Keep corrosion out of your fire sprinkler system by putting your system on a regularly scheduled maintenance program. Maintenance is the key, and it is affordable. Fire sprinkler systems void of maintenance and regular inspection are prone to corrosion build up, which can lead to expensive replacement repairs, and even worse, the system not working in the event of a fire. Now is the time to put an inspection and maintenance plan in place.

Liberty Corrosion Solutions specializes in the testing and treatment of water within fire sprinklers with the goal of prolonging the life of the sprinkler pipe, fittings and components.

We are one of the few corrosion solution companies that offer a cost effective chemical treatment that is also available in a Green environmentally friendly composition. Each treatment is specifically designed according to the makeup of the corrosive water environment within the system for maximum effectiveness and cost efficiency.

Corrosion caused by microbiological activity is a leading cause of leaks and system failure in fire sprinkler systems worldwide. Microbiologically Influenced Corrosion or MIC leads to the steady deterioration of pipe wall thickness. Left unchecked this deterioration eventually leads to the creation of leaks and destruction of system components. As the system ages, the organisms form biological acids, which can lead to plugged sprinkler heads, decreased or loss of water flow and potential catastrophic property loss.

Recognizing the existence of MIC and the potential failure it can cause in fire sprinkler systems, the NFPA (National Fire Protection Association) states the following code requirements.

Paragraph 23.1.5.1 of NFPA 13 states:
Water supplies and environmental conditions shall be evaluated for the existence of microbes and conditions that contribute to microbiologically influenced corrosion (MIC).

Paragraph 23.1.5.1 of NFPA states:
Water supplies and environmental conditions shall be evaluated for the existence of microbes. Where conditions are found that contribute to MIC, the owners shall notify the sprinkler system installer and a plan shall be developed to treat the system using one of the following methods.

(1) Install a water pipe that will not be affected by the MIC microbes.
(2) Treat all water that enters the system using and approved biocide.
(3) Implement an approved plan for monitoring the interior conditions of the pipe at established time intervals and locations.

Signs of Corrosive Activity

- System tripping / false alarms
- Foul smell when system is drained
- Signs of rust around valves and fittings
- Rust stains around system drains
- Reoccurring pin hole leaks
- Air compressor running often
- Visual build-up of material within pipes
- Reduced or no water pressure

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