NFPA 1125	Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High Power Rocket Motors
NFPA 1141	Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in
	Wildland, Rural, and Suburban Areas
NFPA 1142	Standard on Water Supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting
NFPA 1145	Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting

(NOTE: For all these Standards, the anticipated Issuance Date is May 13, 2016 with an Effective Date of June 2, 2016).

^{*} In the event that any corrections to or revisions of this Report become necessary, updates will be posted on the NFPA Website at www.nfpa.org.





NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
25-1	2	3.3.11 (New)	Joe Scibetta, BuildingReports	Accept Public Comment No. 4.	
25-2	5	3.3.40	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Group Amending Motion: Accept Public	
	4	4.10 (New)		Comment Nos. 56 and 57.	
25-3	35	4.1.1.2.1	James Peterkin, Heery International	Reject Second Revision No. 5.	
		A.1.1.2.1			
25-4	36	4.3.5.1 (New)	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler	Group Amending Motion: Accept Public	
	37	A.4.3.5.1	Association	Comment Nos. 124 and 125.	
25-5	10	5.2	Joe Scibetta, BuildingReports	Accept Public Comment No. 5.	
25-6*	100	5.2.1.4.1, A. 5.2.1.4.1, 5.2.1.4.2, A.5.2.1.4.2, 5.2.1.4.3, A.5.2.1.4.3 (New)	James Peterkin, Heery International	Accept Committee Comment No. 61	
25-7	12	5.4.2.4	Terry Victor, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell	Reject Second Revision No. 13.	
25-8	32	6.3.1.6.2	Jason Webb, National Fire Sprinkler Association	Reject Second Revision No. 16.	
25-9	13	13.8	Terry Victor, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell	Reject Second Revision No. 41.	
25-10	41	16.3.2	Peter Larrimer, US Department of Veterans Affairs	Reject Second Revision No. 44 and Related FR No. 47	
25-11	33	A.4.1.5	Jason Webb, National Fire Sprinkler Association	Accept Public Comment No. 162.	

^{*}Inadvertently omitted from original posting

[†] Designated Representative in accordance with 4.5.3.5(c) and/or 4.5.3.6 of NFPA's Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards.

^{**}In describing the Certified Amending Motion and in the Motions Committee Notes and Comments, the Motions Committee sometimes summarizes or displays the results of the certified amending motions under consideration. The actual Revisions and/or Public Comments related to the motion should, however, be consulted for the precise text and associated statements.

The proposed text 3.3.11 is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 25.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 4
	Recommended Text if Motion Passes:
	3.3.11 Exercise. With regard to systems and components, to apply physical exertion on a device or on equipment to the extent of ascertaining its operational status and functionality.
25-1	
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails:



NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems

Motion Seq # 25-2: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment Nos. 56 and 57
25-2	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 3.3.40 Sprinkler 3.3.40.6 Extended Coverage Sprinkler. A type of spray sprinkler with maximum coverage areas as specified in Sections 8.8 and 8.9 of NFPA 13. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.6 Nozzles. A device for use in applications requiring special water discharge patterns, directional spray, or other unusual discharge characteristics. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.7 Old-Style/Conventional Sprinkler. A sprinkler that directs from 40 percent to 60 percent of the total water initially in a downward direction and that is designed to be installed with the deflector either upright or pendent. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.8 Open Sprinkler. A sprinkler that does not have actuators or heat-responsive elements. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.9 Ornamental/Decorative Sprinkler. A sprinkler that has been painted or plated by the manufacturer. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.10 Quick-Response Early Suppression (QRES) Sprinkler. A type of quick-response sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds)1/2 or less and is listed for its capability to provide fire suppression of specific fire hazards. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.13 Quick-Response Extended Coverage Sprinkler. A type of quick-response sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds)1/2 or less and complies with the extended protection areas defined in Chapter 8 of NFPA-13-[13, 2016] 3.3.40.13 Quick-Response (QR) Sprinkler. A type of spray sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds) 1/2 or less and is listed as a quick-response sprinkler for its intended use. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.19 Residential Sprinkler. A type of fast-response sprinkler having a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds) 1/2 or less, that has been specifically investigated for its ability to enhance survivability in the room of fire origin, and that is listed for use in the protection of dwelling units. [13, 2016] 3.3.40.15 Special Sprinkler. A type of fast-response sprinkler having a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds) 1/2 or l
	 4.10 Specialized sprinklers 4.10.1 Extended Coverage Sprinkler. A type of spray sprinkler with maximum coverage areas as specified in Sections 8.8 and 8.9 of NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. 4.10.2 Quick-Response Extended Coverage Sprinkler. A type of quick-response sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds)1/2 or less and complies with the extended protection areas defined in Chapter 8 of NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. 4.10.3 Special Sprinkler. A sprinkler that has been tested and listed as prescribed in 8.4.8 of NFPA13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems. 4.10.4 Standard Spray Sprinkler. A spray sprinkler with maximum coverage areas as specified in Sections 8.6 and 8.7 of NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

- 3.3.40 Sprinkler.
- 3.3.40.1 Installation Orientation. The following sprinklers are defined according to orientation.
- 3.3.40.1.1 Concealed Sprinkler. A recessed sprinkler with cover plate. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.1.2 Flush Sprinkler. A sprinkler in which all or part of the body, including the shank thread, is mounted above the lower plane of the ceiling. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.1.3 Pendent Sprinkler. A sprinkler designed to be installed in such a way that the water stream is directed downward against the deflector. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.1.4 Recessed Sprinkler. A sprinkler in which all or part of the body, other than the shank thread, is mounted within a recessed housing. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.1.5 Sidewall Sprinkler. A sprinkler having special deflectors that are designed to discharge most of the water away from the nearby wall in a pattern resembling one-quarter of a sphere, with a small portion of the discharge directed at the wall behind the sprinkler. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.1.6 Upright Sprinkler. A sprinkler designed to be installed in such a way that the water spray is directed upwards against the deflector. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.2* Control Mode Specific Application (CMSA) Sprinkler. A type of spray sprinkler that is capable of producing characteristic large water droplets and that is listed for its capability to provide fire control of specific high-challenge fire hazards. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.3 Corrosion-Resistant Sprinkler. A sprinkler fabricated with corrosion-resistant material, or with special coatings or platings, to be used in an atmosphere that would normally corrode sprinklers. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.4 Dry Sprinkler. A sprinkler secured in an extension nipple that has a seal at the inlet end to prevent water from entering the nipple until the sprinkler operates. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.5 Early Suppression Fast-Response (ESFR) Sprinkler. A type of fast-response sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meters-seconds)1/2 or less and is listed for its capability to provide fire suppression of specific high-challenge fire hazards. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.6 Extended Coverage Sprinkler. A type of spray sprinkler with maximum coverage areas as specified in Sections 8.8 and 8.9 of NFPA 13. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.7 Nozzles. A device for use in applications requiring special water discharge patterns, directional spray, or other unusual discharge characteristics. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.8 Old-Style/Conventional Sprinkler. A sprinkler that directs from 40 percent to 60 percent of the total water initially in a downward direction and that is designed to be installed with the deflector either upright or pendent. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.9 Open Sprinkler. A sprinkler that does not have actuators or heat-responsive elements. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.10 Ornamental/Decorative Sprinkler. A sprinkler that has been painted or plated by the manufacturer. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.11 Quick-Response Early Suppression (QRES) Sprinkler. A type of quick-response sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds)1/2 or less and is listed for its capability to provide fire suppression of specific fire hazards. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.12 Quick-Response Extended Coverage Sprinkler. A type of quick-response sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds)1/2 or less and complies with the extended protection areas defined in Chapter 8 of NFPA. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.13 Quick-Response (QR) Sprinkler. A type of spray sprinkler that has a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meter-seconds)1/2 or less and is listed as a quick-response sprinkler for its intended use. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.14 Residential Sprinkler. A type of fast-response sprinkler having a thermal element with an RTI of 50 (meters-seconds)1/2 or less, that has been specifically investigated for its ability to enhance survivability in the room of fire origin, and that is listed for use in the protection of dwelling units. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.15 Special Sprinkler. A sprinkler that has been tested and listed as prescribed in 8.4.8 of NFPA 13. [13, 2016]
- 3.3.40.16 Spray Sprinkler. A type of sprinkler listed for its capability to provide fire control for a wide range of fire hazards. [13, 2016]

25-2 (continued)

	3.3.40.17 Standard Spray Sprinkler. A spray sprinkler with maximum coverage areas as specified in Sections 8.6 and 8.7 of NFPA 13. [13, 2016]
25-2 (continued)	The proposed text 4.10 is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 25.



Motion Seq # 25-3: James Peterkin, Heery International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 5
	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 4.1.1.2.1* The owner shall coordinate with the entity conducting the inspection, testing, and maintenance activities to minimize any water damage caused by the discharge of water. A.4.1.1.2.1 Water-based systems rely on the adequacy and ongoing maintenance of drainage systems such as roof drains storm drains and floor drains, during flowing water as part of testing systems. These systems are often used for other purposes than fire system testing and are not part of the fire protection system. They are often designed and maintained as part of building plumbing systems.
25-3	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 4.1.1.2.1* The owner shall coordinate with the entity conducting the inspection, testing, and maintenance activities to minimize any water damage caused by the discharge of water. A.4.1.1.2.1 Water-based systems rely on the adequacy and ongoing maintenance of drainage systems such as roof drains storm drains and floor drains, during flowing water as part of testing systems. These systems are often used for other purposes than fire system testing and are not part of the fire protection system. They are often designed and maintained as part of building plumbing systems.



NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems

Motion Seq # 25-4: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment Nos. 124 and 125
25-4	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 4.3.5.1* Records of prior inspection, testing, and maintenance shall be provided to the qualified personnel performing subsequent annual inspections, testing, and maintenance. Where inspection, testing, or maintenance required at intervals exceeding annually by sections 5.1.1.2, 6.1.1.2, 7.1.1.2, 8.1.1.2, 9.1.1.2, 10.1.1.2, 11.1.1.2, 12.1.2, 13.1.1.2, 14.2.1*, as applicable, have not been documented within the preceding required multi-year interval, each instance shall be deemed a deficiency. A.4.3.5.1 Fire protection system inspection, testing, and maintenance is commonly carried out on an annual cycle that is relatively effective at managing ITM requirements based on intervals of a year or less. However, due to sometimes unpredictable changes in building ownership, tenant changes, and changes in ITM contractors over time, it is comparatively easy to unintentionally delay or omit "long-interval" ITM items that are required on a multi-year cycle. The longer the required maintenance interval, the greater the importance of reviewing the available records concerning previous long-interval ITM items. The scope of responsibility for internal ITM personnel or the scope of work for contracted ITM qualified professionals might not extend beyond annual
	ITM items. Even so, as part of the annual maintenance cycle, records of long-interval items should be reviewed. Any items that are due or overdue should be recorded as deficiencies until such time as the long-interval inspections, testing, or maintenance has been carried out and documented by qualified professionals.
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: The proposed new text 4.3.5.1* is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 25.



25-5

Motion	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 5
Seq#	

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

- 5.2.1.4.1 In the event that the annual inspection of the supply of spare sprinklers reveals one or more sprinklers that are part of a recall program, the property owner or designated representative shall be notified in writing.
- 5.2.1.4.1.2 If the notification specified in 5.2.1.4.1 is submitted, the property owner or designated representative shall take measures to ensure that either the recalled sprinklers are not installed in the building or, if installed, that they are replaced along with the recalled sprinklers in the spare sprinkler cabinet.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

The proposed text 5.2.1.4.1 and 5.2.1.4.1.2 is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 25.



Motion Seq # 25-6: James Peterkin, Heery International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Committee Comment No. 61
	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 5.2.1.4.1* In the event that the annual inspection of the supply of spare sprinklers as required by 5.2.1.4 and 5.4.1.5.6 reveals one or more sprinklers that are suspected to be part of a recall program, the property owner or designated representative shall be notified in writing. 5.2.1.4.2* The inspector shall not be required to maintain a complete, up to date list of recalled sprinklers 5.2.1.4.3* If the notification specified in 5.2.1.4.1 is submitted, the property owner or designated representative shall determine if additional recalled sprinklers are in the facility, take measures to correct as necessary, and remove all recalled sprinklers from the spare sprinkler cabinet.
25-6	A.5.2.1.4.1 For sprinklers manufactured after 2001, sprinklers should be able to be identified with assistance from the manufacturer based on the Sprinkler Identification Number (SIN) for the sprinklers. A recalled product is a product subject to a statute or administrative regulation specifically requiring the manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of a product, or any combination of such entities, to recall the product, or a product voluntarily recalled by a combination of such entities.
23-0	A.5.2.1.4.2 This standard acknowledges and accepts the fact that not all recalled sprinklers will be identifiable by the inspector. For the purpose of this requirement, the inspector might compare the sprinklers in the spare sprinkler cabinet against a list of recalled sprinklers obtained from the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC). It is also known that distinguishing between some older models of recalled sprinklers and non-recalled sprinklers may be beyond the inspector's expertise. The list of the sprinklers from the spare sprinkler cabinet could be sent to the manufacturer to ascertain if any of those on the list from the spare sprinkler cabinet might be recalled sprinklers as identified by CPSC. If any sprinklers are clearly identified as recalled, this section requires notification of the owner.
	A.5.2.1.4.3 Remedies for recalled sprinklers include entrance into a program for scheduled replacement. Such replacement or remedial sprinkler should be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the appropriate NFPA installation standards.
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails:
	The proposed text is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 25.



Motion Seq # 25-7: Terry Victor, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 13					
25-7	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 5.4.2.4 Compressors used in conjunction with dry pipe sprinkler systems shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with Chapter 13 and the manufacturer's instructions.					
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: The proposed text 5.4.2.4 is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 25.					



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 16					
25.0	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.3.1.6.2 Pressure gauges shall be provided for the test and shall be maintained in accordance with 8.3.3.2.2 5.3.2.					
25-8	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.3.1.6.2 Pressure gauges shall be provided for the test and shall be maintained in accordance with 8.3.3.2.2.					



NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems

Motion Seq # 25-9: Terry Victor, Tyco/SimplexGrinnell

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 41
25-9	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: (retain 2014 edition text) 13.10 Air Compressors. 13.10.1 Air compressors dedicated to water-based fire protection systems shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with sections 13.9.213.8.2, 13.9.313.8.3, and 13.9.413.8.4. Air compressors not dedicated to water-based fire protection systems shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. 13.10.2 Inspection. 13.10.2.1 Air compressors dedicated to water-based fire protection systems shall be inspected monthly to verify the following: Air compressor is free of physical damage. Power wiring to the air compressor to the fire protection system is intact and free of physical damage. Piping from the air compressor to the fire protection system is intact and free of physical damage. Air compressors requiring oil have the required amount of oil in the oil reservoir. 13.10.3 Testing. 13.10.3.1 air compressors dedicated to water-based fire protection systems shall be tested annually to verify the following: Air compressor operates as intended on the proper drop of air pressure in the fire protection system. Air compressor does not overheat while running. 13.10.4 Maintenance. 13.10.4.1 Air compressors dedicated to water-based fire protection systems shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. 13.10.4.2 Compressors requiring oil shall have the oil replaced on an annual basis unless the manufacturer's instructions require more frequent replacement. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: * 13.10.1 Air compressors. 13.10.1 Air compressors used with dry and preaction fire sprinkler systems or automatic dry standpipe systems shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

*Note: SR14 deleted 13.10.2 – 13.10.4.2



NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems

Motion Seq # 25-10: Peter Larrimer, US Department of Veterans Affairs

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 44 and related First Revision No. 47								
	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: (retain 2014 edition text) The proposed text 16.3 is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 25.								
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 16.3 Aircraft Hangers. 16.3.1 The requirements in this section shall only apply to water-based fire protection systems in aircraft hangars installed in accordance with NFPA 409. 16.3.2 Inspection, testing, and maintenance of water-based fire protection systems in aircraft hangars shall be performed in accordance with this standard as modified by the requirements itemized in Table 16.3.2 [409:11.1.1] Table 16.3.2 Inspection and Testing of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems in Aircraft Hangars [409:Table 11.1.1]								
	Table 10.3.2 hispection and Testing of Water-Dased I in			of Inspection	<u> </u>	.1]			
	System Components		Monthly		Semi- annually	Annually	Every 5 Years		
	Sprinkler	_	_	_		V	_		
	Piping	_	_	_	_	V	D		
25-10	Pipe hangers	_	_	_	_	V	_		
20 10	Sprinkler alarm valve	_	V	O^a	_	_	_		
	Deluge valve	_	V	_	_	O	D		
	Pre-action system	_	V	_	_	D	_		
	Dry pipe systems	_	V	_	_	D	_		
	Shutoff valves	_	V	_	_	F	_		
	Fire pumps	F^b	_	_	_	D	_		
	Water reservoirs	_	V	_	_	_	_		
	Hose stations	_	V	_	_	_	D		
	Strainer filter baskets	_	_	_	_	V	_		
	Foam concentrate	_	_	_	_	F	_		
	Concentrate storage tanks	_	V	_	_	_	_		
	Concentrate pumps	F^b	_	_	_	O	D		
	Concentrate control valve (automatic)	_	V	_	_	O	D		

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	Concentrate shutoff valve	_	V	_	_	F	_	
	Foam proportioning device	_	V	_	_	_	D	
	Water-powered monitor nozzle	_	V	_	_	D	_	
	Electric-powered monitor nozzle	_	V	_	_	F	D	
	Pneumatic detector	_	_	_	F	O^{c}	_	
25-10								
(continued)	Tamper switch (supervisory switch valve)	_	_	F		_		
	Flow indication switch	_	_	_	_	O	_	
	Low air pressure supervisory switch	_	_	_	F	O	_	
	Supervisory alarms	_	_	_	F	_	_	
	Manual actuation stations	_	_	_	F	_	_	

V: Visual inspection. D: Operational test with actual discharge. O: Operational test with flow, no discharge. F: Functional test, no flow.

^aFor the purposes of this test, the inspector's flow valve is acceptable.

^bChurn test.

^cAt this time it is necessary to check that the set points are the same as the origin.

^{16.3.3} All preprimed closed-head AFFF systems shall be drained, flushed, and reprimed annually.

^{16.3.4} Records of inspections, tests, and test results shall be maintained. [409:11.1.3]



NFPA~25, Standard~for~the~Inspection,~Testing,~and~Maintenance~of~Water-Based~Fire~Protection~Systems

Motion Seq # 25-11: Jason Webb, National Fire Sprinkler Association

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 162
25-11	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: A. 4.1.5 Recalled products should be replaced or remedied. Remedies include entrance into a program for scheduled replacement. Such replacement or remedial product should be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the appropriate NFPA installation standards. A recalled product is a product subject to a statute or administrative regulation specifically requiring the manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of a product, or any combination of such entities. Needed corrections and repairs should be classified as an impairment, critical deficiency, or noncritical deficiency according to the effect on the fire protection system and the nature of the hazard protected. Impairments should be corrected or repaired immediately. The process of correcting or repairing an impairment should begin as soon as the impairment is discovered. Impairments are the highest priority problem found during inspection, testing, and maintenance and should be corrected as soon as possible. If the necessary parts are on hand the correction or repair can be accomplished in a matter of a few hours. However, in many cases it may take several days to order repair parts, have them shipped, and schedule manpower to make the repair. The fire protection system cannot provide an adequate response to a fire, and implementation of impairment procedures outlined in Chapter 15 is required until the impairment is corrected. Critical deficiencies need to be corrected in a timely fashion. The fire protection system is still capable of performing, but its performance can be impacted and the implementation of impairment procedures might not be needed. However, special consideration must be given to the hazard in the determination of the classification. A deficiency that is critical for one hazard might be an impairment in another. Noneritical deficiencies do not affect the performance of the fire protection system but should be corrected in a reasonable time period so that th

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

A.4.1.5 Recalled products should be replaced or remedied. Remedies include entrance into a program for scheduled replacement. Such replacement or remedial product should be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and the appropriate NFPA installation standards. A recalled product is a product subject to a statute or administrative regulation specifically requiring the manufacturer, importer, distributor, wholesaler, or retailer of a product, or any combination of such entities, to recall the product, or a product voluntarily recalled by a combination of such entities.

Needed corrections and repairs should be classified as an impairment, critical deficiency, or noncritical deficiency according to the effect on the fire protection system and the nature of the hazard protected.

25-11 (continued)

Impairments are the highest priority problem found during inspection, testing, and maintenance and should be corrected as soon as possible. The fire protection system cannot provide an adequate response to a fire, and implementation of impairment procedures outlined in Chapter 15 is required until the impairment is corrected.

Critical deficiencies need to be corrected in a timely fashion. The fire protection system is still capable of performing, but its performance can be impacted and the implementation of impairment procedures might not be needed. However, special consideration must be given to the hazard in the determination of the classification. A deficiency that is critical for one hazard might be an impairment in another.

Noncritical deficiencies do not affect the performance of the fire protection system but should be corrected in a reasonable time period so that the system can be properly inspected, tested, and maintained.

Assembly occupancies, health care facilities, prisons, high-rise buildings, other occupancies where the life safety exposure is significant, or facilities that cannot be evacuated in a timely manner require special consideration. As an example, a nonfunctioning waterflow alarm might be considered a critical deficiency in a storage warehouse but an impairment in a hospital.

High hazard occupancies where early response to a fire is critical also require special consideration. A small number of painted sprinklers could be considered an impairment for a system protecting a high hazard occupancy but might be considered a critical deficiency in a metal working shop. Classifications of needed corrections and repairs are shown in Table A.3.3.7.

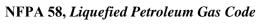


NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
58-1	7	4.7	Richard Fredenburg, State of North Carolina	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 14	
58-2	9	5.2.7.1(B)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 15.	
58-3	10	6.5.3.10	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 16.	
58-4	11	6.8.4.5	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 17.	
58-5	3	6.11.1.1(C)	Thomas Dunn, Iowa Propane Gas Association (Designated Rep. Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association)	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 8	
	8		Bruce Montroy, Bergquist Inc.		
	14		Frank Volgstadt, Volgstadt & Associates Inc.		
58-6	4	9.7.2.5 & 9.7.2.6 (New)	Richard Fredenburg, State of North Carolina	Accept Public Comment No. 63.	
58-7	12	10.3.1.3	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 18.	
58-8	13	10.3.2.6	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 19.	

[†] Designated Representative in accordance with 4.5.3.5(c) and/or 4.5.3.6 of NFPA's Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards.

^{**}In describing the Certified Amending Motion and in the Motions Committee Notes and Comments, the Motions Committee sometimes summarizes or displays the results of the certified amending motions under consideration. The actual Revisions and/or Public Comments related to the motion should, however, be consulted for the precise text and associated statements.



A2016



Motion Seq # 58-1: Richard Fredenburg, State of North Carolina

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 14					
58-1	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 4.7 Portable Fire Extinguisher-Where portable fire extinguishers are required, they shall comply with the following (1) NFPA 10 (2) * Have a minimum capacity of dry chemical with an A:B:C rating, as specified elsewhere in this code (3) Shall be permitted to have a minimum flow rate less than 1 lb/sec					
30-1	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 4.7 Portable Fire Extinguisher Where portable fire extinguishers are required, they shall comply with the following (1) NFPA 10 (2) * Have a minimum capacity of dry chemical with an A:B:C rating (3) Shall be permitted to have a minimum flow rate less than 1 lb/sec					



A2016 Motion Seq # 58-2: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 15
58-2	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 5.2.7.1 (B) Steel Supports shall be protected against fire exposure with a material having a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours. The test to determine the fire resistance rating shall be ASTM E119, Standard Text Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 5.6.1.2 (renumbered from 5.2.7.1) (B) Steel supports shall be protected against fire exposure with a material having a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours.



Motion Seq # 58-3: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

hydrogen containers and the LP-Gas containers, no minimum distance shall apply.

A2016



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Motion Seq # 58-4: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 17
50.4	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.6.4.5 Steel supports shall be protected against fire exposure with a material that has a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours, except that continuous steel skirts that have only one opening that is 18 in. (460 mm) or less in diameter shall have fire protection applied to the outside of the skirts. The test to determine the fire resistance rating shall be ASTM E119, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials.
58-4	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.8.4.5 (renumbered from 6.6.4.5) Steel supports shall be protected against fire exposure with a material that has a fire resistance rating of at least 2 hours, except that continuous steel skirts that have only one opening that is 18 in. (460 mm) or less in diameter shall have fire protection applied to the outside of the skirts.



A2016

Motion Seq # 58-5: Thomas Dunn, Iowa Propane Gas Association; Bruce Montroy, Bergquist Inc.; and Frank Volgstadt, Volgstadt & Associates Inc.

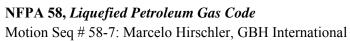
Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No.8
50.5	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.11.1.1 (C) Polyethylene and polyamide piping systems shall be limited to the following: (1) Vapor service not exceeding 30 psig (208 kPag) (2) Installation outdoors and underground
58-5	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.11.1.1 (C) Polyethylene and polyamide piping systems shall be limited to the following: (1) Vapor service not exceeding 30 psig (208 kPag) (2) Installation outdoors and underground



A2016

Motion Seq # 58-6: Richard Fredenburg, State of North Carolina

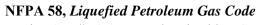
Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 63
58-6	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 9.7.2.5 Cargo tank vehicles shall be parked so that gas released from pressure relief devices is vented away from the container upward and unobstructed to the open air. 9.7.2.6 Vehicles carrying LP-Gas container(s) of 125 gallons or more water capacity shall be parked so that gas released from pressure relief devices is vented away from the container(s) upward and unobstructed to the open air. Recommended Text if Motion Fails:
	The proposed text 9.7.2.5 and 9.7.2.6 is not recommended for inclusion in the 2017 edition of NFPA 58.



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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 18			
58-7	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 10.3.1.3 Common walls of structures shall have the following features: (1) A fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour. The test to determine the fire resistance rating shall be ASTM E119, Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials. (2) Where openings are required in common walls for rooms used only for storage of LP-Gas, 1 1/2 -hour (Class B) fire doors (3) A design that withstands a static pressure of at least 100 lb/ft² (4.8 kPa)			
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 10.3.1.3 Common walls of structures shall have the following features: (1) A fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour. (2) Where openings are required in common walls for rooms used only for storage of LP-Gas, 1 1/2 -hour (Class B) fire doors (3) A design that withstands a static pressure of at least 100 lb/ft2 (4.8 kPa)			



Code A2016



Motion Seq # 58-8: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 19				
	Recommended Text if Motion Passes:				
	10.3.2.6* Walls and ceilings common to the room and to the building within which it is located shall have the following features:				
	(1) Fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour. The test to determine the fire resistance rating shall be ASTM E119, Standard Test Methods for Fire				
	Tests of Building Construction and Materials.				
	(2) Where openings are required in common walls for rooms used only for storage of LP-Gas, 1 1/2 -hour (Class B) fire doors				
	(3) Design that withstands a static pressure of at least 100 lb/ ft ² (4.8 kPa)				
58-8					
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails:				
	10.3.2.6* Walls and ceilings common to the room and to the building within which it is located shall have the following features:				
	(1) Fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour.				
	(2) Where openings are required in common walls for rooms used only for storage of LP-Gas, 1 1/2 -hour (Class B) fire doors				
	(3) Design that withstands a static pressure of at least 100 lb/ ft² (4.8 kPa)				

NFPA 75, Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
75-1	2	9.1.1.3	Thomas Wysocki, Guardian Services Inc.	Accept Public Comment No. 5	
75-2	6	9.1.1.3	Mark Robin, Fire Suppression Systems Association (FSSA)	Reject Second Revision No. 20 including any portion of First Revision No. 13 thereby reverting to previous edition text.	

[†] Designated Representative in accordance with 4.5.3.5(c) and/or 4.5.3.6 of NFPA's Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards.

^{**}In describing the Certified Amending Motion and in the Motions Committee Notes and Comments, the Motions Committee sometimes summarizes or displays the results of the certified amending motions under consideration. The actual Revisions and/or Public Comments related to the motion should, however, be consulted for the precise text and associated statements.

NFPA 75, Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

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Motion Seq # 75 – 1: Thomas Wysocki, Guardian Services Inc.

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 5.				
	Recommended Text if Motion Passes:				
	9.1.1.3 * An automatic fire suppression protection system as permitted by Chapter 9 shall be provided for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an https://example.com/recommons.org/recommons				
	9.1.1.4 An automatic fire suppression system shall not be required for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an ITE room or ITE area where combustible material under the floor is limited to the following: (1) Cables listed for plenum use				
(2) Listed plenum communications raceways (3) Listed equipment power cords up to 4.6 m (15 ft) each (4) Cables installed in metallic raceways					
	(6) Listed cooling hoses				
75-1					
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails:				
	9.1.1.3* An automatic fire suppression system, as permitted by Chapter 9, shall be provided for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an ITE room or ITE area where the area below the raised floor contains combustible material other than what is permitted in 9.1.1.4.				
	9.1.1.4				
	An automatic fire suppression system shall not be required for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an ITE room or ITE area where combustible material under the floor is limited to the following:				
	(1) Cables listed for plenum use(2) Listed plenum communications raceways				
	(3) Listed equipment power cords up to 4.6 m (15 ft) each				
	(4) Cables installed in metallic raceways				
	(5) Installations in compliance with Section 300.22(C) of NFPA 70(6) Listed cooling hoses				
	(b) Listed cooling noses				



NFPA 75, Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment

Motion Seq # 75 – 2: Mark Robin, Fire Suppression Systems Association (FSSA)

Motion Seq#					
	Recommended Text if Motion Passes:				
	9.1.1.3* An automatic fire suppression system, as permitted by Chapter 9, shall be provided for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an ITE room or ITE area where the area below the raised floor contains combustible material other than what is permitted in 9.1.1.4. 9.1.1.4 An automatic fire suppression system shall not be required for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an ITE room or ITE area where combustible material under the floor is limited to the following: (1) Cables listed for plenum use				
	(2) Listed plenum communications raceways				
	(3) Listed equipment power cords up to 4.6 m (15 ft) each				
	(4) Cables installed in metallic raceways				
	(5) Installations in compliance with, Section 300.22(C) of NFPA 70				
	(6) Listed cooling hoses				
	9.1.1.3* An automatic sprinkler system or a gaseous fire extinguishing system shall be provided for the protection of the area below a raised floor in				
	an information technology equipment room or information technology equipment area where one or more of the following exist:				
75.0	(1) There is a critical need to protect data in the process, reduce equipment damage, and facilitate return to service.				
75-2	(2) The area below the raised floor contains combustible material.				
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails:				
	<u>-</u>				
	9.1.1.3* An automatic fire suppression system, as permitted by Chapter 9, shall be provided for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an ITE room or ITE area where the area below the raised floor contains combustible material other than what is permitted in 9.1.1.4. 9.1.1.4 An automatic fire suppression system shall not be required for the protection of the area below a raised floor in an ITE room or ITE area where combustible material under the floor is limited to the following: (1) Cables listed for plenum use (2) Listed plenum communications raceways				
	(3) Listed equipment power cords up to 4.6 m (15 ft) each				
	(4) Cables installed in metallic raceways				
	(5) Installations in compliance with, Section 300.22(C) of NFPA 70				
	(6) Listed cooling hoses				