

Agrichemical Warehousing Standard Association

WAREHOUSING STANDARDS BULLETIN

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Reference: Warehouse Audit Protocols and User Guide, Protocol G9 (a)

The intent of this Protocol is to ensure that the smoke or heat detectors are operational at all times.

Smoke detectors must be inspected and tested in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. They must be tested for operability and the required sensitivity. A cleaning schedule for smoke detectors, based on the environmental conditions prevailing and the testing for operability and sensitivity, must be established and maintained.

Heat detectors come in two types as follows:

- a) Rate of rise heat detectors that have two components within the device
 - 1) rate of rise temperature element
 - 2) fixed temperature element
- b) Nonrestorable heat detector (fixed temperature element)

Heat detectors must be tested to determine operability and under **no** circumstances shall an open flame be used for tests.

The rate of rise heat detector can be tested for operability by forced hot air as may be obtained from using a hair dryer or radiant heat. Various test fixtures using infrared or incandescent lamps can be used.

The nonrestorable heat detector must be tested to ensure that the continuity of the initiating circuit to the heat detector from the control panel location be secure by :

- a) causing a short at the device to verify a fire alarm at the panel and at the monitoring station and
- b) remove one wire at a terminal within the circuit from the main panel to the heat detector to verify a trouble response at the panel and at the monitoring station

In addition, the zones covering the fire detection systems in protocol G9(a) and the doors and motion detection systems in protocol A6(b) at each certified storage area must be what the trade refers to as “supervised zones”. This can be done by introducing a resistor at the end of each circuit at the devices. This will ensure that in the case a wire is broken in the circuit between the devices and the control panel, the 24 hr. monitoring station will be able to pick up this condition. This can also be done by ensuring that the monitoring systems, including the materials, installation and monitoring station are ULC listed.

The following is a re-cap of two protocols that could be confusing.

Protocol B26 – The intent of this protocol is to ensure that the lines from the main panel to the monitoring station are in fact monitored 24 hours a day.

Protocol G9 – The intent of this protocol is to ensure that the equipment and devices up stream from the panel are maintained and tested every 12 months and that the devices will actually work when called upon at any time.