



NFPA Technical Meeting (Tech Session) June 11-12, 2014 Agenda*



Digital Only

NFPA Standards presented for Action – Wednesday, June 11, 2014 starting @ 2:00pm:

- NFPA 37, Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*
- NFPA 750, Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems*
- NFPA 731, Standard for the Installation of Electric Premises Security Systems*
- NFPA 1192, Standard on Recreational Vehicles*

NFPA Standards presented for Action – Thursday, June 12, 2014 starting @ 8:00am:

- NFPA 720, Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment*
- NFPA 59, Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*
- NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code*
- NFPA 70E[®], Electrical Safety in the Workplace[®]*
- NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code*
- NFPA 703, Standard for Fire Retardant—Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*
- NFPA 101[®], Life Safety Code[®]*
- NFPA 5000[®], Building Construction and Safety Code[®]*

*In the event that any corrections to or revision of this Agenda become necessary, updates will be posted on the NFPA website at <http://www.nfpa.org/techsession>



Agenda

Certified Amending Motions (CAMs)



This Agenda contains Certified Amending Motions (CAMs) for NFPA Standards in the Fall 2013 and Annual 2014 revision cycles that will be considered at the June 2014 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)*. The motions on each Standard will be considered in the order determined by this Agenda. Please make note of, and take into consideration, the following:

1) Agenda Sections.

The Agenda is broken into to two distinct sections which are as follows:

- I. **CAM Overview.** Page 3 of Agenda 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 NFPA Standards being considered at the Tech Session.
- II. **Effect of CAMs.** Page 4 and 5 display 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 #). This layout is repeated for all other NFPA Standards and applicable CAMs. 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) NFPA Technical Meeting Consideration.

The material provided in this Agenda 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 *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.**



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
37-1	17	4.1.4	Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 7.	4-5
37-2	18	A.4.1.4(2)	Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 8.	6

† 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: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 7. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.</p>
<p>37-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>4.1.4 Engines Located Outdoors. Engines, and 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 structures having combustible walls. A minimum separation shall not be required where either of the following conditions exist:</p> <p>(1) All walls of the structure 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>(2)* The weatherproof enclosure is constructed of noncombustible materials and it has been demonstrated that a fire within the enclosure will not ignite combustible materials outside the enclosure. <u>Calculations or full scale tests, acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, using the engine and its weatherproof housing, based on the criteria in 4.1.4.1 through 4.1.4.4, have demonstrated that a fire within the enclosure will not ignite combustible materials outside the enclosure.</u></p> <p><u>4.1.4.1* The full scale fire tests shall be conducted in the vicinity of combustible walls constructed of materials with a level of combustibility not less than that of the materials intended to be present where the engine is to be located.</u></p> <p><u>4.1.4.2 The full scale fire tests shall result in complete consumption of all combustible materials contained within the engine.</u></p> <p><u>4.1.4.3 The full scale fire tests shall represent fire scenarios where the engine is operating and where it is not operating.</u></p> <p><u>4.1.4.4* Engines located outdoors shall be placed at a separation distance from the nearest combustible wall that is greater than the distance at which the fire tests have been conducted, to provide a margin of safety.</u></p> <p><u>A.4.1.4.1 Combustible materials exhibit different levels of combustibility or of ignitability. Examples of combustible exterior wall materials include various types of siding, such as vinyl, wood and polypropylene, as well as different exterior wall coverings (such as particleboard), exterior insulation and finish systems and decorative laminates. It has been shown that these diverse combustible materials can have very different levels of fire performance or of ignitability (see for example, NFPA 555).</u></p>



Motion Seq #	Certified Amending Motion (Continued): Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 7. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.
37-1 (Continued)	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes (Continued):</p> <p><u>Therefore, the full scale fire tests should be conducted in the presence of combustible materials that adequately represent the potential fire hazard to be expected where the engine is to be placed.</u></p> <p><u>A.4.1.4.4 If fire testing has demonstrated, for example, that a fire within the engine does not cause ignition of combustible walls at a certain separation distance it is important that the engine be placed at a separation distance greater than that at which the tests have been conducted. A reasonable margin of safety (for example 50%) should be provided to deal with the potential variability of the fire tests.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>4.1.4 Engines Located Outdoors. Engines, and 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 structures having combustible walls. A minimum separation shall not be required where either of the following conditions exist:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) All walls of the structure that are closer than 1.5 m (5 ft) from the engine enclosure have a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour. (2)*The weatherproof enclosure is constructed of noncombustible materials and it has been demonstrated that a fire within the enclosure will not ignite combustible materials outside the enclosure.



<p>Motion Seq #</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 8.</p>
<p>37-2</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>A.4.1.4(2) Compliance can be demonstrated by full-scale fire tests or by eCalculation procedures, such as those given in NFPA 555, <i>Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover</i>, <u>are useful tools to assess the probability of safe engine placement.</u></p> <p>The calculating procedure in Chapter 10 of NFPA 555 is similar to the Radiant Ignition of a Near Fuel algorithm in NIST’s FPETOOL for calculation ignition from a nearby fire. It is a sound, engineering-based method of predicting the risk of ignition from a fire. The values in 4.1.4 and the reference to the NFPA 555 calculation method are the result of the calculations presented to the committee in 1996. The calculations treated an engine fire as a vertical cylinder.</p> <p>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 building code, which was in effect at the time. The committee wanted to include a performance alternative in NFPA 37. The reference in this annex section to the NFPA 555 method provides guidance on how to evaluate proposed alternatives.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>A.4.1.4(2) Compliance can be demonstrated by full-scale fire tests or by calculation procedures, such as those given in NFPA 555, <i>Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover</i>.</p> <p>The calculating procedure in Chapter 10 of NFPA 555 is similar to the Radiant Ignition of a Near Fuel algorithm in NIST’s FPETOOL for calculation ignition from a nearby fire. It is a sound, engineering-based method of predicting the risk of ignition from a fire.</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 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 building code, which was in effect at the time. The committee wanted to include a performance alternative in NFPA 37. The reference in this annex section to the NFPA 555 method provides guidance on how to evaluate proposed alternatives.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
750-1	2	Chapter 15 (New) and A.15.2 (New)	Daniel J. Hubert, Fire Suppression Systems Assn. (FSSA)	Reject Second Revision No. 17 and any related portions of First Revisions No. 72, No. 123 and No. 88, thereby recommending previous edition text.	8

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<p>Motion Seq #</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 17 and any related portions of First Revision No. 72, No. 123 and No. 88, thereby recommending previous edition text.</p>
<p>750-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>This Motion seeks to return the Second Draft text of Chapter 15 and Annex A.15.2 to previous edition text, which is Chapter 13 and Annex A.13 in the 2010 edition.</p> <p><i>(See 750-1 Background Material of the Agenda)</i></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>Chapter 15 System Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance</p> <p>15.1 Water mist systems, other than those installed in one- and two-family dwellings, shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i>.</p> <p>15.2 *A water mist systems installed in one- and two-family dwellings shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with the instructions provided by the installer.</p> <p>A.15.2 The occupants of a home with a water mist system should understand that maintaining a water mist system is mostly about common sense. Keeping the control valve open, not hanging items from the nozzles, and making sure that the nozzles do not get painted or obstructed are the most important items. It is also important to know where the control valve is located so that the water can be shut down after water mist activation to minimize water damage. The building owner or manager should understand the water mist system operation and should conduct periodic inspections and tests to make sure that the system is in good working condition. A recommended inspection and testing program includes the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Monthly inspection of all valves to ensure that they are open. (2) Monthly inspection of tanks, if present, to confirm they are full. (3) Monthly testing of pumps, if present, to make sure they operate properly and do not trip circuit breakers when starting. (4) Testing of all waterflow devices, where provided, every 6 months, including monitoring service (note that notification of the monitoring service is essential to make sure that the fire department is not called due to testing). (5) Ongoing visual inspection of all nozzles to make sure they are not obstructed and decorations are not attached or hung from them. (6) Whenever painting is done or home improvements are made in the dwelling unit, special attention should be paid to ensure that nozzles are not painted or obstructed either at the time of installation or during subsequent redecoration. When painting is being done in the vicinity of nozzles, every nozzle should be covered with a bag, which should be removed immediately after painting is finished.



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
731-1	1	4.4.3.5	Michael DeVore, State Farm Insurance Co.	Group Amending Motion (731-1): Reject Second Revision No. 9 and Reject Second Revision No. 10, thereby recommending First Draft text.	10
	3	A.4.4.3.5	Michael DeVore, State Farm Insurance Co.		

Determination of Proper Motions within this Report, See NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules:

- 1) Group Amending Motions:** Motions identified by separate Logs (NITMAM Log #) that are dependent on one another and that, with the agreement of the authorized maker of the motions, shall be considered as dependent motions which will be debated and voted on by the NFPA Membership as a single up or down package. Such motions shall have a single Motion Seq #, identified as “731-X”, which once made by the authorized person, will effectively place the dependent motions on the floor for debate and vote as a single up or down action.

† 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>Group Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 9 and Reject Second Revision No. 10, thereby recommending First Draft text.</p>
<p>731-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>4.4.3.5* Under maximum quiescent load (system functioning in a nonalarm condition), the secondary supply shall have sufficient capacity to operate an electronic premises security system for a minimum of 4 24 hours and, at the end of that period, shall be capable of operating all alarm- sounding devices for 15 minutes. This requirement shall become effective December 31, 2017.</p> <p>A.4.4.3.5 Secondary power for electronic premises security systems can be based on the SVA and the design. Consideration should be given to whether access to the system is readily available and to the property being protected. For example, if a standby power source is to be installed in a vault with a time lock mechanism, the capacity of the standby power should exceed the time lock.</p> <p>The designer should be aware of other standards that can require additional battery capacity.</p> <p>The system should incorporate sufficient battery capacity to operate for 24 hours under full standby load followed by 15 minutes of alarm signal. This requirement does not specify that the alarm signal operate for 15 minutes, rather just to have the capacity to do so. The alarm duration of alarm-sounding devices is determined by a security vulnerability analysis (SVA).</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>4.4.3.5* Under maximum quiescent load (system functioning in a nonalarm condition), the secondary supply shall have sufficient capacity to operate an electronic premises security system for a minimum of 24 hours and, at the end of that period, shall be capable of operating all alarm-sounding devices for 15 minutes. This requirement shall become effective December 31, 2017.</p> <p>A.4.4.3.5 Secondary power for electronic premises security systems can be based on the SVA and the design. Consideration should be given to whether access to the system is readily available and to the property being protected. For example, if a standby power source is to be installed in a vault with a time lock mechanism, the capacity of the standby power should exceed the time lock.</p> <p>The designer should be aware of other standards that can require additional battery capacity.</p> <p>The system should incorporate sufficient battery capacity to operate for 24 hours under full standby load followed by 15 minutes of alarm signal. This requirement does not specify that the alarm signal operate for 15 minutes, rather just to have the capacity to do so. The alarm duration of alarm-sounding devices is determined by a security vulnerability analysis (SVA).</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Paragraph	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
1192-1	1	6.1.2	Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 5.	12
1192-2	2	6.1.3	Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 6.	13-14

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<p>Motion Seq #</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 5.</p>
<p>1192-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. NFPA 10, <i>Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers</i>, 2013 edition. NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i>, 2014 edition. NFPA 70®, <i>National Electrical Code®</i>, 2014 edition. <u>NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films, 2010 edition.</u></p> <p>6.1.2 Combustibility of Textile or Film Materials</p> <p>Where the walls, partitions, or ceilings consist of textile or film materials, such as tent fabric, insect screening, and flexible plastic weather protection, they shall conform to the requirements of <u>the flame propagation performance criteria contained in Test Method 1 or Test Method 2, as appropriate, of NFPA 701. 49 CFR 571.302, paragraphs S4.3 and S5 of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 302, “Flammability of Interior Materials.”</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. NFPA 10, <i>Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers</i>, 2013 edition. NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i>, 2014 edition. NFPA 70®, <i>National Electrical Code®</i>, 2014 edition.</p> <p>6.1.2 Combustibility of Textile or Film Materials. Where the walls, partitions, or ceilings consist of textile or film materials, such as tent fabric, insect screening, and flexible plastic weather protection, they shall conform to the requirements of 49 CFR 571.302, paragraphs S4.3 and S5 of Federal Motor Vehicle Safety Standard No. 302, “Flammability of Interior Materials.”</p>



<p>Motion Seq #</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 6.</p>
<p>1192-2</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. NFPA 10, <i>Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers</i>, 2013 edition. NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i>, 2014 edition. <i>NFPA 70®</i>, <i>National Electrical Code®</i>, 2014 edition. <u>NFPA 275, <i>Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers</i>, 2013 edition.</u> <u>NFPA 286, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth</i>, 2011 edition.</u></p> <p>6.1.3 Use of Cellular Foam or Foamed Plastic Materials.</p> <p>6.1.3.1 Cellular foam or foamed plastic materials shall not be used for interior finish (as defined in 3.3.34) in recreational vehicles, <u>except as permitted in 6.1.3.2 or for the incidental uses in 6.1.3.4.</u></p> <p>6.1.3.2 <u>A cellular foam or foamed plastic material shall be permitted to be used as interior finish if it has been tested to NFPA 286 and complies with the following:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>1. During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.</u> <u>2. The flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling.</u> <u>3. Flashover, as defined in NFPA 286, shall not occur.</u> <u>4. The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.</u> <p>6.1.3.3 <u>Cellular foam or foamed plastic materials shall be permitted to be used if the material is separated from the interior of the vehicle by an approved thermal barrier of either ½ inch (12.7 mm) gypsum wallboard or a material that has been tested in accordance with and meets the acceptance criteria of both the Temperature Transmission Fire Test and the Integrity Fire Test of NFPA 275.</u></p>



<p>Motion Seq #</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion (Continued): Accept Public Comment No. 6.</p>
<p>1192-2 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes (Continued):</p> <p><u>6.1.3.4 The cellular or foamed plastic materials shall be permitted to be used for incidental use in molding, trim, splash panels and on doors, but only if the material has a maximum thickness of ½ inch (12.7 mm), a maximum width of 8 inches (204 mm) and does not constitute more than 10 percent of the specific area to which it is attached.</u></p> <p><i>Exception No. 1: Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall be permitted on the basis of fire tests that substantiate their combustibility characteristics, for the use intended, in actual fire conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Exception No. 2: Incidental use of cellular or foamed materials for molding, trim, splash panels, and on doors shall be permitted.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.</p> <p>NFPA 10, <i>Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers</i>, 2013 edition.</p> <p>NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i>, 2014 edition.</p> <p><i>NFPA 70®</i>, <i>National Electrical Code®</i>, 2014 edition.</p> <p>6.1.3 Use of Cellular Foam or Foamed Plastic Materials.</p> <p>Cellular foam or foamed plastic materials shall not be used for interior finish (as defined in 3.3.34) in recreational vehicles.</p> <p><i>Exception No. 1: Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall be permitted on the basis of fire tests that substantiate their combustibility characteristics, for the use intended, in actual fire conditions.</i></p> <p><i>Exception No. 2: Incidental use of cellular or foamed materials for molding, trim, splash panels, and on doors shall be permitted.</i></p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
720-1	1	3.3.26 (New)	Jon A. Woodard, Seward, AK	Accept Public Comment No. 14.	16
720-2	2	9.6.8.1	Jon A. Woodard, Seward, AK	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 20.	17

† 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: Accept Public Comment No. 14.</p>
<p>720-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes: <u>3.3.26 Wireless 911-Enabled Alarm Devices.</u> <u>A single- or multiple-station alarm device further comprising an integrated wireless telecommunications component connected to the alarm control equipment within the device, where upon receiving an alarm signal from the control equipment indicating a fire or carbon monoxide emergency, is configured to initiate a wireless 911 call, transmitting a data signal or text message directly to a communications center.</u></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails: There is no corresponding Second Draft or First Draft text.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 20. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.
720-2	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>9.6.8.1* Carbon monoxide warning equipment signals that are transmitted off-premises shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 7 and the following:</p> <p>(1) Where required, immediately retransmit indication of the carbon monoxide alarm signal to the communications center. <u>Retransmission of the carbon monoxide alarm signal may comprise a alarm data signal transmitted via a computer network interface between the supervisory station and the communications center.</u></p> <p><i>Exception : The immediate retransmission shall be permitted to be delayed by not more than 90 seconds where the jurisdiction permits the supervising station to first contact the protected premises to determine if the alarm was initiated by the activation of a test</i></p> <p>(2) Contact the responsible party(s) in accordance with the notification plan.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>9.6.8.1* Carbon monoxide warning equipment signals that are transmitted off-premises shall comply with the requirements of Chapter 7 and the following:</p> <p>(1) Where required, immediately retransmit indication of the carbon monoxide alarm signal to the communications center.</p> <p><i>Exception : The immediate retransmission shall be permitted to be delayed by not more than 90 seconds where the jurisdiction permits the supervising station to first contact the protected premises to determine if the alarm was initiated by the activation of a test</i></p> <p>(2) Contact the responsible party(s) in accordance with the notification plan.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
59-1	2	1.1.2	Randy Ervin, Algas-SDI	Accept Public Comment No. 9.	19

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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 9.
59-1	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 1.1.2 <u>Utility Gas Plant</u> Installations that have <u>LP-Gas storage containers having</u> an aggregate water capacity of 4000 gal (15.14 m ³) or less, <u>or of any size that do not have a vaporizer,</u> shall conform to NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i> .
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 1.1.2 Installations that have an aggregate water capacity of 4000 gal (15.14 m ³) or less shall conform to NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i> .



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
54-1	2	7.13.2	Robert Torbin, Omega Flex Inc.	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 72.	21
54-2	1	9.1.24 (New) and A.9.1.24 (New)	Dan Buuck, National Association of Home Builders (NAHB)	Reject Second Revision No. 12 and any related portions of First Revisions No. 68 and No. 69, thereby deleting the new section and corresponding annex.	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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<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 72. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.</p>
<p>54-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p><u>7.13.2* CSST.</u> CSST gas piping systems, and gas piping systems containing one or more segments of CSST, shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system. <u>CSST with an arc-resistance jacket listed by an approved agency for installation without the direct bonding, as prescribed in this section, shall be installed in accordance with section 7.13.1 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.</u></p> <p>7.13.2.1 The bonding jumper shall connect to a metallic pipe, pipe fitting, or CSST fitting.</p> <p>7.13.2.2 The bonding jumper shall not be smaller than 6 AWG copper wire or equivalent.</p> <p>7.13.2.3 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 electrodes shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system.</p> <p>7.13.2.4 Bonding connections shall be in accordance with <i>NFPA 70, National Electrical Code</i>.</p> <p>7.13.2.5 Devices used for the bonding connection shall be listed for the application in accordance with ANSI/UL 467, <i>Grounding and Bonding Equipment</i>.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>7.13.2* CSST. CSST gas piping systems, and gas piping systems containing one or more segments of CSST, shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system.</p> <p>7.13.2.1 The bonding jumper shall connect to a metallic pipe, pipe fitting, or CSST fitting.</p> <p>7.13.2.2 The bonding jumper shall not be smaller than 6 AWG copper wire or equivalent.</p> <p>7.13.2.3 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 electrodes shall be bonded to the electrical service grounding electrode system or, where provided, lightning protection grounding electrode system.</p> <p>7.13.2.4 Bonding connections shall be in accordance with <i>NFPA 70, National Electrical Code</i>.</p> <p>7.13.2.5 Devices used for the bonding connection shall be listed for the application in accordance with ANSI/UL 467, <i>Grounding and Bonding Equipment</i>.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 12 and any Related Portions of First Revision No. 68 and No. 69, thereby deleting the new section and corresponding annex.</p>
<p>54-2</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>9.1.24* Existing Appliances. Where an existing appliance is located within the conditioned space of an existing building envelope, and where a building envelope component other than roofing material is replaced or altered, the appliance installation shall be inspected to verify compliance with the provisions of Section 9.3 and Chapter 12. Where the appliance installation does not comply with Section 9.3 and chapter 12, it shall be altered as necessary to be in compliance with such.</p> <p>A.9.1.24 Building envelope changes such as the replacement of windows and doors, crack sealing, and the installation of air barriers, will reduce the amount of infiltration air and could impact the amount of combustion air that is available for existing appliance installations. Proper vent sizing and configuration is crucial to maintaining the required vent performance in structures that have reduced air infiltration.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>9.1.24* Existing Appliances. Where an existing appliance is located within the conditioned space of an existing building envelope, and where a building envelope component other than roofing material is replaced or altered, the appliance installation shall be inspected to verify compliance with the provisions of Section 9.3 and Chapter 12. Where the appliance installation does not comply with Section 9.3 and chapter 12, it shall be altered as necessary to be in compliance with such.</p> <p>A.9.1.24 Building envelope changes such as the replacement of windows and doors, crack sealing, and the installation of air barriers, will reduce the amount of infiltration air and could impact the amount of combustion air that is available for existing appliance installations. Proper vent sizing and configuration is crucial to maintaining the required vent performance in structures that have reduced air infiltration.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
70E-1	2	130.7(C)(10) (b)(1)	Rodney West, Schneider Electric	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 37, thereby recommending First Draft text.	24

† 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 an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 37, thereby recommending First Draft text. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.
70E-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>130.7(C)(10) Arc Flash Protective Equipment.</p> <p>(b) Head Protection.</p> <p>(1) An arc-rated balaclava shall be used with an arc-rated face shield when the back of the head is within the arc flash boundary and the anticipated incident energy exposure is greater than 4 cal/cm². An arc-rated hood shall be permitted to be used instead of an arc-rated face shield and balaclava.</p>
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>130.7(C)(10) Arc Flash Protective Equipment.</p> <p>(b) Head Protection.</p> <p>(1) An arc-rated balaclava shall be used with an arc-rated face shield when the back of the head is within the arc flash boundary and the anticipated incident energy exposure is greater than 4 cal/cm². An arc-rated hood shall be permitted to be used instead of an arc-rated face shield and balaclava.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
99-1	4	10.4.2.3	James Peterkin, Heery International	Reject Second Revision No. 5, thereby recommending First Draft text.	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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Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 5, thereby recommending First Draft text.
99-1	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>10.4.2.3 Household or office appliances not commonly equipped with grounding conductors in their power cords shall be permitted, provided that they are not located within the patient care vicinity. Double-insulated and grounded appliances shall be permitted in the patient care vicinity.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>10.4.2.3 Household or office appliances not commonly equipped with grounding conductors in their power cords shall be permitted, provided that they are not located within the patient care vicinity. Double-insulated and grounded appliances shall be permitted in the patient care vicinity.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
703-1	10	4.1.1 (New)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 2 and any related portions of First Revision No. 3, thereby deleting new sections 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.1.7.	28
703-2	3	4.1.1 (New)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 2, thereby recommending First Draft text.	29
703-3	11	4.1.1 (New)	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 4.	30

† 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 an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No.2 and any related portions of First Revision No. 3, thereby deleting new sections 4.1.1.1, 4.1.1.6 and 4.1.1.7. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.</p>
<p>703-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>4.1.1 Fire Retardant–Treated Wood. Fire retardant–treated wood shall be a wood product impregnated with chemical by a pressure process or other means during manufacture meeting the requirements in 4.1.1.2 through 4.1.1.7.</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Materials treated by means other than those specified in 4.1.1 shall be considered a fire retardant coated material and shall meet the requirements of fire retardant coating in Chapter 5.</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Fire retardant–treated wood shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723.</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Fire retardant–treated wood shall have a listed flame spread index of 25 or less.</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Fire retardant–treated wood shall not show evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period.</p> <p>4.1.1.5 The flame front shall not progress more than 10.5 ft (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.</p> <p>4.1.1.6 For wood products produced by other means during manufacture other than a pressure process, all sides of the wood product shall be tested in accordance with and produce the results required in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.1.5.</p> <p>4.1.1.7 Wood structural panels shall be permitted to tested only on the front and back faces.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>4.1.1 Fire Retardant–Treated Wood. Fire retardant–treated wood shall be a wood product impregnated with chemical by a pressure process or other means during manufacture meeting the requirements in 4.1.1.2 through 4.1.1.7.</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Materials treated by means other than those specified in 4.1.1 shall be considered a fire retardant-coated material and shall meet the requirements of fire-retardant coating in Chapter 5.</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Fire retardant–treated wood shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723.</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Fire retardant–treated wood shall have a listed flame spread index of 25 or less.</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Fire retardant–treated wood shall not show evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period.</p> <p>4.1.1.5 The flame front shall not progress more than 10.5 ft (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.</p> <p>4.1.1.6 For wood products produced by other means during manufacture other than a pressure process, all sides of the wood product shall be tested in accordance with and produce the results required in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.1.5.</p> <p>4.1.1.7 Wood structural panels shall be permitted to tested only on the front and back faces.</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 2, thereby recommending First Draft text. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.
703-2	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>4.1.1 Fire Retardant–Treated Wood. Fire retardant–treated wood shall be a wood product impregnated with chemical by a pressure process or other means during manufacture meeting the requirements in 4.1.1.2 through 4.1.1.7.</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Materials treated by means other than those specified in 4.1.1 shall be considered a fire retardant coated material and shall meet the requirements of fire retardant coating in Chapter 5.</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Fire retardant–treated wood shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723.</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Fire retardant–treated wood shall have a listed flame spread index of 25 or less.</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Fire retardant–treated wood shall not show evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period.</p> <p>4.1.1.5 The flame front shall not progress more than 10.5 ft (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.</p> <p>4.1.1.6 For wood products produced by other means during manufacture other than a pressure process, all sides of the wood product shall be tested in accordance with and produce the results required in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.1.5.</p> <p>4.1.1.7 Wood structural panels shall be permitted to tested only on the front and back faces.</p>
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>4.1.1 Fire Retardant–Treated Wood. Fire retardant–treated wood shall be a wood product impregnated with chemical by a pressure process or other means during manufacture meeting the requirements in 4.1.1.2 through 4.1.1.7.</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Materials treated by means other than those specified in 4.1.1 shall be considered a fire retardant-coated material and shall meet the requirements of fire-retardant coating in Chapter 5.</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Fire retardant–treated wood shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723.</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Fire retardant–treated wood shall have a listed flame spread index of 25 or less.</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Fire retardant–treated wood shall not show evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period.</p> <p>4.1.1.5 The flame front shall not progress more than 10.5 ft (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.</p> <p>4.1.1.6 For wood products produced by other means during manufacture other than a pressure process, all sides of the wood product shall be tested in accordance with and produce the results required in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.1.5.</p> <p>4.1.1.7 Wood structural panels shall be permitted to tested only on the front and back faces.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 4. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.</p>
<p>703-3</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>4.1.1 Fire Retardant Treated Wood. Fire retardant–treated wood shall be a wood product impregnated with chemical by a pressure process or other means during manufacture meeting the requirements in 4.1.1.2 through 4.1.1.7.</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Materials treated by means other than those specified in 4.1.1 shall be considered a fire retardant coated material and shall meet the requirements of fire retardant coating in Chapter 5.</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Fire retardant–treated wood shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723 <u>or in accordance with ASTM E2768.</u></p> <p>4.1.1.3 Fire retardant–treated wood shall have a listed flame spread index of 25 or less.</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Fire retardant–treated wood shall not show evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20 minute period <u>conducted for a total test time of 30 minutes.</u></p> <p>4.1.1.5 The flame front shall not progress more than 10.5 ft (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.</p> <p>4.1.1.6 For wood products produced by other means during manufacture other than a pressure process, all sides of the wood product shall be tested in accordance with and produce the results required in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.1.5.</p> <p>4.1.1.7 Wood structural panels shall be permitted to tested only on the front and back faces.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>4.1.1 Fire Retardant–Treated Wood. Fire retardant–treated wood shall be a wood product impregnated with chemical by a pressure process or other means during manufacture meeting the requirements in 4.1.1.2 through 4.1.1.7.</p> <p>4.1.1.1 Materials treated by means other than those specified in 4.1.1 shall be considered a fire retardant-coated material and shall meet the requirements of fire-retardant coating in Chapter 5.</p> <p>4.1.1.2 Fire retardant–treated wood shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723.</p> <p>4.1.1.3 Fire retardant–treated wood shall have a listed flame spread index of 25 or less.</p> <p>4.1.1.4 Fire retardant–treated wood shall not show evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period.</p> <p>4.1.1.5 The flame front shall not progress more than 10.5 ft (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test.</p> <p>4.1.1.6 For wood products produced by other means during manufacture other than a pressure process, all sides of the wood product shall be tested in accordance with and produce the results required in Sections 4.1.1 through 4.1.1.5.</p> <p>4.1.1.7 Wood structural panels shall be permitted to tested only on the front and back faces.</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
101-1	21 35	Table 7.3.1.2	Joshua Elvove, Aurora, CO David Frable, US General Services Administration	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 4, thereby recommending First Draft text.	33
101-2	26 37 38 39	11.8.8 (New), A.11.8.8.1 (New), 11.8.5.2.4(8) (New) and 11.8.6.2(12) (New)	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Group Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 20 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revisions No. 22, No. 24 and No. 23, thereby deleting the new section, corresponding annex and references.	34-37
101-3	33 31	18.3.7.1	Vickie Lovell, InterCode Inc. Rep Fire Safe North America Kelly Nicoletto, Alaska Dept. of Public Safety Rep. National Association of State Fire Marshals Representing William Degnan, President	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 123 and any related portions of First Revision No. 427, thereby recommending previous edition text.	38
101-4	40 36	18.7.3.3 (New), A.18.7.3.3 (New), 19.7.3.3 (New) and A.19.7.3.3 (New)	James Peterkin, Heery International	Group Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 117 and any related portions of First Revisions No. 434 and No. 540, and Reject Second Revision No. 118 and any related portions of First Revisions No. 486 and No. 572, thereby deleting new sections and corresponding annex.	39

† 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 #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
101-5	34 32	19.3.7.1	Vickie Lovell, InterCode Inc. Rep Fire Safe North America Kelly Nicoletto, Alaska Dept. of Public Safety Rep. National Association of State Fire Marshals Representing William Degnan, President	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 124 and any related portions of First Revision No. 482, thereby recommending previous edition text.	40
101-6	2 3	36.4.4.11 37.4.4.11	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Group Amending Motion: Accept Public Comments No. 8 and No. 9.	41-43
101-7	1	Chapter 41	Joe Scibetta, Suwanee, GA	Accept Public Comment No. 107.	44

Determination of Proper Motions within this Report, See NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules:

- 1) **Group Amending Motions:** Motions identified by separate Logs (NITMAM Log #) that are dependent on one another and that, with the agreement of the authorized maker of the motions, shall be considered as dependent motions which will be debated and voted on by the NFPA Membership as a single up or down package. Such motions shall have a single Motion Seq #, identified as “101-X”, which once made by the authorized person, will effectively place the dependent motions on the floor for debate and vote as a single up or down action.
- 2) **Multiple Notices of a Single Motion:** Motions identified by separate Logs (NITMAM Log #) that seek to achieve the same action through the same means. Specifically, where multiple submitters have filed NITMAMs for the same motion. Such motions shall be treated as a Single Motion with a single Motion Seq #, identified as “101-X” and any one of the submitters or their designated representatives are permitted to make the motion.

† 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#	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 4, thereby recommending First Draft text. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.		
101-1	Recommended Text if Motion Passes:		
	Table 7.3.1.2 Occupant Load Factor		
	Use	(ft²/person)^a	(m²/person)^a
	Assembly Use		
	Business Use (other than below)	100 <u>150</u>	9.3 <u>13.9</u>
	Concentrated Business Use	50	4.6
	Air traffic control tower observation levels	40	3.7
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails:		
	Table 7.3.1.2 Occupant Load Factor		
Use	(ft²/person)^a	(m²/person)^a	
Assembly Use			
Business Use (other than below)	100	9.3	
Concentrated Business Use	50	4.6	
Air traffic control tower observation levels	40	3.7	



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 20 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revision No. 22, No. 24 and No. 23, thereby deleting the new section, corresponding annex and references.</p>
<p>101-2</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>11.8.8 Stairway Video Monitoring.</p> <p>11.8.8.1* General.</p> <p>11.8.8.1.1 For high-rise buildings having an occupant load of 4,000 or more persons, real-time remote monitoring of exit stair usage shall be provided in accordance with 11.8.8.2 through 11.8.8.4 and shall be displayed at the emergency command center.</p> <p>11.8.8.1.2 Where the monitoring system is integrated with a security system, the security system shall be in accordance with NFPA 731, Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems.</p> <p>11.8.8.1.3 Where the monitoring system includes video cameras also used for video image smoke detection, the portions of the system used for such detection shall be in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.</p> <p>11.8.8.2 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided at the exit stairs immediately adjacent to exit stairway discharge doors to capture discharge from, entry to, and passage through the discharge floor landing.</p> <p>11.8.8.3 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided for exit stairs above the level of exit discharge, at building height intervals not exceeding 5 stories, so that descent and ascent flows on the stairways, at the floor entry landings, can be remotely monitored.</p> <p>11.8.8.4 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided, at locations stipulated by the authority having jurisdiction, for exit stairs below the level of exit discharge where levels are normally occupied by the public.</p> <p>A.11.8.8.1 With video systems, such as standard CCTV security systems typically installed in high-rise buildings, real-time images of occupants² and emergency responders' presence and movement (or lack thereof) in exits, especially at multiple locations of the same exit stairway, can provide critical information about current and developing conditions that should be taken into account in emergency management in accordance with the building's Emergency Action Plan.</p> <p>Having video cameras positioned to capture images of an exit stairway, including just prior to the discharge doorway from the exit, provides information on the number and flow (in persons per minute, for example) of the occupants, among other information, including access by responding fire fighters using stairs if elevators are not available. It is not essential that the camera views and image resolution be sufficient to identify specific individuals. Depending on the context (including security applications), such specific person identification might be essential, desirable, undesirable or forbidden. For post-incident evaluation and analysis of egress performance, it is helpful to have image quality and camera angle such that the lateral and front-to-back positions of individuals, relative to the stair width, are clear.</p> <p>For example, a high-rise building could have cameras at the ground level (assuming this is the level of exit discharge) and at every fifth floor above, and perhaps below grade, for each of the exit stairs. As well as providing a reasonable sampling of evacuee presence and movement within the exit stair system (information important for real-time situation awareness), a comparison of times at which particular individuals pass different cameras provides important data on evacuation movement speed and (indirectly) average occupant density, in addition to flow and number of evacuees overall.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion (Continued): Reject Second Revision No. 20 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revision No. 22, No. 24 and No. 23, thereby deleting the new section, corresponding annex and references.</p>
<p>101-2 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes (Continued):</p> <p>When designing and installing a video monitoring system, and in conjunction with the authority having jurisdiction, the following items should be considered in the operation of the system:</p> <p>(1) Inspection, testing, and maintenance of equipment</p> <p>(2) Duration/hours of operation</p> <p>(3) Storage and retention of information</p> <p>(4) Activation of the system</p> <p>(5) Integration with the building's emergency action plan</p> <p>11.8.5.2.4 The standby power system shall be connected to the following:</p> <p>(1) Electric fire pump</p> <p>(2) Jockey pump, except as otherwise provided in 40.4.2 for special-purpose industrial occupancies</p> <p>(3) Air compressor serving dry-pipe and pre-action systems, except as otherwise provided in 40.4.2 for special-purpose industrial occupancies</p> <p>(4) Emergency command center equipment and lighting</p> <p>(5) Not less than one elevator serving all floors, with standby power transferable to any elevator</p> <p>(6) Mechanical equipment for smokeproof enclosures</p> <p>(7) Mechanical equipment required to conform with the requirements of Section 9.3</p> <p>(8) Stairway video monitoring equipment as required by 11.8.8</p> <p>11.8.6.2 The emergency command center shall contain the following:</p> <p>(1) Voice fire alarm system panels and controls</p> <p>(2) Fire department two-way telephone communication service panels and controls where required by another section of this <i>Code</i></p> <p>(3) Fire detection and fire alarm system annunciation panels</p> <p>(4) Elevator floor location and operation annunciators</p> <p>(5) Elevator fire recall switch in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, <i>Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators</i></p> <p>(6) Elevator emergency power selector switch(es) where provided in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44</p> <p>(7) Sprinkler valve and waterflow annunciators</p> <p>(8) Emergency generator status indicators</p> <p>(9) Controls for any automatic stairway door unlocking system</p> <p>(10) Fire pump status indicators</p> <p>(11) Telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system</p> <p>(12) Stairway video monitoring equipment as required by 11.8.8</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion (Continued): Reject Second Revision No. 20 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revision No. 22, No. 24 and No. 23, thereby deleting the new section, corresponding annex and references.</p>
<p>101-2 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>11.8.8 Stairway Video Monitoring.</p> <p>11.8.8.1* General.</p> <p>11.8.8.1.1 For high-rise buildings having an occupant load of 4,000 or more persons, real-time remote monitoring of exit stair usage shall be provided in accordance with 11.8.8.2 through 11.8.8.4 and shall be displayed at the emergency command center.</p> <p>11.8.8.1.2 Where the monitoring system is integrated with a security system, the security system shall be in accordance with NFPA 731, <i>Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems</i>.</p> <p>11.8.8.1.3 Where the monitoring system includes video cameras also used for video image smoke detection, the portions of the system used for such detection shall be in accordance with <i>NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i>.</p> <p>11.8.8.2 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided at the exit stairs immediately adjacent to exit stairway discharge doors to capture discharge from, entry to, and passage through the discharge floor landing.</p> <p>11.8.8.3 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided for exit stairs above the level of exit discharge, at building height intervals not exceeding 5 stories, so that descent and ascent flows on the stairways, at the floor entry landings, can be remotely monitored.</p> <p>11.8.8.4 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided, at locations stipulated by the authority having jurisdiction, for exit stairs below the level of exit discharge where levels are normally occupied by the public.</p> <p>A.11.8.8.1 With video systems, such as standard CCTV security systems typically installed in high-rise buildings, real-time images of occupants' and emergency responders' presence and movement (or lack thereof) in exits, especially at multiple locations of the same exit stairway, can provide critical information about current and developing conditions that should be taken into account in emergency management in accordance with the building's Emergency Action Plan.</p> <p>Having video cameras positioned to capture images of an exit stairway, including just prior to the discharge doorway from the exit, provides information on the number and flow (in persons per minute, for example) of the occupants, among other information, including access by responding fire fighters using stairs if elevators are not available. It is not essential that the camera views and image resolution be sufficient to identify specific individuals. Depending on the context (including security applications), such specific-person identification might be essential, desirable, undesirable or forbidden. For post-incident evaluation and analysis of egress performance, it is helpful to have image quality and camera angle such that the lateral and front-to-back positions of individuals, relative to the stair width, are clear.</p> <p>For example, a high-rise building could have cameras at the ground level (assuming this is the level of exit discharge) and at every fifth floor above, and perhaps below grade, for each of the exit stairs. As well as providing a reasonable sampling of evacuee presence and movement within the exit stair system (information important for real-time situation awareness), a comparison of times at which particular individuals pass different cameras provides important data on evacuation movement speed and (indirectly) average occupant density, in addition to flow and number of evacuees overall.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion (Continued): Reject Second Revision No. 20 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revision No. 22, No. 24 and No. 23, thereby deleting the new section, corresponding annex and references.</p>
<p>101-2 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Continued):</p> <p>When designing and installing a video monitoring system, and in conjunction with the authority having jurisdiction, the following items should be considered in the operation of the system:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Inspection, testing, and maintenance of equipment (2) Duration/hours of operation (3) Storage and retention of information (4) Activation of the system (5) Integration with the building’s emergency action plan <p>11.8.5.2.4 The standby power system shall be connected to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Electric fire pump (2) Jockey pump, except as otherwise provided in 40.4.2 for special-purpose industrial occupancies (3) Air compressor serving dry-pipe and pre-action systems, except as otherwise provided in 40.4.2 for special-purpose industrial occupancies (4) Emergency command center equipment and lighting (5) Not less than one elevator serving all floors, with standby power transferable to any elevator (6) Mechanical equipment for smokeproof enclosures (7) Mechanical equipment required to conform with the requirements of Section 9.3 (8) Stairway video monitoring equipment as required by 11.8.8 <p>11.8.6.2 The emergency command center shall contain the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Voice fire alarm system panels and controls (2) Fire department two-way telephone communication service panels and controls where required by another section of this <i>Code</i> (3) Fire detection and fire alarm system annunciation panels (4) Elevator floor location and operation annunciators (5) Elevator fire recall switch in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, <i>Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators</i> (6) Elevator emergency power selector switch(es) where provided in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44 (7) Sprinkler valve and waterflow annunciators (8) Emergency generator status indicators (9) Controls for any automatic stairway door unlocking system (10) Fire pump status indicators (11) Telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system (12) Stairway video monitoring equipment as required by 11.8.8



Motion Seq # 101-3:

Vickie Lovell, InterCode Incorporated, Rep. Fire Safe North America and

Kelly Nicoletto, Alaska Dept. of Public Safety, Rep. National Association of State Marshals, Representing William Degnan, President

Motion Seq#	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 123 and any related portions of First Revision No. 427, thereby recommending previous edition text.
101-3	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>18.3.7.1 Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (see 18.2.4.3), unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.7.2, as follows:</p> <p>(1) To divide every story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment into not less than two smoke compartments</p> <p>(2) To divide every story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, into not less than two smoke compartments</p> <p>(3) In hospitals, 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 40,000 ft² (3720 m²), 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7, in which case no limitation in size is required</p> <p>(4) In nursing homes and limited care facilities, 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 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7, in which case no limitation in size is required</p> <p>(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>
	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>18.3.7.1 Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (see 18.2.4.3), unless otherwise permitted by 18.3.7.2, as follows:</p> <p>1. To divide every story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment into not less than two smoke compartments</p> <p>2. To divide every story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, into not less than two smoke compartments</p> <p>3. In hospitals, 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 40,000 ft² (3720 m²), unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7, in which case no limitation in size is required</p> <p>4. In nursing homes and limited care facilities, 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 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7, in which case no limitation in size is required</p> <p>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>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 117 and any related portions of First Revisions No. 434 and No. 540, and Reject Second Revision No. 118 and any related portions of First Revisions No. 486 and No. 572, thereby deleting new sections and corresponding annex.</p>
<p>101-4</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>18.7.3.3* Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a floor plan shall be provided to indicate the location of all required means of egress corridors in smoke compartments having spaces not separated from the corridor by partitions.</p> <p>A.18.7.3.3 The purpose of this requirement is to provide a means for building designers, occupants, and operators to clearly designate approved egress corridors that can be identified even though physical or other obvious barriers might not be present to indicate their location. Floor plans used to satisfy this requirement might incorporate more than one function and more than one smoke compartment of the building, provided egress corridors are clearly identified where no fixed barriers are present. Such plans should be accessible to the authority having jurisdiction but should not be required to be posted.</p> <p>19.7.3.3* Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a floor plan shall be provided to indicate the location of all required means of egress corridors in smoke compartments having spaces not separated from the corridor by partitions.</p> <p>A.19.7.3.3 The purpose of this requirement is to provide a means for building designers, occupants, and operators to clearly designate approved egress corridors that can be identified even though physical or other obvious barriers might not be present to indicate their location. Floor plans used to satisfy this requirement might incorporate more than one function and more than one smoke compartment of the building, provided egress corridors are clearly identified where no fixed barriers are present. Such plans should be accessible to the authority having jurisdiction but should not be required to be posted.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>18.7.3.3* Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a floor plan shall be provided to indicate the location of all required means of egress corridors in smoke compartments having spaces not separated from the corridor by partitions.</p> <p>A.18.7.3.3 The purpose of this requirement is to provide a means for building designers, occupants, and operators to clearly designate approved egress corridors that can be identified even though physical or other obvious barriers might not be present to indicate their location. Floor plans used to satisfy this requirement might incorporate more than one function and more than one smoke compartment of the building, provided egress corridors are clearly identified where no fixed barriers are present. Such plans should be accessible to the authority having jurisdiction but should not be required to be posted.</p> <p>19.7.3.3* Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a floor plan shall be provided to indicate the location of all required means of egress corridors in smoke compartments having spaces not separated from the corridor by partitions.</p> <p>A.19.7.3.3 The purpose of this requirement is to provide a means for building designers, occupants, and operators to clearly designate approved egress corridors that can be identified even though physical or other obvious barriers might not be present to indicate their location. Floor plans used to satisfy this requirement might incorporate more than one function and more than one smoke compartment of the building, provided egress corridors are clearly identified where no fixed barriers are present. Such plans should be accessible to the authority having jurisdiction but should not be required to be posted.</p>



Motion Seq # 101-5:

Vickie Lovell, InterCode Incorporated, Rep. Fire Safe North America and

Kelly Nicoletto, Alaska Dept. of Public Safety, Rep. National Association of State Marshals, Representing William Degnan, President

Motion Seq#	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 124 and any related portions of First Revisions No. 482, thereby recommending previous edition text.
101-5	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</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> <p>(1) The size of any such smoke compartment shall not exceed one of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), and where the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier shall does not exceed 200 ft (61 m), for health care occupancies not meeting 19.3.7.1(1)(b)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²), for hospitals where the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier does not exceed 200 ft (61 m), and the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance 19.3.5.8</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) The area of an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7 shall not be limited in size.</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</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> <p>(1) The size of any such smoke compartment shall not exceed one of the following:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(a) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), where the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier does not exceed 200 ft (61 m), for health care occupancies not meeting 19.3.7.1(1)(b)</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(b) 40,000 ft² (3720 m²), for hospitals where the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier does not exceed 200 ft (61 m), and the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance 19.3.5.8</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) The area of an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7 shall not be limited in size.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 8 and No. 9.</p>
<p>101-6</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>36.4.4.11 Kiosks. Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered tenant spaces and shall meet all of the following requirements: (1) Combustible kiosks and similar structures shall be constructed of any of the following materials: (a) Fire-retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements for fire retardant-impregnated wood in NFPA 703, <i>Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials</i> (b) Light-transmitting plastics complying with the building code (c) Foamed plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1975, <i>Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes</i>, or in accordance with NFPA 289, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages</i>, using the 20 kW ignition source (d) Metal composite material (MCM) having a flame spread index not greater than 25 and a smoke developed index not greater than 450 in accordance with ASTM E 84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, or ANSI/UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use. (e) Textiles and films meeting the flame propagation performance criteria contained in <u>Tests Method 1 or Test Method 2, as appropriate, of NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films.</u> (2) Kiosks or similar structures located within the mall shall be protected with approved fire suppression and detection devices. (3) The minimum horizontal separation between kiosks, or groups of kiosks, and other structures within the mall shall be 20 ft (6100 mm). (4) Each kiosk, or group of kiosks, or similar structure shall have a maximum area of 300 ft² (27.8 m²).</p> <p>37.4.4.11 Kiosks. Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered as tenant spaces and shall meet all of the following requirements: (1) Combustible kiosks and similar structures shall be constructed of any of the following materials: (a) Fire-retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements for fire retardant-impregnated wood in NFPA 703, <i>Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials</i> (b) Light-transmitting plastics complying with the building code (c) Foamed plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1975, <i>Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes</i>, or in accordance with NFPA 289, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages</i>, using the 20 kW ignition source. (d) Metal composite material (MCM) having a flame spread index not greater than 25 and a smoke developed index not greater than 450 in accordance with ASTM E 84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, or ANSI/UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion (Continued): Accept Public Comment No. 8 and No. 9.</p>
<p>101-6 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes (Continued):</p> <p>(e) Textiles and films meeting the flame propagation performance criteria contained in <u>Test Method 1</u> or <u>Test Method 2</u>, as appropriate, of NFPA 701, <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films</i></p> <p>(2) Kiosks or similar structures located within the mall shall be protected with approved fire suppression and detection devices.</p> <p>(3) The minimum horizontal separation between kiosks, or groups of kiosks, and other structures within the mall shall be 20 ft (6100 mm).</p> <p>(4) Each kiosk, or group of kiosks, or similar structure shall have a maximum area of 300 ft² (27.8 m²).</p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>36.4.4.11 Kiosks.</p> <p>Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered as tenant spaces and shall meet all of the following requirements:</p> <p>(1) Combustible kiosks and similar structures shall be constructed of any of the following materials:</p> <p>(a) Fire-retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements for fire retardant-impregnated wood in NFPA 703, <i>Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials</i></p> <p>(b) Light-transmitting plastics complying with the building code</p> <p>(c) Foamed plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1975, <i>Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes</i>, or in accordance with NFPA 289, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages</i>, using the 20 kW ignition source.</p> <p>(d) Metal composite material (MCM) having a flame spread index not greater than 25 and a smoke developed index not greater than 450 in accordance with ASTM E 84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, or ANSI/UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use.</p> <p>(e) Textiles and films meeting the flame propagation performance criteria contained in NFPA 701, <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films</i></p> <p>(2) Kiosks or similar structures located within the mall shall be protected with approved fire suppression and detection devices.</p> <p>(3) The minimum horizontal separation between kiosks, or groups of kiosks, and other structures within the mall shall be 20 ft (6100 mm).</p> <p>(4) Each kiosk, or group of kiosks, or similar structure shall have a maximum area of 300 ft² (27.8 m²).</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion (Continued): Accept Public Comment No. 8 and No. 9.</p>
<p>101-6 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails (Continued):</p> <p>37.4.4.11 Kiosks. Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered as tenant spaces and shall meet all of the following requirements:</p> <p>(1) Combustible kiosks and similar structures shall be constructed of any of the following materials:</p> <p>(a) Fire-retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements for fire retardant-impregnated wood in NFPA 703, <i>Standard for Fire Retardant– Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials</i></p> <p>(b) Light-transmitting plastics complying with the building code</p> <p>(c) Foamed plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with ANSI/UL 1975, <i>Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes</i>, or in accordance with NFPA 289, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages</i>, using the 20 kW ignition source</p> <p>(d) Metal composite material (MCM) having a flame spread index not greater than 25 and a smoke developed index not greater than 450 in accordance with ASTM E 84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, or ANSI/UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use</p> <p>(e) Textiles and films meeting the flame propagation performance criteria contained in NFPA 701, <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films</i></p> <p>(2) Kiosks or similar structures located within the mall shall be protected with approved fire suppression and detection devices.</p> <p>(3) The minimum horizontal separation between kiosks, or groups of kiosks, and other structures within the mall shall be 20 ft (6100 mm).</p> <p>(4) Each kiosk, or group of kiosks, or similar structure shall have a maximum area of 300 ft² (27.8 m²).</p>



Motion Seq#	Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 107.
101-7	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>Chapter 41 Reserved <u>Animal Housing Facilities.</u> 41.1 Animal housing facilities shall comply with NFPA 150, <i>Standard for Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities.</i></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>Chapter 41 Reserved</p>



Motion Seq #	NITMAM Log #	Section/Para	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion**	Motion Page #
5000-1	1	11.2.2.5.2.4	Marshall Klein, Marshall A. Klein and Associates, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 2, thereby retaining First Draft text.	46-47
5000-2	7	Table 11.3.1.2	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 6, thereby recommending First Draft text.	48
5000-3	12 11	19.3.7.1	Vickie Lovell, InterCode Inc.Rep Fire Safe North America Kelly Nicoletto, Alaska Dept. of Public Safety Rep. National Association of State Fire Marshals Representing William Degnan, President	Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 115 and any related portions of related First Revision No. 434, thereby recommending previous edition text.	49
5000-4	2	27.4.4.12.1	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 25.	50
5000-5	6 10 8 9	33.3.8 (New), and A.33.3.8.1 (New), 33.3.4.2.4(8) (New) and 33.3.5.6 (New)	David Frable, US General Services Administration	Group Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 71 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revisions No. 79, No. 72 and No. 73, thereby deleting new sections, corresponding annex and references.	51-54

Determination of Proper Motions within this Report, See NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules:

- 1) **Group Amending Motions:** Motions identified by separate Logs (NITMAM Log #) that are dependent on one another and that, with the agreement of the authorized maker of the motions, shall be considered as dependent motions which will be debated and voted on by the NFPA Membership as a single up or down package. Such motions shall have a single Motion Seq #, identified as “5000-X”, which once made by the authorized person, will effectively place the dependent motions on the floor for debate and vote as a single up or down action.
- 2) **Multiple Notices of a Single Motion:** Motions identified by separate Logs (NITMAM Log #) that seek to achieve the same action through the same means. Specifically, where multiple submitters have filed NITMAMs for the same motion. Such motions shall be treated as a Single Motion with a single Motion Seq #, identified as “5000-X” and any one of the submitters or their designated representatives are permitted to make the motion.

† 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. 2, thereby retaining First Draft text.</p>
<p>5000-1</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2* Exposures.</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2.1 Where nonrated walls or unprotected openings enclose the exterior of a stairway, and the walls or openings are exposed by other parts of the building at an angle of less than 180 degrees, the building enclosure walls within 10 ft (3050 mm) horizontally of the nonrated wall or unprotected opening shall be constructed as required for stairway enclosures, including opening protectives, unless otherwise permitted by 11.2.2.5.2.3 and 11.2.2.5.2.4.</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2.2 Construction shall extend vertically from the finished ground level to a point 10 ft (3050 mm) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower.</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2.3 The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3050 mm) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have not less than a ¾-hour fire protection rating.</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2.4 <u>Separation shall not be required between corridors and outside stairs, provided that all of the following conditions are met:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <u>The building, including corridors and stairs, shall be protected throughout by an approved, electrically supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i>, or, where applicable, NFPA 13R, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height</i>.</u> 2. <u>The corridors shall comply with 11.1.3.1.</u> 3. <u>The corridors shall be connected on each end to an outside stair complying with 11.2.2.7.</u> 4. <u>At any location in the corridor where a change in direction exceeding 45 degrees occurs, a clear opening to the exterior of not less than 35 ft² (3.25 m²), located to restrict the accumulation of smoke and toxic gases, or an outside stair shall be provided.</u>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion (Continued): Reject Second Revision No. 2, thereby retaining First Draft text.</p>
<p>5000-1 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2* Exposures.</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2.1 Where nonrated walls or unprotected openings enclose the exterior of a stairway, and the walls or openings are exposed by other parts of the building at an angle of less than 180 degrees, the building enclosure walls within 10 ft (3050 mm) horizontally of the nonrated wall or unprotected opening shall be constructed as required for stairway enclosures, including opening protectives, unless otherwise permitted by 11.2.2.5.2.3 and 11.2.2.5.2.4.</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2.2 Construction shall extend vertically from the finished ground level to a point 10 ft (3050 mm) above the topmost landing of the stairs or to the roofline, whichever is lower.</p> <p>11.2.2.5.2.3 The fire resistance rating of the separation extending 10 ft (3050 mm) from the stairs shall not be required to exceed 1 hour where openings have not less than a ¾-hour fire protection rating.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Correlating Revision No. 6, thereby recommending First Draft text. The Identifiable Part is the text as shown.</p>																		
<p>5000-2</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p>																		
	<p>Table 11.3.1.2 Occupant Load Factor</p>																		
	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;"></th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">ft² (per person)^a</th> <th style="width: 30%; text-align: center;">m² (per person)^a</th> </tr> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Use</th> <th></th> <th></th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Assembly Use</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business Use (other than below)</td> <td style="text-align: center;">100<u>150</u></td> <td style="text-align: center;">9.3<u>13.9</u></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Concentrated Business Use</td> <td style="text-align: center;">50</td> <td style="text-align: center;">4.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air traffic control tower observation levels</td> <td style="text-align: center;">40</td> <td style="text-align: center;">3.7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		ft ² (per person) ^a	m ² (per person) ^a	Use			Assembly Use			Business Use (other than below)	100 <u>150</u>	9.3 <u>13.9</u>	Concentrated Business Use	50	4.6	Air traffic control tower observation levels	40	3.7
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Motion Seq # 5000-3:

Vickie Lovell, InterCode Incorporated

Kelly Nicoletto, Alaska Dept. of Public Safety Rep. National Association of State Fire Marshals Representing William Degnan, President

<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Multiple Notices of a Single Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 115 and any related portions of First Revision No. 434, thereby recommending previous edition text.</p>
<p>5000-3</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>19.3.7.1 Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (see 19.2.4.4), unless otherwise permitted by 19.3.7.2, as follows: as specified in 19.3.7.1.1 through 19.3.7.1.6.</p> <p>(1)19.3.7.1.1 To divide eEvery story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments.</p> <p>(2)19.3.7.1.2 To divide eEvery story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments.</p> <p>(3)19.3.7.1.3 To limit tThe size of each smoke compartment required by 19.3.7.1(1).1 and 19.3.7.1(2).2 shall be limited to an area not exceeding 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) 22,500 ft² (2100 m²), in hospitals, unless</p> <p>19.3.7.1.4 tThe area is of an atrium separated in accordance with 8.12.3, in which case shall not be limited in size is required.</p> <p>(4) To limit the size of each smoke compartment required by 19.3.7.1(1) and 19.3.7.1(2) to an area not exceeding 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) in nursing homes and limited care facilities, unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.2.3, in which case no limitation in size is required</p> <p>(5)19.3.7.1.5 To limit tThe travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier shall be limited to a distance not exceeding 200 ft (61 m).</p> <p><i>(Renumber subsequent sections)</i></p> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>19.3.7.1 Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (see 19.2.4.4), unless otherwise permitted by 19.3.7.2 , as follows:</p> <p>(1) To divide every story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment into not less than two smoke compartments</p> <p>(2) To divide every story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, into not less than two smoke compartments</p> <p>(3) To limit the size of each smoke compartment required by 19.3.7.1(1) and 19.3.7.1(2) to an area not exceeding 40,000 ft² (3720 m²), in hospitals, unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.12.3 , in which case no limitation in size is required</p> <p>(4) To limit the size of each smoke compartment required by 19.3.7.1(1) and 19.3.7.1(2) to an area not exceeding 22,500 ft² (2100 m²) in nursing homes and limited care facilities, unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with 8.2.3, in which case no limitation in size is required</p> <p>(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>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Certified Amending Motion: Accept Public Comment No. 25.</p>
<p>5000-4</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>27.4.4.12 Kiosks.</p> <p>27.4.4.12.1 Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered as tenant spaces and shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, or of combustible materials meeting any of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Listed fire-retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements of 45.5.15 (2) Light-transmitting plastics complying with Chapter 48 (3) Foamed plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with UL 1975 or in accordance with NFPA 289, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages</i>, using the 20 kW ignition source (4) Metal composite material (MCM) having a flame spread index not greater than 25 and a smoke developed index not greater than 450 in accordance with ASTM E 84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, or ANSI/UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use (5) Textiles and films meeting the flame propagation performance criteria contained in <u>Test Method 1 or Test Method 2, as appropriate, of NFPA 701, <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films</i></u> <hr/> <p>Recommended Text if Motion Fails:</p> <p>27.4.4.12 Kiosks.</p> <p>27.4.4.12.1 Kiosks and similar structures (temporary or permanent) shall not be considered as tenant spaces and shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, or of combustible materials meeting any of the following criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Listed fire-retardant-treated wood complying with the requirements of 45.5.15 (2) Light-transmitting plastics complying with Chapter 48 (3) Foamed plastics having a maximum heat release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with UL 1975 or in accordance with NFPA 289, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages</i>, using the 20 kW ignition source (4) Metal composite material (MCM) having a flame spread index not greater than 25 and a smoke developed index not greater than 450 in accordance with ASTM E 84, <i>Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, or ANSI/UL 723, <i>Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials</i>, when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use (5) Textiles and films meeting the flame propagation performance criteria contained in NFPA 701, <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films</i>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion: Reject Second Revision No. 71 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revision No. 79, No. 72 and No. 73, thereby deleting new sections, corresponding annex and references.</p>
<p>5000-5</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes:</p> <p>33.3.8 Stairway Video Monitoring.</p> <p>33.3.8.1* General.</p> <p>33.3.8.1.1 For high-rise buildings having an occupant load of 4,000 or more persons, real-time remote monitoring of exit stair usage shall be provided in accordance with 33.3.8.2 through 33.3.8.4 and shall be displayed at the emergency command center.</p> <p>33.3.8.1.2 Where the monitoring system is integrated with a security system, the security system shall be in accordance with NFPA 731, Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems.</p> <p>33.3.8.1.3 Where the monitoring system includes video cameras also used for video image smoke detection, the portions of the system used for such detection shall be in accordance with NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.</p> <p>33.3.8.2 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided at the exit stairs immediately adjacent to exit stairway discharge doors to capture discharge from, entry to, and passage through the discharge floor landing.</p> <p>33.3.8.3 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided for exit stairs above the level of exit discharge, at building height intervals not exceeding five stories, so that descent and ascent flows on the stairways and at the floor entry landings can be remotely monitored.</p> <p>33.3.8.4 Approved video monitoring equipment shall be provided, at locations stipulated by the AHJ, for exit stairs below the level of exit discharge where levels are normally occupied by the public.</p> <p>A.33.3.8.1 With video systems, such as standard CCTV security systems typically installed in high-rise buildings, real-time images of occupants' and emergency responders' presence and movement (or lack thereof) in exits, especially at multiple locations of the same exit stairway, can provide critical information about current and developing conditions that should be taken into account in emergency management in accordance with the building's Emergency Action Plan.</p> <p>Having video cameras positioned to capture images of an exit stairway, including just prior to the discharge doorway from the exit, provides information on the number and flow (in persons per minute, for example) of the occupants, among other information, including access by responding firefighters using stairs if elevators are not available. It is not essential that the camera views and image resolution be sufficient to identify specific individuals. Depending on the context (including security applications), such specific person identification might be essential, desirable, undesirable, or forbidden. For post-incident evaluation and analysis of egress performance, it is helpful to have image quality and camera angle such that individuals' lateral and front-to-back positions, relative to the stair width, are clear.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion (Continued): Reject Second Revision No. 71 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revision No. 79, No. 72 and No. 73, thereby deleting new sections, corresponding annex and references.</p>
<p>5000-5 (Continued)</p>	<p>Recommended Text if Motion Passes (Continued):</p> <p>For example, a high-rise building could have cameras at the ground level (assuming this is the level of exit discharge) and at every fifth floor above, and perhaps below grade, for each of the exit stairs. As well as providing a reasonable sampling of evacuee presence and movement within the exit stair system—information important for real-time situation awareness—the cameras could also provide a comparison of times at which particular individuals pass different cameras delivering important data on evacuation movement speed and (indirectly) average occupant density, in addition to flow and number of evacuees overall.</p> <p><u>When designing and installing a video monitoring system, and in conjunction with the AHJ, the following items should be considered in the operation of the system:</u></p> <p>(1) <u>Inspection, testing, and maintenance of equipment</u> (2) <u>Duration/hours of operation</u> (3) <u>Storage and retention of information</u> (4) <u>Activation of the system</u> (5) <u>Integration with the building’s emergency action plan</u></p> <p>33.3.4.2.4 The standby power system shall be connected to the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (1) Electric fire pump (2) Jockey pump (3) Air compressor serving dry-pipe and pre-action systems (4) Emergency command center equipment and lighting (5) Not less than one elevator serving all floors, with standby power transferable to any elevator (6) Mechanical equipment for smokeproof enclosures (7) Mechanical equipment required to conform to the requirements of Chapter <u>50</u> (8) Stairway video monitoring as required by 33.3.8 <p>33.3.5.6 The stairway video monitoring equipment required by 33.3.8 shall be provided within the emergency command center.</p>



<p>Motion Seq#</p>	<p>Group Amending Motion (Continued): Reject Second Revision No. 71 and any related portions of First Revisions, Reject Second Revision No. 79, No. 72 and No. 73, thereby deleting new sections, corresponding annex and references.</p>
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Chapter 13 System Maintenance

13.1 Responsibility of the Owner or Occupant.

13.1.1 General.

13.1.1.1 The responsibility for properly maintaining a water mist fire protection system shall be the obligation of the property owner.

13.1.1.2 By means of periodic inspection, tests, and maintenance, in accordance with the standard and manufacturers' requirements, either this equipment shall be shown to be in good operating condition or that defects or impairments exist.

13.1.1.3 Inspection, testing, and maintenance activities shall be implemented in accordance with procedures meeting or exceeding those established in this document and in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

13.1.1.4 These tasks shall be performed by personnel who have developed competence through training and experience.

13.1.2 Notification.

13.1.2.1 The owner or occupant shall notify the authority having jurisdiction, the fire department (if required), and the alarm receiving facility before shutting down a system or its supply.

13.1.2.2 The notification shall include the purpose of the shutdown, the system or component involved, and the estimated time needed.

13.1.2.3 The authority having jurisdiction, the fire department, and the alarm receiving facility shall be notified when the system, supply, or component is returned to service.

13.1.3 Correction or Repair.

13.1.3.1 The owner or occupant shall promptly correct or repair deficiencies, damaged parts, or impairments found while performing the inspection, test, and maintenance requirements of this standard.

13.1.3.2 Corrections and repairs shall be performed by qualified maintenance personnel or a qualified contractor.

13.1.4 System Re-evaluation.

13.1.4.1 The owner or occupant shall give special attention to factors that might alter the requirements for a continued approved installation.

13.1.4.2 Such factors shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following:

- (1) Occupancy changes
- (2) Process or material changes
- (3) Structural revisions such as relocated walls, added horizontal or vertical obstructions, or ventilation changes
- (4) Removal of heating systems in spaces with piping subject to freezing

13.1.5 Changes of Occupancy.

13.1.5.1 Where changes in the occupancy, hazard, water supply, storage arrangement, structural modification, or other conditions that affect the installation criteria of the system are identified, the owner or occupant shall promptly take steps to evaluate the adequacy of the installed system to protect the hazard in question, such as contacting a qualified contractor, consultant, or engineer.

13.1.5.2 Where the evaluation reveals a deficiency, the owner shall notify the insurance underwriter, the authority having jurisdiction, and the local fire department.

13.1.6 Return to Service.

13.1.6.1 Where a water mist system is returned to service following an impairment, it shall be verified that it is working properly.

13.1.6.2 Chapter 12 shall be referenced to provide guidance on the type of inspection or test, or both, that is required.

13.2 Inspection and Testing.

13.2.1 Components and Systems.

13.2.1.1 All components and systems shall be inspected and tested to verify that they function as intended. **13.2.1.2** Water mist systems that are equipped with an additive system shall be tested with the specific additive system engaged or used during the acceptance testing.

13.2.2* Frequencies. The frequency of inspections of components of water mist systems shall be in conformance with the manufacturer's listing requirement and NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*.

13.2.3* Restoration. Following tests of components or portions of water mist systems that require valves to be opened or closed, the system shall be returned to service, with verification that all valves are restored to their normal operating position, that the water has been drained from all low points, that screens and filters have been checked and cleaned, and that plugs or caps for auxiliary drains or test valves have been replaced.

13.2.4 Specialized Equipment. Specialized equipment required for testing shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications.

13.2.5 High Pressure Cylinders. High pressure cylinders used in water mist systems shall not be recharged without a hydrostatic test (and remarking) if more than 5 years have elapsed from the date of the last test. Cylinders that have been in continuous service without discharging shall be permitted to be retained in service for a maximum of 12 years, after which they shall be discharged and retested before being returned to service.

13.3 Maintenance.

13.3.1 Maintenance shall be performed to keep the system equipment operable or to make repairs.

13.3.2 As-built system installation drawings, original acceptance test records, and device manufacturer's maintenance bulletins shall be retained to assist in the proper care of the system and its components.

13.3.3 Preventive maintenance includes, but is not limited to, lubricating control valve stems, adjusting packing glands on valves and pumps, bleeding moisture and condensation from air compressors and air lines, and cleaning strainers.

13.3.4 Scheduled maintenance shall be performed as outlined in Table 13.3.4.

Table 13.3.4 Maintenance Frequencies

Item	Activity	Frequency
Water tank	Drain and refill	Annually
System	Flushing	Annually
Strainers and filters	Clean or replace as required	After system operation

13.3.5 Corrective maintenance includes, but is not limited to, replacing loaded, corroded, or painted nozzles, replacing missing or loose pipe hangers, cleaning clogged fire pumps, replacing

valve seats and gaskets, and restoring heat in areas subject to freezing temperatures where water-filled piping is installed.

13.3.6 Emergency maintenance includes, but is not limited to, repairs due to piping failures caused by freezing or impact damage, repairs to broken water mains, and replacing frozen or fused nozzles, defective electric power, or alarm and detection system wiring.

13.3.7 Specific maintenance activities, where applicable to the type of water mist system, shall be performed in accordance with the schedules in Table 13.3.4.

13.3.8 Replacement components shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and the original system design.

13.3.9 Spare components shall be accessible and shall be stored in a manner to prevent damage or contamination.

13.3.10* After each system operation, a representative sample of operated water mist nozzles in the activated zone shall be inspected.

13.3.11 After each system operation due to fire, the system filters and strainers shall be cleaned or replaced.

13.4 Training.

13.4.1 All persons who might be expected to inspect, test, maintain, or operate water mist systems shall be trained thoroughly in the functions they are expected to perform.

13.4.2 Refresher training shall be provided as recommended by the manufacturer or by the authority having jurisdiction.

A.13.2.2 Table A.13.2.2 indicates the recommended frequencies of inspection of typical components of water mist systems.

See NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, for comprehensive requirements for inspection, testing, and maintenance of water mist systems.

See Table A.13.2.2 on the following pages

A.13.2.3 If differences indicate a significant change or deterioration in performance, appropriate maintenance actions should be taken to restore the component or system to its original performance.

A.13.3.10 The representative sample should include 10 percent of the water mist nozzles in the activated zone. If contamination of filters or strainers is found on inspection, it is recommended that all nozzles within the activated zone be inspected.

Table A.13.2.2 Maintenance of Water Mist Systems

Item	Task	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annually	Annually	Other
Water supply (general)	Check source pressure.			X			
	Check source quality.				X (first year)	X	
	Test source pressure, flow, quantity, duration.					X	
Water storage tanks	Check water level (unsupervised).	X					
	Check water level (supervised).			X			
	Check sight glass valves are open.		X				
	Check tank gauges, pressure.			X			
	Check all valves, appurtenances.				X		
	Drain tank, inspect interior, and refill.					X	
	Inspect tank condition (corrosion).					X	
	Check water quality.					X	
	Check water temperature.						Extreme weather
Water storage cylinder (high pressure)	Check water level (load cells).				X		
	Check water level (unsupervised).			X			
	Check support frame/restraints.					X	
	Check vent plugs at refilling.					X	
	Check cylinder pressure on discharge.					X	
	Inspect filters on refill connection.					X	
Additive storage cylinders	Inspect general condition, corrosion.			X			
	Check quantity of additive agent.				X		
	Test quality of additive agent.					X	
	Test additive injection, full discharge test.					X	
Water recirculation tank	Check water level (unsupervised).		X				
	Check water level (supervised).			X			
	Inspect supports, attachments.					X	
	Test low water level alarm.					X	
	Check water quality, drain, flush and refill.					X	
	Test operation of float operated valve.					X	
	Test pressure at outlet during discharge.					X	
	Test backflow prevention device (if present).					X	
	Inspect and clean filters, strainers, cyclone separator.					X	
Compressed gas cylinders	Inspect support frame and cylinder restraints.			X			
	Check cylinder pressure (unsupervised).		X				
	Check cylinder pressure (supervised).			X			
	Check cylinder control valve is open.		X				
	Check cylinder capacity and pressure rating.					X	
	Check cylinder compliance specification.					X	
	Confirm compressed gas meets specifications (moisture, cylinder pressure).					X	
	Hydrostatic test cylinders.						5-12 years
Plant air, compressors, and receivers	Check air pressure (unsupervised).	X					
	Check air pressure (supervised).		X				
	Start compressor.	X					
	Check compressor/receiver capacity, changes.				X		
	Check compressed air moisture content.					X	
	Clean filters, moisture traps.				X		
	Test full capacity, duration, and any changes in other demands.					X	

(continues)

Table A.13.2.2 *Continued*

Item	Task	Weekly	Monthly	Quarterly	Semi-Annually	Annually	Other
Pumps and drivers	Inspection, testing, and maintenance shall be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 20, <i>Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection</i> , and NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i> .	X	X	X	X	X	
Standby pump	Inspect moisture trap, oil injection (pneumatic).			X			
	Check compressed gas supply, inlet air pressure.		X				
	Check outlet water (standby) pressure.		X				
	Test start/stop pressure settings for standby pressure.			X			
Pneumatic valves	Check cylinder valves, master release valves.		X				
	Inspect all tubing associated with release valves.			X			
	Test solenoid release of master release valve.						X
	Test manual release of master release valve.						X
	Test operation of slave valves.						X
	Reset all pneumatic cylinder release valves.						X
System control valves	Test on-off cycling of valves intended to cycle.					X	
	Inspection, testing, and maintenance shall be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i> .	X	X	X	X	X	
Control equipment	Inspection, testing, and maintenance shall be in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> .						
Water mist system piping and nozzles	Inspection, testing, and maintenance shall be in accordance with NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i> .	X	X	X	X	X	
	Inspect sample of nozzle screens and strainers (see 10.5.1.4).						After discharge
Enclosure features, interlocks	Inspect enclosure integrity.				X		
Ventilation	Test interlocked systems (e.g., ventilation shutdown).						X
	Test shutdown of fuel/lubrication systems.						X