

2009 Fall Revision Cycle

Report on Comments

A compilation of NFPA® Technical Committee Reports on Comments for the 2009 Fall Revision Cycle.

Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) deadline: October 23, 2009

NOTE: The proposed NFPA documents addressed in the Report on Proposals (ROP) and in this follow-up Report on Comments (ROC) will only be presented for action at the NFPA June 2010 Association Technical Meeting to be held June 7–10, 2010, at Mandalay Bay Convention Center in Las Vegas, NV, when proper Amending Motions have been submitted to the NFPA by the deadline of October 23, 2009. Documents that receive no motions will not be presented at the meeting and instead will be forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action on issuance. For more information on the rules and for up-to-date information on schedules and deadlines for processing NFPA documents, check the NFPA website (www.nfpa.org) or contact NFPA Standards Administration.



National Fire Protection Association®

1 BATTERYMARCH PARK, QUINCY, MA 02169-7471

Information on NFPA Codes and Standards Development

I. Applicable Regulations. The primary rules governing the processing of NFPA documents (codes, standards, recommended practices, and guides) are the *NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs)*. Other applicable rules include *NFPA Bylaws*, *NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules*, *NFPA Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process*, and the *NFPA Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council*. Most of these rules and regulations are contained in the *NFPA Directory*. For copies of the *Directory*, contact Codes and Standards Administration at NFPA Headquarters; all these documents are also available on the NFPA website at “www.nfpa.org.”

The following is general information on the NFPA process. All participants, however, should refer to the actual rules and regulations for a full understanding of this process and for the criteria that govern participation.

II. Technical Committee Report. The Technical Committee Report is defined as “the Report of the Technical Committee and Technical Correlating Committee (if any) on a document. A Technical Committee Report consists of the Report on Proposals (ROP), as modified by the Report on Comments (ROC), published by the Association.”

III. Step 1: Report on Proposals (ROP). The ROP is defined as “a report to the Association on the actions taken by Technical Committees and/or Technical Correlating Committees, accompanied by a ballot statement and one or more proposals on text for a new document or to amend an existing document.” Any objection to an action in the ROP must be raised through the filing of an appropriate Comment for consideration in the ROC or the objection will be considered resolved.

IV. Step 2: Report on Comments (ROC). The ROC is defined as “a report to the Association on the actions taken by Technical Committees and/or Technical Correlating Committees accompanied by a ballot statement and one or more comments resulting from public review of the Report on Proposals (ROP).” The ROP and the ROC together constitute the Technical Committee Report. Any outstanding objection following the ROC must be raised through an appropriate Amending Motion at the Association Technical Meeting or the objection will be considered resolved.

V. Step 3a: Action at Association Technical Meeting. Following the publication of the ROC, there is a period during which those wishing to make proper Amending Motions on the Technical Committee Reports must signal their intention by submitting a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion. Documents that receive notice of proper Amending Motions (Certified Amending Motions) will be presented for action at the annual June Association Technical Meeting. At the meeting, the NFPA membership can consider and act on these Certified Amending Motions as well as Follow-up Amending Motions, that is, motions that become necessary as a result of a previous successful Amending Motion. (See 4.6.2 through 4.6.9 of *Regs* for a summary of the available Amending Motions and who may make them.) Any outstanding objection following action at an Association Technical Meeting (and any further Technical Committee consideration following successful Amending Motions, see *Regs* at 4.7) must be raised through an appeal to the Standards Council or it will be considered to be resolved.

VI. Step 3b: Documents Forwarded Directly to the Council. Where no Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM) is received and certified in accordance with the Technical Meeting Convention Rules, the document is forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action on issuance. Objections are deemed to be resolved for these documents.

VII. Step 4a: Council Appeals. Anyone can appeal to the Standards Council concerning procedural or substantive matters related to the development, content, or issuance of any document of the Association or on matters within the purview of the authority of the Council, as established by the *Bylaws* and as determined by the Board of Directors. Such appeals must be in written form and filed with the Secretary of the Standards Council (see 1.6 of *Regs*). Time constraints for filing an appeal must be in accordance with 1.6.2 of the *Regs*. Objections are deemed to be resolved if not pursued at this level.

VIII. Step 4b: Document Issuance. The Standards Council is the issuer of all documents (see Article 8 of *Bylaws*). The Council acts on the issuance of a document presented for action at an Association Technical Meeting within 75 days from the date of the recommendation from the Association Technical Meeting, unless this period is extended by the Council (see 4.8 of *Regs*). For documents forwarded directly to the Standards Council, the Council acts on the issuance of the document at its next scheduled meeting, or at such other meeting as the Council may determine (see 4.5.6 and 4.8 of *Regs*).

IX. Petitions to the Board of Directors. The Standards Council has been delegated the responsibility for the administration of the codes and standards development process and the issuance of documents. However, where extraordinary circumstances requiring the intervention of the Board of Directors exist, the Board of Directors may take any action necessary to fulfill its obligations to preserve the integrity of the codes and standards development process and to protect the interests of the Association. The rules for petitioning the Board of Directors can be found in the *Regulations Governing Petitions to the Board of Directors from Decisions of the Standards Council* and in 1.7 of the *Regs*.

X. For More Information. The program for the Association Technical Meeting (as well as the NFPA website as information becomes available) should be consulted for the date on which each report scheduled for consideration at the meeting will be presented. For copies of the ROP and ROC as well as more information on NFPA rules and for up-to-date information on schedules and deadlines for processing NFPA documents, check the NFPA website (www.nfpa.org) or contact NFPA Codes & Standards Administration at 617-984-7246.

2009 Fall Revision Cycle ROC Contents

by NFPA Numerical Designation

Note: Documents appear in numerical order.

NFPA No.	Type Action	Title	Page No.
10	P	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers.....	10-1
11	P	Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam.....	11-1
13E	P	Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems	13E-1
14	P	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems.....	14-1
18	P	Standard on Wetting Agents	18-1
37	P	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines	37-1
45	P	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals.....	45-1
53	P	Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres	53-1
70B	P	Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance	70B-1
91	P	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids	91-1
120	P	Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines	120-1
122	P	Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities.....	122-1
211	P	Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel–Burning Appliances.....	211-1
214	P	Standard on Water-Cooling Towers	214-1
276	N	Standard Method of Fire Tests for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components	276-1
326	P	Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair	326-1
329	P	Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases	329-1
405	P	Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters	405-1
408	P	Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers	408-1
409	P	Standard on Aircraft Hangars	409-1
495	P	Explosive Materials Code	495-1
505	P	Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations	505-1
551	P	Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments	551-1
701	P	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films	701-1
750	P	Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems	750-1
804	P	Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants	804-1
805	P	Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants	805-1
806	N	Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Electric Generating Plants Change Process	806-1
850	P	Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations	850-1

851	P	Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants	851-1
853	P	Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems	853-1
914	P	Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures	914-1
1003	P	Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications	1003-1
1035	P	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Fire and Life Safety Educator	1035-1
1150	P	Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels	1150-1
1407	N	Standard for Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews	1407-1
1452	P	Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Dwelling Fire Safety Surveys	1452-1
1581	P	Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program	1581-1
1600	C	Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs	1600-1
1801	N	Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service.....	1801-1
1952	N	Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment.....	1952-1
2010	P	Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems	2010-1

**2009 Fall Cycle ROC
Committees Reporting**

	Type Action	Page No.
Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting		
405 Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters	P	405-1
408 Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers	P	408-1
Airport Facilities		
409 Standard on Aircraft Hangars	P	409-1
Chimneys, Fireplaces, and Venting Systems for Heat-Producing Appliances		
211 Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances	P	211-1
Cultural Resources		
914 Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures	P	914-1
Electric Generating Plants		
850 Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations	P	850-1
851 Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants	P	851-1
853 Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems	P	853-1
Electrical Equipment Maintenance		
70B Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance	P	70B-1
Emergency Management and Business Continuity		
1600 Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management Business Continuity Programs	C	1600-1
Explosives		
495 Explosive Materials Code	P	495-1
Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment		
Electronic Safety Equipment		
1801 Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service	N	1801-1
Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment		
1952 Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment	N	1952-1
Fire Protection for Nuclear Facilities		
804 Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants	P	804-1
805 Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants	P	805-1
806 Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Electric Generating Plants Change Process	N	806-1
Fire Risk Assessment Methods		
551 Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments	P	551-1
Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health		
1581 Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program	P	1581-1
Fire Service Training		
13E Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems	P	13E-1
1407 Standard for Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews	N	1407-1
1452 Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Dwelling Fire Safety Surveys	P	1452-1
Fire Tests		
276 Standard Method of Fire Tests for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components	N	276-1
701 Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films	P	701-1
Foam		
11 Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam	P	11-1
Forest and Rural Fire Protection		
1150 Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels	P	1150-1

Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapors, and Gases			
91	Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids	P	91-1
Industrial Trucks			
505	Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations	P	505-1
Internal Combustion Engines			
37	Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines	P	37-1
Laboratories Using Chemicals			
45	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals	P	45-1
Mining Facilities			
120	Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines	P	120-1
122	Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities	P	122-1
Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres			
53	Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres	P	53-1
Portable Fire Extinguishers			
10	Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers	P	10-1
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1003	Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications	P	1003-1
Public Fire Educator Professional Qualifications			
1035	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Fire and Life Safety Educator	P	1035-1
Standpipes			
14	Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems	P	14-1
Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards			
326	Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair	P	326-1
329	Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases	P	329-1
Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation			
18	Standard on Wetting Agents	P	18-1
Water-Cooling Towers			
214	Standard on Water-Cooling Towers	P	214-1
Water Mist Fire Suppression Systems			
750	Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems	P	750-1

Documents Without Comments

The documents listed below appeared in the 2009 Fall Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals* but did not receive comments. Therefore, no reports of these documents appear in this *Report on Comments*.

255	W	<i>Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>
410	P	<i>Standard on Aircraft Maintenance</i>
422	P	<i>Guide for Aircraft Accident/Incident Response Assessment</i>
423	P	<i>Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities</i>
498	R	<i>Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives</i>
520	P	<i>Standard on Subterranean Spaces</i>
600	R	<i>Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades</i>
601	R	<i>Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention</i>
900	P	<i>Building Energy Code</i>
1201	C	<i>Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public</i> (will be redesignated as NFPA 1201, <i>Standard for Providing Fire and Emergency Services to the Public</i>)
1250	P	<i>Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management</i> (will be redesignated as NFPA 1250, <i>Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Services Organization Risk Management</i>)
1410	P	<i>Standard on Training for Initial Emergency Scene Operations</i>
1620	C	<i>Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning</i> (will be redesignated as NFPA 1620, <i>Standard for Pre-Incident Planning</i>)
1931	P	<i>Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders</i>
1932	P	<i>Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders</i>
1936	P	<i>Standard on Powered Rescue Tools</i>

The following documents changed reporting cycles as indicated below:

NFPA 204

The Technical Committee Report on NFPA 204, *Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting*, is not included in this *Report on Comments* for action at this meeting. The Committee has requested more time to develop a position on the design issues involving sprinklers in buildings equipped with smoke and heat vents. The document will instead report in the *Report on Comments* for the A2010 ROC cycle.

NFPA 1977

The Technical Committee Report on NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*, is not included in this *Report on Comments* for action at this meeting. The Committee has requested more time because of new material submitted during the F2009 ROC. The document will instead report in the *Report on Proposals* for the F2010 ROP cycle, but will not reopen the proposal closing date.

**FORM FOR FILING NOTICE OF INTENT TO MAKE A MOTION (NITMAM)
AT AN ASSOCIATION TECHNICAL MEETING
2009 FALL REVISION CYCLE
FINAL DATE FOR RECEIPT OF NITMAM: 5:00 pm EDST, October 23, 2009**

If you have questions about filling out or filing the NITMAM, please contact the Codes and Standards Administration at 617-984-7249

For further information on the Codes- and Standards-Making Process see the NFPA website (www.nfpa.org)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Log #: _____

Date Rec'd: _____

Date 8/10/2005 Name John B. Smith Tel. No. 617-555-1212

Company or Affiliation John B. Smith Consulting Email Address _____

Street Address 9 Seattle Street City Seattle State WA Zip 02255

1. (a) **NFPA Document (include Number and Title)** National Fire Alarm Code/NFPA 72 1999ed
(b) **Proposal or Comment Number** 72-5
(c) **Section/Paragraph** 1.5.8.1

2. Motion to be made. Please check one (See also 4.6 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects):

(a) Proposal

(1) Accept. _____ (2) Accept an Identifiable Part.*
_____ (3) Accept as modified by the TC. _____ (4) Accept an Identifiable Part as modified by TC.*

(b) Comment

_____ (1) Accept. _____ (2) Accept an Identifiable Part. * _____ (3) Accept as modified by the TC.
_____ (4) Accept an Identifiable Part as modified by TC.* _____ (5) Reject _____ (6) Reject an Identifiable Part.*

(c) Return Technical Committee Report for Further Study

_____ (1) Return entire Report. _____ (2) Return a portion of a Report in the form of a proposal and related comment(s).
_____ (3) Return a portion of a Report in the form of identifiable part(s) of a proposal and related comments(s). (Identify the specific portion of the proposal and the related comments below)*

* Clearly identify the Identifiable Part(s) indicated above (use separate sheet if required).

3. I am entitled to make this motion in accordance with 4.6.8 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects, as follows [check (a), (b), or (c)]:

(a) This motion may be made by the original submitter or their designated representative, and I am the [if you check (a) indicate one of the following]:

I am the original submitter of the proposal or comment, or
 I am the submitter's designated representative (attach written authorization signed by the original submitter)

(b) _____ This motion may be made by a Technical Committee Member and I am a Member of the responsible Technical Committee.

(c) _____ This motion may be made by anyone.

(Form continued on next page)

**FORM FOR FILING NOTICE OF INTENT TO MAKE A MOTION (NITMAM)
AT AN ASSOCIATION TECHNICAL MEETING
2009 FALL REVISION CYCLE**

FINAL DATE FOR RECEIPT OF NITMAM: 5:00 pm EDST, October 23, 2009

If you have questions about filling out or filing the NITMAM, please contact the
Codes and Standards Administration at 617-984-7249

For further information on the Codes- and Standards-Making Process, see the NFPA
website (www.nfpa.org)

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Log #: _____

Date Rec'd: _____

Date _____ Name _____ Tel. No. _____

Company or Affiliation _____ Email Address _____

Street Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

1. (a) NFPA Document (include Number and Title) _____
(b) Proposal or Comment Number _____
(c) Section/Paragraph _____

2. Motion to be made. Please check one: (See also 4.6 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects)

(a) Proposal

- _____ (1) Accept. _____ (2) Accept an Identifiable Part.*
_____ (3) Accept as modified by the TC. _____ (4) Accept an Identifiable Part as modified by TC.*

(b) Comment

- _____ (1) Accept. _____ (2) Accept an Identifiable Part.* _____ (3) Accept as modified by the TC.
_____ (4) Accept an Identifiable Part as modified by TC.* _____ (5) Reject _____ (6) Reject an Identifiable Part.*

(c) Return Technical Committee Report for Further Study

- _____ (1) Return entire Report. _____ (2) Return a portion of a Report in the form of a proposal and related comment(s).
_____ (3) Return a portion of a Report in the form of identifiable part(s) of a proposal and related comment(s). (Identify the specific portion of the proposal and the related comments below)*

* Clearly identify the Identifiable Part(s) indicated above (use separate sheet if required).

3. I am entitled to make this motion in accordance with 4.6.8 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects, as follows: [(check (a), (b), or (c)].

(a) _____ This motion may be made by the original submitter or their designated representative, and I am the [(if you check (a) indicate one of the following)]:

- ___ I am the original submitter of the proposal or comment, or
___ I am the submitter's designated representative (attach written authorization signed by the original submitter)

(b) _____ This motion may be made by a Technical Committee Member and I am a Member of the responsible Technical Committee.

(c) _____ This motion may be made by anyone.

(Form continued on next page)

Sequence of Events Leading to Issuance of an NFPA Committee Document

Step 1 Call for Proposals

▼ Proposed new document or new edition of an existing document is entered into one of two yearly revision cycles, and a Call for Proposals is published.

Step 2 Report on Proposals (ROP)

▼ Committee meets to act on Proposals, to develop its own Proposals, and to prepare its Report.

▼ Committee votes by written ballot on Proposals. If two-thirds approve, Report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, Report returns to Committee.

▼ Report on Proposals (ROP) is published for public review and comment.

Step 3 Report on Comments (ROC)

▼ Committee meets to act on Public Comments to develop its own Comments, and to prepare its report.

▼ Committee votes by written ballot on Comments. If two-thirds approve, Report goes forward. Lacking two-thirds approval, Report returns to Committee.

▼ Report on Comments (ROC) is published for public review.

Step 4 Association Technical Meeting

▼ "*Notices of intent to make a motion*" are filed, are reviewed, and valid motions are certified for presentation at the Association Technical Meeting. ("Consent Documents" that have no certified motions bypass the Association Technical Meeting and proceed to the Standards Council for issuance.)

▼ NFPA membership meets each June at the Association Technical Meeting and acts on Technical Committee Reports (ROP and ROC) for documents with "certified amending motions."

▼ Committee(s) vote on any amendments to Report approved at NFPA Annual Membership Meeting.

Step 5 Standards Council Issuance

▼ Notification of intent to file an appeal to the Standards Council on Association action must be filed within 20 days of the NFPA Annual Membership Meeting.

▼ Standards Council decides, based on all evidence, whether or not to issue document or to take other action, including hearing any appeals.

The Association Technical Meeting

The process of public input and review does not end with the publication of the ROP and ROC. Following the completion of the Proposal and Comment periods, there is yet a further opportunity for debate and discussion through the Association Technical Meeting that takes place at the NFPA Annual Meeting.

The Association Technical Meeting provides an opportunity for the final Technical Committee Report (i.e., the ROP and ROC) on each proposed new or revised code or standard to be presented to the NFPA membership for the debate and consideration of motions to amend the Report. The specific rules for the types of motions that can be made and who can make them are set forth in NFPA's rules, which should always be consulted by those wishing to bring an issue before the membership at an Association Technical Meeting. The following presents some of the main features of how a Report is handled.

The Filing of a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion. Before making an allowable motion at an Association Technical Meeting, the intended maker of the motion must file, in advance of the session, and within the published deadline, a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion. A Motions Committee appointed by the Standards Council then reviews all notices and certifies all amending motions that are proper. The Motions Committee can also, in consultation with the makers of the motions, clarify the intent of the motions and, in certain circumstances, combine motions that are dependent on each other together so that they can be made in one single motion. A Motions Committee report is then made available in advance of the meeting listing all certified motions. Only these Certified Amending Motions, together with certain allowable Follow-Up Motions (that is, motions that have become necessary as a result of previous successful amending motions) will be allowed at the Association Technical Meeting.

Consent Documents. Often there are codes and standards up for consideration by the membership that will be noncontroversial and no proper Notices of Intent to Make a Motion will be filed. These "Consent Documents" will bypass the Association Technical Meeting and head straight to the Standards Council for issuance. The remaining documents are then forwarded to the Association Technical Meeting for consideration of the NFPA membership.

What Amending Motions Are Allowed. The Technical Committee Reports contain many Proposals and Comments that the Technical Committee has rejected or revised in whole or in part. Actions of the Technical Committee published in the ROP may also eventually be rejected or revised by the Technical Committee during the development of its ROC. The motions allowed by NFPA rules provide the opportunity to propose amendments to the text of a proposed code or standard based on these published Proposals, Comments, and Committee actions. Thus, the list of allowable motions include motions to accept Proposals and Comments in whole or in part as submitted or as modified by a Technical Committee action. Motions are also available to reject an accepted Comment in whole or part. In addition, Motions can be made to return an entire Technical Committee Report or a portion of the Report to the Technical Committee for further study.

The NFPA Annual Meeting, also known as the NFPA Conference & Expo, takes place in June of each year. A second Fall membership meeting was discontinued in 2004, so the NFPA Technical Committee Report Session now runs once each year at the Annual Meeting in June.

Who Can Make Amending Motions. NFPA rules also define those authorized to make amending motions. In many cases, the maker of the motion is limited by NFPA rules to the original submitter of the Proposal or Comment or his or her duly authorized representative. In other cases, such as a Motion to Reject an accepted Comment, or to Return a Technical Committee Report or a portion of a Technical Committee Report for Further Study, anyone can make these motions. For a complete explanation, the NFPA Regs should be consulted.

Action on Motions at the Association Technical Meeting. In order to actually make a Certified Amending Motion at the Association Technical Meeting, the maker of the motion must sign in at least an hour before the session begins. In this way a final list of motions can be set in advance of the session. At the session, each proposed document up for consideration is presented by a motion to adopt the Technical Committee Report on the document. Following each such motion, the presiding officer in charge of the session opens the floor to motions on the document from the final list of Certified Amending Motions followed by any permissible Follow-Up Motions. Debate and voting on each motion proceeds in accordance with NFPA rules. NFPA membership is not required in order to make or speak to a motion, but voting is limited to NFPA members who have joined at least 180 days prior to the Association Technical Meeting and have registered for the meeting. At the close of debate on each motion, voting takes place, and the motion requires a majority vote to carry. In order to amend a Technical Committee Report, successful amending motions must be confirmed by the responsible Technical Committee, which conducts a written ballot on all successful amending motions following the meeting and prior to the document being forwarded to the Standards Council for issuance.

Standards Council Issuance

One of the primary responsibilities of the NFPA Standards Council, as the overseer of the NFPA codes and standards development process, is to act as the official issuer of all NFPA codes and standards. When it convenes to issue NFPA documents, it also hears any appeals related to the document. Appeals are an important part of assuring that all NFPA rules have been followed and that due process and fairness have been upheld throughout the codes and standards development process. The Council considers appeals both in writing and through the conduct of hearings at which all interested parties can participate. It decides appeals based on the entire record of the process as well as all submissions on the appeal. After deciding all appeals related to a document before it, the Council, if appropriate, proceeds to issue the document as an official NFPA code or standard. Subject only to limited review by the NFPA Board of Directors, the decision of the Standards Council is final, and the new NFPA code or standard becomes effective twenty days after Standards Council issuance.

Key to Comment Headings

The first line of every proposal includes the following information:

Document No.	Proposal No.	Log No.	Paragraph Reference	Committee Action
101	6	38	3.4	Accept

Example: 101-6 Log #38 **Final Action: Accept (3.4)**

TYPES OF ACTION

P Partial Revision **C** Complete Revision **N** New Document **R** Reconfirmation **W** Withdrawal

The following classifications apply to Committee members and represent their principal interest in the activity of the Committee.

1. **M** **Manufacturer:** A representative of a maker or marketer of a product, assembly, or system, or portion thereof, that is affected by the standard.
2. **U** **User:** A representative of an entity that is subject to the provisions of the standard or that voluntarily uses the standard.
3. **IM** **Installer/Maintainer:** A representative of an entity that is in the business of installing or maintaining a product, assembly, or system affected by the standard.
4. **L** **Labor:** A labor representative or employee concerned with safety in the workplace.
5. **RT** **Applied Research/Testing Laboratory:** A representative of an independent testing laboratory or independent applied research organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.
6. **E** **Enforcing Authority:** A representative of an agency or an organization that promulgates and/or enforces standards.
7. **I** **Insurance:** A representative of an insurance company, broker, agent, bureau, or inspection agency.
8. **C** **Consumer:** A person who is or represents the ultimate purchaser of a product, system, or service affected by the standard, but who is not included in (2).
9. **SE** **Special Expert:** A person not representing (1) through (8) and who has special expertise in the scope of the standard or portion thereof.

NOTE 1: "Standard" connotes code, standard, recommended practice, or guide.

NOTE 2: A representative includes an employee.

NOTE 3: While these classifications will be used by the Standards Council to achieve a balance for Technical Committees, the Standards Council may determine that new classifications of member or unique interests need representation in order to foster the best possible Committee deliberations on any project. In this connection, the Standards Council may make such appointments as it deems appropriate in the public interest, such as the classification of "Utilities" in the National Electrical Code Committee.

NOTE 4: Representatives of subsidiaries of any group are generally considered to have the same classification as the parent organization.

Report of the Committee on**Standpipes****Thomas C. Brown**, *Chair*

The RJA Group, Inc., MD [SE]

Richard W. Bonds, Ductile Iron Pipe Research Association, AL [M]
Lisa Marie Bossert, Schirmer Engineering Corporation, NC [I]
Marinus Both, Western States Fire Protection Company, NV [IM]
Randal G. Brown, Randal Brown & Associates, Ltd., Canada [SE]
Larry Buckett, Vipond Fire Protection, Canada [IM]
 Rep. Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association
Brian G. Conway, Great Lakes Plumbing & Heating Company, IL [IM]
 Rep. Illinois Fire Prevention Association
Phillip J. Ford, Liberty Mutual Property, PA [I]
 Rep. Property Casualty Insurers Association of America
Stephen G. Jones, Road Sprinkler Fitters Local Union 669, CO [L]
 Rep. United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry
Thomas H. Jutras, Engineering Planning & Management, Inc., MA [IM]
 Rep. New England Association of Fire Protection System Designers
Edwin A. Kotak, Jr., Robert W. Sullivan, Inc., MA [SE]
Richard W. Kozel, Livingston Fire Protection, Inc., MD [IM]
George E. Laverick, Underwriters Laboratories Inc., IL [RT]
Stephen M. Leyton, Protection Design and Consulting, CA [IM]
 Rep. American Fire Sprinkler Association
Kevin D. Maughan, Tyco Fire Suppression & Building Products, RI [M]
David R. Mettauer, East Texas Fire Protection, Ltd., TX [IM]
 Rep. National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors
Maurice M. Pilette, Mechanical Designs Ltd., MA [SE]
Rich Richardson, Seattle Fire Department, WA [E]
Sam P. Salwan, Environmental Systems Design, Inc., IL [SE]
Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc., FL [IM]
Bruce W. Silk, Boca Raton Fire Department, FL [E]
Todd A. Stevens, Viking Corporation, NC [M]
Ronald N. Webb, S.A. Comunale Company, Inc., OH [M]
 Rep. National Fire Sprinkler Association
Jim Widmer, Potter Roemer, LLC, GA [M]
 Rep. Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association

Alternates

Paul E. Albinger, Jr., Elkhart Brass Manufacturing Company, Inc., IN [M]
 (Alt. to Jim Widmer)
John B. Corso, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc., KY [M]
 (Alt. to Ronald N. Webb)
Gary L. English, Seattle Fire Department, WA [E]
 (Alt. to Rich Richardson)
David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property, MA [I]
 (Alt. to Phillip J. Ford)
Cliff Hartford, Tyco Fire & Building Products, NY [M]
 (Alt. to Kevin D. Maughan)

John L. Hulett, Western States Fire Protection Company, CO [IM]

(Alt. to Marinus Both)

James Lawrence, HFP Corporation, MA [IM]

(Alt. to Stephen M. Leyton)

Eric Lee, Environmental Systems Design, Inc., IL [SE]

(Alt. to Sam P. Salwan)

Terence A. Manning, Rolf Jensen & Associates, AZ [SE]

(Alt. to Thomas C. Brown)

Matthew Osburn, Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association, Canada [IM]

(Alt. to Larry Buckett)

Nonvoting**James W. Nolan**, James W. Nolan Company, IL [SE]

(Member Emeritus)

Staff Liaison: **Jason Gamache**

Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the installation of standpipes, hose systems in buildings and structures.

This list represents the membership at the time the Committee was balloted on the text of this edition. Since that time, changes in the membership may have occurred. A key to classifications is found at the front of this book.

This portion of the Technical Committee Report of the Committee on **Standpipes** is presented for adoption.

This Report on Comments was prepared by the **Technical Committee on Standpipes**, and documents its action on the comments received on its Report on Proposals on NFPA 14, **Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems**, 2007 edition, as published in the Report on Proposals for the 2009 Fall Revision Cycle.

This Report on Comments has been submitted to letter ballot of the **Technical Committee on Standpipes**, which consists of 24 voting members. The results of the balloting, after circulation of any negative votes, can be found in the report.

14-1 Log #CC1 **Final Action: Accept**
(2.3.5, 4.2.2, 4.2.1, 4.3.1)

Submitter: Technical Committee on Standpipes,
Comment on Proposal No: 14-1

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

2.3.5 AWWA Publications. American Water Works Association, 6666 West Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235.

AWWA C104, *Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water*, 2003, 2008.

AWWA C110, *Ductile-Iron Fittings and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water*, 2003, 2008.

AWWA C115, *Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe with Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges*, 2005.

AWWA C116, *Protective Fusion Bonded Epoxy Coatings for the Interior and Exterior Surfaces of Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water Supply Services*, 2003.

AWWA C151, *Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water or Other Liquids*, 2002.

AWWA C153, *Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service*, 2006.

4.2.2 Where ductile iron pipe is installed in accordance with Table 4.2.1, it shall be lined in accordance with AWWA C104, *Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings for Water*.

Table 4.2.1 Pipe or Tube Materials and Dimensions

Ferrous Piping

Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water or other Liquids AWWA C151

Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe with Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges AWWA C115

Table 4.3.1 Fittings Materials and Dimensions

Ductile-Iron

Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings for Water AWWA C110

Ductile-Iron Compact Fittings for Water Service AWWA C153

Substantiation: Updates the applicable AWWA publications referenced in NFPA 14.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-2 Log #32 **Final Action: Reject**
(3.3.7 Lateral Piping (New))

Submitter: Thomas A. Noble, City of Henderson, Building & Fire Safety
Comment on Proposal No: 14-8

Recommendation: Add text to read as follows:

3.3.7 A run of pipe that is fed from a cross main, feed main and standpipe that could be on either the horizontal or vertical plans, supplying standpipes, hose valves and hose stations.

Substantiation: This would give a better understanding on what a lateral piping is.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: See Committee Action on Comment 14-24 (Log #27). The committee has deleted reference to lateral piping.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-3 Log #13 **Final Action: Accept**
(4.4.5.1)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.
Comment on Proposal No: 14-17

Recommendation: Reject the original proposal. Return section 4.4.5.1 to the text in the 2007 edition.

Substantiation: There is a big difference with specifically allowing the use of specially listed products and requiring a user to go through alternative and equivalency evaluations every time they want to use a product. Section 4.4.5.1 is consistent with NFPA 13 and other NFPA standards that write specific rules allowing specially listed products to be used as long as they are installed in accordance with their standards. Without this section, a user would need to ask special permission every time they wanted to use some specially listed product like a listed schedule 40 steel pipe alternative.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-4 Log #28 **Final Action: Accept**
(4.4.5.2 and A.4.4.2.2)

Submitter: Larry Keeping, Vipond Fire Protection
Comment on Proposal No: 14-16

Recommendation: Revise 4.4.5.2 and A.4.4.2.2 to read:

4.4.5.2 Outlet Fittings. Rubber-gasketed outlet fittings that are used on sprinkler standpipe systems shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Be installed

A.4.4.2.2 Cutting and welding operations account for 4 percent of fires each year in nonresidential properties and 8 percent in industrial and manufacturing properties. In-place welding of sprinkler standpipe piping introduces a significant hazard ...

Substantiation: The Committee Comment for Proposal 14-16 implied that the rejection was because of references to soldered joints for a standpipe system, but those references were already in the 2007 edition of the standard, they were brought in during the previous cycle when some requirements were copied over from NFPA 13.

All that was intended with Proposal 14-16 was to revise the word "sprinkler" in those articles, which were inadvertently copied from NFPA 13, to the word "standpipe", which is the applicable term for the NFPA 14 standard.

Therefore it is again suggested that in 4.4.5.2 and A.4.4.2.2 the word "standpipe" should replace the word "sprinkler".

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-5 Log #10 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.2.3.6.2.1.1)

Submitter: Robert Bourke, Northeastern Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-25

Recommendation: Add a new section to read:

5.2.3.6.2.1.1 Control valves shall not be located in areas classified as a confined space.

Substantiation: We have reworded our original proposal to clarify that the confined space needs to be classified as a confined space. The definition of confined space from NFPA 1670 is 3.3.19* Confined Space. A space that is large enough and so configured that a person can enter and perform assigned work, that has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (e.g., tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits), and that is not designed for continuous human occupancy. The proposed language is to prohibit valves to be located in areas that are not readily accessible for inspection, testing, maintenance and use in an emergency. Confined spaces require special procedures to enter including air monitoring, breathing air, additional personnel, and other requirements per OSHA. NFPA 25 requires that valves be inspected weekly or monthly depending on the method of supervision. Inspection will never take place when access cannot be easily obtained or is too costly.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: While the committee understands that valves in pits may add additional cost for inspection, testing, and maintenance, it is not the intent to complicate or eliminate the existing requirements of NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems and widely accepted good practices.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-6 Log #8 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(5.4.2)

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property
Comment on Proposal No: 14-31

Recommendation: Move Section 5.4.2 to new Section 6.4.5.2.2, renumber existing Section 6.4.5.2.2 to 6.4.5.2.3 and revise new Section 6.4.5.2.2 to read as follows:

5.4.2 6.4.5.2.2 Manual Standpipe Systems. Where a fire department connection serves a manual standpipe system is provided, each hose connection the fire department connection shall be provided with a conspicuous sign that reads "MANUAL STANDPIPE FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT USE ONLY".

6.4.5.2.2.1 The sign shall also indicate the inlet flow and pressure required by the hydraulic calculations for hydraulically calculated systems.

Substantiation: I agree with the submitter that the requirement for a sign at each hose connection presents an unnecessary cost to the building owner and they are difficult to maintain.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Revise the standard as follows:

6.4.5.2 Each fire department connection shall be designated by a sign having letters, at least 1 in. (25.4 mm) in height, that reads "STANDPIPE." For manual systems the sign shall also indicate that the system is manual and that it is either wet or dry.

Committee Statement: The committee does not believe that the signs are required at each hose valve. Adding the new language to the sign at the fire department connection addresses the committees concern relative to fire fighter safety. The submitters second paragraph duplicates the intent of existing Section 6.4.5.2.2.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-7 Log #25 **Final Action: Accept**
(5.4.2)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-31

Recommendation: Accept the original proposal.

Substantiation: Fire Departments should be preplanning buildings within their jurisdictions and should know which systems are manual. The requirement to place a sign at every outlet is onerous. A single sign at the FDC could be used to warn Fire Fighters that the system is manual. Standard operating procedures for fire departments specify connection to the FDC with the first due apparatus. The fire fighter performing this task can communicate to others that the system is manual. Building owners fail to maintain these signs causing problems during system inspection. This comment was created by the NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Committee Statement: See Committee Action on Comment 14-6 (Log #8).

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-8 Log #12 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(5.4.3.1)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-11

Recommendation: Add a new section 5.4.3.1. The automatic portion of a Class III system shall be permitted to be only what is required for a Class II system.

Add a new section A.5.4.3.1 A manual wet standpipe system can be used to satisfy the demand for a Class III system as long as the water supply can provide 100 gpm at 65 psi to the most remote 1 ½ inch hose outlet. The fire department can provide the rest of the demand through the Fire Department Connection.

Substantiation: Since the Technical Committee wants to maintain separate rules for Class III systems we need to make the document consistent. The Class I portion of the Class III system should not be required to be automatic.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Revise proposal as follows:

Add a new section 5.4.3.1. The automatic portion of a Class III system shall be permitted to be only what is required for a Class II system unless the Class I portion requires an automatic water supply.

Add a new section A.5.4.3.1 A manual wet standpipe system can be used to satisfy the demand for a Class III system as long as the water supply can provide 100 gpm at 65 psi to the most remote 1 ½ inch hose outlet. The fire department can provide the rest of the demand through the Fire Department Connection.

Committee Statement: Committee action addresses intent of the submitter and removes the potential conflict with 5.4.1.2.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-9 Log #14 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.5.2)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-33

Recommendation: Delete proposed section 5.5.2.2.

Substantiation: In order to be consistent with the proposed Annex text A.5.5.2.2 inserted by the committee in proposal 14-93, a gauge is not required to be installed.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: It is the intent of the Committee to have permanently installed gauges at master pressure regulating valves to facilitate inspections and testing in accordance with NFPA 25.

The annex material is for section 5.5.2 and not specifically 5.5.2.2.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-10 Log #15 **Final Action: Reject**
(5.5.2.1)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-33

Recommendation: Revise section 5.5.2.1 as follows: A valved outlet for a pressure gauge shall be installed immediately upstream of every pressure regulating device so that the inlet pressure can be measured without any elevation difference. An outlet in the body of the valve shall be permitted to meet this requirement.

Substantiation: In taking action on proposal 14-33 the technical committee did not clarify that the outlet for the calibrated gauge needed to be installed so that the inlet pressure could be read without adjusting for elevation. By rejecting proposal 14-94 the committee made it clear that they did not want a single gauge on a riser to serve the function but most users will never see this rejection and the intent needs to be clearly spelled out in the body of the standard.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: The Committee believes that its intent is clearly stated in Proposal 14-33 (Log #82) of the ROP. Immediately upstream is not defined.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-11 Log #9 **Final Action: Reject**
(6.1.2.2)

Submitter: Donald Brown, Vanderwestern Rutherford Mantecon

Comment on Proposal No: 14-36

Recommendation: Revise text as follows:

6.1.2.2 In unsprinklered buildings standpipes and lateral piping supplied by standpipes supplying 2.5" hose connections shall be located in enclosed exit stairways or shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for enclosed exit stairways in the building in which they are located. Fire protection of standpipe is not required in sprinklered buildings, or where there are only 1.5" hose stations, or where exit stairs have no fire rating.

Substantiation: This is to clarify the standard which is being misinterpreted. Local authorities are applying 6.1.2.2 alone as the minimum even in a sprinklered building. They then require shaft wall construction or fire wrapping of the entire standpipe except in stairs or mechanical rooms. The revised wording makes it clear and combines all 4 conditions of the current 6.1.2.2.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: See Committee Action on Comment 14-24 (Log #27).

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-12 Log #16 **Final Action: Reject**
(6.1.2.2)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-36

Recommendation: Reject proposal 14-36.

Substantiation: Action on previous editions eliminated the word "fire" from section 6.1.2.1 and placed a note in the Annex explaining that exposed pipe can be run through buildings of noncombustible construction. During this cycle the committee was consistent with this philosophy in rejecting proposal 14-35. However in accepting 14-36 the committee has contradicted their own Annex note and made it impossible to run pipe through exposed unsprinklered structures like parking garages.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: See Committee Action on Comment 14-24 (Log #27).

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-13 Log #27 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(6.1.2.2 through 6.1.2.3)

Submitter: Larry Keeping, Vipond Fire Protection

Comment on Proposal No: 14-8

Recommendation: Revise 6.1.2.2 through 6.1.2.3 to read:

6.1.2.2 Standpipes, Feed mains and lateral piping Feed mains, standpipes, horizontal standpipes and branch lines supplied by standpipes shall be located in enclosed exit stairways or shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for enclosed exit stairways in the building in which they are located.

6.1.2.2.1 In buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, lateral piping horizontal standpipes and branch lines supplying to 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections shall not be required to be protected.

6.1.2.2.2 Piping connecting standpipes to 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connections shall not be required to be protected.

6.1.2.2.3 Where exit stairways are not required to be enclosed in fire-rated construction, standpipe systems shall be permitted to be installed without the fire resistance required by 6.1.2.2.

6.1.2.3 Where a standpipe or lateral pipe system piping that is normally filled with water passes through an area subject to freezing temperatures, it shall be protected to maintain the temperature of the water in the piping between 40°F and 120°F (4.4°C and 48.9°C).

Substantiation: The terms “lateral piping” and “lateral pipe” are used in the standard but are not defined, so it is unclear as to what is meant when the terms are encountered.

As per the Committee Comment for Proposal 14-8, “lateral piping serving two or more hose connections shall be treated as a standpipe” and as per the Committee Action on Proposal 13-9 a new definition for a “horizontal standpipe” was accepted.

Therefore for 6.1.2.2 and 6.1.2.2.1, to avoid any ambiguity, it is suggested that the words “lateral piping” and “lateral pipe” should be deleted and replaced with the applicable defined terms “horizontal standpipes” and “branch lines”.

For 6.1.2.3, any portion of a wet standpipe system that would be subject to freezing temperatures should be protected, so there it is suggested that the words “a standpipe or lateral pipe” be revised to the all encompassing term “standpipe system piping”.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Revise 6.1.2.2 through 6.1.2.3 to read:

6.1.2.2 Standpipes, Feed mains and lateral piping ~~Feed mains, standpipes, horizontal standpipes, and branch lines~~ supplied by standpipes shall be located in enclosed exit stairways or shall be protected by a degree of fire resistance equal to that required for enclosed exit stairways in the building in which they are located.

6.1.2.2.1 In buildings equipped with an approved automatic sprinkler system, ~~lateral piping horizontal standpipes and feed mains~~ and branch lines supplying to 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections shall not be required to be protected.

6.1.2.2.2 Piping connecting standpipes to 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connections shall not be required to be protected.

6.1.2.2.3 Where exit stairways are not required to be enclosed in fire-rated construction, standpipe systems shall be permitted to be installed without the fire resistance required by 6.1.2.2.

6.1.2.3 Where a standpipe or lateral pipe system piping that is normally filled with water passes through an area subject to freezing temperatures, it shall be protected to maintain the temperature of the water in the piping between 40°F and 120°F (4.4°C and 48.9°C).

Committee Statement: It is the intent of the Committee to protect all standpipe system piping in unsprinklered buildings and to protect only standpipes and horizontal standpipes in sprinklered buildings. This action also is intended to maintain conformance with the intent of the IBC.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-14 Log #33 **Final Action: Reject**
(6.1.2.2.1)

Submitter: Thomas A. Noble, City of Henderson, Building & Fire Safety
Comment on Proposal No: 14-36

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

6.1.2.2.1 In Buildings equipped protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system, ~~standpipes, feed mains, and lateral piping that is not located within an enclosed stairway and which supplies 2 1/2 (65 mm) hose connections~~ shall not be required to be protected.

Substantiation: This really wasn't all that clear and this puts in more in line of the IBC, Section 905.4.1 Protection.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: See Committee Action on Comment 14-24 (Log #27).

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-15 Log #CC2 **Final Action: Accept**
(Chapter 7)

Submitter: Technical Committee on Standpipes,

Comment on Proposal No: 14-34

Recommendation: Revise figures to be consistent with the revised flow switch requirements. Leave main flow switch and delete flow switches off individual risers, and delete (where required) for flow switches.

Substantiation: This provides consistency with the action on Proposal 14-34.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 22 Negative: 1

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

Explanation of Negative:

SALWAN, S.: Water flow switches were added at the base of the stand ??? riser in order to monitor water flow in the event of vandalism. Water flow switch on the main riser will monitor flow on each stand ??? zone but not the riser. Once some of water flow switches can cause excessive water damage.

14-16 Log #1 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(7.2)

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property

Comment on Proposal No: 14-46

Recommendation: Add new text as follows:

7.2* Pressure Limitation.

7.2.1 The maximum pressure at any point in the system at any time shall not exceed 350 psi (24 bar).

7.2.2 Express mains supplying higher zone standpipes shall be permitted to be designed with pressures in excess of 350 psi (24 bar) in accordance with their materials listings as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

3.3.4.1 Express Main. A pipe supplying the upper zone of a standpipe system. An express main does not supply any portion of a low zone standpipe system.

Substantiation: Provides guidance on the use of pressures in excess of 350psi. The current pressure limitation presents unreasonable challenges in the design of standpipe systems in highrise buildings. System components rated for pressures in excess of 350psi are currently available and should be considered for use in standpipe systems.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Add new text as follows:

7.2* Pressure Limitation.

7.2.1 The maximum pressure at any point in the system at any time shall not exceed 350 psi (24 bar).

7.2.2 Express mains supplying higher zone standpipes shall be permitted to be designed with pressures in excess of 350 psi (24 bar) in accordance with their materials listings or as approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

3.3.4.1 Express Main. A pipe supplying the upper zone of a standpipe system. An express main does not supply any portion of a low zone standpipe system.

Committee Statement: The Committee believes that insufficient listed materials currently exist so the authority is given the opportunity to accept other materials.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-17 Log #17 **Final Action: Accept in Part**
(7.2)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-46

Recommendation: In 7.2.1, change “AHJ” to “local fire authority”.

Also, add a new section 7.2.2 as shown and renumber existing sections.

“7.2.2 Where express mains supply higher standpipe zones, there shall be no hose outlets on any portion of the system where the pressure exceeds 350 psi.”
Substantiation: The change to 7.2.1 is proposed because the building official might be the “AHJ”, but the fire official is the one who is going to have to deal with higher pressure in the standpipe system and should have the final say on what happens with the higher pressure.

The new section 7.2.2 is a basic safety issue that is implied in the definition of “express main” but needs to be explicitly stated in the body of the standard.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Part

Reject 7.2.1.

Accept 7.2.2 but renumber to Section 7.2.2.1 per Committee Action on Comment 14-16 (Log #1).

Committee Statement: The committee rejects 7.2.1 on the basis that the fire department will not interface with the pressures in the express riser directly. 7.2.2.1 further clarifies the intent of the committee.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-18 Log #3 **Final Action: Accept**
(7.3.2)

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property

Comment on Proposal No: 14-52

Recommendation: Revise text as follows:

7.3.2 Class I Systems. Class I systems shall be provided with 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:

(1) At the main floor landing in exit stairways

7.3.2.1 Hose connections shall be permitted to be located at the main floor highest intermediate landings between floor levels in exit stairways where approved required by the authority having jurisdiction.

Substantiation: The main floor landing should be the preferred location for hose connections. Where local firefighting tactics require staging of firefighting operations on the intermediate landings, location of hose valves on the intermediate landing should be referenced as an acceptable alternate location.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-19 Log #29 **Final Action: Accept**
(7.6.3 and 7.3.4.1)

Submitter: Larry Keeping, Vipond Fire Protection
Comment on Proposal No: 14-57

Recommendation: Accept Proposal 14-57 as originally submitted, retaining the word “or” rather than “and/or” and revise 7.3.4.1 similarly:

7.3.4.1 Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, and or NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height,...

Substantiation: The Committee Action to use “and/or” is inappropriate. A sprinkler system can only be protected in accordance with either NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R, it cannot meet the criteria of both as the word “and” would imply. The two standards have significantly different requirements for things such as water supplies, design criteria, areas to be sprinklered, etc.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept
Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-20 Log #19 **Final Action: Accept**
(7.7.4)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.
Comment on Proposal No: 14-58

Recommendation: Delete the word “calculating”.

Substantiation: Editorial.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Committee Statement: This was the original Committee action and may have been lost editorial.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-21 Log #11 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(7.8.1.1)

Submitter: Jon Nisja, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-61

Recommendation: Reconsider the original proposal.

Add new text to read as follows:

7.8.1.1 In buildings other than high-rise, protected throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13 or 13R, a Class I or III standpipe system need only to meet the pressure requirement for the sprinkler system.

Substantiation: As the submitters of the original proposal, the North Central Regional Fire Code Development Committee disagrees with the actions taken by the Technical Committee. The original proposal was to eliminate the minimum standpipe pressure requirements for Class I and Class II standpipes in fully sprinkler-protected buildings by allowing that these systems only meet the sprinkler pressure requirements. This applied to low and mid-rise buildings but was not intended to apply to high-rise buildings.

The intent of this submittal is that Class I and Class III standpipes are for fire department use. As such the fire department will be present and can boost the pressure with their apparatus. This gives the fire department more control over the standpipe pressure which, in sprinklered buildings, is typically needed for mop-up activities only (not the heavy firefighting streams needing 100 psi envisioned for non-sprinklered buildings).

The committee action made this only applicable to manual dry standpipes which rarely, if ever, are connected to the building’s sprinkler system. This change did not meet the intent of the original proposal. The goal was to eliminate expensive fire pumps where not necessary. These devices add cost to the fire protection system installation and are very maintenance-intensive.

Having this minimum standpipe pressure requirement in the standard actually works against good fire protection. Since the 100 psi minimum pressure requirement exists, owners are forced to install costly fire pumps and related equipment. To offset some of these added and unnecessary costs, the contractor will reduce sprinkler pipe size as there is more pressure available. Should there be a failure of the fire pump (which some studies suggest is a major cause of sprinkler system failure), the sprinkler system is under-designed to work properly. This could mean that a fully sprinkler-protected building could burn down.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Add additional annex language to proposed A.7.8.1.1 of ROP 14-61 as follows:

A.7.8.1.1 It is not the intent to provide an automatic water supply for manual standpipe systems. Manual standpipe systems are designed (sized) to provide 100 psi at the topmost outlet using a fire department pumper as the source of flow and pressure.

Committee Statement: Further clarifies the intent of the Committee that an automatic water supply is not required for the standpipe demand and can be provided by the responding fire department.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-22 Log #4 **Final Action: Reject**
(7.8.2)

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property

Comment on Proposal No: 14-59

Recommendation: Revise text as follows:

Table 7.8.2.1: change reference to 5” diameter pipe to 6”.

7.8.2* Minimum Design Pressure for Pipe Schedule Designed Systems.

7.8.2.1 Pipe schedule designed s-standpipe systems that are designed utilizing the pipe schedule method shall have piping sized in accordance with the pipe schedule in table 7.8.2.1. to provide the required waterflow rate at a minimum residual pressure of 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the topmost 2 1/2 in. (65mm) hose connection and 65 psi (4.5 bar) at the topmost 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) hose station.

7.8.2.2 Pipe schedule designs shall be limited to manul wet standpipes- systems for buildings that are not high-rise buildings.

A.7.8.2 The pipe sizes referenced in Table 7.8.2.1 are intended to provide the waterflow required by Section 7.10 with the supplemental pressure from the fire department connection to provide the needed pressures at the topmost outlets of the standpipe system. It is imperative that the fire department pump operator adjust the pumping equipment accordingly to provide 100 psi (6.9 bar) at the topmost 2 1/2 in. (65mm) hose connection on Class I & III systems and 65 psi (4.5 bar) at the topmost 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) hose station on Class II systems.

Substantiation: The committee action on Proposal 14-59 will require hydraulic calculation of ALL standpipe systems. The pipe schedule method is more conservative and therefore adequate for manual wet systems and will in most cases result in piping that is slightly larger than that of a calculated system. The proposed wording eliminates the reference to pressure requirements in the main body of the document that has for some time caused confusion on the part of the system designers as reference to pressures suggests that hydraulic calculations are still necessary even for pipe schedule systems (a simple calculation is needed for pipe schedule systems in NFPA 13 but not in NFPA 14). Unlike sprinkler systems, standpipe systems that are designed in accordance with the pipe schedule method do not require even a simple calculation since the fire department is in control of the input pressure via the FDC. The proposed annex material is intended to provide guidance to the end user on the intent of this section. The elimination to the reference to 5” diameter pipe is due to its infrequent use.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: Committee’s intent that all standpipe systems should be hydraulically calculated.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-23 Log #2 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(7.9)

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property

Comment on Proposal No: 14-50

Recommendation: Revise text as follows:

7.9 Standpipe System Zones

7.9.1 Each standpipe system zone created due to system component pressure limitations, requiring pumps, shall be provided with a separate pump.

7.9.1.1 The requirements of 7.9.1 shall not preclude the use of pumps arranged in series to meet the requirements of Section 7.9.1 shall be permitted.

7.9.1.2 Pumps that are arranged in series shall be permitted to, but are not required to be located on the same level.

7.9.2 Where pumps supplying two or more zones are located at the same level, each zone shall have two separate and direct supply pipes of a size not smaller than the standpipe that it serves sized based on the flow and pressure requirements of Sections 7.8 and 7.10.

~~7.9.2.1~~ Zones with two or more standpipes shall have at least two direct supply pipes of a size not smaller than the largest standpipe that they serve.

7.9.3* Where the supply for each a zone is pumped from the next lower zone, and the each standpipe or standpipes in the lower zone are shall be used to supply the higher zone, such standpipes shall comply with the provisions for supply lines in 7.9.2.

A.7.9.3 See Figure A.7.1(c) Typical Multizone System.

~~7.9.3.1~~ At least two lines shall be provided between zones:

7.9.3.2.1 One Each of the lines supply pipes specified in 7.9.2.3.1 shall be arranged so that the supply can be automatically delivered from the lower to the higher zone.

7.9.4 For systems with two or more zones in which any portions of the second and higher zones cannot be supplied using the residual pressure required by section 7.8 by means of fire department pumpers through a fire department

connection, an auxiliary means of supply in the form of high-level water storage with additional pumping equipment or other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction shall be provided.

7.9.4.1 The auxiliary means shall be in the form of high-level water storage with additional pumping equipment or other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

Substantiation: Clarifies the intent of supply piping requirements and series pumping arrangements for multi-zoned standpipe systems.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Revise text to read as follows:

7.9* Standpipe System Zones

A.7.9 Standpipe System Zones. Standpipe system zones are intended to limit system design pressures to not more than 350psi or within the system component pressure ratings as required by Section 7.2. It is the intent of Section 7.9 to provide for this pressure limitation and to provide redundancy in the design of supply pipes and pumps to the upper zones of a standpipe system. When standpipe systems are subdivided to eliminate or avoid the use of pressure reducing valves, such subdivisions should not constitute a standpipe system zone.

(See Figure A.7.1(d) on the following page.)

7.9.1 Except as permitted by 7.2.2, Each standpipe system zone created due to system component pressure limitations, requiring pumps, shall be provided with a separate pump.

7.9.1.1 The requirements of 7.9.1 shall not preclude the use of pumps arranged in series to meet the requirements of Section 7.9.1 shall be permitted.

7.9.1.2 Pumps that are arranged in series shall be permitted to, but are not required to be located on the same level.

7.9.1.3 An arrangement in accordance with Section 7.2.2 shall be an acceptable means to establish standpipe system zones.

7.9.2 Where pumps supplying two or more zones are located at the same level, Each zone above the low zone, shall have two or more separate and direct supply pipes of a size not smaller than the standpipe that it serves sized to automatically and independently supply the flow and pressure requirements of Sections 7.8 and 7.10.

7.9.2.1 Standpipes from the lower zone shall be permitted to be used to serve as automatic and independent supplies to upper zones. Zones with two or more standpipes shall have at least two direct supply pipes of a size not smaller than the largest standpipe that they serve.

7.9.3* Where the supply for each a zone is pumped from the next lower zone, and the each standpipe or standpipes in the lower zone are shall be used to supply the higher zone, such standpipes shall comply with the provisions for supply lines in 7.9.2.

A.7.9.3 See Figure A.7.1(c) Typical Multizone System:

7.9.3.1 At least two lines shall be provided between zones.

7.9.3.2.1 One Each of the lines supply pipes specified in 7.9.2.3.1 shall be arranged so that the supply can be automatically delivered from the lower to the higher zone.

7.9.4.3* For systems with two or more zones in which any portions of the second and higher zones cannot be supplied using the residual pressure required by section 7.8 by means of fire department pumpers through a fire department connection, an auxiliary means of supply in the form of high-level water storage with additional pumping equipment or other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction shall be provided.

A.7.9.4.3 An auxiliary means can also be in the form of pumping through the fire department connection in series with the low or mid-zone fire pump, as approved by the AHJ.

7.9.4.1 The auxiliary means shall be in the form of high-level water storage with additional pumping equipment or other means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

Committee Statement: Clarifies the design requirements for multi-zoned standpipe systems. It is the committee's intent to require redundant feed mains to automatically and independently supply the mid and high zones of multi-zoned standpipe systems. Meets the intent of the submitter.

The revised language is based on a Committee task group that studied the proposal, there is a sketch that clarifies this section as well.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-24 Log #20 **Final Action: Accept**
(7.9.3)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-64

Recommendation: Clarify how much of the original proposal was accepted.
Substantiation: The action of "accept in principle" only shows a modification to section 7.9.3.1 where as the original proposal modified many other sections. Were these other sections accepted?

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Committee Statement: The entire proposal was accepted in addition to the text as modified by the committee action in the ROP. Section 7.9 has been revised by Committee Action on Comment 14-23 (Log #2) in ROC.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-25 Log #21 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(7.10.1.2.4)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

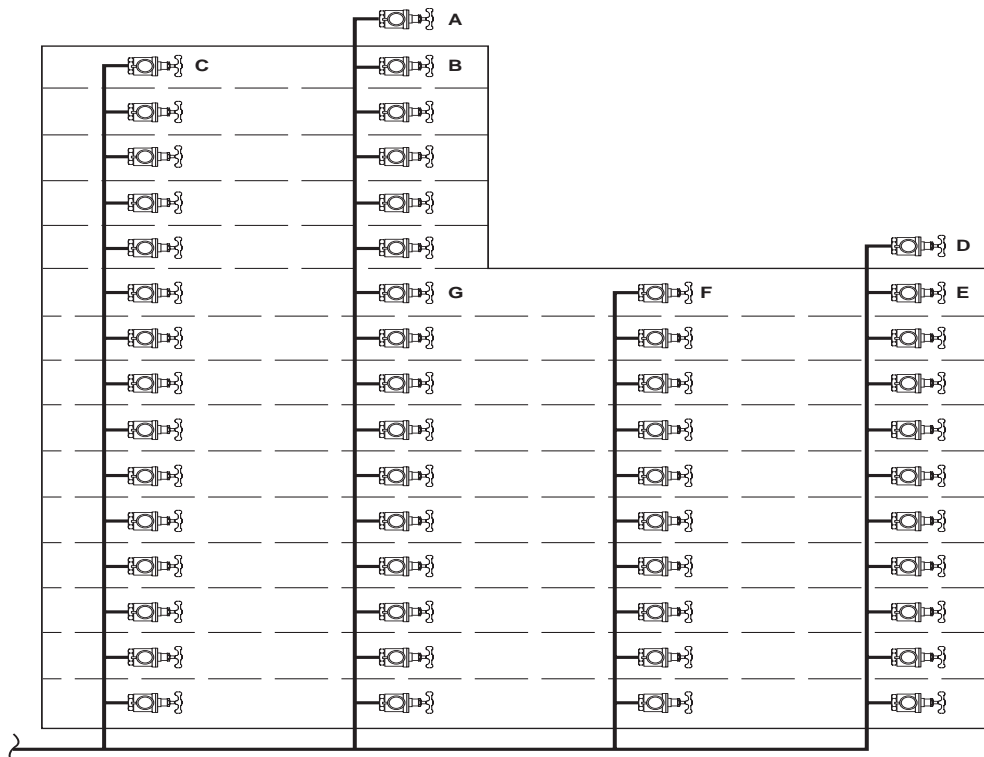
Comment on Proposal No: 14-75

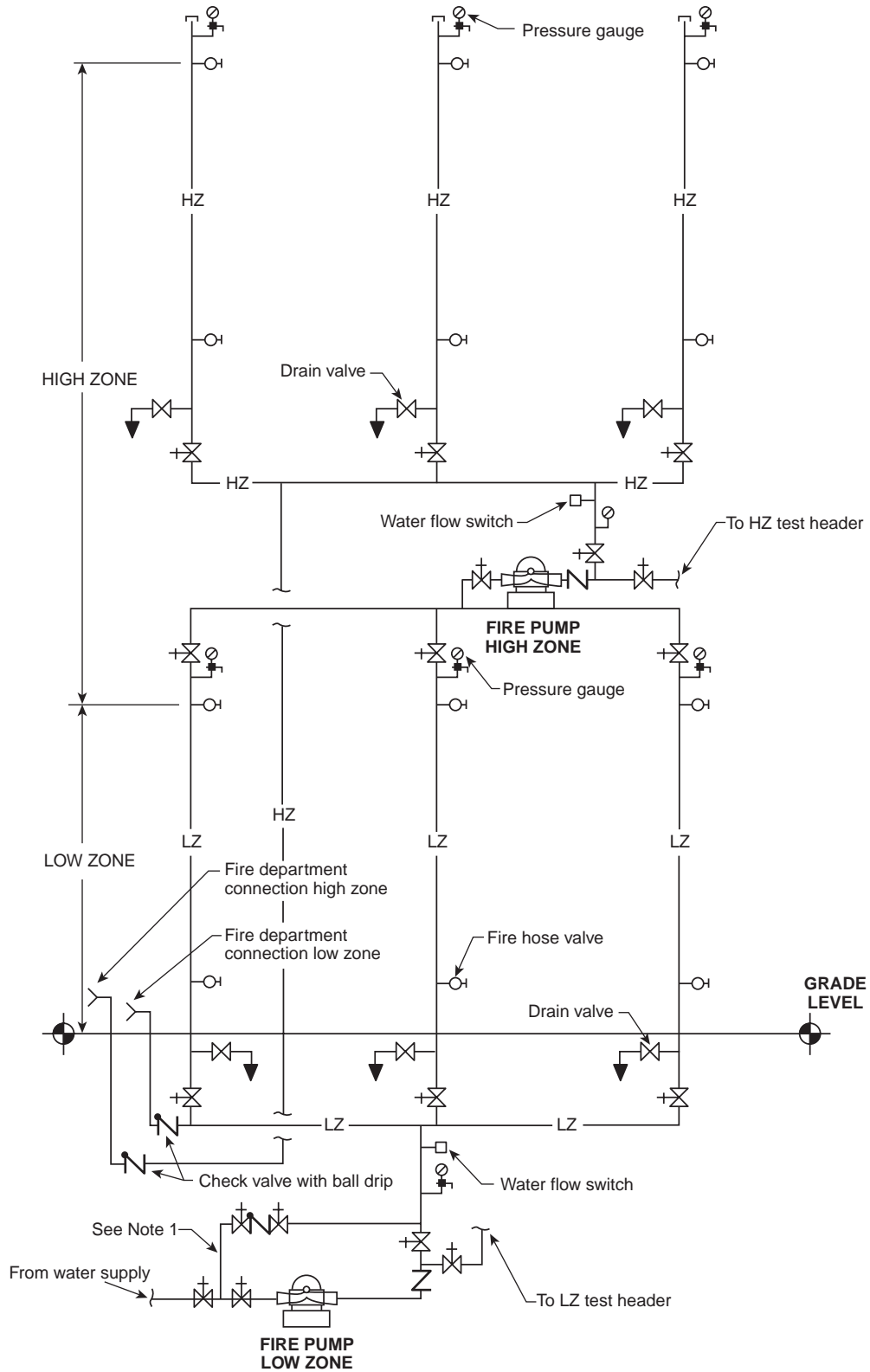
Recommendation: Show the figure.

Substantiation: The committee in their action on proposal 14-71 accepted the Figure in 14-75 but the Figure printed in the ROP is incorrect.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

A new figure has been submitted which properly correlates with the text of the submitter.





Notes:
 1. Bypass in accordance with NFPA 20, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*.

Figure A.7.1(d) Comment 14-23

Committee Statement: New figure has been submitted which correlates with text.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 22 Negative: 1

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

Explanation of Negative:

SALWAN, S.: See my Explanation of Negative Vote on Comment 14-15 (Log #CC2).

14-26 Log #22 **Final Action: Accept**
(7.10.1.2.4)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-76

Recommendation: Accept the original proposal and additionally delete section 8.3.3.4.3.

Substantiation: Standpipe flow demands are expressed in even increments of 250 gpm and are not balanced to higher pressures close to the water supply. In fact, due to the variable nature of hose nozzles, there is no single k-factor that can be calculated for a standpipe situation with hose and a nozzle. For standpipes closer to the water supply that might deliver more water than the 250 gpm minimum requirement, the hose operator can always close the nozzle slightly to get the flow back down if necessary. As a minimum standard, NFPA 14 requires 250 or 500 gpm, not slightly higher values based on pressure.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-27 Log #24 **Final Action: Reject**
(7.11.1)

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-80

Recommendation: Accept the original proposal.

Substantiation: NFPA 25 does not require testing of pressure restricting devices. If NFPA 14 continues to require a 3 inch drain riser where pressure restricting devices are installed these risers will never be used and will be a waste of money. If the committee truly intends to require testing of pressure restricting devices they need to submit a comment to change NFPA 25.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: It is the Committees intent to have these valves tested.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-28 Log #30 **Final Action: Accept**
(7.11.1 and 7.11.1.1)

Submitter: Larry Keeping, Vipond Fire Protection

Comment on Proposal No: 14-11

Recommendation: Revise 7.11.1 and 7.11.1.1 to read:

7.11.1 A permanently installed drain riser shall be provided adjacent to each standpipe equipped with pressure-regulating devices to facilitate tests of each device. The drain shall be sized large enough to handle the full flow required from the largest ~~pressure-reduction-regulating pressure-regulating~~ device, but shall not be less than:

1) ~~The size fo the discharge outlet of the pressure-regulating device for devices that are greater than 2½ in. in size;~~

2) ~~3 inches (80 mm) to facilitate testing of 2½ in. (65 mm) pressure-regulating devices, or~~

3) ~~2 inches (50 mm) to facilitate testing of 1½ in. (40 mm) pressure-regulating devices.~~

7.11.1.1 ~~The drain riser shall be equipped with a 3 in. × 2½ in. (76 mm × 65 mm) tees that are of the same size as the discharge outlets of the pressure-regulating devices to be tested with internal threaded swivel fittings having NHS threads, as specified in NFPA 1963, Standard for Fire Hose Connections, with a-plugs, and shall be located on at least every other floor.~~

Substantiation: As noted in the Committee Statement for Proposal 14-11, Class III systems are still required as per various building codes (the Ontario Building Code in my province, for example) and some still specify that 1½ in. hose stations be provided. With this, 7.3.4.1.2 would not apply and the 2½ in. hose connections and the 1½ in. hose connections then have different maximum pressure limitations, which necessitates a valve of each size in the cabinet.

As noted in the Committee Statement for Proposal 14-80 both pressure restricting devices and pressure reducing valves are to be tested. For many buildings of intermediate height, it is common to have Class III standpipe systems with pressures greater than 100 psi but less than 175 psi. Therefore, the 2½ in. hose valves would not need to be of the pressure-regulating type, but the 1½ in. valves would need to have to be pressure restricted, so the drain riser would be required just for the purposes of testing 1½ in. devices, and a minimum 3 inches size is not warranted.

For Proposal 14-81 the Committee Statement said there was no compelling reason to accept 2 in. drain risers for 1½ in. hose connections, but I would respectfully suggest that the both for the extra costing and the spatial implications of running a 3 in. main when a 2 in. size would be adequate for the necessary test purposes, are quite compelling.

For Proposal 14-79 the Committee Action was to just revise 7.11.1, so 7.11.1.1 still specifies 2½ in. outlets, which would be inadequate for testing 4 in. or 6 in. master pressure reducing valves and excessive for testing 1½ in. pressure-restricting devices.

In light of these considerations, the above text for 7.11.1 and 7.11.1.1 is respectfully offered.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-29 Log #6 **Final Action: Accept**
(8.3.3.4, 8.3.3.4.1, 8.3.3.4.2, and 8.3.3.4.3)

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property

Comment on Proposal No: 14-76

Recommendation: Delete Sections 8.3.3.4, 8.3.3.4.1, 8.3.3.4.2 & 8.3.3.4.3.

Substantiation: I support the proposer's substantiation and would like to add that not only is balancing pressures on a standpipe system unnecessary, balancing is inconsequential and does not alter the calculation results. I have calculated many standpipe systems and have found that balancing is an unnecessary exercise that does not impact the calculation results.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-30 Log #31 **Final Action: Accept in Principle**
(A.7.2.2)

Submitter: Larry Keeping, Vipond Fire Protection

Comment on Proposal No: 14-96

Recommendation: Revise A.7.2.2 to read:

A.7.2.2 A small diameter pressure-reducing device can be required due to the minimum listed flow for large diameter pressure-reducing devices typically exceeding low flow conditions, to accommodate low flow conditions such as those created by the flow of a single-sprinkler 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection. These should also be arranged such that the failure of a single device does not allow pressure in excess of 175 psi to more than two hose connections.

Substantiation: Being the Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, the reference to a sprinkler should be struck and replaced with an example that would be applicable specifically to standpipe systems.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept in Principle

Revise A.7.2.2 to read:

A.7.2.2 A small diameter pressure-reducing device can be required due to the minimum listed flow for large diameter pressure-reducing devices typically exceeding low flow conditions, to accommodate low flow conditions such as those created by the flow of a 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection or a single sprinkler on a combined system (40 mm) hose connection. These should also be arranged such that the failure of a single device does not allow pressure in excess of 175 psi to more than two hose connections.

Committee Statement: The pressure reducing device needs to work at the minimum possible system flow. The committee's amendment of the proposal addresses the issue consistent with the submitter's intent.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-31 Log #18 **Final Action: Reject**
(Figure A.7.2.2(a) and (b))

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-51

Recommendation: Accept proposal 14-51 for Figure A.7.2.2(b).

Substantiation: The FDC location is in conflict with section 6.4.3, the purpose of which is to allow multiple risers to be fed from a single FDC. The arrangement currently in the figures does not allow this service. If there is a concern about dealing with the situation of a damaged PRV the by-pass can be used to supply water to the system. We recognize that Figure A.7.2.2(a) was eliminated by proposal 14-99.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: It is the intent that the FDC is always downstream of the pressure regulating devices installed in accordance with 7.2.2.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-32 Log #5
(A.7.3.2.2) **Final Action: Reject**

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property
Comment on Proposal No: 14-100

Recommendation: Reconsider the proposal and accept.

Substantiation: Based on the requirement in Section 7.3.2.2, it is the committee's intent to require a second valve for testing purposes. This annex material will provide the end user with valuable guidance on the intent of this section.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: It is not the intent of the Committee to require the second hose valve for testing. The topmost outlet and the outlet on the next floor below can be used for testing purposes. This better reflects the calculation requirement in Chapter 7.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-33 Log #26
(A.7.8.3) **Final Action: Reject**

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-62

Recommendation: Change "AHJ" to "local fire authority".

Also, add the following text to the end of the annex note: "...that the fire department is trained in the use of higher pressure hose and the reaction forces that occur when high pressure water is flowing through nozzles."

Substantiation: The change to "local fire authority" is proposed because the building official might be the "AHJ", but the fire official is the one who is going to have to train the fire fighters on how to deal with higher pressure in the standpipe system and should have the final say on what happens with the higher pressure.

The change to the end of the sentence is to raise additional safety issues that need to be brought to the user's attention. This comment was created by the NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee.

Committee Meeting Action: Reject

Committee Statement: AHJ is the language proposed by the original submitter and is consistent with language in the document. The reaction forces is part of the training associated with the use of higher pressure hoses and nozzles.

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-34 Log #7
(A.7.10.1.2.3) **Final Action: Accept**

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property
Comment on Proposal No: 14-103

Recommendation: Reconsider proposal and accept.

Substantiation: Standpipe systems do not require balancing at junction points as sprinkler systems do for the reason pointed out by the proposer. I have calculated many standpipe systems and have found that balancing does not substantially alter the calculation results and is an unnecessary activity. This annex material will provide excellent guidance to the end user.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.

14-35 Log #23
(A.7.10.1.2.3) **Final Action: Accept**

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-103

Recommendation: Accept proposal 14-103.

Substantiation: Standpipe flow demands are expressed in even increments of 250 gpm and are not balanced to higher pressures close to the water supply. In fact, due to the variable nature of hose nozzles, there is no single k-factor that can be calculated for a standpipe situation with hose and a nozzle. For standpipes closer to the water supply that might deliver more water than the 250 gpm minimum requirement, the hose operator can always close the nozzle slightly to get the flow back down if necessary. As a minimum standard, NFPA 14 requires 250 or 500 gpm, not slightly higher values based on pressure.

Committee Meeting Action: Accept

Number Eligible to Vote: 24

Ballot Results: Affirmative: 23

Ballot Not Returned: 1 Silk, B.