



MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012

**Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Fire  
Protection Systems: Managing the Qualifications  
of Contractors and their Employees**

David M. Smith

Vancouver Fire Department

# Background

- Enforcement changes: 1997 UFC to 2003 IFC
- Deputy Fire Marshal's began requesting copies
- More time spent reviewing reports
  - Deficiencies were found during regular inspections that weren't noted on reports
  - Deficiencies noted weren't being repaired
  - Quality of some reports provided little “confidence”



# Background

VISUAL  
SPEAKERS  
VOICE CLARITY

=====

## INITIATING AND SUPERVISORY DEVICE TESTS AND INSPECTIONS

LOC. & S/N	DEVICE TYPE	VISUAL CHECK	FUNC-TIONAL TEST	FACTORY SETTING	MEAS. SETTING	PASS	FAIL
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	_____	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COMMENTS: No deficiencies found at this time  
Smoke detectors in elevators tested and noted on check list in the  
elevator room.  
Company monitoring the fire alarm system,

Figure 7-5.2.2 Inspection and Testing For





# GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

# Goals

- Increase knowledge level for technicians
- Create means for local enforcement
- Establish means to verify systems are tested
- Develop program contractors would support
  
- Indirectly - improve reliability of systems
  - Decrease of fire loss in buildings with fire protection systems
  - Decrease of false alarms





# FORMATIVE EVALUATION

# Evaluation & Research

1. Quality of work performed in community
  - Enforcement options
    - Double permit fees, electrical licensing authority only regulates electrical portion of installation, state fire marshal's office could only intervene for licensed sprinkler contractors
  - Initiated discussions with contractors and business owner's
    - Is community getting what they pay for
    - How can we educate community
    - What are reasonable enforcement actions
  - Anecdotal and recent experience



# Evaluation & Research



Kitchen suppression system failed to operate



Sprinkler contained fire that escaped kitchen hood





# Evaluation & Research



Debris found in sprinkler that operated; obstructed stream remained effective



MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012

# Evaluation & Research

- Quality of work
  - Limited enforcement options
  - Simultaneously industry was advising
    - They could see quality issues
    - Wanted a “level playing field”
    - Desire for minimum certifications for individuals
    - Need to prevent contractor from having employee do something they know they shouldn’ t
  - Focused efforts on a comprehensive program



# Evaluation & Research

2. Reviewed model practices and programs in place regionally as well as nationally
3. Identified model certification programs
4. Verifying fire protection systems tested & maintained by endorsed individuals





# PROCESS EVALUATION

# Implementation

- Involved key stakeholders
  - Periodic meetings early on
  - Quarterly meetings with each industry
  - Personal discussions
  - Newsletters
  - Draft documents sent out with comment forms
- Contractor Endorsement Program – 4 years
  - Adopted as ordinance in May 2007
  - Enforcement began in July 2009



# Implementation

- Contractor Endorsement Program highlights:
  - Individual & company must possess endorsement
    - Obtaining individual endorsements require minimum industry certification; managed via administrative rule
  - Requires at least one person with endorsement be on site “supervising” the work
  - Contractors must submit copies of inspection/test reports within 30 days of the service date
  - Provided local enforcement options on contractor, individual or both
  - Adopted NFPA 96 locally



# Implementation

- Ordinance passed
- Updated internal processes, training & database
  - Issuing and verifying individuals endorsements \*
  - Routing and turnaround times of submittals \*
- Adequate notification to community
  - Wide distribution – unknown how many contractors didn't participate in earlier planning phase
  - Prevent plan submittal delays
  - Test reports not accepted; requiring follow up \*

\* Indicates quantifiable impact; no previous data



# Benchmarking

- Established baseline values for future evaluation purposes
  - Determined percentages of time spent on existing inspection activities
  - Current false alarm rate due to improperly maintained fire protection systems
  - Number of occupancies that have protection systems and no record of a report





# Changes in Staff Time Allocation

Year	Communication	Contractor Endorsement Program	Document Submittals	Fireworks	Inspection, Testing & Maint.	Legal	Other	Regular	Special	Grand Total
2001	1%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	80%	17%	100%
2002	0%	0%	0%	0%	6%	1%	0%	73%	21%	100%
2003	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	83%	15%	100%
2004	0%	0%	0%	9%	35%	0%	0%	34%	22%	100%
2005	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	0%	86%	10%	100%
2006	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	1%	1%	77%	16%	100%
2007	1%	0%	0%	0%	4%	0%	0%	80%	14%	100%
2008	1%	0%	0%	0%	3%	0%	2%	90%	4%	100%
2009	6%	2%	1%	0%	7%	0%	0%	77%	8%	100%
2010	12%	2%	1%	1%	23%	0%	0%	48%	13%	100%
2011	14%	4%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	59%	12%	100%
2012	8%	3%	0%	0%	12%	0%	1%	70%	7%	100%

- Between 2008 and 2010,
  - Time spent on regular “round the block” inspections dropped from 90% to 48%
  - Time spent on IT&M report reviews increased from 7% to 23%
  - Time was also redirected to Communications and handling program applications

NOTE: Percentages based on existing occupancy activities only, new construction & fire investigation related activities are not included





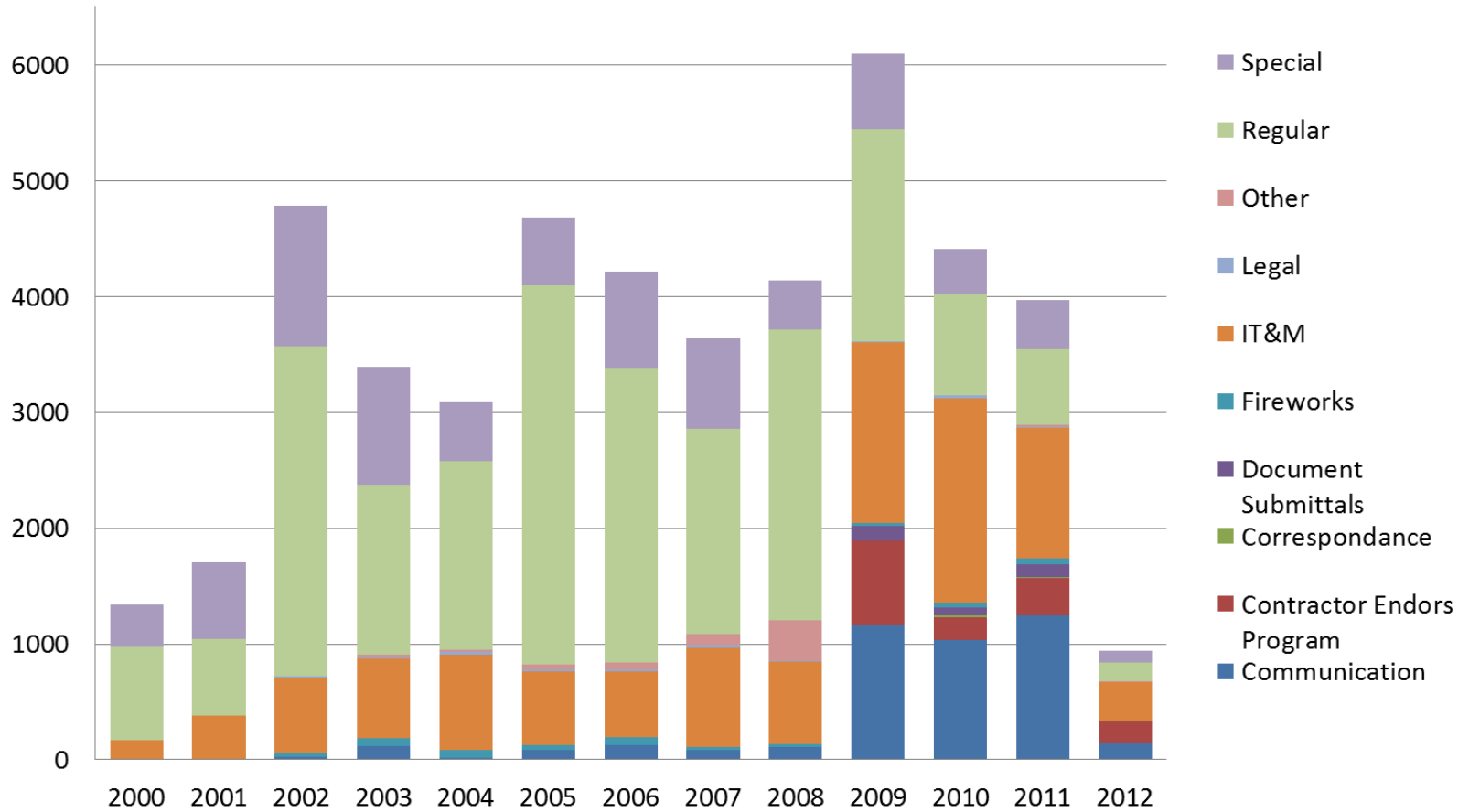
# IMPACT EVALUATION

# Short Term Results

- Anecdotal experience identified significant changes after the implementation date
  - Multiple floors of a building tested by endorsed contractor found inoperable notification appliances; previously noted okay by contractor unable to obtain endorsement
  - Decrease in new construction inspection trips
  - Large amount of fire alarm batteries failing load test
  - Obstructed sprinkler pipes



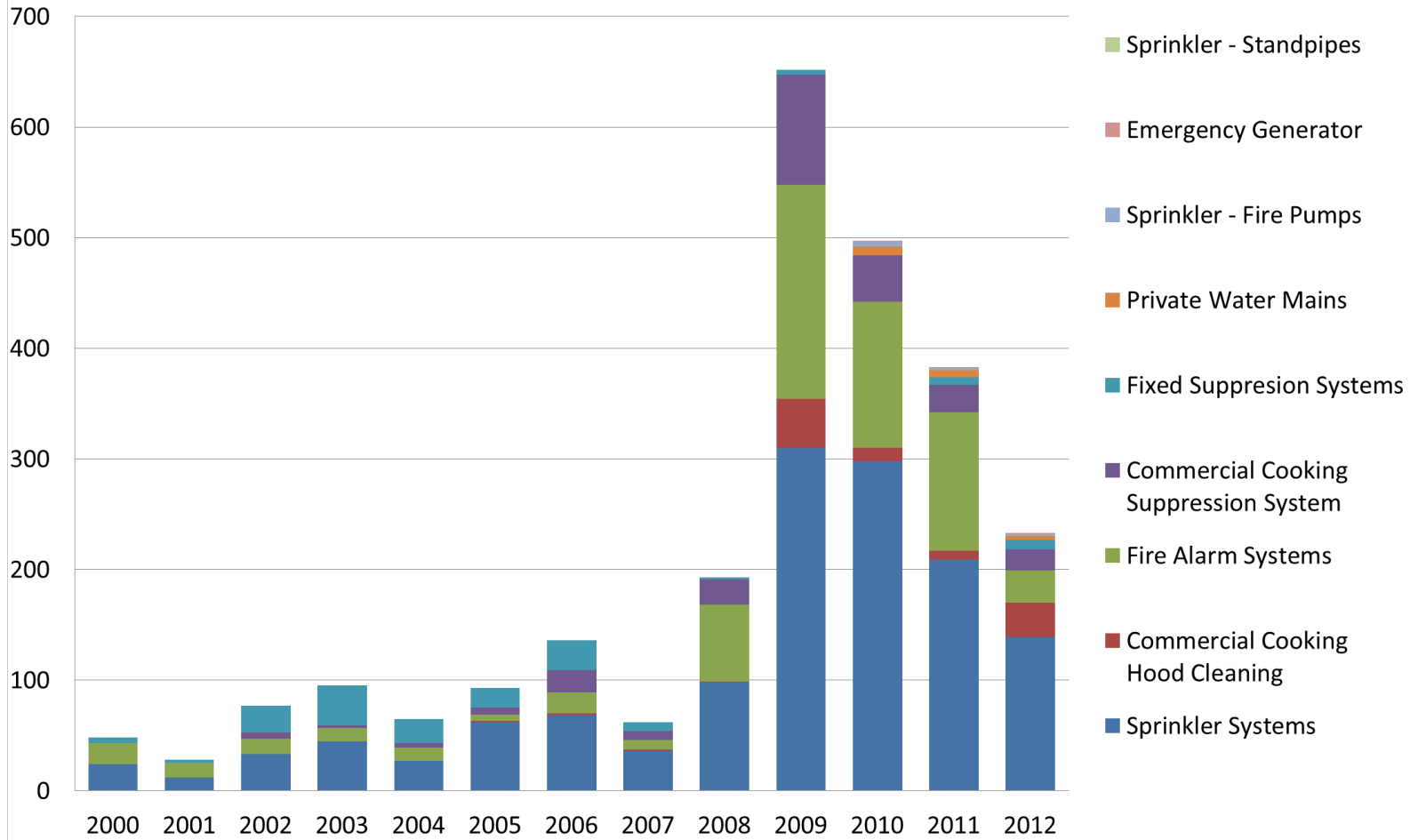
## Comparison of Change in Inspections Completed by Category



MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012

**Quantity of Legitimate Violations Identified by Submitted Test Report Type**



MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012

# Violation Example



Internal pipe inspection identified debris and sludge in 4" and 2" diameter pipes

# Violation Example



Items removed during FDC back flush

Year of Inspection	Building 1			Building 2		
	2010	2011	Site Visit	2010	2011	Site Visit
Number of Circuits	12	8 zones 1 NAC		12	7 zones, 2 NAC	
<b>Alarm Initiating Devices</b>						
Manual Pull Stations				6	5	6
Ionization Detectors		1	1		14	22
Photoelectric Detectors				19		
Heat Detectors				8	5	7
Waterflow Switch	1	1	1			
Supervisory Switch	5	2	2			
Other (specify)	1	2	2			
		1 pressure/1 low air				
<b>Alarm Notification Devices</b>						
Bells	1	1	1			
Horns				6		
Horns (horn/strobe)		1	1		6	12
Chimes						
Strobes				12	4	2
Speakers						
No. of Circuits	4	2	2 installed	4	2	2 installed
<b>Supervisory Signal - Initiating Devices</b>				<b>[18]</b>	<b>[10]</b>	<b>[14]</b> ←
Building Temp.	1	N/A		N/A	N/A	

Different Device Totals





# Longer Term Results

- Increase in number of test reports submitted – number not doing tests on annual basis
- Change in violations noted on submitted reports
- Decrease in work done by contractors without endorsements
- Improved overall quality
- Decrease in false alarms
- Improved dollar losses



## Violations Counts by Code/Standard and Individual Section

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Grand Total
<b>2003IFC</b>	1	27	74	82	39	7	36	22	6	2	242
<b>IFC 2006</b>				10	16	126	464	217	33	11	765
<b>IFC 2009</b>								172	129	91	376
<b>NFPA</b>						3	132	231	223	141	671
05.02.01 - Sprinklers - Inspection							10	30	22	16	70
13.02 - Obstruction Investigation and Prevention							2	15	41	14	66
12.04.02.01 - Check Valve Inspection							12	19	35	10	65
04.04.01.08.03.01 - Battery							10	29	18	2	59
04.06 - Maintenance							1	6	6	19	31
05.04.01 - Sprinklers								5	19	4	27
14.2.1.2 - Impairments								5	15	6	26
08.5.1.1 - Sprinkler Spacing							4	9	3	3	19
12.07 - Fire Department Connections							6	10	2	1	16
10.4.3.2 - Sensitivity Testing								10	5	1	13
6.2.9 - Spare Sprinklers							10	3			13
05.03.01 - Sprinklers - Testing							3	1	5	3	12
06.02.07.1 - Escutcheon Rings							1	6	3	3	12
4.4.1.4.2 - Fire alarm banch circuit.							1	5	5		10
7.5.1 - Hydrostatic Testing							2	7	3		10
5.12 - Detection of Automatic Exinguishing Systems							1	5	1	3	9
04.04.01.05 - Secondary Power Supply							4	5	2	1	9
04.04.05 - Protection of Fire Alarm Control Unit(s)						1	6	2	1	1	9



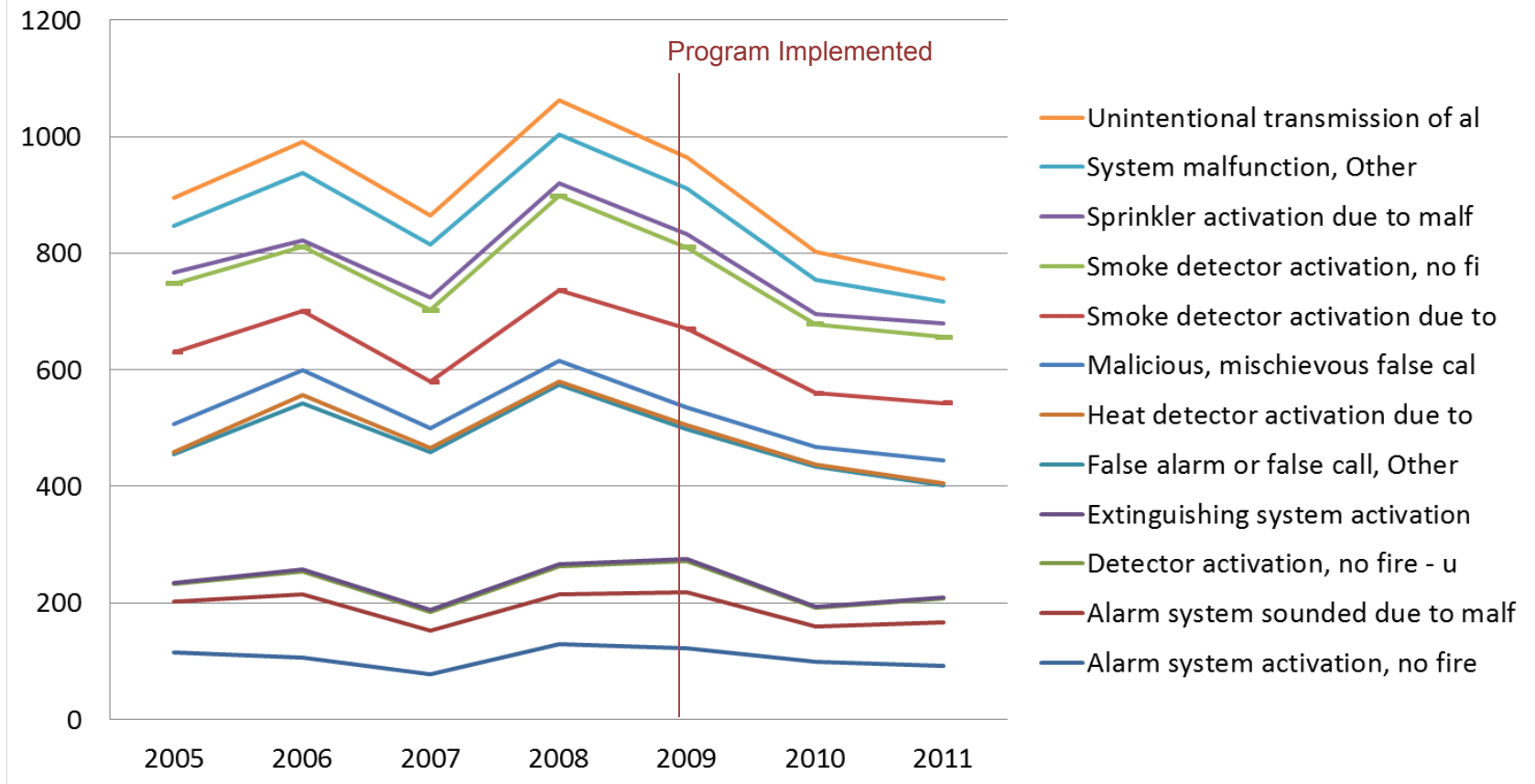
MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012



# OUTCOME EVALUATION

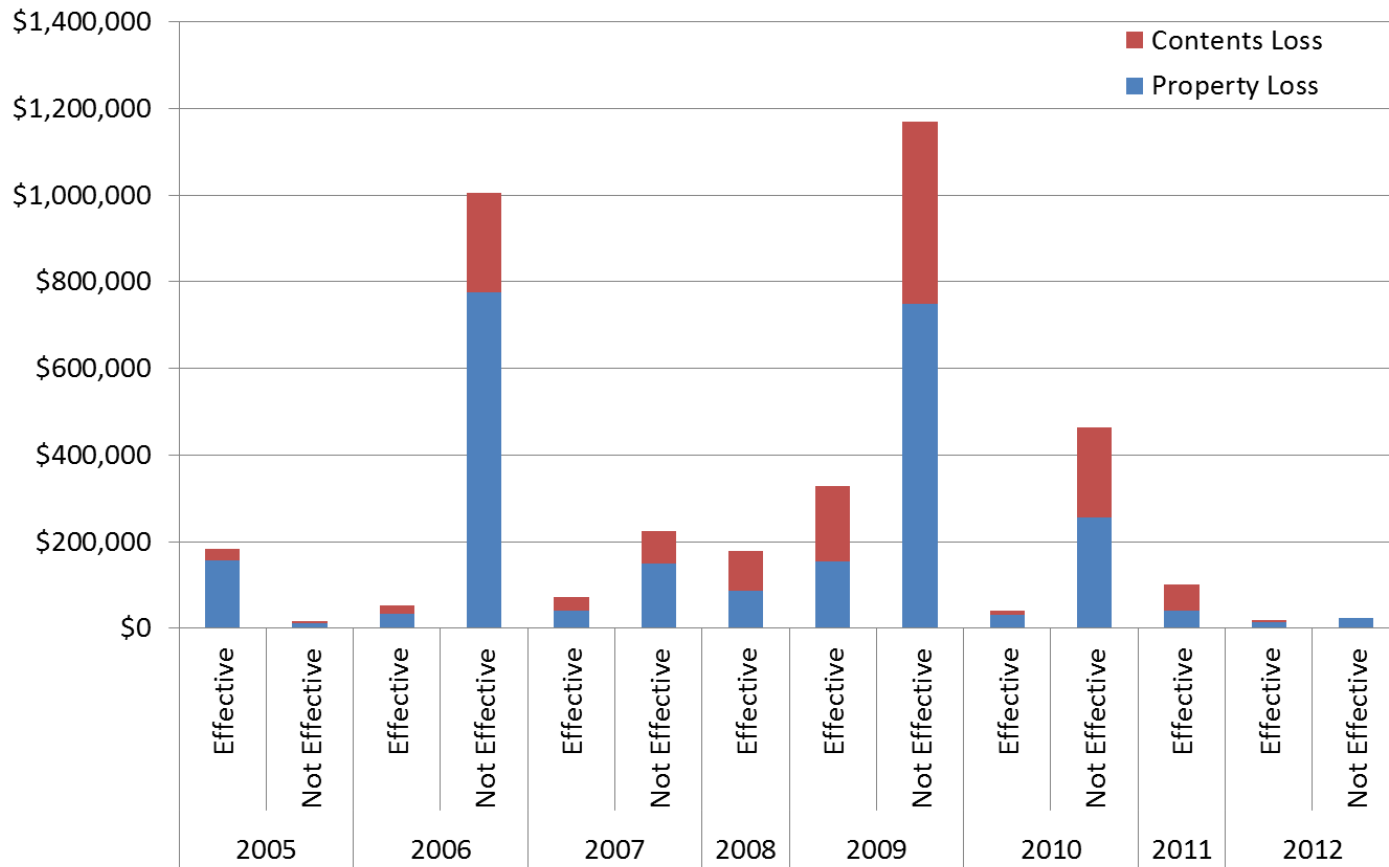
## Incident Type Response Comparison by Year (NFIRS 700's)



MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012

## Loss Comparison: All Structure Fires When Sprinkler System Activated



MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012



“Cleaned” by non-  
endorsed contractor on  
1/2/12 and caught on fire  
1/10/12

 **Vision 20/20**

MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012



# RECOMMENDATIONS

# Recommendations

- Stakeholders – primarily contractors
  - Identify stakeholders and develop avenues for disseminating information
  - Maintain open, honest, frequent communication with stakeholders
  - Allow stakeholders a means to provide feedback
- Community
  - Identify influential business owners; educate them on issues
  - Develop and provide educational material
  - Contractors will disseminate information with their customers





# Recommendations

- Political impact
  - Prepare and educate local policy decision makers
- Internal processes
  - Clearly define internal business processes
  - Prepare for changes in workflow
    - Changes in activity codes
    - Training needed on data collection
    - Provide information on website and update regularly



- It's not a perfect system
  - Human involvement (error) still exists



A single sprinkler head contained a small fire; when monitoring company did not notify fire dept., the water filled the basement for several hours.

 **Vision 20/20**

MODELS IN FIRE PREVENTION

SYMPOSIUM 2012



# RESOURCES

# Reference Material Available

- Documents (.doc format)
  - Adopting Ordinance – fits within 2009 IFC \*
  - Administrative Rule 9.01 – outlines requirements for obtaining each individual endorsement type
  - Administrative Rule 9.02 – interpretation regarding internal employees
  - Frequently Asked Questions
  - All necessary contractor and individual applications
  - Service report examples (fire alarm, kitchen hood)
- <http://www.vanfire.org>
  - Fire Marshal > Fire Protection Contractors



# Reference Material Available

- Documents (.doc format)
  - Public Information Bulletins
    - General IT&M Requirements for all Fire Protection Systems
    - Automatic Fire Sprinkler System IT&M Requirements
    - Fire Alarm System IT&M Requirements
    - Metal Thieves Target Fire Protection Equipment: Advice for Building Owners
  - Contractor selection guides
    - Selecting a Commercial Kitchen Hood/Duct Cleaning Provider
    - Selecting a Fire Alarm Service Provider
    - Selecting a Fire Sprinkler Service Provider
- <http://www.vanfire.org> Fire Marshal > Business Owners



# Reference Material Available

- For Firehouse Software Users, multiple files can be provided in .fhz format for installing
  - Occupancy User Fields
  - Inspection/Activity Lookup Codes
  - Inspection/Activity User Fields
  - Data Export Query & Corresponding Excel File (for those users not using FH Analytics)

