



NFPA Technical Meeting (Tech Session)

AGENDA

NFPA Standards presented for Action – Wednesday, June 7, 2017

Starting at 8:00 - Completion

NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*
NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*
NFPA 59, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*
NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*
NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*
NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*
NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents*
NFPA 2112, *Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*
NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components*
NFPA 730, *Guide for Premises Security*
NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*
NFPA 5000, *Building Construction and Safety Code*
NFPA 1, *Fire Code*

Posted: May 18th, 2017
Tech Session: Wednesday, June 7th, 2017 - starts at 8:00 AM



Report Layout

Certified Amending Motions (CAMs)



This Report contains Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) for NFPA Standards in the Annual 2017 revision cycle that will be considered at the June, 2017 NFPA Technical Meeting (Tech Session). These motions have been certified and determined as proper by the Motions Committee in accordance with the *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards (Regs)* and the *NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules (Convention Rules)*. Although **the motions as certified will not change**, the manner in which they are presented, their layout, and the accompanying supportive material may be modified (solely for presentation), removed or added to. Please make note of, and take into consideration, the following:

Report Sections.

The Motions are displayed via two distinct sections which are as follows:

- I. **CAM Overview.** Page 3 lists all the CAMs for NFPA 37 that can be pursued at the Tech Session. It includes a reference to the pages containing text that illustrates the potential impact of the CAMs if they were to pass or fail. This page is repeated for all other Annual 2017 Standards being considered at the Tech Session.
- II. **Effect of CAMs.** Page 4 displays the potential text of NFPA 37 if Motion Seq # 37-1 were to pass or fail. These pages immediately proceed the applicable CAM Overview page and follow the same order as the motion sequence numbers (Motion Seq #). The impact of a successful CAM on the Second Draft text is shown legislatively. The effect of an unsuccessful motion is illustrated by simply showing the applicable Second Draft text, without legislative changes. Please see below the editorial legend used throughout these sections.

Draft text is displayed as follows:

(~~Strikethrough~~: indicates the deletion of text)

(Underline: indicates the addition of text)

2) Editorial Renumbering.

The text, which illustrates the certified amending motion, is derived from the First Draft Report and Second Draft Report. As a result, the section numbers and other materials relating to formatting are subject to change based on the final recommendations of the entire standards development process.

3) NFPA Technical Meeting Consideration.

The material provided in this Report is intended to illustrate the potential impact of a successful or unsuccessful Amending Motion on the text of an NFPA Standard. The amendment is based on the recommendation of the NFPA membership when an Amending Motion is filed and presented in accordance with the *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards (Regs)*. **IMPORTANT NOTE:** The text as recommended by the NFPA membership is subject to the entire standards development process. Therefore, the standard, recommended amendment, and associated text cannot be considered final until the responsible committee(s) are balloted, where required by the *Regs*, and the standard is issued by the Standards Council. **Per Table 1 of the *Regs*, any failed Ballot will result in a recommendation to return the related text to previous edition text.**



NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*

Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
37-1	1	4.1.4	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Reject Second Revision No. 16	4

† 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*.

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<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 16</p>
<p>37-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>4.1.4 Engines Located Outdoors.</p> <p>4.1.4.1 Engines, and, if provided, their weatherproof housings, if provided, that are installed outdoors shall be located at least 1.5 m (5 ft) from openings in walls and at least 1.5 m (5 ft) from <u>combustible structures having combustible walls</u> except as provided in 4.1.4.1.1 or 4.1.4.1.2.</p> <p>4.1.4.1.1 A clearance less than 1.5 m (5 ft) shall be permitted where all portions of structures that are closer than 1.5 m (5 ft) from the engine enclosure have a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour.</p> <p>4.1.4.1.2* A clearance less than 1.5 m (5 ft) shall be permitted where it has been demonstrated by one of the following through methods acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction that a fire within the enclosure will not ignite combustible structures:-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1)* <u>Where a full-scale fire test has shown that the complete consumption of the combustibles within the enclosure will not ignite structures, the engine shall be permitted to be placed at a distance no less than that specified during the fire test from a wall of the same material.</u></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2)* <u>Where calculations have shown that a fire within the engine enclosure will not ignite structures, the engine shall be permitted to be placed at a distance no less than that specified in the calculations.</u></p> <p><u>A.4.1.4.1.2(1)</u></p> <p>It has been shown that combustible materials exhibit different levels of combustibility, ignitability, and fire performance. Therefore, the full-scale fire tests should be conducted in the presence of combustible materials that adequately represent the expected potential fire hazard <u>to be expected</u> at the location where the engine is to be placed (<i>see NFPA 555</i>).</p> <p>For liquid-fueled engines that include a fuel tank within the enclosure, the maximum quantity of fuel should be considered as part of the fire test.</p> <p><u>A.4.1.4.1.2(2)</u></p> <p>The calculation procedure <u>procedures</u> in Chapter 10 of NFPA 555 is contain a procedure similar to the “Radiant Ignition of a Near Fuel” algorithm in NIST’s Fire Protection Engineering Tools for Hazard Estimation (FPETool) for calculating ignition from a nearby fire. It is a sound, engineering-based method of predicting <u>the risk of radiative ignition from</u> of a fire material not in direct contact with a flame.</p> <p>The values in 4.1.4 and the reference to the NFPA 555 calculation method are the result of the calculations presented to the technical committee in 1996. The calculations treated an engine fire as a vertical cylinder. The values in 4.1.4 changed somewhat in the 1998 edition of NFPA 37 based on those calculations. They are reasonably consistent with the requirements of the <i>BOCA National Building Code</i>, which was in effect at the time. The technical committee wanted to include a performance alternative in NFPA 37. The reference <u>in this annex section</u> to the NFPA 555 method in this annex provides guidance on how to evaluate proposed alternatives.</p>

Recommended Text if Motion Fails (*Second Draft Text*):

4.1.4 Engines Located Outdoors.

4.1.4.1 Engines and, if provided, their weatherproof housings that are installed outdoors shall be located at least 1.5 m (5 ft) from openings in walls and at least 1.5 m (5 ft) from structures having combustible walls except as provided in 4.1.4.1.1 or 4.1.4.1.2.

4.1.4.1.1 A clearance less than 1.5 m (5 ft) shall be permitted where all portions of structures that are closer than 1.5 m (5 ft) from the engine enclosure have a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour.

4.1.4.1.2* A clearance less than 1.5 m (5 ft) shall be permitted where it has been demonstrated through methods acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction that a fire within the enclosure will not ignite combustible structures.

A.4.1.4.1.2

It has been shown that combustible materials exhibit different levels of combustibility, ignitability, and fire performance. Therefore, full-scale fire tests should be conducted in the presence of combustible materials that adequately represent the expected potential fire hazard at the location where the engine is to be placed (*see NFPA 555*).

For liquid-fueled engines that include a fuel tank within the enclosure, the maximum quantity of fuel should be considered as part of the fire test.

The calculations procedures in Chapter 10 of NFPA 555 contain a procedure similar to the “Radiant Ignition of a Near Fuel” algorithm in NIST’s Fire Protection Engineering Tools for Hazard Estimation (FPETool) for calculating ignition from a nearby fire. It is a sound, engineering-based method of predicting radiative ignition of a material not in direct contact with a flame.

The values in 4.1.4 and the reference to the NFPA 555 calculation method are the result of the calculations presented to the technical committee in 1996. The calculations treated an engine fire as a vertical cylinder. The values in 4.1.4 changed somewhat in the 1998 edition of NFPA 37 based on those calculations. They are reasonably consistent with the requirements of the *BOCA National Building Code*, which was in effect at the time. The technical committee wanted to include a performance alternative in NFPA 37. The reference to the NFPA 555 method in this annex provides guidance on how to evaluate proposed alternatives.

37-1
(cont'd)



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
54-1	13	7.12.2.1	Mitchell Guthrie, Engineering Consultant	Accept Public Comment No. 94	7
54-2	7	7.12.2.3	John Tobias, US Dept. of the Army	Accept Public Comment No. 84	8
54-3	24 17 20	7.12.2.3	Mitchell Guthrie, Engineering Consultant Mark Morgan, The Lightning Safety Alliance Harold VanSickle, Lightning Protection Institute	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 93 Accept Public Comment No. 89 Accept Public Comment No. 86	9
54-4	18 8 22	7.12.3	Mark Morgan, The Lightning Safety Alliance John Tobias, US Dept. of the Army Harold VanSickle, Lightning Protection Institute	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 90 Accept Public Comment No. 82 Accept Public Comment No. 85	10
54-5	6 9	New Section after 7.12.2 and A.7.12.2	John Tobias, US Dept. of the Army	Accept Public Comment Nos. 81 and 83	11
54-6	21	New Section after 7.12.2	Harold VanSickle, Lightning Protection Institute	Accept Public Comment No. 87	12
54-7	5 19	9.1.24	Peter Holmes, Maine Fuel Board Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 12	13

† 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*.

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NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

Submitter: Mitchell Guthrie, Engineering Consultant

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 94
54-1	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 7.12.2.1 The bonding jumper shall connect to a metallic pipe, pipe fitting, or CSST fitting <u>between the point of delivery and the first downstream CSST fitting.</u> <hr/> Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 7.12.2.1 The bonding jumper shall connect to a metallic pipe, pipe fitting, or CSST fitting.



NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

Submitter: John Tobias, US Department of the Army

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 84
54-2	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>7.12.2.3* The length of the jumper between the connection to the gas piping system and the grounding electrode system shall not exceed 75 <u>25</u> ft (22 <u>8</u> m). Any additional grounding electrodes installed to meet this requirement shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>7.12.2.3* The length of the jumper between the connection to the gas piping system and the grounding electrode system shall not exceed 75 ft (22 m). Any additional grounding electrodes installed to meet this requirement shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system.</p>



NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

Submitter: Mitchell Guthrie, Engineering Consultant; Mark Morgan, The Lightning Safety Alliance; and Harold Van Sickle, Lightning Protection Institute

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment Nos. 93, 89, and 86
54-3	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>7.12.2.3* The length of the jumper between the connection to the gas piping system and the grounding electrode system shall not exceed 75 <u>50</u> ft (22 <u>15</u> m). Any additional grounding electrodes installed to meet this requirement shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>7.12.2.3* The length of the jumper between the connection to the gas piping system and the grounding electrode system shall not exceed 75 ft (22 m). Any additional grounding electrodes installed to meet this requirement shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment Nos. 90, 82, and 85
54-4	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>7.12.3 Arc-Resistant Jacketed CSST.</p> <p>CSST listed with an arc-resistant jacket or coating system in accordance with ANSI LC 1/CSA 6.26, <i>Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing</i>, shall be electrically continuous and bonded to an effective ground fault current path. Where any CSST component of a piping system does not have an arc-resistant jacket or coating system, the bonding requirements of 7.12.2 shall apply. Arc-resistant jacketed CSST shall be considered to be bonded when it is connected to appliances that are connected to the appliance grounding conductor of the circuit supplying that appliance.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>7.12.3 Arc-Resistant Jacketed CSST.</p> <p>CSST listed with an arc-resistant jacket or coating system in accordance with ANSI LC 1/CSA 6.26, <i>Fuel Gas Piping Systems Using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing</i>, shall be electrically continuous and bonded to an effective ground fault current path. Where any CSST component of a piping system does not have an arc-resistant jacket or coating system, the bonding requirements of 7.12.2 shall apply. Arc-resistant jacketed CSST shall be considered to be bonded when it is connected to appliances that are connected to the appliance grounding conductor of the circuit supplying that appliance.</p>



NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

Submitter: John Tobias, US Department of the Army

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment Nos. 83 and 81
54-5	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>7.12.3* CSST Spacing.</u></p> <p><u>CSST shall be spaced a minimum of 6 inches from any metallic component, grounded metal parts and electrical conductors.</u></p> <p><u>A.7.12.3 Arcing to/from CSST to metal components, grounded metal parts or electrical conductors can occur under lightning strike conditions near a structure. Spacing, in addition to bonding, further minimizes development of arcs. Arcing is more likely to occur if CSST is in contact with, or close proximity to, metal parts including structural components, other pipe/duct systems, electrical service conductors and data conductors. Spacing CSST from metal structural components, other piping systems (such as water piping, HVAC ducting, electrical equipment, etc.) and electrical conductors minimizes the possibility of the development of an arc.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>The proposed text is not recommended for inclusion in the 2018 edition of NFPA 54.</p>



NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code

Submitter: Harold Van Sickle, Lightning Protection Institute

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 87
54-6	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>7.12.3 CSST Spacing.</u></p> <p><u>CSST shall be spaced a minimum of 6 inches from any metallic component, grounded metal parts and electrical conductors.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>The proposed text is not recommended for inclusion in the 2018 edition of NFPA 54.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 12</p>
<p>54-7</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>9.1.24* Existing Appliances.</p> <p>Existing appliance installations shall be inspected to verify compliance with the provisions of Section 9.3 and Chapter 12 where a component of the building envelope is modified as described by one or more of 9.1.24(1) through 9.1.24(6). Where the appliance installation does not comply with Section 9.3 and Chapter 12, the installation shall be altered as necessary to be in compliance with Section 9.3 and Chapter 12. <u>The installer responsible for making the envelope component change shall be responsible for compliance with this section.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The building is modified under a weatherization program. (2) A building permit is issued for a building addition or exterior building modification. (3) Three or more window assemblies are replaced. (4) Three or more storm windows are installed over existing windows. (5) One or more exterior door and frame assemblies are replaced. (6) A building air barrier is installed or replaced. <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>9.1.24* Existing Appliances.</p> <p>Existing appliance installations shall be inspected to verify compliance with the provisions of Section 9.3 and Chapter 12 where a component of the building envelope is modified as described by one or more of 9.1.24(1) through 9.1.24(6). Where the appliance installation does not comply with Section 9.3 and Chapter 12, the installation shall be altered as necessary to be in compliance with Section 9.3 and Chapter 12.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The building is modified under a weatherization program. (2) A building permit is issued for a building addition or exterior building modification. (3) Three or more window assemblies are replaced. (4) Three or more storm windows are installed over existing windows. (5) One or more exterior door and frame assemblies are replaced. (6) A building air barrier is installed or replaced.



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
59-1	2	7.1.1.5	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	Reject Second Revision No. 17	15
	3	A.7.1.1.5			

† 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*.

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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 17
59-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>7.1.1.5* Piping Cover. 7.1.1.5.1 New or replaced buried flammable liquid or gas piping with a design pressure below 20 percent of the pipe's specified minimum yield strength (SMYS) within the scope of this standard shall be installed with a minimum of 24 in. (610 mm) of cover in normal soil and a minimum of 18 in. (460 mm) of cover in consolidated rock condition. 7.1.1.5.2 New or replaced buried flammable liquid or gas piping with design pressure above 20 percent of the pipe's specified minimum yield strength (SMYS) within the scope of this standard shall be installed with a minimum of 30 in. (760 mm) of cover in normal soil and a minimum of 18 in. (460 mm) of cover in consolidated rock condition. A.7.1.1.5 Where piping was buried prior to the addition of the requirements in 7.1.1.5, consideration should be given to marking the buried piping.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>7.1.1.5* Piping Cover. 7.1.1.5.1 New or replaced buried flammable liquid or gas piping with a design pressure below 20 percent of the pipe's specified minimum yield strength (SMYS) within the scope of this standard shall be installed with a minimum of 24 in. (610 mm) of cover in normal soil and a minimum of 18 in. (460 mm) of cover in consolidated rock condition. 7.1.1.5.2 New or replaced buried flammable liquid or gas piping with design pressure above 20 percent of the pipe's specified minimum yield strength (SMYS) within the scope of this standard shall be installed with a minimum of 30 in. (760 mm) of cover in normal soil and a minimum of 18 in. (460 mm) of cover in consolidated rock condition. A.7.1.1.5 Where piping was buried prior to the addition of the requirements in 7.1.1.5, consideration should be given to marking the buried piping.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
99-1	3	14.3.1.6.4.5(A)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 79	17
99-2	4	14.3.1.6.4.5(B)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 306	18
99-3	5	14.3.1.6.4.6(A)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 305	19
99-4	6	14.3.1.6.4.6(B)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 305	20
99-5	10	(Global) 16.7.4.3.5	Peter Larrimer, US Department of Veterans Affairs	Reject Second Revision No. 107 and the Related Portions of First Revision No. 109	21
99-6	12	16.9.1	Peter Larrimer, US Department of Veterans Affairs	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 10	22

† 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*.

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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 79
99-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.5 (A) Upholstered furniture (fixed or portable) shall be resistant to <u>smoldering (or cigarette)</u> ignition in accordance with one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The components of the upholstered furniture shall meet the requirements for Class 1 when tested in accordance with NFPA 260.2. Mocked-up composites of the upholstered furniture shall <u>have a char length not exceeding 1 ½ in. (38 mm) when</u> be tested in accordance with NFPA 261. <p>NOTE: The underlined text in 14.3.1.6.4.5(A) is previous edition text that was deleted by First Revision 395.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.5 (A) Upholstered furniture (fixed or portable) shall be resistant to ignition in accordance with one of the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The components of the upholstered furniture shall meet the requirements for Class 1 when tested in accordance with NFPA 260.2. Mocked-up composites of the upholstered furniture shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 261.



NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code

Submitter: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision. No. 306
99-2	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.5 (B) Upholstered furniture shall <u>have limited rates of heat release when</u> be tested in accordance with ASTM E1537, <i>Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture</i>, or with California Technical Bulletin 133, <i>Flammability Test Procedure for Seating Furniture for Use in Public Occupancies</i>; as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>The peak rate of heat release for the single upholstered furniture item shall not exceed 80 kW.</u>2. <u>The total heat released by the single upholstered furniture item during the first 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed 25 MJ.</u> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.5 (B) Upholstered furniture shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E1537, <i>Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture</i>, or with California Technical Bulletin 133, <i>Flammability Test Procedure for Seating Furniture for Use in Public Occupancies</i>.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 305
99-3	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.6(A) Mattresses. Mattresses and mattress components shall <u>have a char length not exceeding 2 in. (51 mm) when be</u>-tested in accordance with 16 CFR 1632, <i>Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads</i> (FF 4-72); or NFPA 260.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.6(A) Mattresses. Mattresses and mattress components shall be tested in accordance with 16 CFR 1632, <i>Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads</i> (FF 4-72); or NFPA 260.</p>



NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*

Submitter: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 305
99-4	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.6 (B) Mattresses. Mattresses shall <u>have limited rates of heat release when</u> be tested in accordance with ASTM E1590, <i>Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses Sets</i>; 16 CFR 1633, Standard for the Flammability (Open Flame) of Mattress Sets; or California Technical Bulletin 129, <i>Flammability Test Procedure for Mattresses for Use in Public Buildings</i>-as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The peak rate of heat release for the mattress shall not exceed 100 kW.</u> 2. <u>The total heat released by the mattress during the first 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed 25 MJ.</u> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>14.3.1.6.4.6 (B) Mattresses. Mattresses shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E1590, <i>Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses Sets</i>; 16 CFR 1633, <i>Standard for the Flammability (Open Flame) of Mattress Sets</i>; or California Technical Bulletin 129, <i>Flammability Test Procedure for Mattresses for Use in Public Buildings</i>.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 107 including the Related Portions of First Revision No. 109</p>
<p>99-5</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>16.7.4.3.5</u> <u>In critical care areas, visible alarm notification appliances shall be permitted to be used in lieu of audible alarm signals.</u> In patient care spaces where alarm notification adversely affects patient care, as determined by a risk assessment, alarm notification appliances shall not be required as long as an alternative means of alarm notification is provided.</p> <p>A.16.7.4.3.5 This paragraph allows the omission of either or both audible and visual notification appliances in any patient care space regardless of the risk category, where a risk assessment determines the alarm notification can adversely affect patient care. Examples of such areas can include but are not limited to, intensive care units, coronary care units, angiography laboratories, cardiac catheterization laboratories, nurseries, delivery rooms, operating rooms, post-anesthesia recovery rooms, emergency departments, and similar areas.</p> <p>NOTE: The underlined text in 16.7.4.3.5 is previous edition text.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>16.7.4.3.5* In patient care spaces where alarm notification adversely affects patient care, as determined by a risk assessment, alarm notification appliances shall not be required as long as an alternative means of alarm notification is provided.</p> <p>A.16.7.4.3.5 This paragraph allows the omission of either or both audible and visual notification appliances in any patient care space regardless of the risk category, where a risk assessment determines the alarm notification can adversely affect patient care. Examples of such areas can include but are not limited to, intensive care units, coronary care units, angiography laboratories, cardiac catheterization laboratories, nurseries, delivery rooms, operating rooms, post-anesthesia recovery rooms, emergency departments, and similar areas.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 10</p>
<p>99-6</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>16.9 Manual Extinguishing Equipment.</p> <p>16.9.1* Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed, inspected, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10.</p> <p>16.9.1.1* Nonferrous-type fire extinguishers shall be provided in MRI rooms and associated spaces.</p> <p>16.9.1.2 Class K fire extinguishers shall be provided for hazards where there is a potential for fires involving combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats). [10:6.6.1]</p> <p>16.9.1.3* Clean agent or water mist type fire extinguishers shall be provided in operating rooms.</p> <p>16.9.1.4 Clean agent type fire extinguishers shall be provided in telecommunication entrance facilities and telecommunication equipment rooms.</p> <p>A.16.9.1 The selection of portable fire extinguishers for health care facilities is a vital step in preparing the facility to effectively deal with a fire in its incipient stage. There are special extinguisher requirements such as nonferrous fire extinguisher components of fire extinguishers in an MRI room or area, and Class K extinguishers in kitchens. There is a need to consider extinguishing agents for various areas of a facility that are nontoxic, noncorrosive, and/or nonconductive. Chapters 5 and 6 and their Annex A notes of NFPA 10, <i>Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers</i>, need very careful review. Annex C, “Fire Extinguisher Selection” and Annex D, “Operation and Use” of NFPA 10 provide additional valuable guidance.</p> <p>A.16.9.1.1 An associated space for an MRI room is considered to be MRI Zones II, III, and IV as defined by the American College of Radiology. Based on a risk assessment the facility might need to include Zone I as an associated space.</p> <p>A.16.9.1.3 Dry chemical fire extinguishers should not be provided in operating rooms. The clean agent extinguishers selected should have a Class A rating of some form.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>16.9 Manual Extinguishing Equipment.</p> <p>16.9.1* Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected, installed, inspected, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10.</p> <p>16.9.1.1* Nonferrous-type fire extinguishers shall be provided in MRI rooms and associated spaces.</p> <p>16.9.1.2 Class K fire extinguishers shall be provided for hazards where there is a potential for fires involving combustible cooking media (vegetable or animal oils and fats). [10:6.6.1]</p> <p>16.9.1.3* Clean agent or water mist type fire extinguishers shall be provided in operating rooms.</p> <p>16.9.1.4 Clean agent type fire extinguishers shall be provided in telecommunication entrance facilities and telecommunication equipment rooms.</p>

99-6 (cont'd)	<p>A.16.9.1 The selection of portable fire extinguishers for health care facilities is a vital step in preparing the facility to effectively deal with a fire in its incipient stage. There are special extinguisher requirements such as nonferrous fire extinguisher components of fire extinguishers in an MRI room or area, and Class K extinguishers in kitchens. There is a need to consider extinguishing agents for various areas of a facility that are nontoxic, noncorrosive, and/or nonconductive. Chapters 5 and 6 and their Annex A notes of NFPA 10, <i>Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers</i>, need very careful review. Annex C, “Fire Extinguisher Selection” and Annex D, “Operation and Use” of NFPA 10 provide additional valuable guidance.</p> <p>A.16.9.1.1 An associated space for an MRI room is considered to be MRI Zones II, III, and IV as defined by the American College of Radiology. Based on a risk assessment the facility might need to include Zone I as an associated space.</p> <p>A.16.9.1.3 Dry chemical fire extinguishers should not be provided in operating rooms. The clean agent extinguishers selected should have a Class A rating of some form.</p>
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NFPA 1144, *Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*

Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
1144-1	7 8	5.2.2.1	Joe Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 18 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 2	25

† 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*.

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NFPA 1144, Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire

Submitters: Joe Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products and Marcelo Hirschler, GBH Internationals

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 18 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 2
1144-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>5.2.2.1 Material shall be tested on all sides with the extended ASTM E84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i> (UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>) test or ASTM E2652 <i>Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C</i>. Panel products shall be permitted to test only the front and back faces and shall be tested with a ripped or cut longitudinal gap of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm). Materials that, when tested in accordance with the test procedures set forth in ASTM E84 or UL 723 for a test period of 30 minutes, or with ASTM E2768, <i>Standard Test Method for Extended Duration Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (30 min Tunnel Test)</i> shall comply with 5.2.2.2 through 5.2.2.5.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>5.2.2.1 Material shall be tested on all sides with the extended ASTM E84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i> (UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>) test or ASTM E2652, <i>Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C</i>. Panel products shall be permitted to test only the front and back faces and shall be tested with a ripped or cut longitudinal gap of 1/8 in. (3.2 mm). Materials that, when tested in accordance with the test procedures set forth in ASTM E84 or UL 723 for a test period of 30 minutes, or with ASTM E2768, <i>Standard Test Method for Extended Duration Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (30 min Tunnel Test)</i> shall comply with 5.2.2.2 through 5.2.2.5.</p>



NFPA 1403, *Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions*

Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
1403-1	4	4.4	William Peterson, International Fire Marshals Association	Accept Public Comment No. 7	26

† 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*.

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NFPA 1403 Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions

Submitter: William Peterson, International Fire Marshals Association

Motion Seq# **Certified Amending Motion:** Accept Public Comment No. 7

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

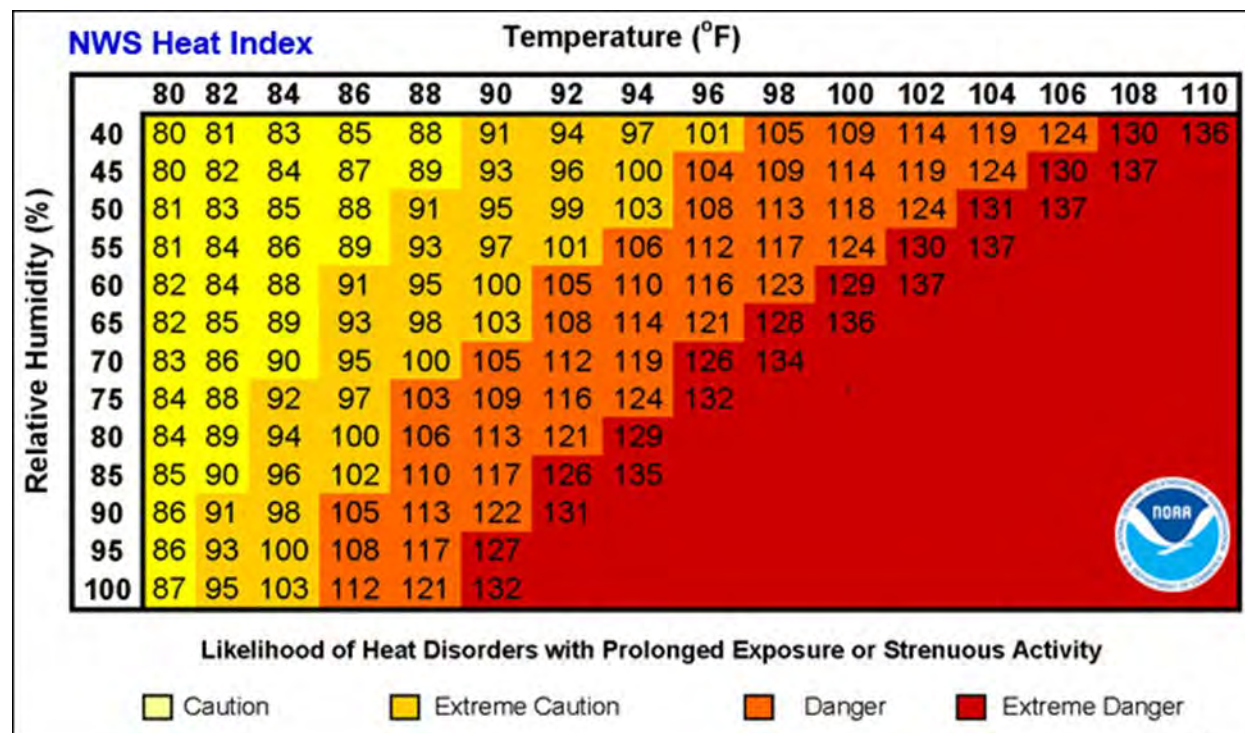
4.4 Participant Health and Safety

4.4.1 Participants engaged in strenuous physical activity during live fire training shall be limited to a maximum of four (4) sessions, or evolutions, of a duration of a maximum of 20 minutes each, in a high-temperature environment per day. ~~Instructors and participants shall be rehabbed in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 1584, Chapter 6.~~

4.4.1.1* A high-temperature environment shall be considered to be weather conditions that result in a Temperature Humidity Index (THI or Heat Index) of more than 90°F (32°C).

A.4.4.1.1 NOAA (National Weather Service) Temperature Humidity Index Chart

1403-1



4.4.2* Participants in live fire training sessions (evolutions) in a high-temperature environment shall be given a period of rest, after each session or evolution, to allow for proper rehydration and reduction of core body temperatures to normal levels in compliance with Chapter 6 of NFPA 1584, Standard on the Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises. ~~When assessing the length and number of live fire training sessions (evolutions) conducted in a training day, the following shall be taken into account:~~

1403-1
(cont'd)

1. Nature of the work to be performed by the participant,
2. Physical stress of the work on the participant,
3. Temperature of the work and evolution environment
4. Exposure time in a high-temperature environment, and
5. Other circumstances (e.g. weather, heat index).

A.4.4.2 Consideration should be given to the accumulated physiological effects on each participant when working in a high-temperature environment. If the work in high-temperature environment is highly physically demanding, at heat index values greater than 102°F, or if other circumstances apply, rest periods should be longer. ~~Further guidance and information may be obtained in "Health and Safety Guidelines for Fire Fighter Training", University of Maryland, Center for Fire Fighter Safety Research and Development, Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute, College Park, Maryland.~~

4.4.3* Participants in live fire training sessions (evolutions) shall not be required to work in high-temperature environments on consecutive days when the heat index is greater than 102°F.

A.4.4.3 International study data, conducted both in the United States and United Kingdom, on the physiological effects of live fire training on fire fighters tend to indicate that in a longer perspective, frequent exposure to high-temperature environments, can result in health risks to participants engaged in live fire training.

4.4.4* Live fire training sessions (evolutions) consisting of strenuous physical activity shall be monitored and not exceed 20 minutes in duration.

A.4.4.4 When assessing the length and number of live fire training sessions (evolutions) conducted in a training day, the following shall be taken into account:

1. Nature of the work to be performed by the participant,
2. Physical stress of the work on the participant,
3. Temperature of the work and evolution environment
4. Exposure time in a high-temperature environment, and
5. Other circumstances (e.g. weather, heat index).

Further guidance and information may be obtained in "Health and Safety Guidelines for Fire Fighter Training", University of Maryland, Center for Fire fighter Safety Research and Development, Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute, College Park, Maryland.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails (*Second Draft Text*):

4.4 Participant Health and Safety.

4.4.1 Instructors and participants shall be rehabbed in accordance with the provisions of NFPA 1584, Chapter 6.

4.4.2* When assessing the length and number of live fire training sessions (evolutions) conducted in a training day, the following shall be taken into account:

1. Nature of the work to be performed by the participant,
2. Physical stress of the work on the participant,
3. Temperature of the work and evolution environment
4. Exposure time in a high-temperature environment, and
5. Other circumstances (e.g. weather, heat index).

1403-1
(cont'd)

A.4.4.2 Further guidance and information may be obtained in "*Health and Safety Guidelines for Fire Fighter Training*", University of Maryland, Center for Fire Fighter Safety Research and Development, Maryland Fire and Rescue Institute, College Park, Maryland.



NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue*

Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
1951-1	10	7.1.1.7	Steven Corrado, UL LLC	Reject Second Revision No. 66	31
1951-2	12	7.2.1.7	Karen Lehtonen, Lion Group, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 67	32
1951-3	14	8.4.1.1	Karen Lehtonen, Lion Group, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 68	33
1951-4	11	7.1.1.9	Steven Corrado, UL LLC	Reject Second Revision No. 58	34
1951-5	13	7.2.1.9	Karen Lehtonen, Lion Group, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 59	35
1951-6	15	8.5.1	Karen Lehtonen, Lion Group, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 80	36

† 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*.

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<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 66</p>
<p>1951-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>7.1.1.7* Textile fabrics, linings, collar linings, lettering, and other materials used in garment construction, including but not limited to padding, reinforcement, interfacing, binding, and hanger loops but excluding emblems, labels, and patches. Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, and collar outer shell when present, shall be individually tested for flame resistance as specified in Section 8.4, Flame Resistance Test 1, and shall not have a char length of more than 100 mm (4 in.), shall not have an afterflame of more than 2 seconds, and shall not melt or drip.</u></p> <p><u>7.1.1.7.1 Zippers shall meet the performance requirements specified in 7.1.1.7 only where located on the exterior of the garment or located where they will directly contact the wearer’s body.</u></p> <p><u>7.1.1.7.2 Elastic and hook and pile fasteners shall meet the performance requirements specified in 7.1.1.7 only where located where they will directly contact the wearer’s body.</u></p> <p><u>7.1.1.7.3 Small specimens such as hanger loops and emblems or patches that are not large enough to meet the sample size requirements in 8.4.2.1 shall be tested for resistance to flame as specified in 8.4.11 and shall not have an afterflame of more than 2 seconds and shall not melt or drip.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>7.1.1.7* Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, and collar outer shell when present, shall be individually tested for flame resistance as specified in Section 8.4, Flame Resistance Test 1, and shall not have a char length of more than 100 mm (4 in.), shall not have an afterflame of more than 2 seconds, and shall not melt or drip.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 67</p>
<p>1951-2</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>7.2.1.7* Textile fabrics, linings, collar linings, lettering, and other materials used in garment construction, including but not limited to padding, reinforcement, interfacing, binding, and hanger loops but excluding emblems, labels, and patches, Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, and collar outer shell when present, shall be individually tested for flame resistance as specified in Section 8.4, Flame Resistance Test 1, and shall not have a char length of more than 100 mm (4 in.), shall not have an afterflame of more than 2 seconds, and shall not melt or drip.</u></p> <p><u>7.2.1.7.1 Zippers and seam-sealing materials shall meet the performance requirements specified in 7.2.1.7 only where located on the exterior of the garment or located where they will directly contact the wearer’s body.</u></p> <p><u>7.2.1.7.2 Elastic and hook and pile fasteners shall meet the performance requirements specified in 7.2.1.7 only where located where they will directly contact the wearer’s body.</u></p> <p><u>7.2.1.7.3 Small specimens such as hanger loops and emblems or patches that are not large enough to meet the sample size requirements in 8.4.2.1 shall be tested for resistance to flame as specified in 8.4.11 test format and shall not have an afterflame of more than 2 seconds, and shall not melt or drip.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>7.2.1.7* Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, and collar outer shell when present, shall be individually tested for flame resistance as specified in Section 8.4, Flame Resistance Test 1, and shall not have a char length of more than 100 mm (4 in.), shall not have an afterflame of more than 2 seconds, and shall not melt or drip.</p>



NFPA 1951, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue

Submitter: Karen Lehtonen, Lion Group, Inc.

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 68
1951-3	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>8.4.1.1 This test method shall apply to protective <u>garment textiles</u> outer shell fabrics, wristlet materials, collar outer shell materials, and visibility markings.</p>
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>8.4.1.1 This test method shall apply to protective outer shell fabrics, wristlet materials, collar outer shell materials, and visibility markings.</p>



NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue*

Submitter: Steven Corrado, UL LLC

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 58
1951-4	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>7.1.1.9 Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, collar outer shell when present, and hardware when used as a closure <u>Textile fabrics, linings, hardware, and other materials used in garment construction, including but not limited to padding, reinforcements, wristlets, collars, labels, hanger hooks, buttons, and fasteners but excluding hook and pile fasteners not in direct contact with the skin,</u> shall be individually tested for heat resistance <u>in their original form</u> as specified in Section 8.5, Heat and Thermal Shrinkage Resistance Test, and shall not melt, drip, separate, or ignite; garment and collar outer shells shall not char; <u>and hardware items and closures shall remain functional.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>7.1.1.9 Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, collar outer shell when present, and hardware when used as a closure, shall be individually tested for heat resistance as specified in Section 8.5, Heat and Thermal Shrinkage Resistance Test, and shall not melt, drip, separate, or ignite; garment and collar outer shells shall not char; closures shall remain functional.</p>



NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue*

Submitter: Karen Lehtonen, Lion Group, Inc.

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 59
1951-5	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>7.2.1.9 Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, collar outer shell when present, and hardware when used as a closure <u>Textile fabrics, linings, hardware, and other materials used in garment construction, including but not limited to padding, reinforcements, wristlets, collars, labels, hanger hooks, buttons, and fasteners but excluding hook and pile fasteners not in direct contact with the skin, shall be individually tested for heat resistance in their original form as specified in Section 8.5, Heat and Thermal Shrinkage Resistance Test, and shall not melt, drip, separate, or ignite; garment and collar outer shells shall not char; and hardware items and closures shall remain functional.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>7.2.1.9 Garment outer shell fabrics, visibility markings, wristlets when present, collar outer shell when present, and hardware when used as a closure shall be individually tested for heat resistance as specified in Section 8.5, Heat and Thermal Shrinkage Resistance Test, and shall not melt, drip, separate, or ignite; garment and collar outer shells shall not char; closures shall remain functional.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 80</p>
<p>1951-6</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>8.5.1.1 This test method shall apply to <u>protective garment textiles, liquid barrier seams</u> outer shell fabrics, collar outer shells, wristlets, visibility markings, and hardware; <u>labels</u>; protective helmets; protective gloves; protective footwear; and goggles.</p> <p>8.5.1.2 Modifications to this test method for testing <u>garment textiles</u> outer shell fabrics and <u>liquid barrier seams</u> collar outer shells shall be as specified in 8.5.8.</p> <p>8.5.1.3 Modifications to this test method for <u>other garments</u> wristlets and <u>label materials</u> visibility markings shall be as specified in 8.5.9. . .</p> <p>8.5.3.2 Heat resistance testing shall be conducted on a minimum of three specimens for each hardware item, <u>label material</u>, wristlet, visibility markings, helmet, footwear, goggle, and other protective garment materials not listed in 8.5.3.3.</p> <p>8.5.3.3 Both heat and thermal shrinkage resistance testing shall be conducted on a minimum of three specimens for each <u>garment textile</u> outer shell fabric and collar outer and on whole gloves.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>8.5.1.1 This test method shall apply to outer shell fabrics, collar outer shells, wristlets, visibility markings, and hardware; protective helmets; protective gloves; protective footwear; and goggles.</p> <p>8.5.1.2 Modifications to this test method for testing outer shell fabrics and collar outer shells shall be as specified in 8.5.8.</p> <p>8.5.1.3 Modifications to this test method for wristlets and visibility markings shall be as specified in 8.5.9. . . .</p> <p>8.5.3.2 Heat resistance testing shall be conducted on a minimum of three specimens for each hardware item, wristlet, visibility markings, helmet, footwear, goggle, and other protective garment materials not listed in 8.5.3.3.</p> <p>8.5.3.3 Both heat and thermal shrinkage resistance testing shall be conducted on a minimum of three specimens for each outer shell fabric and collar outer and on whole gloves.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
2112-1	2	8.5.4	Roger Parry, The DuPont Company, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 76 and Second Revision No. 52	38

† 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*.

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<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 76 and Second Revision No. 52</p>
<p>2112-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>8.5.4 Standard Reference Garments. When tested in accordance with 8.5.4, results for 4.5 osy garments shall fall within range of 30 percent to 42 percent predicted body burn, and results for 6 osy garments shall fall within range of 16 percent to 24 percent predicted body burn to test garments for compliance to this standard.</p> <p>8.5.4.1 Standard reference garments made from both 4.5 osy and 6 osy 93 percent dyeable, low crystallinity meta aramid/5 percent para aramid/2 percent inductive antistatic fiber shall be tested at a frequency of six months or less in accordance with 8.5.4.</p> <p>8.5.4.1.1 The 4.5 osy reference garments shall be plain woven 4.5 osy/-0.2 osy 93 percent dyeable, low crystallinity meta aramid/5 percent para aramid/2 percent inductive antistatic fiber piece dyed royal blue with no finish. Fabric used to make garments shall be made from 38/2 /-5 percent cotton count yarn and have construction of 66 ends /-2 ends × 42 picks/-2 picks.</p> <p>8.5.4.1.2 The 6.0 osy reference garments shall be plain woven 6.0 osy /-0.3 osy 93 percent dyeable, low crystallinity meta aramid/5 percent para aramid/2 percent inductive antistatic fiber piece dyed royal blue with no finish. Fabric used to make garments shall be made from 30/2 /-5 percent cotton count yarn and have construction of 67 ends /-2 ends × 46 picks/-2 picks.</p> <p>8.5.4.2 The laboratory shall maintain consistent test methodology for specimen garment testing and for both standard reference garments.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>8.5.4 Standard Reference Garments. When tested in accordance with 8.5.4, results for 4.5 osy garments shall fall within range of 30 percent to 42 percent predicted body burn, and results for 6 osy garments shall fall within range of 16 percent to 24 percent predicted body burn to test garments for compliance to this standard.</p> <p>8.5.4.1 Standard reference garments made from both 4.5 osy and 6 osy 93 percent dyeable, low crystallinity meta aramid/5 percent para aramid/2 percent inductive antistatic fiber shall be tested at a frequency of six months or less in accordance with 8.5.4.</p> <p>8.5.4.1.1 The 4.5 osy reference garments shall be plain woven 4.5 osy/-0.2 osy 93 percent dyeable, low crystallinity meta aramid/5 percent para aramid/2 percent inductive antistatic fiber piece dyed royal blue with no finish. Fabric used to make garments shall be made from 38/2 /-5 percent cotton count yarn and have construction of 66 ends /-2 ends × 42 picks/-2 picks.</p> <p>8.5.4.1.2 The 6.0 osy reference garments shall be plain woven 6.0 osy /-0.3 osy 93 percent dyeable, low crystallinity meta aramid/5 percent para aramid/2 percent inductive antistatic fiber piece dyed royal blue with no finish. Fabric used to make garments shall be made from 30/2 /-5 percent cotton count yarn and have construction of 67 ends /-2 ends × 46 picks/-2 picks.</p> <p>8.5.4.2 The laboratory shall maintain consistent test methodology for specimen garment testing and for both standard reference garments.</p>



NFPA 285, Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components

Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
285-1	6	5.7.3	Jesse Beitel, Jensen Hughes	Reject Second Revision No. 3, including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 8	40

† 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*.

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NFPA 285, Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components.

Submitter: Jesse Beitel, Jensen Hughes

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 3, including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 8
285-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes: (returns to previous edition text)</p> <p>5.7.3* Where the test specimen contains vertical or horizontal joints or seams, joints or seams representative of standard construction practices shall be incorporated into the test specimen.</p> <p>5.7.3.1 Joints or seams representative of standard construction practices shall be incorporated into the test specimen.</p> <p>5.7.3.2 At least one horizontal joint or seam shall be located not more than 36 in. (0.91 m) above the window opening.</p> <p>5.7.3.3 At least one vertical joint or seam shall extend upward from ±13 in. (0.33 m) of the center of the window opening width.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>5.7.3*</p> <p>5.7.3.1 Joints or seams representative of standard construction practices shall be incorporated into the test specimen.</p> <p>5.7.3.2 At least one horizontal joint or seam shall be located not more than 36 in. (0.91 m) above the window opening.</p> <p>5.7.3.3 At least one vertical joint or seam shall extend upward from ±13 in. (0.33 m) of the center of the window opening width.</p>



NFPA 730, Guide for Premises Security
Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
730-1	1	11.2.1.3	Michael Devore, State Farm Insurance Company	Accept Public Comment No. 16	42

† 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*.

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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 16
730-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>11.2.1.3 Visitors.</p> <p>11.2.1.3.1* All visitors should enter buildings through a monitored and designated visitor entrance(s).</p> <p>11.2.1.3.2 All visitors should be issued school visitor identification.</p> <p>11.2.1.3.3 All visitors should be required to show government issued, photo identification to a staff member to be issued school visitor identification.</p> <p>11.2.1.3.4 All visitors should be required to wear school visitor identification visible at all times.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>11.2.1.3 Visitors.</p> <p>11.2.1.3.1* All visitors should enter buildings through a monitored and designated visitor entrance(s).</p> <p>11.2.1.3.2 All visitors should be issued school visitor identification.</p> <p>11.2.1.3.3 All visitors should be required to show government issued, photo identification to a staff member to be issued school visitor identification.</p> <p>11.2.1.3.4 All visitors should be required to wear school visitor identification visible at all times.</p>

NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
101-1	28	4.2.4	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Reject Second Revision No. 3011	47
101-2	8	8.4.3.6	Peter Larrimer, US Department of Veterans Affairs	Reject Second Revision No. 2509	48
101-3	41	15.2.2.2.4	John Woestman, Kellen Company, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 30 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 2002	49
101-4	42	15.2.2.2.4	John Woestman, Kellen Company, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 185	50
101-5	43	17.2.2.2.6	John Woestman, Kellen Company, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 32	51
101-6	44	39.2.2.2.2	John Woestman, Kellen Company, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 50	52
101-7	45	39.2.2.2.2	John Woestman, Kellen Company, Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 192	53
101-8	3	18.3.7.1	Bill Galloway, West Florence Fire Rescue, International Fire Marshals Association	Accept Public Comment No. 111	54
101-9	46	19.3.7.1	Bill Galloway, International Fire Marshals Association	Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 34 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 3508	55
101-10	29	38.1.7	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 161	56
101-11	26	38.1.7.2 & A.38.1.7.2	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 161	57

† 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*.

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101-12	30	39.1.7.2	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 166	58
101-13	27	39.1.7.2 & A.39.1.7.2	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 166	59
101-14	13	38.3.4.5	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 60	60
101-15	16 50	11.8.9	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 3007	61
101-16	17 51	14.7.6	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 2009	62
101-17	18 52	16.7.6	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 2010	63
101-18	19 53	18.7.10	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4019	64

† 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*.

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101-19	20 54	19.7.10	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4020	65
101-20	21 55	20.7.10	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4021	66
101-21	22 56	21.7.10	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4022	67
101-22	23 57	28.7.8	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 6016	68
101-23	24 58	30.7.4	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 6017	69

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101-24	25 59	39.4.2.4	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 5505	70
101-25	15 49	9.11.4	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 24 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 1007	71

† 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*.

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NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitter: David Frable, US General Services Administration

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 3011
101-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>4.2.4 Physical Violence Mitigation. Where buildings are designed to mitigate physical violence against occupants, such measures shall not compromise compliance with other requirements of this Code.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>4.2.4 Physical Violence Mitigation. Where buildings are designed to mitigate physical violence against occupants, such measures shall not compromise compliance with other requirements of this Code.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 2509
101-2	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>8.4.3.6 Shutters that protect openings shall be automatic-closing upon detection <u>operation</u> of approved smoke <u>by smoke</u> detectors installed in such a way as to detect smoke on either side of the opening in accordance with the provisions of <i>NFPA 72</i>.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>8.4.3.6 Shutters that protect openings shall be automatic-closing upon operation of approved smoke detectors installed in such a way as to detect smoke on either side of the opening in accordance with the provisions of <i>NFPA 72</i>.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 30 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 2002</p>
<p>101-3</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>15.2.2.2.4* Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the classroom side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (7) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80. (9) The emergency action plan, required by 15.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room. (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 15.7.2. <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>15.2.2.2.4* Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the classroom side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (7) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80. (9) The emergency action plan, required by 15.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room. (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 15.7.2.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 185</p>
<p>101-4</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>15.2.2.2.4* Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. <u>(4) Egress shall require not more than one releasing operation.</u> (45) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (56) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the classroom side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (67) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (78) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (89) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80. (910) The emergency action plan, required by 15.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room. (4011) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 15.7.2.
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>15.2.2.2.4* Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the classroom side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (7) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80. (9) The emergency action plan, required by 15.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room. (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 15.7.2.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 32</p>
<p>101-5</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>17.2.2.2.6 Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (54) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the classroom side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (65) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (76) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (87) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80. (98) The emergency action plan, required by 17.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room. (109) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 17.7.2.
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>17.2.2.2.6 Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that the locking means is approved and all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the classroom side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (7) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (8) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80. (9) The emergency action plan, required by 17.7.1, shall address the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room. (10) Staff shall be drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 17.7.2.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 50</p>
<p>101-6</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>39.2.2.2.2* Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Where approved, doors, other than those complying with 39.2.11.2, shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching operation from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (7) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (8) Modifications to required fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>39.2.2.2.2* Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Where approved, doors, other than those complying with 39.2.11.2, shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching operation from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (7) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (8) Modifications to required fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 192</p>
<p>101-7</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>39.2.2.2.2* Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Where approved, doors, other than those complying with 39.2.11.2, shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching operation from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) <u>Egress shall require not more than one releasing operation.</u> (45) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (56) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (67) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (78) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (89) Modifications to required fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>39.2.2.2.2* Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry. Where approved, doors, other than those complying with 39.2.11.2, shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that all of the following conditions are met:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The locking means shall be capable of being engaged without opening the door. (2) The unlocking and unlatching operation from the egress side of the door shall be accomplished without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (3) The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than two releasing operations. (4) The releasing mechanism for unlocking and unlatching shall be located at a height not less than 34 in. (865 mm) and not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor. (5) Locks, if remotely engaged, shall be unlockable from the egress side of the door without the use of a key, tool, or special knowledge or effort. (6) The door shall be capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room with the necessary key or other credential. (7) The locking means shall not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware. (8) Modifications to required fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 111</p>
<p>101-8</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>18.3.7.1 Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (<i>see 18.2.4.3</i>), unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.7.2, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To divide every story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment into not less than two smoke compartments (2) To divide every story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, into not less than two smoke compartments (3) To limit the size of each smoke compartment required by 18.3.7.1(1) and 18.3.7.1(2) to an area not exceeding one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), in hospital smoke compartments where any patient sleeping room is configured for two or more patients (b) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in hospital smoke compartments where all patient sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient, in which case suites in accordance with 18.2.5.7 shall be permitted where every occupiable sleeping room within the suite is configured for only one patient (c) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in hospital smoke compartments that contain no patient sleeping rooms (d) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) in nursing homes and limited care facilities (4) To separate atriums unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7, in which case no limitation in size is required (5) To limit the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier to a distance not exceeding 200 ft (61 m)
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>18.3.7.1 Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (<i>see 18.2.4.3</i>), unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.7.2, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) To divide every story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment into not less than two smoke compartments (2) To divide every story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, into not less than two smoke compartments (3) To limit the size of each smoke compartment required by 18.3.7.1(1) and 18.3.7.1(2) to an area not exceeding one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), in hospital smoke compartments where any patient sleeping room is configured for two or more patients (b) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in hospital smoke compartments where all patient sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient, in which case suites in accordance with 18.2.5.7 shall be permitted where every occupiable sleeping room within the suite is configured for only one patient (c) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in hospital smoke compartments that contain no patient sleeping rooms (d) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) in nursing homes and limited care facilities (4) To separate atriums in accordance with 8.6.7, in which case no limitation in size is required (5) To limit the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier to a distance not exceeding 200 ft (61 m)



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 34 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 3508</p>
<p>101-9</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>19.3.7.1^z Smoke barriers shall be provided to divide every story used for sleeping rooms for more than 30 patients into not less than two smoke compartments (<i>see 19.2.4.4</i>), and the following also shall apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The size of any such smoke compartment shall comply with one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1- (1) The size of any such sSmoke compartments shall not exceed 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) and- 2- Where the building is sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.8, hospital smoke compartments shall not exceed 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) where all sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient. Suites in accordance with 19.2.5.7 shall be permitted where every occupiable sleeping room within the suite is configured for only one patient. 2- The travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). 3- (2) Where neither the length nor width of the smoke compartment exceeds 150 ft (46 m), the travel distance to reach the smoke barrier door shall not be limited. 4- (3) The area of an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7 shall not be limited in size. <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>19.3.7.1* Smoke barriers shall be provided to divide every story used for sleeping rooms for more than 30 patients into not less than two smoke compartments (<i>see 19.2.4.4</i>), and the following also shall apply:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The size of any such smoke compartment shall comply with one of the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Smoke compartments shall not exceed 22,500 ft² (2100 m²). b) Where the building is sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.8, hospital smoke compartments shall not exceed 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) where all sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient. Suites in accordance with 19.2.5.7 shall be permitted where every occupiable sleeping room within the suite is configured for only one patient. 2. The travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m). 3. Where neither the length nor width of the smoke compartment exceeds 150 ft (46 m), the travel distance to reach the smoke barrier door shall not be limited. 4. The area of an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7 shall not be limited in size.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 161
101-10	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>38.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>38.1.7.1 <u>The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</u></p> <p>38.1.7.2 <u>The occupant load for business use shall be 150 ft² (13m²)/person.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>38.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 161</p>
<p>101-11</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>38.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>38.1.7.1 The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</p> <p>38.1.7.2* The occupant load factor for collaboration rooms/spaces shall be as follows:</p> <p><u>(1) 30 ft² (2.8 m²) gross per person for rooms/spaces not more than 450 ft² (41.8 m²) in area.</u></p> <p><u>(2) 15 ft² (1.4 m²) gross per person for rooms/spaces more than 450 ft² (41.8 m²) in area.</u></p> <p>A.38.1.7.2 <u>Collaboration rooms/spaces are common to office buildings. Their principal function is to permit collaboration among occupants in the privacy of a small room/space. These rooms/spaces are primarily used by occupants of the business occupancy to transition temporarily from their regular work-station area in order to obtain privacy and to avoid disturbing other employees located in the open office environment. Collaboration rooms/spaces have been commonly referred to as quiet rooms, focus rooms, huddle rooms, and team rooms. Collaboration rooms/spaces are not considered conference rooms, since a conference room’s principal function is to be used for assembly purposes.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>38.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 166
101-12	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>39.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>39.1.7.1 <u>The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</u></p> <p>39.1.7.2 <u>The occupant load for business use shall be 150 ft² (13 m²)/person.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>39.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 166</p>
<p>101-13</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>39.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>39.1.7.1 The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</p> <p>39.1.7.2* The occupant load factor for collaboration rooms/spaces shall be as follows:</p> <p><u>(1) 30 ft² (2.8 m²) gross per person for rooms/spaces not more than 450 ft² (41.8 m²) in area.</u></p> <p><u>(2) 15 ft² (1.4 m²) gross per person for rooms/spaces more than 450 ft² (41.8 m²) in area.</u></p> <p>A.39.1.7.2 <u>Collaboration rooms/spaces are common to office buildings. Their principal function is to permit collaboration among occupants in the privacy of a small room/space. These rooms/spaces are primarily used by occupants of the business occupancy to transition temporarily from their regular work-station area in order to obtain privacy and to avoid disturbing other employees located in the open office environment. Collaboration rooms/spaces have been commonly referred to as quiet rooms, focus rooms, huddle rooms, and team rooms. Collaboration rooms/spaces are not considered conference rooms, since a conference room’s principal function is to be used for assembly purposes.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>39.1.7 Occupant Load.</p> <p>The occupant load, in number of persons for whom means of egress and other provisions are required, shall be determined on the basis of the occupant load factors that are characteristic of the use of the space or shall be determined as the maximum probable population of the space under consideration, whichever is greater.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 60
101-14	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>38.3.4.5 Risk Analysis for Mass Notification.</p> <p>38.3.4.5.1 A risk analysis in accordance with Section 9.14 shall be performed for business occupancies requiring a fire alarm system in accordance with 38.3.4.1 to determine whether a mass notification system is required.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>38.3.4.5 Risk Analysis for Mass Notification.</p> <p>38.3.4.5.1 A risk analysis in accordance with Section 9.14 shall be performed for business occupancies requiring a fire alarm system in accordance with 38.3.4.1 to determine whether a mass notification system is required.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 3007
101-15	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>11.8.9 Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing.</p> <p>11.8.9.1 For high-rise buildings, integrated fire protection and life safety system testing shall be in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <p>11.8.9.2 The integrated fire protection and life safety system test shall be performed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy and at intervals not exceeding 10 years, unless otherwise specified by the integrated system test plan in accordance with NFPA 4.</p> <p>11.8.9.3 Where an equipment failure is detected during integrated testing, either a full integrated test shall be executed following the repair or replacement of equipment, or a limited integrated test(s) shall be executed to address only that equipment which was either repaired or replaced.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>11.8.9 Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing.</p> <p>11.8.9.1 For high-rise buildings, integrated fire protection and life safety system testing shall be in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <p>11.8.9.2 The integrated fire protection and life safety system test shall be performed prior to issuance of a certificate of occupancy and at intervals not exceeding 10 years, unless otherwise specified by the integrated system test plan in accordance with NFPA 4.</p> <p>11.8.9.3 Where an equipment failure is detected during integrated testing, either a full integrated test shall be executed following the repair or replacement of equipment, or a limited integrated test(s) shall be executed to address only that equipment which was either repaired or replaced.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 2009
101-16	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>14.7.6 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>14.7.6 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 2010
101-17	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 16.7.6 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text): 16.7.6 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4019
101-18	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 18.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text): 18.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4020
101-19	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 19.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems in existing high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text): 19.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems in existing high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4021
101-20	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 20.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text): 20.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 4022
101-21	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>21.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems.</p> <p>Integrated fire protection systems in existing high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>21.7.10 Integrated Fire Protection Systems.</p> <p>Integrated fire protection systems in existing high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 6016
101-22	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>28.7.8 Integrated Fire Protection Systems.</p> <p>Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>28.7.8 Integrated Fire Protection Systems.</p> <p>Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitter: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 6017
101-23	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>30.7.4 Integrated Fire Protection Systems.</p> <p>Integrated fire protection systems in high rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>30.7.4 Integrated Fire Protection Systems.</p> <p>Integrated fire protection systems in high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 9.11.4.</p>



NFPA 101, Life Safety Code

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association, NFSA Engineering and Standards Committee and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 5505
101-24	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 39.4.2.4 High-rise buildings shall comply with 11.8.9 for integrated fire protection and life safety system testing.
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text): 39.4.2.4 High-rise buildings shall comply with 11.8.9 for integrated fire protection and life safety system testing.



NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

Submitters: Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association and Jeffrey Shapiro, National Multifamily Housing Council

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 24 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 1007
101-25	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>9.11.4* Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Test. Where required by Chapters 11 through 43, and where two or more fire protection or life safety systems are integrated, the integrated system shall be tested to verify the proper operation and function of such systems in accordance with NFPA 4.</p> <p>A.9.11.4 NFPA 4 requires that integrated fire protection and life safety systems be periodically retested as specified in the integrated system test plan. In addition, for existing systems, an integrated system test plan must be developed within 5 years of adoption of NFPA 4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>9.11.4* Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Test. Where required by Chapters 11 through 43, and where two or more fire protection or life safety systems are integrated, the integrated system shall be tested to verify the proper operation and function of such systems in accordance with NFPA 4.</p> <p>A.9.11.4 NFPA 4 requires that integrated fire protection and life safety systems be periodically retested as specified in the integrated system test plan. In addition, for existing systems, an integrated system test plan must be developed within 5 years of adoption of NFPA 4.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
5000-1	18	7.2.5	Sam Francis, American Wood Council	Accept Committee Comment No. 1002	74
5000-2	20	7.4.3.6.9 & A.7.4.3.6.9	Sam Francis, American Wood Council	Accept Committee Comment No. 1001	80
5000-3	8 29	17.3.8	Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 3004	82
5000-4	30 9	18.3.8	Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 3005	83
5000-5	10 31	19.3.4.6	Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 5005	84
5000-6	11 32	20.3.4.5	Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 5006	85
5000-7	12 33	21.3.9	Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro International Code Consultants	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 2502 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 2501.	86
5000-8	13 34	24.5.4	Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 7009	87
5000-9	14	25.5.5	Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 7010	88

† 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 a complete description of the precise text and associated statements.

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
	35		Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants		
5000-10	3	28.3.4.4.1	Dave Frable, General Services Administration.	Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 35	89
5000-11	16	37.1.5	Joe Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products	Reject Second Revision No. 7513	90
5000-12	19	45.5.16.2.2	Joe Holland, Hoover Treated Wood Products	Accept Public Comment No. 68	93
5000-13	15 28	55.1.4.2 & A.55.1.4.2	Jeffrey Hugo, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject Second Correlating Revision No. 38 including any Related Portions of First Revision No. 1502.	94

† 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 a complete description of the precise text and associated statements.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept Committee Comment No.1002</p>
<p>5000 - 1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 7.2.5 Type IV (2HH) Construction. 7.2.5.1 Type IV Construction. Type IV (2HH) construction shall be that type in which fire walls, exterior walls, and interior bearing walls and structural elements that are portions of such walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, except as allowed for exterior walls in 7.2.5.6.7. Other interior structural elements, arches, floors, and roofs shall be of solid or laminated wood or cross-laminated timber without concealed spaces <u>or with concealed spaces conforming to Section 7.2.5.6.7</u> and shall comply with the allowable dimensions of 7.2.5.5. 7.2.5.2 Exterior Wall Separation. Exterior walls greater than 30 ft (9.1 m) from the property line shall be permitted to be of heavy timber construction, provided that the 2-hour rating as required by Table 7.2.1.1 is maintained and such walls contain no combustible concealed spaces. 7.2.5.3 Interior Columns, Arches, Beams, Girders, and Trusses. Interior columns, arches, beams, girders, and trusses of approved materials other than wood shall be permitted, provided that they are protected to provide a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour. 7.2.5.4 Concealed Space. Certain concealed spaces shall be permitted in accordance with 7.2.5.5.4 <u>the following</u>: (1) <u>Concealed spaces in accordance with 7.2.5.5.4.</u> (2) <u>Concealed spaces within 1-hour fire resistance rated interior walls and partitions in accordance with Section 7.2.5.6.3 shall not require additional protection.</u> (3) <u>Concealed spaces in floors, roofs or walls of Cross Laminated Timber construction in accordance with one or more of the following and which do not contain combustibles other than building elements and electrical, mechanical, fire protection, or plumbing materials and equipment:</u> 1. <u>The building is sprinklered throughout and automatic sprinklers are also provided in the concealed space.</u> 2. <u>The concealed space shall be filled completely with noncombustible insulation.</u> 3. <u>Surfaces within the concealed space shall be fully sheathed with not less than 1/2 inch gypsum board or non combustible materials.</u> 7.2.5.5 Type IV (2HH) Allowable Dimensions. All dimensions in 7.2.5.5 for solid sawn members shall be considered nominal. 7.2.5.5.1 The net finished dimensions of glued-laminated members shall be equivalent to the nominal dimensions of solid sawn timbers. 7.2.5.5.2 Cross-laminated timber dimensions shall be actual dimensions. 7.2.5.5.3 Columns. 7.2.5.5.3.1 Wood columns supporting floor loads shall be not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in any dimension. 7.2.5.5.3.2 Wood columns supporting only roof loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in depth.</p>

5000-1
(cont'd)

7.2.5.5.4 Beams.

7.2.5.5.4.1 Wood beams and girders supporting floor loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 10 in. (255 mm) in depth.

7.2.5.5.4.2 Wood beams and girders and other roof framing supporting roof loads only shall be not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth.

7.2.5.5.5 Arches.

7.2.5.5.5.1 Framed or glued laminated arches that spring from the finished ground level or the floor line, and timber trusses that support floor loads, shall be not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in width or depth.

7.2.5.5.5.2 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the finished ground level or the floor line and do not support floor loads shall have members not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in depth for the lower half of the member height, and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth for the upper half of the member height.

7.2.5.5.5.3 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the top of walls or wall abutments, and timber trusses that do not support floor loads, shall have members not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth.

7.2.5.5.5.4 Spaced members shall be permitted to be composed of two or more pieces not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness where blocked solidly throughout their intervening spaces or where such spaces are tightly closed by a continuous wood cover plate not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness that is secured to the underside of the members.

7.2.5.5.6 Splice Plates.

Splice plates shall be not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness.

7.2.5.5.7 Floors.

Floors shall be constructed without concealed spaces except as provided in 7.2.5.5.7(2) and shall be permitted to be any of the following materials:

1. Materials shall be spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness that is covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with 1/2 in. (13 mm) wood structural panel; or they shall be constructed of laminated planks not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width, set close together on edge, spiked at intervals of 18 in. (455 mm), and covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with 1/2 in. (13 mm) wood structural panel.
2. Cross-laminated timber complying with 45.5.7 shall be not less than 4 in. (102 mm) thick and shall be continuous between supports. Individual timbers shall be fastened to one another. Cross-laminated timbers shall be permitted to be connected to walls without shrinkage gaps provided dimensional changes are considered in design. Concealed spaces shall be permitted in accordance with Section 7.2.5.4.

7.2.5.5.8 Roof Decks.

Roof decks shall be permitted to be constructed of any of the following materials:

1. Spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness
2. Laminated planks not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in width, set close together on edge, and laid as required for floors
3. 1 1/8 in. (29 mm) thick interior wood structural panel (exterior glue)

4. Cross-laminated timber
5. Approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials of equivalent fire durability

7.2.5.6 Special Requirements — Type IV Construction.

The special requirements in 7.2.5.6.1 through 7.2.5.6.8 shall apply to Type IV construction.

7.2.5.6.1 Structural Elements.

Structural elements shall be of heavy timber members (sawn or glued-laminated), cross-laminated timber, or fire resistance-rated construction as set forth in Table 7.2.1.1 when materials other than heavy timber or cross-laminated timber are used.

7.2.5.6.2 Columns, Arches, Beams, and Roof Decking.

Where horizontal separation of 20 ft (6100 mm) or more is provided, wood columns, arches, beams, and roof decking conforming to the requirements for heavy timber in 7.2.5.5 shall be permitted to be used on the exterior of the building.

7.2.5.6.3 Partitions.

Permanent partitions shall be permitted to be of solid wood construction formed by not less than two layers of matched boards of 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or of 1-hour fire resistance-rated construction as set forth in Table 7.2.1.1.

7.2.5.6.4 Floors.

Floors shall be permitted to be of heavy timber, masonry, concrete, wood, or steel and shall be constructed as required in Chapter 8.

7.2.5.6.5 Roofs.

Roofs of 1-hour fire resistance-rated construction shall be permitted.

7.2.5.6.6 Stairways.

7.2.5.6.6.1 Stairways shall be permitted to be constructed with wood treads and risers of not less than 2 in. (51 mm) nominal thickness.

7.2.5.6.6.2 Where built-on, laminated, or plank inclines are required for floors, stairways shall be permitted to be 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or shall be permitted to be constructed as required for buildings of Type I or Type II construction.

7.2.5.6.7 Exterior Walls.

Exterior walls having a required fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less shall be permitted to be constructed with any of the following materials:

1. Noncombustible material shall be permitted.
2. Limited-combustible material shall be permitted.
3. Fire retardant-treated wood shall be permitted. Approved fire-retardant-treated wood framing shall be permitted within the assembly of exterior walls having a horizontal separation of not less than 60 in. (1525 mm), provided that the fire resistance rating is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are constructed of limited-combustible or noncombustible materials.
4. Cross-laminated timber complying with 45.5.7 shall be permitted provided the exterior surface of the cross-laminated timber is protected by one of the following:
 1. Fire retardant-treated wood not less than 15/32 in. (12 mm) thick
 2. Gypsum board not less than 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) thick
 3. Noncombustible material.

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5000-1 (cont'd)	<p>7.2.5.6.8 Exterior Nonbearing Walls. Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, either one of the following: 1. NFPA 285, <u>Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components</u>, shall be permitted.</p> <p>2. FM Approval 4880, Class 1 Fire Rating of Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels, Interior Finish Materials or Coatings and Exterior Wall Systems</p>
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>7.2.5 Type IV (2HH) Construction. 7.2.5.1 Type IV Construction. Type IV (2HH) construction shall be that type in which fire walls, exterior walls, and interior bearing walls and structural elements that are portions of such walls are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, except as allowed for exterior walls in 7.2.5.6.7. Other interior structural elements, arches, floors, and roofs shall be of solid or laminated wood or cross-laminated timber without concealed spaces and shall comply with the allowable dimensions of 7.2.5.5. Other interior structural elements, arches, floors, and roofs shall be of solid or laminated wood or cross-laminated timber without concealed spaces and shall comply with the allowable dimensions of 7.2.5.5.</p> <p>7.2.5.2 Exterior Wall Separation. Exterior walls greater than 30 ft (9.1 m) from the property line shall be permitted to be of heavy timber construction, provided that the 2-hour rating as required by Table 7.2.1.1 is maintained and such walls contain no combustible concealed spaces.</p> <p>7.2.5.3 Interior Columns, Arches, Beams, Girders, and Trusses. Interior columns, arches, beams, girders, and trusses of approved materials other than wood shall be permitted, provided that they are protected to provide a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour.</p> <p>7.2.5.4 Concealed Space Spaces. Certain concealed spaces shall be permitted in accordance with 7.2.5.5.5.4.</p> <p>7.2.5.5 Type IV (2HH) Allowable Dimensions. All dimensions in 7.2.5.5 for solid sawn members shall be considered nominal.</p> <p>7.2.5.5.1 The net finished dimensions of glued-laminated members shall be equivalent to the nominal dimensions of solid sawn timbers.</p> <p>7.2.5.5.2 Cross-laminated timber dimensions shall be actual dimensions.</p> <p>7.2.5.5.3 Columns. 7.2.5.5.3.1 Wood columns supporting floor loads shall be not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in any dimension. 7.2.5.5.3.2 Wood columns supporting only roof loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in depth.</p> <p>7.2.5.5.4 Beams. 7.2.5.5.4.1 Wood beams and girders supporting floor loads shall be not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 10 in. (255 mm) in depth. 7.2.5.5.4.2 Wood beams and girders and other roof framing supporting roof loads only shall be not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth.</p>

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(cont'd)

7.2.5.5.5 Arches.

7.2.5.5.5.1 Framed or glued laminated arches that spring from the finished ground level or the floor line, and timber trusses that support floor loads, shall be not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in width or depth.

7.2.5.5.5.2 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the finished ground level or the floor line and do not support floor loads shall have members not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in width and not less than 8 in. (205 mm) in depth for the lower half of the member height, and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth for the upper half of the member height.

7.2.5.5.5.3 Framed or glued laminated arches for roof construction that spring from the top of walls or wall abutments, and timber trusses that do not support floor loads, shall have members not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width and not less than 6 in. (150 mm) in depth.

7.2.5.5.5.4 Spaced members shall be permitted to be composed of two or more pieces not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness where blocked solidly throughout their intervening spaces or where such spaces are tightly closed by a continuous wood cover plate not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness that is secured to the underside of the members.

7.2.5.5.6 Splice Plates.

Splice plates shall be not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness.

7.2.5.5.7 Floors.

Floors shall be constructed without concealed spaces and shall be permitted to be any of the following materials:

1. Materials shall be spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in thickness that is covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) wood structural panel; or they shall be constructed of laminated planks not less than 4 in. (100 mm) in width, set close together on edge, spiked at intervals of 18 in. (455 mm), and covered with 1 in. (25 mm) tongue-and-groove flooring, laid crosswise or diagonally to the plank, or with $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (13 mm) wood structural panel.
2. Cross-laminated timber complying with 45.5.7 shall be not less than 4 in. (102 mm) thick and shall be continuous between supports. Individual timbers shall be fastened to one another. Cross-laminated timbers shall be permitted to be connected to walls without shrinkage gaps provided dimensional changes are considered in design.

7.2.5.5.8 Roof Decks.

Roof decks shall be permitted to be constructed of any of the following materials:

1. Spline or tongue-and-groove plank not less than 2 in. (51 mm) in thickness
2. Laminated planks not less than 3 in. (75 mm) in width, set close together on edge, and laid as required for floors
3. 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (29 mm) thick interior wood structural panel (exterior glue)
4. Cross-laminated timber
5. Approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials of equivalent fire durability

7.2.5.6 Special Requirements — Type IV Construction.

The special requirements in 7.2.5.6.1 through 7.2.5.6.8 shall apply to Type IV construction.

7.2.5.6.1 Structural Elements.

Structural elements shall be of heavy timber members (sawn or glued-laminated), cross-laminated timber, or fire resistance-rated construction as set forth in Table 7.2.1.1 when materials other than heavy timber or cross-laminated timber are used.

7.2.5.6.2 Columns, Arches, Beams, and Roof Decking.

Where horizontal separation of 20 ft (6100 mm) or more is provided, wood columns, arches, beams, and roof decking conforming to the requirements for heavy timber in 7.2.5.5 shall be permitted to be used on the exterior of the building.

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7.2.5.6.3 Partitions.

Permanent partitions shall be permitted to be of solid wood construction formed by not less than two layers of matched boards of 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or of 1-hour fire resistance-rated construction as set forth in Table 7.2.1.1.

7.2.5.6.4 Floors.

Floors shall be permitted to be of heavy timber, masonry, concrete, wood, or steel and shall be constructed as required in Chapter 8.

7.2.5.6.5 Roofs.

Roofs of 1-hour fire resistance-rated construction shall be permitted.

7.2.5.6.6 Stairways.

7.2.5.6.6.1 Stairways shall be permitted to be constructed with wood treads and risers of not less than 2 in. (51 mm) nominal thickness.

7.2.5.6.6.2 Where built-on, laminated, or plank inclines are required for floors, stairways shall be permitted to be 1 in. (25 mm) nominal thickness or shall be permitted to be constructed as required for buildings of Type I or Type II construction.

7.2.5.6.7 Exterior Walls.

Exterior walls having a required fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less shall be permitted to be constructed with any of the following materials:

1. Noncombustible material shall be permitted.
2. Limited-combustible material shall be permitted.
3. Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted. Approved fire-retardant-treated wood framing shall be permitted within the assembly of exterior walls having a horizontal separation of not less than 60 in. (1525 mm), provided that the fire resistance rating is maintained and the exposed outer and inner faces of such walls are constructed of limited-combustible or noncombustible materials.
4. Cross-laminated timber complying with 45.5.7 shall be permitted provided the exterior surface of the cross-laminated timber is protected by one of the following:
 1. Fire-retardant-treated wood not less than **15/32** in. (12 mm) thick
 2. Gypsum board not less than **1/2** in. (12.7 mm) thick
 3. Noncombustible material.

7.2.5.6.8 Exterior Nonbearing Walls.

Exterior nonbearing walls shall be permitted when tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, either one of the following:

1. NFPA 285
2. FM Approval 4880, *Class 1 Fire Rating of Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels, Interior Finish Materials or Coatings and Exterior Wall Systems*



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept Committee Comment No.1001</p>
<p>5000-2</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>7.4.3.6.9* Height of New Hotels and New Apartment Buildings of Type IV Construction</u></p> <p><u>The height limitation for New Hotels and New Apartment Buildings of Type IV construction shall be permitted to be increased to nine stories and 100 feet (30 480 mm) where the building is separated by not less than 50 feet (15 240 mm) from any other building on the lot and from adjacent lot lines or lot lines on the opposite sides of public streets, provided all of the following are met:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. All load bearing structural elements shall be heavy timber complying with Sections 7.2.5.1; and of two hour fire resistance rating in accordance with Section 8.2.1.1.</u> <u>2. The interior surfaces of all heavy timber walls and ceilings shall be covered by two layers of 5/8" Type X gypsum board, with all edges of the face layer offset 18" from those of the base layer. The base layer shall be attached with 1.75" #6 Type S drywall screws at 12" o.c. in both directions and the face layer to be attached with 2.25" #6 Type S drywall screws at 12" o.c. in both directions offset from the screws in the base layer by 6 inches in both directions. One layer of 5/8" Type X gypsum sheathing shall be attached to the outside of the exterior heavy timber walls with minimum 1 3/4" galvanized roofing nails 12" on center each way and 6" on center at all joints or ends. All panel edges shall be attached with drywall screws or roofing nails located at least 1.5 inches but no more than 2 inches from the panel edge.</u> <u>3. Fire-retardant treated wood , of light-frame construction, shall not be permitted as a bearing element in any walls.</u> <p><u>A.7.4.3.6.9 The provisions of this section only apply to new hotel and new apartment buildings of Type IV construction that exceed the maximum building height established in Section 7.4.3 in addition to any sprinkler increases permitted by Section 7.6.2.2. This section allows these structures to be constructed up to a maximum height of 9 stories and 100 feet.</u></p> <p><u>Testing done in support of this concept used a residential fuel load package. While other occupancies may or may not benefit from this provision, those tests relied upon residential fuel loads and thus this provision was limited to that occupancy group. An evaluation on multiple occupancy buildings was not conducted.</u></p> <p><u>Other testing is currently under way in many countries. Some of that testing is oriented to other occupancy groups. It is feasible that if some of those results become available they could form the basis for an Alternate Materials and Methods equivalency.</u></p> <p><u>All of the other provisions of the code, including those for high rise buildings, still apply. In order to permit a timber building to be constructed taller than the height and area tables currently allow, the committee determined that additional safeguards were warranted. Performance engineering and risk analysis are currently available to the designer. This provision does not alter or negate that opportunity. This expands a designer’s opportunity by providing a prescriptive solution.</u></p>

5000-2 (cont'd)	<p><u>The code also contains a reference to ANSI/APA PRG-320 <i>Standard for Performance Rated Cross-Laminated Timber</i> in Chapter 2. Thus, there are adequate safeguards for ensuring that the material used is proper for this purpose.</u></p> <p><u>For further information see NFPA Fire Protection Research Foundations' report entitled, <i>Fire Safety Challenges of Tall Wood Building</i>.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>The propped text is not recommended for inclusion in the 2018 edition of NFPA 5000.</p>
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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 3004
5000-3	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 17.3.8 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4. <hr/> Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 17.3.8 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision 3005.
5000-4	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 18.3.8 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4. <hr/> Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 18.3.8 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision 5005.
5000-5	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 19.3.4.6 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. The commissioning of integrated fire protection systems shall be in accordance with 55.1.4. <hr/> Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 19.3.4.6 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. The commissioning of integrated fire protection systems shall be in accordance with 55.1.4.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision 5006.
5000-6	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 20.3.4.5 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. The commissioning of integrated fire protection systems shall be in accordance with 55.1.4. <hr/> Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 20.3.4.5 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. The commissioning of integrated fire protection systems shall be in accordance with 55.1.4.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision 2502 including any Related Portions of First Revision 2501.
5000-7	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 21.3.9 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with Section 55.1.4. <hr/> Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 21.3.9 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 7009
5000-8	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 24.5.5 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4. <hr/> Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 24.5.5 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4.



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision 7010.
5000-9	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>25.5.5 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems in high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>25.5.5 Integrated Fire Protection Systems. Integrated fire protection systems in high-rise buildings shall be tested in accordance with 55.1.4.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Correlating Revision 35
5000-10	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 28.3.4.4.1 A risk analysis in accordance with Section 55.13 shall be performed for business occupancies requiring a fire alarm system in accordance with 28.3.4.1 to determine whether a mass notification system is required.
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>): 28.3.4.4.1 A risk analysis in accordance with Section 55.13 shall be performed for business occupancies requiring a fire alarm system in accordance with 28.3.4.1 to determine whether a mass notification system is required.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 7513.</p>
<p>5000-11</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>37.1.5 Vertical and Lateral Flame Propagation on Exterior Nonbearing Walls.</p> <p>37.1.5.1 Exterior nonbearing walls on buildings of Type I, II, III, or IV construction that are greater than 40 ft (12192 mm) in height above grade plane shall be tested in accordance with and meet the conditions of acceptance in NFPA 285 unless otherwise permitted in 37.1.5.2.</p> <p>37.1.5.2 Where the water resistive barrier is the only combustible component, exterior nonbearing walls shall not be required to be tested in accordance with 37.1.5.1 if either of the following conditions apply:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(1) The exterior wall has a wall covering of masonry (including brick), concrete, stone, terra cotta, stucco, or corrosion resistant steel with minimum thicknesses in accordance with Table 37.1.5.2.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) The water resistive barrier complies with both of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">— (a) The water resistive barrier has a peak heat release rate of less than 13.2 (Btu/s)/ft² (150 kW/m²), a total heat release of less than 1761 Btu/ft² (20 MJ/m²), and an effective heat of combustion of less than 7738.6 Btu/lb (18 MJ/kg) as determined in accordance with ASTM E1354, <i>Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter</i>. The ASTM E1354 test shall be conducted on specimens at the thickness intended for use, in the horizontal orientation, and at an incident radiant heat flux of 4.4 (Btu/s)/ft² (50 kW/m²).</p> <p style="padding-left: 80px;">— (b) The water resistive barrier has a flame spread index of 25 or less and a smoke developed index of 450 or less as determined in accordance with ASTM E84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, or UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, with test specimen preparation and mounting in accordance with ASTM E2404, <i>Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (including Vinyl) Wall or Ceiling Coverings, and of Facings and Wood Veneers Intended to be Applied on Site Over a Wood Substrate to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics</i>.</p> <p>37.1.5.3 For the purposes of 37.1.5, fenestration products and flashing of fenestration products shall not be considered part of the water resistive barrier.</p>

Table 37.1.5.2 Minimum Thicknesses for Exterior Wall Covering Materials

Covering Type	Minimum Thickness (inches)	Minimum Thickness (mm)
Masonry		
—Anchored (including brick)	2.0	50.8
—Adhered	0.25	6.4
Steel (corrosion resistant)	0.0149	0.38
Stone		
—Cast artificial, anchored	1.5	38.1
—Natural, adhered	2.0	50.8
Stucco or exterior cement plaster[*]		
—Three coat work over		
—Metal plaster base	0.875	22.2
—Unit masonry	0.625	15.9
—Cast in place or precast concrete	0.625	15.9
—Two coat work over		
—Unit masonry	0.500	12.7
—Cast in place or precast concrete	0.375	9.5
Terra cotta		
—Anchored	1.0	25.4
—Adhered	0.25	6.4

*Exclusive of texture.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):

37.1.5 Vertical and Lateral Flame Propagation on Exterior Nonbearing Walls.

37.1.5.1 Exterior nonbearing walls on buildings of Type I, II, III, or IV construction that are greater than 40 ft (12192 mm) in height above grade plane shall be tested in accordance with and meet the conditions of acceptance in NFPA 285 unless otherwise permitted in 37.1.5.2.

37.1.5.2 Where the water-resistive barrier is the only combustible component, exterior nonbearing walls shall not be required to be tested in accordance with 37.1.5.1 if either of the following conditions apply:

- (1) The exterior wall has a wall covering of masonry (including brick), concrete, stone, terra cotta, stucco, or corrosion-resistant steel with minimum thicknesses in accordance with Table 37.1.5.2.
- (2) The water-resistive barrier complies with both of the following:

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(a) The water-resistive barrier has a peak heat release rate of less than 13.2 (Btu/s)/ft² (150 kW/m²), a total heat release of less than 1761 Btu/ft² (20 MJ/m²), and an effective heat of combustion of less than 7738.6 Btu/lb (18 MJ/kg) as determined in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*. The ASTM E1354 test shall be conducted on specimens at the thickness intended for use, in the horizontal orientation, and at an incident radiant heat flux of 4.4 (Btu/s)/ft² (50 kW/m²).

(b) The water-resistive barrier has a flame spread index of 25 or less and a smoke-developed index of 450 or less as determined in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, with test specimen preparation and mounting in accordance with ASTM E2404, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (including Vinyl) Wall or Ceiling Coverings, and of Facings and Wood Veneers Intended to be Applied on Site Over a Wood Substrate to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*.

37.1.5.3 For the purposes of 37.1.5, fenestration products and flashing of fenestration products shall not be considered part of the water-resistive barrier.

Table 37.1.5.2 Minimum Thicknesses for Exterior Wall Covering Materials

Covering Type	Minimum Thickness (inches)	Minimum Thickness (mm)
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Anchored (including brick)	2.0	50.8
Adhered	0.25	6.4
Steel (corrosion resistant)	0.0149	0.38
Stone		
Cast artificial, anchored	1.5	38.1
Natural, adhered	2.0	50.8
Stucco or exterior cement plaster *		
Three coat work-over		
Metal plaster base	0.875	22.2
Unit masonry	0.625	15.9
Cast-in-place or precast concrete	0.625	15.9
Two coat work-over		
Unit masonry	0.500	12.7
Cast-in-place or precast concrete	0.375	9.5
Terra cotta		
Anchored	1.0	25.4
Adhered	0.25	6.4

*Exclusive of texture.

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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment 68
5000-12	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>45.5.16.2.2 Other Means During Manufacture. For wood products impregnated with chemical by other means during manufacture, the treatment shall be an integral part of the manufacturing process of the wood product. The treatment shall provide permanent protection to all surfaces of the wood product. <u>The use of paints, coatings, stains or other surface treatments are not an approved method of protection as required in this section.</u> [703:4.1.2.2]</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>45.5.16.2.2 Other Means During Manufacture. For wood products impregnated with chemical by other means during manufacture, the treatment shall be an integral part of the manufacturing process of the wood product. The treatment shall provide permanent protection to all surfaces of the wood product. [703:4.1.2.2]</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Correlating Revision 38 including any Related Portions of First Revision 1502.
5000-13	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>55.1.4.2* Where required by another section of this Code, and where two or more fire protection or life safety systems are integrated, the integrated system shall be tested to verify the proper operation and function of such systems in accordance with NFPA 4.</p> <p>A.55.1.4.2. NFPA 4 requires that integrated fire protection and life safety systems be periodically retested as specified in the integrated system test plan. In addition, for existing systems, an integrated system test plan must be developed within 5 years of adoption of NFPA 4.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>55.1.4.2* Where required by another section of this Code, and where two or more fire protection or life safety systems are integrated, the integrated system shall be tested to verify the proper operation and function of such systems in accordance with NFPA 4.</p> <p>A.55.1.4.2. NFPA 4 requires that integrated fire protection and life safety systems be periodically retested as specified in the integrated system test plan. In addition, for existing systems, an integrated system test plan must be developed within 5 years of adoption of NFPA 4.</p>



NFPA 1, Fire Code

Certified Amending Motion (CAM) Overview

Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
1-1	004	7.1	Daniel Finnegan, Siemens Industry, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 13 including any related portions of First Revision No. 112	96
1-2	005	10.18.5.1	Peter Larrimer, US Department of Veterans Affairs	Accept Public Comment No. 63	98
1-3	006 007	13.1.3 & A.13.1.3	Robert Upson, National Fire Sprinkler Association Jeffrey Shapiro, International Code Consultants, Rep: National Multifamily Housing Council	Multiple Notices for a Single Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 50	99
1-4	002	Chapter 35	Joe Scibetta, Building Reports	Accept Public Comment No. 28	100
1-5	003	3.3.112.1	Joe Scibetta, Building Reports	Accept Public Comment No. 29	101

† 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 a complete description of the precise text and associated statements.



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 13 including any Related Portion of First Revision No. 112</p>
<p>1-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>Chapter 7 Reserved</p> <p>Emergency Communication and Mass Notification</p> <p>7.1 Fundamental Requirements. Every new educational (K-12) and college-university building shall conduct a risk analysis and prepare an emergency response plan for the emergency communications and mass notification needs.</p> <p>7.2 Risk Analysis for Mass Notification Systems. 7.2.1 General. A risk analysis shall be provided in accordance with <i>NFPA 72</i>.</p> <p>7.2.2 Considerations. The risk analysis required by 7.2.1 shall additionally address all of the following considerations:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Fire and non-fire emergencies 2. The specific nature and anticipated risks of each facility 3. Characteristics of associated buildings, areas, spaces, campuses, equipment, and operations <p>7.2.3 Emergency Communications System. An emergency communications system in accordance with <i>NFPA 72</i> shall be provided where the need for such is identified by the risk analysis commensurate with the likelihood, vulnerability, magnitude, and potential consequences of emergencies.</p> <p>7.2.4 Emergency Response Plan. The completed emergency response plan in accordance with <i>NFPA 72</i> shall be used for the design of the mass notification and emergency communication systems.</p>

Recommended Text if Motion Fails (*Second Draft Text*):

Chapter 7 Emergency Communication and Mass Notification

7.1 Fundamental Requirements. Every new educational (K-12) and college-university building shall conduct a risk analysis and prepare an emergency response plan for the emergency communications and mass notification needs.

7.2 Risk Analysis for Mass Notification Systems.

7.2.1 General. A risk analysis shall be provided in accordance with *NFPA 72*.

7.2.2 Considerations. The risk analysis required by 7.2.1 shall additionally address all of the following considerations:

- (1) Fire and non-fire emergencies
- (2) The specific nature and anticipated risks of each facility
- (3) Characteristics of associated buildings, areas, spaces, campuses, equipment, and operations

7.2.3 Emergency Communications System. An emergency communications system in accordance with *NFPA 72* shall be provided where the need for such is identified by the risk analysis commensurate with the likelihood, vulnerability, magnitude, and potential consequences of emergencies.

7.2.4 Emergency Response Plan. The completed emergency response plan in accordance with *NFPA 72* shall be used for the design of the mass notification and emergency communication systems.

1-1
(cont'd)



NFPA 1, Fire Code

Submitter: Peter Larrimer, US Department of Veterans Affairs

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 63
1-2	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>10.18.5.1 Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms, or electrical equipment rooms <u>unless the rooms comply with the protection from hazards requirements for storage rooms in NFPA 101.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>10.18.5.1 Combustible material shall not be stored in boiler rooms, mechanical rooms, or electrical equipment rooms.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 50</p>
<p>1-3</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>13.1.3* Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Test. Where required by Chapters 11 through 43 of NFPA 101, and where two or more fire protection or life safety systems are integrated, the integrated system shall be tested to verify the proper operation and function of such systems in accordance with NFPA 4. [101:9.11.4]</p> <p>A.13.1.3 NFPA 4 requires that integrated fire protection and life safety systems be periodically retested a specified in the integrated system test plan. In addition, for existing systems, an integrated system test plan must be developed within 5 years of adoption of NFPA 4. [101:A.9.11.4]</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Second Draft Text):</p> <p>13.1.3* Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Test. Where required by Chapters 11 through 43 of NFPA 101, and where two or more fire protection or life safety systems are integrated, the integrated system shall be tested to verify the proper operation and function of such systems in accordance with NFPA 4. [101:9.11.4]</p> <p>A.13.1.3 NFPA 4 requires that integrated fire protection and life safety systems be periodically retested a specified in the integrated system test plan. In addition, for existing systems, an integrated system test plan must be developed within 5 years of adoption of NFPA 4. [101:A.9.11.4]</p>



NFPA 1, Fire Code

Submitter: Joe Scibetta, Building Reports

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 28
1-4	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>Chapter 35 (Reserved) <u>Animal Housing Facilities</u></p> <p>35.1 General. <u>Animal housing facilities shall comply with NFPA 150, <i>Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities</i>, and this chapter.</u></p> <p>35.2 Permits. <u>Permits, where required, shall comply with Section 1.12.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>Chapter 35 (Reserved)</p>



NFPA 1, Fire Code

Submitter: Joe Scibetta, Building Reports

Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Comment No. 29
1-5	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>3.3.112.1 Animal Housing Facility</u> (renumbered from 3.3.109.1) <u>Area of a building or structure, including interior and adjacent exterior spaces, where animals are fed, rested, worked, exercised, treated, exhibited, or used for production.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (<i>Second Draft Text</i>):</p> <p>The proposed text of 3.3.112.1 is not recommended for inclusion in the 2018 edition of NFPA 1.</p>