13R Residential Sprinkler System Plan Review Worksheet 2006 IFC, 2002 NFPA 13, and 2002 NFPA 13R Date of Review: _____Permit Number: _____ Business/Building Name: ______Address of Project: _____ Designer Name: _____ _____Designer's Phone: _____ Contractor: ____ Contractor's Phone: Occupancy Classification: No. of Sprinklers: Reference numbers following worksheet statements represent an NFPA code section unless otherwise specified. **Worksheet Legend:** \checkmark or OK = acceptable N = need to provide, **NA** = not applicable 1. ____ Three sets of drawings are provided. The plans declare the design standard is the 2002 edition year of NFPA 13R. 2. System components are listed for intended use and compatible with the system, and equipment data sheets are provided. Drawings shall detail the following: General: 3. ____ The type of system is noted: __ wet, __ dry, __antifreeze not exceeding 40 gals., __ preaction, and type of sprinklers are noted: ____pendent, ____upright, ____sidewall, 5.3.2. 4. ____ Scale: a common scale shall be used and plan information is legible, 6.1. 5. ____ Plot plan showing supply piping and pipe size from the water source to the building, 6.1. 6. ____ Building dimensions, location of partitions, and fire walls, 6.1. 7. ____ Room dimensions, labeled rooms, occupancy class of each room, 6.1. 8. ____ Full height cross elevation views and include ceiling construction. 6.1. 9. ____ Type of protection for nonmetallic pipe, 6.1. 10. ____ Dimensions for system piping, type of pipe, and component spacing. 6.1. 11. ____ Equipment symbol legend and the North orientation arrow. 6.1. 12. ____ A water flow alarm and test connection are provided, 6.4.3 and 6.6.8. 13. ____ All water supply valves and flow switches are supervised, IFC 903.4. 14. ____ Exterior flow alarm location is shown and the type identified, if electric, it is listed for outdoor use, IFC 903.4.2., and it is connected to the building fire alarm, if provided, 6.6.8. 15. ____ Backflow prevention device, when required, is shown in the pipe schematic, listed specification sheet and pressure loss data is provided, IFC 903.3.5. 16. Antifreeze systems are detailed and designed in accordance with NFPA 13: 7.5. 17. ____ The system demand has at least 30 minutes of water supply, 6.5.2. 18. ____ If a fire pump is required it is designed and detailed in accordance with NFPA 20 and this book's worksheet, 6.5.4. 19. ____ Pressure gauges are provided and detailed for supply and system pressure, 6.6.5. Sprinklers: 20. ____ Total number of each type of sprinkler is noted and the number of sprinklers per floor are noted, 6.1. Sprinkler location is correct, ceiling and roof sectionals are provided for clarification. Type of sprinklers: sprinkler K-factors, temperature rating, and orifice size, 6.1. 23. ____ Residential sprinklers are limited for use for wet pipe automatic sprinkler systems unless specifically listed for another use, 6.6.7. 24. ____ When listed quick-response sprinklers are used in dwelling units, the dwelling unit shall meet the definition of a compartment and a maximum of four sprinklers are used. The sprinkler density complies with 6.6.7.1.3. 25. ____ Sprinklers are rated for ordinary temperature (135°F-175°F) when ceiling temperature does not exceed 100°F, 6.6.7.1.5. 26. ____ Sprinklers in areas with a ceiling temperature of 101°F-150°F are equipped with intermediate temperature

sprinklers (175°F-225°F), 6.6.7.1.5.

27	Distance of sprinklers from heat sources complies with Table 6.6.7.1.5.3.
28	Quick-response sprinklers are used when protection is on the outside a dwelling unit, 6.6.7.2.
29	Each sprinkler coverage area is within its listing limitations, 6.6.7.
30	Residential sprinklers without a listed coverage criteria: Sprinkler separation is a maximum of 12 ft. and a
	maximum of 6 ft. from the wall unless the listing states otherwise, 6.7.1.3.1.2 and 6.7.1.3.1.3.
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	compartment unless the listing states otherwise, 6.7.1.3.1.4.
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33	A single sprinkler at the highest ceiling level can provide coverage for closets and storage areas not
	exceeding 300 cu. ft. and the lowest point of the ceiling height is 5 ft., 6.7.1.5.4.
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	ceiling meet the construction requirements of 6.8.2.
35	Sprinklers are not required in dwelling unit clothes closets, pantries, or linen closets, provided the closet
	area, its least dimension, and its method of construction complies with 6.8.3.
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	6.8.4. If the building construction is of Type V balconies and decks require sprinkler protection in
07	accordance with IFC Section 903.3.1.2.1.
	Sprinklers are not required for areas not used for living purposes or used for storage as listed in 6.8.5.
	upport and Hangers are in Accordance with NFPA 13, 13R 6.6.6.:
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	Pipe hanger spacing is in compliance with NFPA 13 Table 9.2.2.1.
	Branch lines show one hanger per section of pipe, exceptions are listed, NFPA 13 9.2.3.2.
41	Mains show one hanger between each branch line unless the requirements in NFPA 13 9.2.4.2 through 9.2.4.5. are met, 9.2.4.
40	9.2.4.5. are filet, 9.2.4. Cross mains show one hanger between each two branch lines, exceptions are listed, NFPA 13 9.2.4.
	Closs mains show one hanger between each two branch lines, exceptions are listed, NFFA 13 9.2.4 Risers in multistory buildings show supports at the lowest level, each alternate level, below offsets, and at
43	the top, NFPA 13 9.2.5.3.
11	Risers have a distance between supports not to exceed 25 ft., NFPA 13 9.2.5.4.
	and Test Connection:
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43	valve, 6.6.2.1 and 6.6.2.2.
46.	
	The location and size of a test connection with a valve is detailed and complies with 6.6.3.1.
	nd Valves:
48.	
	provided for the sprinkler system, 6.6.1.1 and it is electronically supervised, IFC 903.4.
Seismi	c Bracing in Accordance with NFPA 13 Chapter 9, 13R 6.6.6:
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	9.3.2.3.
50.	A seismic separation assembly for piping is provided at building seismic joints, NFPA 13 9.3.3.
	Proper pipe clearance is noted on the plans for pipe penetrations in walls, floors, platforms or foundations,
	9.3.4. Minimum clearance is in accordance with section NFPA 13 9.3.4.2 – 9.3.4.5.
52	Lateral sway bracing is required at a maximum spacing of 40 ft. for all feed and cross mains, and branch
	lines 2½ in. and larger, NFPA 13 9.3.5.3.1.
53	Lateral sway bracing can be spaced up to 50 ft. if the design is in compliance with NFPA 13 9.3.5.3.3.
	Lateral sway bracing is within 20 ft. of the end of the pipe, NFPA 13 9.3.5.3.2.
55	A lateral sway brace is provided on the last pipe of a feed or cross main, NFPA 13 9.3.5.3.4.
56	Lateral sway bracing is required unless all the pipes are supported by rods less than 6 in. or by 30° wrap-
	around U-hooks for any size pipe, NFPA 13 9.3.5.3.7 and 9.3.5.3.8.
57	Longitudinal sway bracing is a maximum of 80 ft. for mains and cross mains and within 40 ft. of the end of
	the line, NFPA 13 9.3.5.4.
58	A four-way sway brace spacing on a riser does not exceed 25 ft. and a four-way sway brace is located at
	the top of the riser if the top of the riser exceeds 3 ft. in length, NFPA 13 9.3.5.5.
59	Seismic bracing calculations are detailed and provided for each brace to be used as shown in NFPA 13
	Figure A.9.3.5.6(e).
60	Longitudinal and lateral bracing is provided for each run of pipe between the change of direction unless
	the run is less than 12 ft. and supported by adjacent pipe run bracing, NFPA 13 9.3.5.11.
61	Branch line method of restraint is detailed and in accordance with NEPA 13 Sections 9.3.6.1-9.3.6.3

Calculations for sway bracing zone of influence may be required, NFPA 13 9.3.5.6 – 9.3.5.11. Fire Department Connection: 64. For buildings whose area and height exceed the values specified in 6.6.4.1 a FDC is required. 65. The FDC location is detailed on the street side or response side of building or as approved by the fire official, and when connected to the water supply if will not obstruct emergency vehicle access to the building. IFC 912.2. 66. FDC is provided a connection that is at least a 1½ in., 6.6.4.2. Pesign Criteria and Hydraulic Calculations: 67. Hydraulic reference points match the plans. 68. Pipe diameters match the plans. 69. Sprinker information matches the plans. 59. Sprinker information is provided; static PSI, residual PSI, GPM at 20 PSI residual with graphed results. 70. Water flow information is provided; static PSI, residual PSI, GPM at 20 PSI residual with graphed results. 71. The domestic water design demand is added to the sprinkler design when there is a single water supply, 6.5.5. 72. Calculations are correct: static PSI, pipe length, GPM, calculated K-for for riser nipples or drop nipples, elevation data, hose allowance, incition loss, and equivalent pipe length, 6.7.1.4. 73. Sprinklers without a listed discharge criteria are assigned a discharge criteria in accordance with, 6.7.1.1.1 and 6.7.1.1.2. 74. Sprinklers with a listing discharge criteria sprinklers comply with the discharge criteria for multiple and single sprinkler operation as required by their listing, 6.7.1.1.2.1, and at the discharge criteria for working single sprinkler operation as required by their listing, 6.7.1.1.2.1, and at the discharge criteria for working single sprinkler operation as required by their listing, 6.7.1.1.2.1, and at the discharge criteria for working single sprinkler operation as required by their listing, 6.7.1.1.2.1, and at the discharge criteria working single sprinkler operation as required by their listing, 6.7.1.1.2.1, and at the discharge criteria single sprinkler operatio	62	Restraints for branch lines shall be at intervals not greater than 30 ft. if line movement will impact equipment or structural elements, NFPA 13 9.3.6.4, and restrain riser nipples 4 ft. long or greater against lateral movement, NFPA 13 9.3.6.5.
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Areas outside dwelling unit shall have the design discharge, number of design sprinklers, coverage area, and sprinkler positions designed in accordance with Section 6.7.2.1. 80. Areas outside dwelling unit: Residential sprinklers can protect building areas with flat smooth ceilings not exceeding 10 ft. as listed in Section 6.7.2.3. 81. A garage separated from the residential building by fire-resistive construction that qualifies the garage as a separate building is sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13 criteria, 6.7.3.1. 82. Garage areas accessible by people from more than 1 dwelling unit and where the area is not constructed like 6.7.3.1 is a part of the building and is protected in accordance with 6.7.2, 6.7.3.2. 83. A garage that is only accessible from 1 dwelling unit is a part of that dwelling and is sprinklered with residential sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13R 6.7.1 or quick-response in accordance with, 6.7.3.3. 84. A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided. 85. A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: Approved or Disapproved FD Reviewer:		6.7.1.3.
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 80 Areas outside dwelling unit: Residential sprinklers can protect building areas with flat smooth ceilings not exceeding 10 ft. as listed in Section 6.7.2.3. 81 A garage separated from the residential building by fire-resistive construction that qualifies the garage as a separate building is sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13 criteria, 6.7.3.1. 82 Garage areas accessible by people from more than 1 dwelling unit and where the area is not constructed like 6.7.3.1 is a part of the building and is protected in accordance with 6.7.2, 6.7.3.2. 83 A garage that is only accessible from 1 dwelling unit is a part of that dwelling and is sprinklered with residential sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13R 6.7.1 or quick-response in accordance with, 6.7.3.3. 84 A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided. 85 A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: 	79	Areas outside dwelling unit shall have the design discharge, number of design sprinklers, coverage area,
exceeding 10 ft. as listed in Section 6.7.2.3. 81 A garage separated from the residential building by fire-resistive construction that qualifies the garage as a separate building is sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13 criteria, 6.7.3.1. 82 Garage areas accessible by people from more than 1 dwelling unit and where the area is not constructed like 6.7.3.1 is a part of the building and is protected in accordance with 6.7.2, 6.7.3.2. 83 A garage that is only accessible from 1 dwelling unit is a part of that dwelling and is sprinklered with residential sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13R 6.7.1 or quick-response in accordance with, 6.7.3.3. 84 A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided. 85 A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: Review Date: Approved or Disapproved FD Reviewer:		and sprinkler positions designed in accordance with Section 6.7.2.1.
 81 A garage separated from the residential building by fire-resistive construction that qualifies the garage as a separate building is sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13 criteria, 6.7.3.1. 82 Garage areas accessible by people from more than 1 dwelling unit and where the area is not constructed like 6.7.3.1 is a part of the building and is protected in accordance with 6.7.2, 6.7.3.2. 83 A garage that is only accessible from 1 dwelling unit is a part of that dwelling and is sprinklered with residential sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13R 6.7.1 or quick-response in accordance with, 6.7.3.3. 84 A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided. 85 A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: Review Date: Approved or Disapproved FD Reviewer:	80	Areas outside dwelling unit: Residential sprinklers can protect building areas with flat smooth ceilings not
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 82 Garage areas accessible by people from more than 1 dwelling unit and where the area is not constructed like 6.7.3.1 is a part of the building and is protected in accordance with 6.7.2, 6.7.3.2. 83 A garage that is only accessible from 1 dwelling unit is a part of that dwelling and is sprinklered with residential sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13R 6.7.1 or quick-response in accordance with, 6.7.3.3. 84 A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided. 85 A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: Review Date: Approved or Disapproved FD Reviewer:	81	A garage separated from the residential building by fire-resistive construction that qualifies the garage as
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83 A garage that is only accessible from 1 dwelling unit is a part of that dwelling and is sprinklered with residential sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13R 6.7.1 or quick-response in accordance with, 6.7.3.3. 84 A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided. 85 A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: Review Date: Approved or Disapproved FD Reviewer:		
84 A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided. 85 A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: Review Date: Approved or Disapproved FD Reviewer:	83	
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85 A single combination water supply shall be allowed provided that the domestic demand is to the sprinkler demand as required by NFPA 13, IFC 903.3.5.1.2. Additional Comments: Review Date: Approved or Disapproved FD Reviewer:	84	A legend for calculation abbreviations is provided.
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