and title.

Use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature when you add a RID outside of the Section's Reference Article to automatically place the reference in the Reference Article. Also use the Reference Wizard's Check Reference feature to update the issue dates.

References not used in the text are automatically deleted from this section of the project specification when you choose to reconcile references in the publish print process.

The publications listed below form a part of this specification to the extent referenced. The publications are referred to within the text by the basic designation only.

AMERICAN WATER WORKS ASSOCIATION (AWWA)

AWWA C500 (2009) Metal-Seated Gate Valves for Water Supply Service

AWWA C651 (2014) Standard for Disinfecting Water Mains

ASTM INTERNATIONAL (ASTM)

ASTM A53/A53M (2012) Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless

FM GLOBAL (FM)

FM APP GUIDE

(updated on-line) Approval Guide
<http://www.approvalguide.com/>

FOUNDATION FOR CROSS-CONNECTION CONTROL AND HYDRAULIC RESEARCH
(FCCCHR)

FCCCHR List

(continuously updated) List of Approved
Backflow Prevention Assemblies

NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION (NFPA)

NFPA 11

(2010; TIA 10-1) Standard for Low-,
Medium- and High- Expansion Foam

NFPA 13

(2013; TIA 10-1; TIA 11-2; ERTA 2014; TIA
14-3) Standard for the Installation of
Sprinkler Systems

NFPA 14

(2013) Standard for the Installation of
Standpipes and Hose Systems

NFPA 15

(2012) Standard for Water Spray Fixed
Systems for Fire Protection

NFPA 16

(2015) Standard for Installation of
Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray
Systems

NFPA 24

(2013) Standard for the Installation of
Private Fire Service Mains and Their
Appurtenances

NFPA 30

(2015) Flammable and Combustible Liquids
Code

NFPA 409

(2011; Errata 11-1) Standard on Aircraft
Hangars

NFPA 70

(2014; AMD 1 2013; Errata 1 2013; AMD 2
2013; Errata 2 2013; AMD 3 2014; Errata
3-4 2014; AMD 4-6 2014) National
Electrical Code

NFPA 72

(2013) National Fire Alarm and Signaling
Code

NATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR CERTIFICATION IN ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGIES
(NICET)

NICET 1014-7

(2010) Program Detail Manual for
Certification in the Field of Fire
Protection Engineering Technology (Field
Code 003) Subfield of Automatic Sprinkler
System Layout

SOCIETY FOR PROTECTIVE COATINGS (SSPC)

- SSPC Paint 22 (1982; E 2004) Paint Specification No. 22 Epoxy-Polyamide Paints (Primer, Intermediate, and Topcoat)
- SSPC Paint 25 (1997; E 2004) Zinc Oxide, Alkyd, Linseed Oil Primer for Use Over Hand Cleaned Steel, Type I and Type II
- SSPC SP 11 (2012) Power Tool Cleaning to Bare Metal
- SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3 (2007) Commercial Blast Cleaning

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE (DOD)

- MIL-F-24385 (1992; Rev F; Am 1 1994) Fire Extinguishing Agent, Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) Liquid Concentrate, for Fresh and Seawater
- MIL-P-24441 (Rev C; Supp 1; INT Am 1) Paint, Epoxy-Polyamide Primer or Topcoat

U.S. GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (GSA)

- CID A-A-58092 (Basic; Notice 1) Tape, Antiseize, Polytetrafluoroethylene
- FS WW-S-2739 (Basic; Notice 1) Strainers, Sediment: Pipeline, Water, Air, Gas, Oil, or Steam

UNDERWRITERS LABORATORIES (UL)

- UL 262 (2004; Reprint Oct 2011) Gate Valves for Fire-Protection Service
- UL 789 (2004; Reprint Feb 2013) Standard for Indicator Posts for Fire-Protection Service
- UL Fire Prot Dir (2012) Fire Protection Equipment Directory

1.2 SUBMITTALS

NOTE: Review Submittal Description (SD) definitions in Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES and edit the following list to reflect only the submittals required for the project. Keep submittals to the minimum required for adequate quality control.

A "G" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal requires Government approval. Some submittals are already marked with a "G". Only delete an existing "G" if the submittal item is not complex and can be reviewed through the Contractor's Quality Control system. Only add a "G" if the submittal is sufficiently important or complex in context of the project.

An "S" following a submittal item indicates that the submittal is required for the Sustainability Notebook to fulfill federally mandated sustainable requirements in accordance with Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING.

Government approval is required for submittals with a "G" designation; submittals not having a "G" designation are [for Contractor Quality Control approval.][for information only. When used, a designation following the "G" designation identifies the office that will review the submittal for the Government.] Submittals with an "S" are for inclusion in the Sustainability Notebook, in conformance to Section 01 33 29 SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING. Submit the following in accordance with Section 01 33 00 SUBMITTAL PROCEDURES:

SD-02 Shop Drawings

Fire Extinguishing System[; G]

SD-03 Product Data

Pipe, Fittings, and Mechanical Couplings[; G]

[Deluge] [Preaction] Valves[; G]

Valves[; G]

Sprinkler Heads[; G]

Oscillating Monitor Nozzles[; G]

Floor Pop-Up Nozzles[; G]

Hose and Nozzles[; G]

Pipe Hangers and Supports[; G]

Pressure Switch[; G]

Fire Department Inlet Connections[; G]

Tank Mounted Air Compressor[; G]

Air Pressure Regulating Device[; G]

Foam Hydrants[; G]

AFFF Concentrate Storage Tanks[; G]

Proportioning Equipment[; G]

AFFF Concentrate[; G]

Strainers[; G]

Manual Activation Stations[; G]

Backflow Preventers [; G]

Releasing (Control) Panel [; G]

Detection Devices [; G]

SD-05 Design Data

Hydraulic Calculations [; G]

Pressure Discharge Graphs or Tables [; G]

Battery Standby Power Requirements Calculations [; G]

SD-06 Test Reports

Preliminary Tests [; G]

Acceptance Tests [; G]

SD-07 Certificates

Qualifications of Installer [; G]

AFFF Containment and Disposal Plan [; G]

Backflow Preventers [; G]

Hydrostatic Testing of the Diaphragm Pressure Proportioning Tanks [; G]

SD-10 Operation and Maintenance Data

[Deluge] [Preaction] Valves [; G], Data Package

Tank Mounted Air Compressor [; G], Data Package

Proportioning Equipment [; G], Data Package

Releasing Control Panel [; G], Data Package

AFFF Concentrate Storage Tanks [; G], Data Package

Oscillating Monitor Nozzles [; G], Data Package

SD-11 Closeout Submittals

Record Drawings for the Fire Extinguishing System [; G]

Operating Instructions [; G]

Operation and Maintenance Manuals [; G]

1.3 QUALITY CONTROL

1.3.1 Qualifications of Installer

Qualifications of System Technician: Prepare installation drawings, shop drawing and as-built drawings, by or under the supervision of, an

individual who is experienced with the types of works specified herein, and is currently certified by the National Institute for Certification in Engineering Technologies **NICET 1014-7** as an engineering technician with minimum Level-III certification in Special Hazard System program. Submit data for approval showing the name and certification of all involved individuals with such qualifications at or prior to submittal of drawings.

1.3.2 Components

Use components in the installation that are new, unused, and no greater than two years old from date of manufacture.

1.3.3 AFFF Containment and Disposal Plan

Submit AFFF containment and disposal plan as required in accordance with paragraph entitled, "Environmental Protection," of the section.

PART 2 PRODUCTS

2.1 SYSTEM DESCRIPTION

2.1.1 System Operation

Control flow of water and AFFF by [deluge] [preaction] valves. Provide foam proportioning equipment that activates automatically upon tripping of the [deluge] [preaction] valve(s) for the corresponding foam system(s). Trip [Deluge] [Preaction] valves by independent detection systems. Do not operate any valve by the building fire evacuation alarm system. Use of motor-operated valves is prohibited. Once activated, operate system(s) until shut down manually. Provide separate circuits from the control panel to each zone of initiating devices. Transmission of signals from more than one zone over a common circuit is prohibited.

2.1.1.1 Overhead Systems

Control overhead systems by [deluge] [preaction] valves operated by automatic detection systems and by remote manual release stations.

2.1.1.2 Floor System

Control floor [monitor] [pop-up] foam nozzles by deluge valves operated by [the automatic detection systems and manual release stations which activate the corresponding overhead system(s)] [independent ultraviolet-infrared (UV-IR) optical detection systems and manual stations] [flow of AFFF solution in the overhead system].

2.1.1.3 Hose System

Control hose reels by deluge valves operated by remote manual release stations, separate from those used for overhead systems and monitor nozzles.

2.1.2 System Activation

2.1.2.1 Overhead System Activation

NOTE: Provide one or more risers per hangar bay as required by NFPA 409 based on size of bay and water supply considerations. Serve overhead systems,

monitor systems and hose systems by separate risers.

Encompass each zone with the area [protected by each riser] [of one hangar bay]. Upon activation of the [detection system] [or] overhead system manual release station(s), activate the corresponding overhead system protecting that area.

2.1.2.2 Monitor System Activation

NOTE: Serve overhead systems, monitor systems and hose systems by separate risers.

Encompass each zone with [one hangar bay] [the monitors indicated]. Upon activation of [[detectors for] the overhead system] [two [UV-IR] [Triple IR] detectors for more than 5 seconds] or activation of a manual release station, activate all monitors in that zone.

2.1.2.3 Hose System Activation

NOTE: Serve overhead systems, monitor systems and hose systems by separate risers.

Encompass [each] [the] zone with [all hose stations] [the hose stations indicated]. Activate hose stations upon activation of a hose station manual release station. Provide a manual release station at each hose station.

2.1.3 Design Requirements

NOTE: Identify the rooms, spaces or areas, as appropriate, which are to be protected by each system.

NOTE: Include only those NFPA codes applicable to the specific project.

Design and [provide a new] [and] [modify an existing] automatic aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) [deluge] [preaction] sprinkler system(s) [and under-wing supplemental protection system] for [_____]. For system provide uniform distribution of AFFF solution to provide complete coverage throughout the [building] [areas indicated]. Conform the design, equipment, materials, installation, and workmanship in strict accordance with the required and advisory provisions of NFPA 11, NFPA 13, [NFPA 14,] [NFPA 15,] NFPA 16, [NFPA 24,] [NFPA 30,] NFPA 70, NFPA 72, and NFPA 409, except as modified herein. In each system include all materials, accessories and equipment necessary to provide each system complete and ready for use.

Design and install each system to give full consideration to blind spaces, piping, electrical equipment, ductwork, and all other construction and

equipment to provide complete coverage in accordance with the drawings to be submitted for approval. Provide devices and equipment for fire protection service that are of a make and type listed by the Underwriter's Laboratories Inc. in the [UL Fire Prot Dir](#), or approved by the Factory Mutual System and listed in [FM APP GUIDE](#). In the publications referred to herein, consider the advisory provisions to be mandatory; interpret reference to the "authority having jurisdiction" to mean the Kennedy Space Center Fire Protection Engineer.

2.1.3.1 Shop Drawings

Prepare shop drawings for [fire extinguishing system](#) in accordance with the requirements for "Plans" as specified in [NFPA 11](#) and "Working Plans" as specified in [NFPA 13](#). Make each drawing [864 by 559 mm 34 by 22 inches](#). Do not commence work until the design of each system and the various components have been approved. In addition to hard copies, provide an electronic .DWG, .DXF, or .DGN computer format on CD-ROM. Sign and seal "Plans" and "Working Plans" by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in Florida. Show:

- a. Room, space or area layout and include data essential to the proper installation of each system
- b. Sprinkler heads, discharge nozzles and system piping layout annotated with reference points for design calculations
- c. Field wiring diagrams showing locations of devices and points of connection and terminals used for all electrical field connections in the system, with wiring color code scheme

2.1.3.2 Calculations

Submit design calculations for the system.

- a. [Hydraulic calculations](#) showing basis for design in accordance with [NFPA 11](#) and [NFPA 13](#). Sign and seal calculations by a Professional Engineer licensed to practice in Florida.
- b. [Pressure discharge graphs or tables](#) showing pressure discharge relationship for sprinkler heads and discharge nozzles.
- c. Substantiating [battery standby power requirements calculations](#) showing battery capacity, supervisory and alarm power requirements.

2.1.4 Design Requirements

2.1 Design Of Foam Systems

Provide design of [deluge] [preaction] fire extinguishing foam systems that are by hydraulic calculations for uniform distribution of AFFF solution over the protected area and that conform to the NFPA standards listed above and to the requirements as specified herein.

2.1.4.1 [Sprinkler Heads](#)

Provide heads that have [12.7 \[or 13.50\] mm 1/2 \[or 17/32\]-inch](#) orifice. No o-rings are permitted in sprinkler heads. [For deluge systems, provide open heads.] [For preaction systems, provide the release element of each head to be of the ["intermediate"] ["high"] temperature rating or higher as

suitable for the individual location installed.] Provide chromium plated ceiling plates and pendent sprinklers for suspended ceilings. Provide corrosion resistant sprinkler heads and sprinkler head guards as required by NFPA 13.

2.1.4.2 Cabinet

NOTE: Deluge systems do not require a sprinkler head cabinet.

Provide extra sprinkler heads and sprinkler head wrench in a metal cabinet adjacent to the preaction valve within each building. Provide the number and types of extra sprinkler heads as specified in NFPA 13.

2.1.4.3 [Deluge] [Pre-Action] Valves

Operate valves by a detection system listed for releasing service and independent of the building fire alarm system. Construct valve body of ductile iron and of the dome loaded diaphragm type. [For the [Deluge] [Preaction] valve clappers incorporate a latching mechanism that is not affected by changes of pressure in the water system.] If 152 mm 6-inch valves are used in 203 mm 8 inch risers, provide smoothly tapered connections. In addition to automatic operation, arrange each valve for manual release at the valve. Provide pressure gages and other appurtenances at the [deluge] [preaction] valves as required by NFPA 13. [Provide a detection device at the end of each actuation circuit to test the circuit and mount the device [adjacent to the valve] between 1.8 and 2.4 m 6 and 8 feet above the finish floor. Label each testing device to indicate the valve it activates.] [Provide remote manual releases [at [____]] [where shown].]

2.1.4.4 AFFF Solution Distribution

NOTE: Select the first option for pre-action systems. Select the second option for deluge systems.

[Provide distribution to be essentially uniform throughout the area in which it is assumed the sprinkler heads open. Make variation in discharge from individual heads in the hydraulically most remote area to be between 100 and 115 percent of the specified density.

] [Provide distribution to be essentially uniform throughout the area. Make variation in discharge from individual heads to be between 100 and 115 percent of the specified density.

]2.1.4.5 AFFF Solution Application Density

Size system to provide the specified density when the system is discharging the specified total maximum required flow. Provide application to horizontal surfaces below the ceiling sprinklers to be 110 ml/sec per sq meter 0.16 gallons per minute (gpm) per square foot with simultaneous operation of [____] operating foam monitor nozzles, [and] [____] operating foam hose lines and with outside water hose stream requirements of [____] ml/sec gpm.

2.1.4.6 Sprinkler Discharge Area

NOTE: Select the first option for pre-action systems only and refer to the appropriate NFPA standard(s) governing the particular facility to determine the discharge area required. Select the second option for deluge systems only and refer to NFPA 409 to determine the discharge area required for hangars.

[Provide area that is the hydraulically most remote [_____] square meter foot area as defined by NFPA 13.

] [Provide area that is [protected by each riser] [based on the [15.25] [22.86] [30.48] m [50] [75] [100] foot radius rule as determined in accordance with NFPA 409 for Type I aircraft hangars].

] 2.1.4.7 Location of Sprinkler Heads

Conform location of heads in relation to the ceiling and spacing of sprinkler heads to NFPA 13 for extra hazard occupancy. Make the spacing of sprinklers on the branch lines essentially uniform.

2.1.4.8 Water Supply

NOTE: Select first option if the water supply is provided directly from the base water distribution system and show or specify the point of connection. Select second option if the water supply is provided from fire pumps dedicated to the AFFF system, which are taking suction from a static water source. Select third option if the water supply is provided from booster fire pumps being supplied from the base water distribution system, and show or specify the point of connection to the base system. Edit Section 21 30 00.00 98 FIRE PUMPS and include as part of the project specification when using the second or third option.

[Base hydraulic calculations on a static pressure of [_____] kPa (gage) with [_____] L/m pounds per square inch gage (psig) with [_____] gpm being available at a residual pressure of [_____] kPa (gage) psig at the point [indicated] [of connection with the base water distribution system].]

[Base hydraulic calculations on [_____] fire pump(s) running. Provide fire pumps as specified in Section 21 30 00.00 98 FIRE PUMPS.]

[Base hydraulic calculations on [_____] fire pump(s) running, with a suction supply having a static pressure of [_____] kPa (gage) psig with [_____] L/m gpm being available at a residual pressure of [_____] kPa (gage) psig at the point [indicated] [of connection with the base water distribution system]. Provide fire pumps as specified in Section 21 30 00.00 98 FIRE PUMPS].

2.1.4.9 Duration of Discharge

NOTE: For sprinkler and monitors discharge duration, consult NFPA 409. For hose station discharge duration, consult NFPA 30 and NFPA 409.

Provide system to apply foam solution over the sprinkler discharge area for a minimum of [10] [_____] minutes while simultaneously discharging foam solution through monitors for a minimum of [10] [_____] minutes. Provide hose station discharge time to be a minimum of [20] [_____] minutes. Reduction of the discharge duration based on a discharge rate higher than the specified minimum is not permitted.

2.2 EQUIPMENT

2.2.1 Electrical Work

NOTE: Edit Section 26 20 00 INTERIOR DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM and include as part of the project specification.

NOTE: When project includes requirement for a building fire alarm system, include Section 28 31 00.00 98 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM in the project specification. When project requires only tying into an existing building fire alarm system, specify fire alarm wiring in this section.

Electrical work is specified in Section 26 05 00.00 40 COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR ELECTRICAL and Section 26 00 00.00 20 BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS except for control [and fire alarm] wiring. Fire alarm system work is specified in Section 28 31 00.00 98 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM.

2.2.1.1 Wiring

Provide control wiring and connections to fire alarm systems as described under this section and conforming to NFPA 70 and NFPA 72.

2.2.1.2 Operating Power

Provide power that is 120 volts AC service, transformed through a two winding isolation type transformer and rectified to 24 volts DC for operation of all signal initiating, signal sounding, trouble signal, and actuating (releasing) circuits. Provide secondary DC power supply for operation of system in the event of failure of the AC supply. Transfer system from normal to emergency power or make restoration from emergency to normal power fully automatic and not cause transmission of a false alarm. Obtain AC operating power for control panel, [and] battery charger [, and air compressor] from the line side of the incoming building power source ahead of all building services. Provide independent properly fused safety switch, with provisions for locking the cover and operating handle in the "POWER ON" position for these connections and locate adjacent to the main distribution panel. Paint switch box red and suitably identify by a

lettered designation.

2.2.1.3 Conductor Identification

Identify circuit conductors within each enclosure where a tap or termination is made. Identify conductors by plastic coated self sticking printed markers or by heat-shrink type sleeves. Attach the markers in a manner that does not permit accidental detachment. Properly identify control circuit terminations.

2.2.1.4 Solenoid Valve

Provide a solenoid valve that is an electrically operated control valve UL listed or FM approved for releasing of [deluge][preaction] sprinkler valves. Provide a solenoid that is the normally closed type and is electrically energized to open.

Provide a solenoid valve that incorporates a safing key switch (Best Lock, Model 1W702-S4D), which opens both the positive and negative conductors. Provide solenoid positive conductors that are color-coded yellow, and negative conductors that are violet. Comply wiring with standard KSC solenoid valve wiring standards.

2.2.2 Tank Mounted Air Compressor

NOTE: Include for projects involving pre-action
sprinkler piping systems only.

Provide an approved automatic type electric motor driven air compressor including pressure switch, air piping, and [38 liter] [10 gallon] [_____] minimum capacity tank. Provide compressor that has a minimum capacity capable of charging the complete sprinkler system to normal system air pressure within 30 minutes. Provide each system with an approved automatic air pressure regulating device.

2.2.3 Diaphragm Pressure Proportioning Equipment

NOTE: Select the method of proportioning best
suited for the project. For hangars, NFPA 409
requires dual pumps (main and reserve) for each
system.

Diaphragm pressure proportioning systems operate by water pressure, require no electrical power, and minimal control circuitry for automatic operation. Maintenance requirements are minimal, however refilling the tank is a difficult operation requiring the services of a qualified technician to avoid rupturing the diaphragm.

Balanced pressure proportioning systems requires reliable electrical power and a more complex control circuitry for automatic operation. In some cases an emergency generator is required. The primary advantage of the non-diaphragm systems is the ease in refilling the tanks. Refill tanks even while the

system is in operation, if necessary.

Skid-mounted balanced pressure proportioning systems perform proportioning at a central location, avoiding long runs of concentrate lines. They are well suited for systems such as deluge sprinklers and monitor nozzles which have a relative narrow range of flow rates.

In-line balanced pressure proportioning is useful when there are multiple hazards with widely varying discharge rates which are to be supplied from the same proportioning system, and any time it is desired to proportion foam remotely at risers or discharge devices instead of at the pump room. Their disadvantage is the need for much more concentrate piping in the field.

Produce foam solution by introducing AFFF concentrate into the water stream by the balanced pressure proportioning method using a diaphragm pressure tank and ratio controller. [Provide proportioning system and storage tanks for hose lines independent of main proportioning system and tanks.]

2.2.3.1 Diaphragm Pressure Proportioning Tanks

NOTE: When large quantities of AFFF concentrate are required, consider two or more tanks in parallel vs one large tank. (This is in addition to reserve tanks.) Approved diaphragm tanks larger than 9.50 to 11.40 cu meters 2,500 to 3,000 gallons are not readily available.

NOTE: Designer calculates foam tank capacity based on maximum flow for maximum duration to determine size of tank and space required. Do not label foam tank capacity on drawing. Exact tank size (which could be larger) is to be determined by Contractor's hydraulic calculations.

Provide tanks that are cylindrical steel ASME pressure vessels with a full Buna-N impregnated nylon inner tank or bladder designed to contain AFFF concentrate and to be used in conjunction with the concentrate ratio controller. Design tanks for working pressure of [1206 kPa (gage)] [175 psig] [_____] and hydrostatically tested at 1.5 times the working pressure in accordance with ASME standards at the factory. Provide tanks that have a UL or FM label and are ASME stamp affixed to the vessel. Size tank to provide sufficient AFFF concentrate for the time specified when the system is discharging foam solution at total maximum system flow. Also provide connected reserve tanks(s) of equal capacity. Permanently label each tank with its capacity, type and percentage of concentrate, which system(s) it serves, and whether it is a main or reserve tank. Conspicuously post filling instructions near each group of tanks. Provide a gage or unbreakable sight glass to permit visual determination of level of tank contents. Prior to shop painting, abrasive blast clean tank exterior

surface in accordance with SSPC SP 6/NACE No.3 to a surface profile not to exceed 0.076 mm 2.0 mils and provide a MIL-P-24441 or SSPC coating system to the tank exterior. Prime tank exterior with one coat of MIL-P-24441/1, Formula 150 or SSPC Paint 22 primer applied to a dry film thickness of 0.076 mm 3 mils and topcoat with one coat of MIL-P-24441/7 Formula 156 (red) or SSPC Paint 22 topcoat (red) applied to a dry film thickness of 0.076 mm 3 mils.

2.2.3.2 Concentrate Ratio Controller

Provide ratio controller that is a modified venturi device with AFFF concentrate feed line from diaphragm tank(s), and integral concentrate metering orifice. Size for specified flow rate(s).

2.2.4 Balanced Pressure Proportioning System

NOTE: Select the method of proportioning best suited for the project. For hangars, NFPA 409 requires dual pumps (main and reserve) for each system.

Diaphragm pressure proportioning systems operate by water pressure, require no electrical power, and minimal control circuitry for automatic operation. Maintenance requirements are minimal, however refilling the tank is a difficult operation requiring the services of a qualified technician to avoid rupturing the diaphragm.

Balanced pressure proportioning systems requires a reliable electrical power and more complex control circuitry for automatic operation. In some cases an emergency generator is required. The primary advantage of the non-diaphragm systems is the ease in refilling the tanks. Refill tanks even while the system is in operation, if necessary.

Skid-mounted balanced pressure proportioning systems perform proportioning at a central location, avoiding long runs of concentrate lines. They are well suited for systems such as deluge sprinklers and monitor nozzles which have a relative narrow range of flow rates.

In-line balanced pressure proportioning is useful when there are multiple hazards with widely varying discharge rates which are to be supplied from the same proportioning system, and any time it is desired to proportion foam remotely at risers or discharge devices instead of at the pump room. Their disadvantage is the need for much more concentrate piping in the field.

Produce foam solution by introducing AFFF concentrate into the water stream by the balanced pressure proportioning method using a pump and proportioner. [Provide proportioning system and storage tanks for hose lines independent of main proportioning system and tanks.]

[2.2.4.1 Skid-Mounted Balanced Pressure Proportioning System

NOTE: Choose this paragraph or the paragraph below, entitled "In-Line Balanced Pressure Proportioning System."

Provide a self-contained, skid-mounted system, fully assembled at the factory and delivered complete and ready for use. Limit field connections to water, electrical, and AFFF concentrate inputs, foam solution output, and foam concentrate return line to storage tank. Size system for required flow rate(s). For the concentrate pump and all piping, valves, and fittings in contact with foam concentrate provide materials resistant to the corrosive effects of the AFFF concentrate. Provide concentrate pump that is electric motor driven, drip proof, 240/480 volts, 60 Hz AC. Provide activation and operation of system to be fully automatic, with manual over-ride and manual shut-down. Provide permanent engraved rigid plastic or corrosion resistant metal instruction plate for emergency manual operation, along with a similarly constructed label for each control device.

] [2.2.4.2 In-Line Balanced Pressure Proportioning System

Size system for required flow rates. Provide AFFF concentrate pump that is a positive displacement, electric motor driven, drip proof, 240/480 volts, 60 Hz AC. Provide system operation to be fully automatic, with manual over-ride and manual shut-down. Provide a pressure regulating device in the AFFF concentrate pump return line to maintain constant pressure on the concentrate piping system at all AFFF solution flow rates. Provide an in-line balanced pressure proportioning device at each system riser to automatically balance the AFFF concentrate pressure with the water pressure at the riser to provide correct proportioning over the range of flow rates calculated for that riser. For the pump and all piping, valves, and fittings in contact with the foam concentrate provide materials resistant to the corrosive effects of the AFFF concentrate. Provide permanent engraved rigid plastic or corrosion-resistant metal instruction plate for emergency manual operation, along with a similarly constructed label for each control device.

] 2.2.4.3 AFFF Concentrate Storage Tanks

NOTE: Calculate by designer foam tank capacity based on maximum flow for maximum duration to determine size of tank and space required. Do not label foam tank capacity on drawing. Exact tank size (which could be larger) is to be determined by Contractor's hydraulic calculations.

Design tank for storage of AFFF concentrate at atmospheric pressure. Provide [horizontal] [or] [vertical] cylindrical tank with fiberglass or polyethylene construction. Provide tank that has the following: Drain valve located at the lowest point in the tank, connections for concentrate supply and return lines to the proportioners, top-mounted fill connections and inspection hatch, and a pressure/vacuum relief vent. Install all openings and tank connections at the factory, make no holes in the tank shell in the field. For tank include all necessary supports for

free-standing installation. Provide a gage or unbreakable sight glass to permit visual determination of level of tank contents, unless liquid level is clearly visible through shell of tank. Size tank to provide sufficient AFFF concentrate for the time specified when the system is discharging foam solution at total maximum system flow. Also provide connected reserve tank(s) of equal capacity. Permanently label each tank with its capacity, type and percentage of concentrate, which system it serves, and whether it is a main or reserve tank.

2.2.5 Hand Hose Lines

Provide each hose station with flow-through reel and [_____] 38 mm feet of 1-1/2 inch hard rubber hose and nozzles. Provide a nozzle that has a pistol-grip ball shutoff valve. Provide nozzle that is [non aspirating] [air aspirating] type. Provide normally closed quarter-turn ball valve in supply line at each hose station. Provide nozzle flow rate to be 228 L/m 60 gpm [_____] minimum.

2.2.6 Wall Foam Hydrants

NOTE: Provide wall foam hydrants for testing of proportioners on pre-action systems or where additional foam hand hose lines are required. Determine number of outlet connections based upon a ratio of one outlet for each 250 gpm 948 L/m of design flow, up to a maximum of 8 outlets.

Provide [dual] [triple] [_____] outlet connections with integral gate valves and locate about .91 m 3 feet above grade. Provide each outlet with 63.5 mm 2-1/2 inch male National Standard hose threads with cap and chain. Control hydrant by OS&Y gate valve located inside foam room. Provide wall escutcheon plate with "FOAM HYDRANT" in raised letters cast in plate. [Provide hydrant to permit testing of each preaction system riser at full design flow without charging the system supplied by the riser.]

2.2.7 Aboveground Piping Systems

2.2.7.1 Pipe, Fittings, and Mechanical Couplings

Comply with NFPA 13 requirements, except provide steel piping to be Schedule 40 for sizes smaller than 200 mm 8 inches, and Schedule 30 or 40 for sizes 203 mm 8 inches and larger. Provide pipe nipples 152 mm 6 inches long and shorter to be Schedule 80 steel pipe. Provide water motor alarm piping to be zinc-coated steel pipe and fittings. Only permit rubber gasketed grooved-end pipe and fittings with mechanical couplings in pipe sizes 38 mm 1-1/2 inches and larger. Provide rubber gaskets that are UL listed for use in dry-pipe sprinkler systems. Use of restriction orifices, reducing flanges, and plain-end fittings with mechanical couplings (which utilize steel gripping devices to bite into the pipe when pressure is applied) are not permitted. For pipe and fittings in contact with AFFF concentrate provide [material resistant to the corrosive effects of AFFF concentrate as approved by the manufacturer of the proportioning system] [stainless steel]. [Provide fittings on concentrate lines that are flanged or welded only. Screwed or mechanical fittings are not permitted.]

2.2.7.2 Jointing Material

CID A-A-58092, Polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) tape. Pipe joint compound (pipe dope) is not acceptable.

2.2.7.3 [Duplex Basket Strainers

NOTE: Include for deluge systems with high volume flow, and for untreated water supply.

FS WW-S-2739, Style Y (Y pattern). Provide duplex basket strainers with removable screens having standard perforations, 3 mm 0.125-inch in diameter in the riser beneath the deluge valves.]

2.2.7.4 Pipe Hangers and Supports

Comply with NFPA 13 requirements, except do not use "C" clamps (MSS type 19 and 23).

2.2.7.5 Valves

Provide valves as required by NFPA 13 and of types approved for fire service. Provide gate valves that open by counterclockwise rotation. Provide check valves that are flanged clear opening swing check type with flanged inspection and access cover plate for sizes 100 mm 4-inches and larger. Provide an OS&Y valve beneath each [deluge] [preaction] valve in each riser, when more than one valve is supplied from the same water supply pipe. Butterfly valves are not acceptable.

2.2.7.6 Identification Signs

Attach properly lettered approved metal signs conforming to NFPA 13 to each valve and alarm device. Permanently affix design data nameplates to the riser of each system.

2.2.7.7 Inspector's Test Connection

NOTE: Include for pre-action systems.

Provide test connections about 1.5 m 5-feet above the floor for each sprinkler system and locate at the hydraulically most remote part of each system. Provide test connection piping to a location where the discharge is readily visible and where water can be discharged without damage.

Provide the inspector's test valve that is a combination test and drain device, bronze body and three (3) position bronze ball valve (off, test, drain) with an internal orifice sized to match the sprinkler head orifice size. Provide the inspector's test valve to also have a replaceable sight glass.

2.2.7.8 Main Drains

Provide drain piping to discharge at safe points outside each building or to sight cones attached to drains of adequate size to readily receive the full flow from each drain under maximum pressure. Provide auxiliary drains

as required by NFPA 13.

2.2.7.9 Pipe Sleeves

Provide where piping passes through walls, floors, roofs, and partitions. Secure sleeves in proper position and location during construction. Provide sleeves of sufficient length to pass through entire thickness of walls, floors, roofs, and partitions. Provide not less than 6 mm 1/4 inch space between exterior of piping and interior of sleeve. Firmly pack space with insulation and caulk at both ends of the sleeve with plastic waterproof cement. Where piping penetrates rated walls and floor, provide UL listed sleeve firestop assemblies with a rating equal to or greater than the wall and/or floor penetrated.

a. Sleeves in Masonry and Concrete Walls, Floors, Roofs

ASTM A53/A53M, Schedule 40 or standard weight, zinc-coated steel pipe sleeves. Extend sleeves in floor slabs 76.2 mm 3-inches above the finished floor.

b. Sleeves in Partitions

Provide zinc-coated steel sheet having a nominal weight of not less than 4.40 kg per sq meter 0.90 pounds per square foot.

2.2.7.10 Escutcheon Plates

Provide one piece or split hinge type plates for piping passing through floors, walls and ceilings, in both exposed and concealed areas. Provide chromium plated metal plates where pipe passes through finished ceilings. Provide other plates of steel or cast iron with aluminum paint finish. Securely anchor plates in place.

2.2.7.11 Fire Department Inlet Connections

[Two] [Three] way type with 63.5 mm 2-1/2 inch National Standard female hose threads with plug, chain, and identifying fire department connection escutcheon plate. Provide inlet connections about .91 m 3-feet above grade.

2.2.7.12 Backflow Preventers

NOTE: When the water supply for the AFFF system is non-potable water delete this paragraph.

Reduced pressure principle type. Furnish proof that each make, model/design, and size of backflow preventer being furnished for the project is approved by and has a current "Certificate of Approval" from the FCCCHR List. Listing of the particular make, model/design, and size in the current FCCCHR List is acceptable as the required proof.

2.2.8 Buried Piping Systems

2.2.8.1 Pipe and Fittings

NOTE: For pipe sizes larger than 305 mm 12 inches, show method for pipe anchorage including pipe clamps

and the rods on the drawings. Avoid velocities greater than 4.60 meters 15 ft./sec per sec.

NOTE: Select first bracketed phrase for connection to an existing water distribution system located a short distance from the building. Select second bracketed phrase when a new water distribution line is being provided as part of this project. For new water distribution system, select and edit Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION and include as part of the project specification.

NFPA 24, outside coated cement lined ductile iron pipe and fittings for piping under the building and to a point 1.50 m 5-feet outside the building walls. Anchor the joints in accordance with NFPA 24 using pipe clamps and steel rods. Provide minimum pipe size to be 152 mm 6-inches. Provide minimum depth of cover of [____] .91 m 3-feet. Provide any piping more than 1.50 m 5-feet outside the building walls with outside coated cement lined ductile iron pipe and fittings conforming to NFPA 24.

2.2.8.2 Valves

NOTE: If Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION is included as part of the project specification, delete requirements for buried gate valves, post indicator valves, and valve boxes here and specify in Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION. Careful coordination is required to insure that materials rated for fire service are specified.

Provide as required by NFPA 24 for fire service. Ensure gate valves conform to AWWA C500 or UL 262 with cast iron body and bronze trim, and open by counterclockwise rotation.

2.2.8.3 Post Indicator Valves

NOTE: If Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION is included as part of the project specification, delete requirements for buried gate valves, post indicator valves, and valve boxes and specified in Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION. Careful coordination is required to insure that materials rated for fire service are specified.

Provide with operating nut located about .91 m 3-feet above grade. Ensure gate valves for use with indicator post conform to UL 262. Conform indicator posts to UL 789. Paint each indicator post with one coat of primer and two coats of red enamel paint.

2.2.8.4 Valve Boxes

NOTE: If Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION is included as part of the project specification, delete requirements for buried gate valves, post indicator valves, and valve boxes here and specify in Section 33 11 00 WATER DISTRIBUTION. Careful coordination is required to insure that materials rated for fire service are specified.

Except where indicator posts are provided, provide each gate valve in buried piping with an adjustable cast-iron valve box of a size suitable for the valve on which it is to be used. Boxes outside of paved areas can be of Acrylonitrile-Butadiene-Styrene (ABS) plastic or of inorganic fiber reinforced black polyolefin plastic. Provide round head with the lid having the word WATER cast on it. Ensure the least diameter of the shaft of the box is 133 mm 5-1/4 inches. Coat each cast-iron box with bituminous paint.

2.2.8.5 Buried Utility Warning and Identification Tape

Provide detectable aluminum foil plastic-backed tape or detectable magnetic plastic tape manufactured specifically for warning and identification of buried piping. Provide tape that is detectable by an electronic detection instrument. Provide tape in rolls, 76 mm 3 inches minimum width, color coded for the utility involved, with warning and identification imprinted in bold black letters continuously and repeatedly over entire tape length. Provide warning and identification to read CAUTION BURIED WATER PIPING BELOW or similar. Use permanent code and letter coloring unaffected by moisture and other substances contained in trench backfill material. Bury tape with the printed side up at a depth of 305 mm 12 inches below the top surface of earth or the top surface of the subgrade under pavements.

2.3 COMPONENTS

2.3.1 Electric Detection Devices

NOTE: Coordinate electric detection devices with the requirements specified in Section 28 31 00.00 98 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM. Discuss the types of detectors and agree upon with input from the NASA Fire Protection Engineer.

Provide electric [heat detectors,] [and] [smoke detectors,] [and] [combination ultraviolet-infrared detectors] [Triple IR detectors]. Supervise and install all wiring in protective metal conduit or tubing. Provide devices that meet the requirements as specified in Section 28 31 00.00 98 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM.

2.3.1.1 Releasing (Control) Panel

Provide a supervised microprocessor based release foam system deluge control panel. Control panel is FM approved and UL listed and designed to operate electric release devices (solenoid valves) to activate the system deluge valve. Ensure the panel complies with Section 28 31 00.00 98 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM and NFPA 72 as a fire alarm control panel rated/listed for suppression system releasing. Specifically list or approve the panel for use with the deluge/solenoid release valves provided for the foam

system. Manufacture foam system deluge control panel by [_____]. Fully communicate with the fire alarm panel as an interactive peer, allowing for multiplexed communications between panels.

Provide a steel constructed foam system releasing control panel. Provide control panel with a hinged cover and an integral pin-tumbler cylinder lock (Lock Cylinder No. Best Universal Lock Co. No. A8817-XUS26D-7KSC) with removable core that accepts the key presently in use with other control units existing in the area; lock core will be provided by the government. Provide switches and other controls that are not accessible without the use of a key. Provide control panel that is a neat, compact, factory-wired assembly containing all parts and equipment required for the specified operating and supervisory functions of the system. Finish panel cabinet on the inside and outside with factory-applied enamel finish. Locate main annunciator on the exterior of the cabinet door or visible through the cabinet door. Provide audible trouble signal. For all lamps and switches, provide prominent engraved rigid plastic or metal identification plates, or silk-screened labels attached to the rear face of the panel viewing window.

Provide panel that utilizes distributed processing, includes an 80 character back lit alphanumeric display, provides 32 character custom messages, and includes multiple levels of password protection. Provide panel with menu driven operator commands and is fully field programmable.

Provide panels with monitor zones, notification appliance circuits, remote auxiliary relays, and solid-state addressable modules as required to meet the sequence of operations and monitoring/control points indicated on the drawings. Ensure all components and modules required for installation of a multiple addressable device network are in the panel.

Fully incorporate panel devices into the base-wide color graphic screens. Refer to Section 28 31 00.00 98 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM for additional requirements.

Connect addressable modules to the panel using multiplexed communication techniques suitable for supervised Style 6 operation. Derive module power from the panel. Supervise with trouble conditions indicated and reported for invalid address setting, component failure or power failure.

Electronically supervise the system on all circuits. Provide trouble signals for any ground fault, single break in a circuit, loss of AC power, low battery, abnormal switch positions and similar conditions. Operate trouble signals continuously until the system is restored to normal.

Provide panel that includes trouble silencing switch, alarm silencing switch, individual zone disconnect switches, system reset switch and lamp test switch.

Provide panel that includes a main annunciator with separate alarm and trouble indication for each device using an LCD display visible without opening the panel. Provide all devices in addressable format.

Operate control panel with a 120 VAC power supply, with integral charger and 24 volt batteries for a minimum of 24 hours of operation during AC power failure. On the panel display include alarm, trouble and supervisory LED's and alarm with push-to-silence button. For panel include electrical surge/spike protection on all circuits, including power supply, [circuits interfacing with the fire pump,] alarms, and initiating circuits.

2.3.2 Piping Supervision

**NOTE: Include for projects involving pre-action
sprinkler piping systems only.**

Supervise preaction sprinkler piping. Make a break in the piping or tubing systems resulting in loss of pneumatic pressure result in the activation of a supervisory signal to the building fire alarm system.

2.3.3 Foam System Manual Activation Stations

Provide foam system **manual activation stations** where shown. Conform devices to meet the requirements specified for manual alarm stations in Section 28 31 00.00 98 FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM except as modified herein. Provide devices that are not spring loaded or constructed of plastics or composite materials. Provide stations that are of a type not subject to operation by jarring or vibration. Provide station that have a dual action release configuration to prevent accidental system discharge, which includes lifting a clear lexan cover and breaking a lead seal, and releasing a pull lever. Provide station color to be fluorescent lime-yellow. Make station shape differ distinctively in shape from manual alarm stations associated with the fire alarm system. For the station, provide positive visible indication of operation. Station restoration to require use of a key or special tool. Where a building fire alarm pull station is also mounted in the vicinity of a foam release station, separate the stations by at least **0.5 m 18 inches** horizontally. Provide permanent engraved rigid plastic or metal labels to clearly distinguish foam release stations from building fire alarm stations, stating "START FOAM SYSTEM" in red lettering not less than **76.2 mm 3 inches** tall on a lime-yellow background.

2.3.4 Alarms

2.3.4.1 Building Fire Alarm

For the foam system releasing panel, provide for the automatic transmittal of alarm, trouble and supervisory conditions to the building fire alarm system. Arrange so that the detection system and the flow of solution in each system initiates an alarm condition for the fire alarm system. [Conform activation of a single UV-IR detector to not cause activation of the foam system but to initiate a trouble condition for the fire alarm system].

Provide a **pressure switch** with SPDT contacts to automatically transmit alarms upon flow of water or AFFF to the building fire alarm system. Provide alarm actuating devices that [have mechanical diaphragm controlled retard device adjustable from 10 to 60 seconds and] instantly recycles.

2.3.5 AFFF Concentrate

**NOTE: Consult the facility fire department and the
Division Fire Protection Engineer to determine
percentage.**

MIL-F-24385, [3] [6] percent.

2.3.5.1 Concentrate Fill Pump

Provide one pump to fill foam system tank. Provide a pump with a minimum flow rate of 27 L/m 7 gpm. Provide pump; complete with 115 VAC motor, fused switch, power cord with plug and 3 m 10 feet minimum suction and clear discharge hoses.

2.3.6 Floor Foam Nozzles

NOTE: Refer to the NASA AHJ and the appropriate NFPA standard(s) governing the particular facility to determine the density required. Consult the activity for the floor area under the wings and fuselage.

2.3.6.1 Oscillating Monitor Nozzles

Fixed oscillating monitor nozzles, water motor operated, [with] [without] override to allow manual aiming. Provide oscillation arc that is adjustable from at least 0 to 2.88 radian 165 degrees. Provide oscillation speed to be adjustable from 0 to 0.52 radian 30 degrees per second. Provide nozzle that is adjustable while in operation from 0.52 radian 30 degrees below to 1.40 radian 80 degrees above horizontal, with lock or latching mechanism. Provide nozzle that is [non aspirating] [air aspirating] type, adjustable while in operation from straight stream to fan-spray. Provide nozzle that is capable of retaining the adjusted setting once the desired pattern has been set. [Provide nozzle that produces a straight stream of 46 m 150 feet at 1892 L/m 500 gpm [] and 690 kPa (gage)] [] 100 psig. [Include nozzle that provides a minimum application rate of [4.2] [] L/m per sq meter [0.10] [] gpm per square foot over [the entire floor area] [[] square meter feet of floor area underneath the aircraft wings and fuselage]]. Provide normally open OS&Y gate valve in supply line at each monitor location.

2.3.6.2 Pop-Up Foam Nozzles

Fixed floor pop-up nozzles, water pressure activated [non-]aspirating pop-up type, designed specifically for application of foam-water solutions. Provide devices that are suitable for in-slab flush mounting with [H-20] load carrying capacity. Space devices to provide a minimum application rate of square meters [0.10] [] gpm per square foot over [the entire floor area] [[] square feet of floor area underneath the aircraft wings and fuselage].

PART 3 EXECUTION

3.1 PREPARATION

3.1.1 Excavation, Backfilling, and Compacting

NOTE: Select and edit Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK and include as part of the project specification.

Provide under this section as specified in Section 31 00 00 EARTHWORK

3.1.2 Connections to Existing Water Supply Systems

Use tapping or drilling machine valve and mechanical joint type sleeves for connections made under pressure. Bolt sleeves around the mains; bolt valve conforming to AWWA C500 or UL 262 to the branch. Open valve, attach drilling machine, make tap, close valve, and remove drilling machine, all without interruption of service. Notify the Contracting Officer in writing at least [_____] [15] calendar days prior to the date the connections are required; receive approval before any service is interrupted. Furnish all material required to make connections into the existing water supply systems, and perform all excavating, backfilling, and other incidental labor as required. [Furnish] [Government will furnish only] the labor and the tapping or drilling machine for making the actual connections to the existing systems.

3.2 INSTALLATION

3.2.1 AFFF System Installation

Conform equipment, materials, installation, workmanship, fabrication, assembly, erection, examination, inspection, and testing in accordance with the NFPA standards referenced herein. Install piping straight and true to bear evenly on hangers and supports. Conceal piping to the maximum extent possible. Inspect, test, and approve piping before concealing it. Provide fittings for changes in direction of piping and for all connections. Make changes in piping sizes through standard reducing pipe fittings; do not use bushings. Cut pipe accurately and work into place without springing or forcing. Ream pipe ends and free pipe and fittings from burrs. Clean with solvent to remove all varnish and cutting oil prior to assembly. Make screw joints with PTFE tape applied to male thread only.

3.2.2 Disinfection

NOTE: When the water supply for the AFFF system is non-potable water delete this paragraph.

Disinfect new water piping from the system control valve to the point of connection at the water main and existing water piping affected by the operation in accordance with AWWA C651. Fill piping systems with solution containing minimum of 50 mg/kg parts per million (ppm) of free available chlorine and allow solution to stand for minimum of 24 hours. Flush solution from systems with clean water until maximum residual chlorine content is not greater than 0.2 mg/kg ppm.

3.2.2.1 Flushing

Flush the piping system with potable water in accordance with NFPA 13. Continue flushing operation until water is clear, but for not less than 10 minutes.

3.2.3 Field Painting

NOTE: For facilities located in a marine environment specify SSPC SP 11 cleaning and specify a second topcoat.

Clean, prime, and paint new foam systems including valves, piping, conduit, hangers, miscellaneous metal work, and accessories. Apply coatings to clean dry surfaces using clean brushes. Clean the surfaces in accordance with **SSPC SP 11**. Immediately after cleaning, prime the metal surfaces with one coat of **SSPC Paint 25** primer applied to a minimum dry film thickness of **0.04 mm 1.5 mils**. Exercise care to avoid the painting of sprinkler heads and operating devices. Upon completion of painting, remove materials which were used to protect sprinkler heads and operating devices while painting is in process. Remove sprinkler heads and operating devices which have been inadvertently painted and provide new clean sprinkler heads and operating devices of the proper type. Finish primed surfaces as follows:

Finish primed surfaces as follows:

a. Finish Painting

Paint primed surfaces with two coats of color 11105 red enamel applied to a minimum dry film thickness of **0.04 mm 1.5 mils**.

b. Piping Labels

Provide permanent labels in foam rooms, spaced at **6 m 20 feet** maximum intervals along pipe, indicating "WATER", "FOAM CONCENTRATE", and "FOAM SOLUTION" on corresponding piping.

c. Field Touch-Up

Clean damaged areas of shop coated tanks in accordance with **SSPC SP 11** and coat cleaned areas with the same materials used for the shop applied coating system.

3.2.4 Electrical Work

Electrical work is specified in Section **26 05 00.00 40** COMMON WORK RESULTS FOR ELECTRICAL and Section **26 00 00.00 20** BASIC ELECTRICAL MATERIALS AND METHODS except for control [and fire alarm] wiring. Fire alarm system is specified in Section **28 31 00.00 98** FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM.

3.2.4.1 Wiring

Install control wiring, and connections to fire alarm systems, under this section in accordance with **NFPA 70** and **NFPA 72**. Install wiring in rigid metal conduit or intermediate metal conduit, except electrical metallic tubing can be used in dry locations not enclosed in concrete or where not subject to mechanical damage. Do not run low voltage DC circuits in the same conduit with AC circuits. [Run wiring to UV-IR detectors alone in separate conduit if required by the detector manufacturer.]

3.3 FIELD QUALITY CONTROL

Prior to initial operation, inspect equipment and piping systems for compliance with drawings, specifications, and manufacturer's submittals. Perform tests in the presence of the Contracting Officer to determine conformance with the specified requirements.

3.3.1 Preliminary Tests

NOTE: Specify hydrostatic test not less than 345
kPa 50 psi or 1379 kPa 200 psi above the maximum
working pressure when the maximum working pressure
is greater than 1034 kPa 150 psi.

Hydrostatically test each piping system at 1379 kPa (gage) 200 psig [_____] in accordance with NFPA 13 and show no leakage or reduction in gage pressure after 2 hours. Conduct complete preliminary tests, which encompass all aspects of system operation. Individually test all detectors, manual actuation stations, alarms, control panels, and all other components and accessories to demonstrate proper functioning. Test water flow alarms by flowing water through the inspector's test connection. When tests have been completed and all necessary corrections made, submit to the Contracting Officer a signed and dated certificate, similar to that specified in NFPA 13, attesting to the satisfactory completion of all testing and stating that the system is in operating condition. Also include a written request for a formal inspection and test.

Hydrostatically test below ground piping at not less than 1380 kilopascal 200 psi pressure for not less than 2 hours, or at 345 kilopascal 50 psi in excess of the maximum static pressure when the maximum static pressure is in excess of 1030 kilopascal 150 psi. Measure leakage in underground systems by pumping from a calibrated container at the required test pressure. For new piping, do not exceed the leakage more than 1.89 liters 2 quarts per hour, per 100 gaskets or joints irrespective of pipe diameter. This rate can be adjusted upwards where the test section contains metal seated valves or dry barrel hydrants under pressure by the amounts specified in NFPA 24.

3.3.2 Formal Inspection and Tests (Acceptance Tests)

The Contracting Officer will witness formal tests and approve all systems before they are accepted. Consider the system ready for such testing only after all necessary preliminary tests have been made and all deficiencies found have been corrected to the satisfaction of the equipment manufacturer's technical representative and written certification to this effect is received by the Division Fire Protection Engineer. Submit the request for formal inspection at least 15 working days prior to the date the inspection is to take place. Provide the control panel(s) and detection system(s) to be in continuous service for a "break-in" period of at least 15 consecutive days prior to the formal inspection. Provide experienced technicians regularly employed by the Contractor in the installation of both the mechanical and electrical portions of such systems to be present during the inspection and to conduct the testing. Furnish all AFFF concentrate, instruments, [including UV-IR detector test lamp and function test kit,] personnel, appliances and equipment for testing. Make all necessary tests encompassing all aspects of system operation including the following, and correct any deficiency found and retest the system at no cost to the Government.

3.3.2.1 Systems and Device Testing

Operate the entire initiating, alarm, actuation systems. As a minimum, demonstrate operation and supervision of the following functions and devices:

- a. All operational and supervisory functions of the control and annunciator panels.
- b. Each manual actuation station and associated circuit(s).
- c. All detectors and associated circuits.
- d. All alarms and associated circuits.
- e. All actuator circuits and system control valve(s) (without foam discharge).
- f. Activation of the Base fire alarm system (receipt of fire alarm at alarm office).
- g. Repeat all of the above tests with the system on battery power only.

3.3.2.2 AFFF Discharge and Concentration Testing

When all of the initiating, alarm, actuation, and supervisory functions of the system operate to the satisfaction of the system manufacturer's technical representative and the Contracting Officer, perform a complete discharge test of each system to demonstrate satisfactory performance, proper AFFF concentration, mechanical operation and operation of valves, release devices, alarms, and interlocks which control the protected areas. Conduct these tests by experienced personnel according to the equipment and AFFF manufacturer's recommendations.

- [a. Test each deluge system by full flow of foam solution from the individual systems or combination of systems to achieve maximum design flow rate for at least 60 seconds.
-] [b. Test each preaction system at their design flow rate for at least 60 seconds with temporary hose lines and nozzles connected to a test header. Furnish hose and nozzles required for tests.
-] c. Test all hose lines and monitor nozzles by full flow of foam solution for at least 60 seconds.

The manufacturer's representative will test samples of foam solution taken from each system to ensure proper AFFF concentration. Provide protection for all electrical fixtures and equipment exposed to possible damage during tests and protect doors and other openings leading from the protected area(s), to prevent migration of foam solution into other areas or spaces.

3.3.2.3 Flushing and Rinsing

After completion of tests flush all piping carrying AFFF concentrate and solution with fresh water. Piping normally containing AFFF concentrate when the system is in standby mode need not be flushed. Rinse with fresh water all equipment and building surfaces exposed to AFFF discharge.

3.3.3 Environmental Protection

NOTE: Consult facility and the KSC environmental officials to determine local requirements for containment and disposal of discharged AFFF. In

sufficient concentrations, AFFF can cause disruption of processes in sewage treatment plants and damage to fisheries. Edit the paragraph as appropriate.

Provide temporary measures to prevent AFFF from entering storm drains, [sanitary sewers,] drainage ditches, streams and water courses. [Do not allow AFFF concentrate or solution to come in contact with earth. Contain all discharged AFFF on paved surfaces.] [Collect all discharged AFFF, rinse and flushing water, and dispose of it in an EPA - approved waste-water treatment facility which provides secondary (biological) treatment]. At least 15 days prior to the date flow testing is to take place, submit an AFFF containment plan[and disposal] methods(s) to the Contracting Officer for approval.

3.3.4 Additional Tests

When deficiencies, defects or malfunctions develop during the tests required, suspend all further testing of the system until proper adjustments, corrections or revisions have been made to assure proper performance of the system. If these revisions require more than a nominal delay, notify the Contracting Officer when the additional work has been completed, to arrange a new inspection and test of the system. Repeat all tests required prior to final acceptance, unless directed otherwise.

3.3.5 AFFF Concentrate Storage Tanks Fill-Up

Fill storage tanks including reserve tanks and piping normally containing concentrate when the system is in standby mode with Contractor furnished AFFF concentrate after acceptance of the system.

3.3.6 Manufacturer's Representative

Provide the services of representatives or technicians from the manufacturers of the foam system, [and] control panel[, and UV-IR detectors], experienced in the installation and operation of the type of system being provided, to supervise installation, adjustment, preliminary testing, and final testing of the system and to provide instruction to Government personnel.

3.4 CLOSEOUT ACTIVITIES

3.4.1 Operating Instructions

Provide [operating instructions](#) at control equipment and at each remote control station. On the instructions, clearly indicate all necessary steps for the operation of the system. Submit the proposed legend for operating instructions for approval prior to installation. Provide instructions that are in engraved white letters on red rigid plastic or red enameled steel backgrounds and are of adequate size to permit them to be easily read.

3.4.2 Training Requirements

Prior to final acceptance, provide two sessions of 4 hours each of operation and maintenance training to personnel on two different days to accommodate both shifts of the Base Fire Department. In each training session include emergency procedures, and unique maintenance and safety requirements. Training areas will be provided by the Government in the same building as the protected areas. For the training conducted provide

comprehensive [operation and maintenance manuals](#), bounded, dated, and labeled "Operations and Maintenance Manuals." Coordinate dates and times of the training period through the Contracting Officer not less than two weeks prior to the session.

3.4.3 [Record Drawings for the Fire Extinguishing System](#)

Upon completion, and before final acceptance of the work, submit a complete set of record drawings of as-built conditions for the fire extinguishing system[, including complete as-built circuit diagrams]. Submit [864 by 559 mm 34 by 22 inch](#) reproducible as-built drawings on mylar film with [203 by 102 mm 8 by 4 inch](#) title block similar to contract drawings. In addition to hard copies, provide an electronic .DWG, .DXF, or .DGN file on a CD Rom. Submit as-built drawings in addition to the record drawings required by DIVISION 01 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

-- End of Section --