



SAFETY ALERT REGARDING ANTIFREEZE IN RESIDENTIAL FIRE SPRINKLER SYSTEMS



State Fire Marshal
Mr. Charles M. Duffy

NFPA issues updated safety alert regarding antifreeze in new and existing residential sprinkler systems

State Fire Marshal Charles M. Duffy announced today that the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) has updated its safety alert and is now banning the use of antifreeze solution in residential fire sprinkler systems for new construction. In new residential construction, there are options for fire sprinkler installations that do not require antifreeze. Alternative sprinkler layout and designs and insulation over piping can provide the necessary protection from freezing conditions.

NFPA has issued a follow-up to its July 2010 safety alert to provide updated guidance on the use of antifreeze in residential fire sprinkler systems.

Existing Systems

- Fire sprinklers are extremely effective fire protection devices, significantly reducing deaths, injuries and property loss from fire. These systems should not be disconnected.
- Residential fire sprinkler systems, whenever possible, should not contain an antifreeze solution.
- If you have, or are responsible for, an existing residential system, contact a sprinkler contractor to check and see if there is antifreeze solution in the system.
- To find a Washington State Licensed Fire Sprinkler Contractor, check our web site at: <http://www.wsp.wa.gov/fire/docs/sprinkler/conall.pdf>
- If there is antifreeze solution in the system, determine if other means, such as insulation, can be used to provide adequate freeze protection.
- For other viable alternatives, see the full NFPA Safety Alert at <http://www.nfpa.org/antifreeze>.

The Office of the State Fire Marshal continues to emphasize the importance of residential fire sprinklers as one of the most effective ways to prevent fire injury and death in the home and other residential occupancies. In Washington, residential fire sprinklers have successfully prevented fire injuries and deaths and have protected communities from large fire losses.

Updated August 2010

NFPA Safety Alert Regarding Antifreeze in Residential Fire Sprinkler Systems

Background

Automatic fire sprinkler systems with antifreeze solutions have more than 60 years of successful use in commercial applications and an equally successful experience since they have been in use in residential applications. Most fire fatalities occur in the home, and when home sprinklers are present, the risk of dying in a home fire decreases by 83%. NFPA supports and urges the expanded use of residential sprinkler systems as the most effective way to prevent fire injury and death in the home and other residential occupancies.

While NFPA emphasizes that residential sprinkler systems are and remain reliable and effective, a recent fire incident involving a sprinkler system that contained a high concentration antifreeze solution has raised concerns about the combustibility of antifreeze solutions in residential sprinkler systems. The incident involved a grease fire in a kitchen where a sprinkler system with a reported 71.2% concentration of antifreeze deployed. The fire resulted in a single fatality and serious injury to another person. (Recently, NFPA received a report of another incident, this time in a living room, which may have been exacerbated by the presence of an antifreeze solution.)

Following the first incident, NFPA initiated a research project with the Fire Protection Research Foundation (Foundation) and an initial set of fire tests was also conducted by Underwriters Laboratories. Based on information learned from these efforts, NFPA issued an interim safety alert and recommendations in July 2010 and began additional research to gain further information on antifreeze solution performance under various fire scenarios.

The Foundation has completed this additional research in a report entitled "Antifreeze Solutions in Home Fire Sprinkler Systems: Phase II Research Interim Report" (2010), and NFPA is providing updated safety information and guidance based on the test results (see the box below).

Key findings of fire tests

Antifreeze solutions with concentrations of propylene glycol exceeding 40% and concentrations of glycerin exceeding 50% have the potential to ignite when discharged through automatic sprinklers.

Both the 40% propylene glycol and 50% glycerin solutions demonstrated similar performance to that of water alone for fire control throughout the series of tests.

Based on the results of this research, antifreeze solutions of propylene glycol exceeding 40% and glycerin exceeding 50% are not appropriate for use in residential fire sprinkler systems.

Consideration should be given to reducing the acceptable concentrations of these antifreeze solutions by an appropriate safety factor.

NFPA Standards Council Action

Based on the Foundation report, the NFPA Standards Council, the body that oversees the NFPA standards development process, issued tentative interim amendments (TIA) to NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*; NFPA 13D, *Standard for Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*; and NFPA 13R, *Standard for Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies Up To and Including Four Stories in Height* banning the use of antifreeze in sprinkler systems in new construction of residences and in the dwelling unit portions of other occupancies. (8/16/10)

For more information on this, topic visit <http://www.nfpa.org/antifreeze>.

Important safety information and NFPA guidance regarding antifreeze in residential fire sprinkler systems

New Systems

For now, and until any further action by NFPA consensus standards committees, NFPA sprinkler standards prohibit the use of antifreeze in new residential fire sprinkler systems.

NFPA standards prohibit the use of antifreeze in residential fire sprinkler systems in new construction following the August 16, 2010, issuance of tentative interim amendments (TIA) to NFPA 13, NFPA 13D, and NFPA 13R. If you are putting in a new residential fire sprinkler system (including all NFPA 13D applications and the dwelling-unit portions of NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R systems), refer to the latest editions of NFPA 13, NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R, as amended by TIAs 1000, 995, and 994.

Existing Systems

NFPA sprinkler standards are installation standards and do not currently address the problem of antifreeze in existing systems. NFPA, in its role as a safety advocate, believes that owners and contractors should take immediate steps to review the status of their existing residential sprinkler systems and take appropriate action. A complete ban on antifreeze is appropriate for new systems during the period that the NFPA standards committees review the Fire Protection Research Foundation reports and determine whether limited use of antifreeze in these systems is appropriate. A more difficult problem presents itself, however, with existing systems, some of which cannot be easily retrofitted or redesigned so as to avoid the need for antifreeze. Because of the lifesaving benefit of these systems, simply shutting down these systems should not be an option. For owners and contractors who now must determine how to handle these systems, NFPA is offering the following guidance regarding existing systems:

- Residential fire sprinklers are extremely effective fire protection devices, significantly reducing deaths, injuries, and property loss from fire. These systems should not be disconnected.
- Existing residential fire sprinkler systems, whenever possible, should not contain an antifreeze solution.
- If you have, or are responsible for, an existing residential occupancy with a fire sprinkler system, contact a sprinkler contractor to check and see if there is antifreeze solution in the system.
- If there is antifreeze solution in the system, determine if other means, such as insulation, can be used to provide adequate freeze protection.
- If there is no viable alternative to antifreeze solutions, NFPA recommends the following:
 - Use only propylene glycol or glycerin antifreeze solution.
 - The antifreeze solution should be the lowest possible concentration required for the needed freeze potential, but under no circumstance should the antifreeze solution exceed a maximum concentration of 40% of propylene glycol or a maximum concentration of 50% of glycerin. Consideration should be given to reducing these concentrations by an additional safety factor.
 - The antifreeze solution should only be a factory pre-mixed solution; use of factory pre-mixed solutions is essential to ensure the proper concentration level and solution integrity.
 - Antifreeze solutions should only be used with the approval of the local authority having jurisdiction.

For more information, including copies of the Foundation reports and the TIAs, and to stay up to date on any further guidance or information that NFPA may provide on this issue, regularly consult www.nfpa.org/antifreeze.