# BS EN 15004-1:2019 — Tracked changes

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# **BSI Standards Publication**

# Fixed firefighting systems – Gas extinguishing systems

Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1:2015, modified)



# Test example 1 — indicates added text (in green) Test example 2 — indicates removed text (in red) — indicates added graphic figure or table — indicates removed graphic figure or table

#### **About tracked changes**

This document is a combined PDF containing a "tracked changes" version of BS EN 15004-1, which compares BS EN 15004-1:2019 with BS EN 15004-1:2008.

The original version of BS EN 15004-1:2019, appended at the end of this document, should be considered the version of record for this publication.

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#### Amendments/corrigenda issued since publication

Date Text affected

# Fixed firefighting systems - Gas extinguishing systems

Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1:2015, modified)

# Version comparison

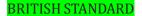
This version comparison compares where new and revised clauses are located between BS EN 15004-1:2019 and BS EN 15004-1:2008.

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engineered extinguishing units	engineered extinguishing units
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<del>1144101141 101 C 11 01 4</del>

This British Standard is the UK implementation of EN 15004-1:<del>2008</del> EN 15004-1:2019. It is derived from ISO 14520-1:2015 (for details see the European Foreword). It supersedes BS ISO 14520-1:2006 BS EN 15004-1:2008, which is withdrawn.

The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted byto Technical Committee FSH/18, Fixed firefighting systems, to Subcommittee FSH/18/6, Gaseous extinguishing media Extinguishing Media and systems Systems.

A list of organizations represented on this committee can be obtained on request to its secretary.

This publication does not purport to include all the necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

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## EUROPÄISCHE NORM

**June 2008 March 2019** 

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Supersedes EN 15004-1:2008

#### **English Version**

Fixed firefighting systems - Gas extinguishing systems - Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1:20062015, modified)

Installations fixes de lutte contre l'incendie -Installations d'extinction à gaz - Partie 1 : Calcul, installation et maintenance (ISO 14520-1:<del>2006</del>2015, modifiée) Ortsfeste Brandbekämpfungsanlagen - Löschanlagen mit gasförmigen Löschmitteln - Teil 1: Planung, Installation und Instandhaltung (ISO 14520-1:20062015, modifiziert)

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 26 April 2008 28 May 2018.

CEN members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN members are the national standards bodies of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and United Kingdom.



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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre: rueRue de Stassart, 36 la Science 23, B-10501040 Brussels

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#### European foreword Foreword

This document (EN 15004-1:20082019) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 "Fixed firefighting systems", the secretariat of which is held by BSI.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by December 2008 September 2019, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by December 2008 September 2019.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN-[and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

#### This document supersedes EN 15004-1:2008.

This document contains the following technical changes in comparison to EN 15004-1:2008:

- the normative references have been updated;
- in Clause 3, the terms "lock-off device" and "regulated systems" have been included;
- in Clause 4.2.2, "Environmental properties" has been included;
- in Clause 5 "Safety", a table and equations for the maximum inert gas agent concentration at the NOAEL and LOAEL limits as a function of altitude have been included;
- Clause 6.3 "Distribution" has been revised;
- Clause 9.3 "Maintenance" has been revised;
- in Annex B "Determination of flame-extinguishing concentration of gaseous extinguishants by the cup burner method", the procedures for flammable liquids and gases have been replaced by the procedures for inflammable liquids and gases and the reporting of results has been revised;
- Annex C "Fire extinguishment/area coverage fire test procedure for engineered and pre-engineered extinguishing units" has been revised;
- in Annex E "Door fan test for determining of minimum hold time", the values for Interface Thickness (Ip) and Interface Position (It) have been included and the method of estimating F has been revised;
- in Annex G "Safe personnel exposure guidelines", the extinguishant HFC 236fa and CF3I have been deleted;
- Annex H "Flow calculation implementation method and flow calculation verification and testing for approvals" has been revised;
- the standard has been editorially revised.

The text of the International Standard ISO 14520-1:2015 from Technical Committee ISO/TC 21 "Equipment for fire protection and firefighting" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 "Fixed firefighting systems", the secretariat of which is held by BSI, with common modifications which are indicated by a straight line in the margin of the text.

This European Standard will consist of the following parts, under the general title *Fixed firefighting* systems – *Gas extinguishing systems*:

Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance;

- Part 3: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HCFC Blend A extinguishant;
- Part 4: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HFC 125 extinguishant;
- Part 5: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HFC 227ea extinguishant;
- Part 6: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HFC 23 extinguishant;
- Part 7: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for IG-01 extinguishant;
- Part 8: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for IG-100 extinguishant;
- Part 9: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for IG-55 extinguishant;
- Part 10: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for IG-541 extinguishant.

The International Standards ISO 14520-2 and ISO 14520-11, which dealt with CF<sub>3</sub>I and HFC 236fa extinguishants, respectively, have not been implemented by CEN, as CF<sub>3</sub>I is only valid for local application and HFC 236fa extinguishant is only applicable for portable fire extinguishers and local application, respectively, which is not covered by the scope.

According to the CEN-CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

The text of the International Standard ISO 14520-1:2006 from Technical Committee ISO/TC 21 "Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting" of the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has been taken over as a European Standard by Technical Committee CEN/TC 191 "Fixed firefighting systems", the secretariat of which is held by BSI, with common modifications which are indicated by a straight line in the margin of the text. Where the text in ISO 14520-1 gives the reference to "ISO 14520-1" or "this part of ISO 14520" this document refers only to "this document" and is not marked by a straight line.

This European Standard will consist of the following parts, under the general title "Fixed firefighting systems – Gas extinguishing systems":

- —— Part 1: Design, installation and maintenance (ISO 14520-1, modified)
- Part 2: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for FK-5-1-12 extinguishant (ISO 14520-5, modified)
- —— Part 3: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HCFC Blend A extinguishant (ISO 14520-6, modified)
- Part 4: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HFC 125 extinguishant (ISO 14520-8, modified)
- Part 5: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HFC 227ea extinguishant (ISO 14520-9, modified)
- Part 6: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for HFC 23 extinguishant (ISO 14520-10, modified)

<del>(15U 1452U-12, moaijiea)</del>

- Part 8: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for IG-100 extinguishant (ISO 14520-13, modified)
- Part 9: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for IG-55 extinguishant (ISO 14520-14, modified)
- Part 10: Physical properties and system design of gas extinguishing systems for IG-541 extinguishant (ISO 14520-15, modified)

ISO 14520-1:2006 has the following foreword:

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 14520-1 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 21, Equipment for fire protection and fire fighting, Subcommittee SC 8, Gaseous media and firefighting systems using gas.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 14620-1:2000), which has been technically revised.

Annex C has been extensively revised to include polymeric sheet fuel array fire tests [polymethyl methacrylate (PMMA)], [polypropylene (PP)] and [acrylonitrile-butadiene-styrene (ABS)]. These tests are designed to more closely represent plastic fuel hazards such as may be encountered in information technology, telecommunications and process control facilities.

Annex E has been re-structured to accommodate lighter-than-air gases and to provide means for dealing with non-standard (as opposed to geometrically regular) hazard enclosures.

Also incorporated in this revision of ISO 14520-1 are safe personnel exposure guidelines, Annex G, recognizing physiologically based pharmacokinetic (PBPK) modelling and hypoxic guidelines to define safe human exposure limits.

ISO 14520 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Gaseous media fire extinguishing systems* — *Physical properties and system design*:



——Part 2: CF<sub>2</sub>I extinguishant

BS EN 15004-1:<del>2008</del>2019 EN 15004-1:<del>2008</del>2019 (E)

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Parts 3, 4 and 7, which dealt with FC-2-1-8, FC-3-1-10 and HCFC 124 extinguishants, respectively, have been withdrawn, as these types are no longer manufactured.

#### Introduction

Firefighting Extinguishing systems covered in this document part of EN 15004 are designed to provide a supply of gaseous extinguishing medium for the extinction of fire.

Several different methods of supplying extinguishant to, and applying it at, the required point of discharge for fire extinction have been developed in recent years, and there is a need for dissemination of information on established systems and methods. This document part of EN 15004 has been prepared to meet this need.

In particular, new requirements to eliminate the need to release extinguishants during testing and commissioning procedures are included. These are linked to the inclusion of enclosure integrity testing.

The requirements of this documentpart of EN 15004 are made in the light of the best technical data known to the working group at the time of writing but, since a wide field is covered, it has been impracticable to consider every possible factor or circumstance that might affect implementation of the recommendations.

It has been assumed in the preparation of this documentpart of EN 15004 that the execution of its provisions is entrusted to people appropriately qualified and experienced in the specification, design, installation, testing, approval, inspection, operation and maintenance of systems and equipment, for whose guidance it has been prepared, and who can be expected to exercise a duty of care to avoid unnecessary release of extinguishant.

Attention is drawn to the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

It is important that the fire protection of a building or plant be considered as a whole. Gaseous extinguishant systems form only a part, though an important part, of the available facilities, but it should not be assumed that their adoption necessarily removes the need to consider supplementary measures, such as the provision of portable fire extinguishers or other mobile appliances for first aid or emergency use, or to deal with special hazards.

Gaseous extinguishants have for many years been a recognized effective medium for the extinction of inflammable liquid fires and fires in the presence of electrical and ordinary Class A hazards, but it should not be forgotten, in the planning of comprehensive schemes, that there may be hazards for which these media are not suitable, or that in certain circumstances or situations there may be dangers in their use requiring special precautions.

Advice on these matters can be obtained from the appropriate manufacturer of the extinguishant or the extinguishing system. Information may also be sought from the appropriate fire authority, the health and safety authorities and insurers. In addition, reference should be made as necessary to other national standards and statutory regulations of the particular country.

It is essential that fire fighting equipment extinguishing systems be carefully maintained to ensure instant readiness when required. Routine maintenance Maintenance measures is liable to be overlooked or given insufficient attention by the owner of the system. It is, however, neglected at peril to the lives of occupants of the premises and at the risk of crippling financial loss. The importance of maintenance cannot be too highly emphasized. Installation and maintenance should only be done by qualified personnel.

Inspection preferably by a third party, should include an evaluation that the extinguishing system continues to provide adequate protection for the risk (protected zones, as well as state of the art can change over time).

BS EN 15004-1:<del>2008</del>2019 EN 15004-1:<del>2008</del>2019 (E)

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group of ISO/TC 21/SC 8. Annex C deals with the tests for determination of the extinguishing concentrations and system performance and they are designed in such a way to allow individual installers to use his/her system and carry out all of the extinguishing tests. The need for the tests presented in Annex C was established by the fact that the previously used Class A fire test involved wood crib, heptane pan and heptane can test fires in an enclosure of minimum 100 m³, and did not necessarily indicate extinguishing concentrations suitable for the protection of plastic fuel hazards such as may be encountered in information technology, telecommunications and process control facilities.

As a consequence of the above, the current Annex C of this document has been revised as described in the Foreword.

#### 1 Scope

This document specifies requirements and gives recommendations for the design, installation, testing, maintenance and safety of gaseous fire fightinggas extinguishing systems in buildings, plants or other structures, and the characteristics of the various extinguishants and types of fire for which they are a suitable extinguishing medium.

It covers This document describes total flooding systems primarily related to buildings, plants and other specific applications, utilizing electrically non-conducting gaseous fire extinguishants that do not leave a residue after discharge and for which there are sufficient data currently available to enable validation of performance and safety characteristics by an appropriate independent authority. This document is not applicable to explosion suppression.

This document part of EN 15004 is not intended to indicate approval of the extinguishants listed therein by the appropriate authorities, as other extinguishants may be equally acceptable. CO2 is not included as it is covered by other International Standards.

This document of EN 15004 is applicable to the extinguishants listed in Table 1. ItThis document is intended to be used in conjunction with the separategiven parts of EN 15004 for specific extinguishants, as cited fire extinguishing agents in Table 1.

Extinguishant Chemical Formula CAS No. EN FK-5-1-12 Dodecafluoro-2-methylpentan-3-one  $CF_3CF_2C(0)CF(CF_3)_2$ 756-13-8 15004-2 HCFC Blend A 15004-3 306-83-2 HCFC-123 Dichlorotrifluoroethane CHCl<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> Chlorodifluoromethane 75-45-6 HCFC-22 CHClF<sub>2</sub> HCFC-124 Chlorotetrafluoroethane Isopropenyl-1-2837-89-0 CHClFCF3 methylcyclohexene 5989-27-5  $C_{10}H_{16}$ HFC 125 Pentafluoroethane CHF2CF3 354-33-6 15004-4 HFC 227ea CF3CHFCF3 2252-84-8 Heptafluoropropane 15004-5 HFC 23 CHF<sub>3</sub> 75-46-7 Trifluoromethane 15004-6 IG-01 Argon Ar 74040-37-1 15004-7 IG-100 Nitrogen  $N_2$ 7727-37-9 15004-8 IG-55 Nitrogen (50 %)  $N_2$ 7727-37-9 15004-9 74040-37-1 Argon (50 %) Ar  $N_2$ IG-541 Nitrogen (52 %) 7727-37-9 15004-10 Argon (40 %) Carbon 74040-37-1 Ar dioxide (8 %) 124-38-9  $CO_2$ 

Table 1 — Listed extinguishants extinguishant