Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on safeguarding life and property against fire, explosion, and related hazards associated with underground and surface coal and metal and nonmetal mining facilities and equipment.

The Report of the Technical Committee on Mining Facilities is presented for adoption in 2 parts.

Part I of this Report was prepared by the Technical Committee on Mining Facilities, and proposes for adoption amendments to NFPA 120-1994, Standard for Coal Preparation Plants. NFPA 120-1994 is published in Volume 5 of the 1997 National Fire Codes and in separate pamphlet form.

Part I of this Report has been submitted to letter ballot of the Technical Committee on Mining Facilities, which consists of 22 voting members. The results of the balloting, after circulation of any negative votes, can be found in the report.


Part II of this Report has been submitted to letter ballot of the Technical Committee on Mining Facilities, which consists of 22 voting members. The results of the balloting, after circulation of any negative votes, can be found in the report.

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

120-1 - (2-1.7, 2-1.8, 2-1.9 (New)): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Add new sections 2-1.7, 2-1.8, and 2-1.9 to read as follows:

1. Two means of egress shall be provided on each floor of the plant.

2.1.8 Emergency lighting shall be provided at the means of egress stairways in accordance with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Section 5-9.

2.1.9 Emergency exit signs shall be provided at the means of egress stairways in accordance with NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, Section 5-10.

SUBSTANTIATION: Two means of egress is fundamental in life safety.

Emergency lighting is a desirable feature for egress purposes. Exit signs are fundamental for egress purposes to direct the occupants to an exit.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 18

NEGATIVE: 1

NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

HOUSER: Comment: Rewrite Section 2-1.7 as: “Two remote means of egress shall be provided on each floor of the plant.”

Rationale: The word “remote” is needed to better reflect the committee’s intent. Two means of egress, side-by-side, would meet the literal text of the new Section 2-1.7, but certainly not its intent.

120-2 - (2-2.1(a)): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Rewrite to read as follows:

“Two means of egress shall be provided on each floor of the plant.”

SUBSTANTIATION: This clarifies why the storage durations should be short.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 17

NEGATIVE: 1

NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

KNIGHT: Spontaneous combustion could occur if conditions were right. Time is only one factor. Moisture, airflow and the physical properties of coal contribute as well. Coal physical properties vary greatly. Some coal seams are much more susceptible to spontaneous combustion. The committee needs to provide better substantiation, including specific time limits, based on scientific data. The recommendation, as written, implies that time is the only critical factor. This could lead to erroneous and unwarranted interpretation by regulatory agencies.

120-3 - (2-2.4 Exception (a)): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Rewrite to read as follows:

“Ventilated to prevent an accumulation of an explosive mixture of gases.”

SUBSTANTIATION: Clarification.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 17

NEGATIVE: 1

NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

KNIGHT: Suggested alternative language. “Ventilated to prevent an accumulation of an explosive mixture of coal dust and methane.”

Substantiation: Methane and coal dust mixtures are the concern—not "gas.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

HOUSER: Comment: Rewrite Exception(a) to Section 2-4.4 as follows: “Ventilated to prevent an accumulation of an explosive or ignitable mixture of gases.”

Rationale: Section 500-5 of the NEC, “Class I Locations,” addresses both explosion hazards and ignition hazards of gases. I believe that the committee intends that the ventilation system reduces mixtures of vapors below their LFL to prevent either phenomenon. The word “gas” has been made plural since a mixture implies more than one compound being present. In this case, one of the gases is virtually always air.

120-4 - (3-1.2): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Review 3-1.2 to read as follows:

“Extinguishers employing agents having a B:C rating shall be permitted to be used if the hazard is confined solely to electrical equipment.”

SUBSTANTIATION: This change does not limit the use of a specific type of extinguisher. It allows for new technology to be used.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 18

NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

120-5 - (3-2, 3-2.1, A-3-2.1 (New)): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Review to read as follows:

3-2 Fixed Fire Protection Systems.

3-2.1 Examples of where fixed protection might be needed in coal preparation include…

Rationale: A-3-2.1 Examples of where fixed protection might be needed in coal preparation include…

Affirmative: 18

NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

HOUSER: Comment: Rewrite the last sentence of Section A-3-2.1 as: "Areas with non-combustible or limited-combustible construction or non-combustible contents are areas where fixed protection might not be needed.

SUBSTANTIATION: Not all fixed protection systems suppress the fire. "Fire Suppression" was changed to "Fire Protection" to clarify this point. The rest of the paragraph was moved to the appendix as it was informational.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 18

NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

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SUBSTANTIATION: This change broadens the use of fire protection systems where combustible construction or occupancy is present. Examples of where fixed protection systems might be needed in coal preparation plants include: conveyor belts, galleries, tunnels, beneath bins, in transfer houses, and silo head houses, dust collectors, and in other areas such as, switch gear rooms, control rooms, change houses, and combustible and flammable liquid storage or process areas. These areas shall be considered as ordinary hazard.

RECOMMENDATION: Dust collectors in coal handling facilities are provided with fixed fire suppression systems as often as the other hazards mentioned.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT: See Committee Proposal 120-5 (Log #CP4).

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 18
NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 18
NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

HOUSE: Comment: Consider an alternate requirements for hose stream station location based on NFPA 14 as follows: "Hose stations in or on conveyor galleries shall be located in accordance with Section 5-3-4 of NFPA 14."

Rationale: The proposed requirement is too conservative and requires nearly twice as much hose as would normally be provided for standpipe systems. The traditional design of standpipes permits station location based on a 100 ft hose line and a 90 ft water stream projection (due allowance for obstructions). The NFPA Technical Committee on Standpipes, responsible for NFPA 14, has done an adequate job of detailing standpipe system design. We should defer to their expertise.

AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 2
NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

HOUSE: Modify the proposed new Section 3-4 as follows: 3-4-2 Fire Mains. Where fire mains and hydrants are provided installed, the water supply system for fire mains shall be installed and maintained in accordance with NFPA 24 (Private Fire Service Mains).

Note: Cite NFPA 24 in Section 5-1.1, Referenced NFPA Publications.

Add a new Section 3-4-3 as follows and renumber other sections accordingly:

3-4-3 Other Water Supplies. Where public or private fire mains are not provided, alternate water supplies complying with NFPA 1231 shall be provided.

Rewrite (renumbered) Section 3-4-4 as follows:

3-4-4 Capacity. The water supply capacity shall be capable of providing enough water to supply the estimated water needed for fire fighting purposes for at least a minimum duration of two hours.

Provide a new Appendix A-3-4.4 as follows and renumber other appendix sections accordingly.
A-3-4.4 Chapter 5 and Appendix G of NFPA 1231 outline suggested methods for determining the estimated water supply (fire flow) that may be necessary for fire fighting purposes. Add a new last sentence to Section 3-4.4 as follows: “Water pumps installed as part of a process water system and designed for the calculated flows and pressures required for fire fighting shall be permitted to be used to supply fire mains.”

Rewrite proposed A-3-4.1 as follows: A-3-4.1 A readily available supply may include a dedicated fire protection water supply, a pond or other large body of water, an industrial process water system, or large water tanks. If water trucks (tankers) are used, they should have a capacity and quantity to deliver a continuous source of water for the duration of the fire fighting effort. Personnel should be trained in emergency vehicle operation and mobile water supply shuttle procedures. If an impounded body of water is provided, it should be close and accessible enough to the protected property to allow fire fighters a quick response.

Rationale: The proposed Section 3-4 on Water Supplies has some excellent points. It was felt that clarification or expansion was helpful to the standard in several areas including:

- Reference NFPA 24 for installation and maintenance.
- Direct the user to NFPA 1231 where public or private fire mains are not installed.
- Soften the absolute language found in 3-4.3 regarding the amount of water that may be needed in a given situation while preserving the section’s performance language. Reference the user to specific parts of NFPA 1231 for the calculation of water supply capacity or fire flow.
- Clarify, in the body of the standard, that full NFPA 20-style fire pump systems are not mandatory.
- Emphasize the need for personnel training in motor vehicle operation and the concepts and practice of “shuttle” water delivery systems.

KENNY: Although I was not party to the Technical Committee discussion, I do not concur that water trucks can be considered an acceptable water source. Mobile vehicles are not a reliable source due to limited storage capacities, mechanical breakdowns, traffic impediments, and alternate use on site when not used as nurse support.

G. Bischoff, Fire Systems Technical Services
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 18
NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

COMMITTEE ACTION:

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities
RECOMMENDATION: Table A-I-I.1 will be updated with latest data.
SUBSTANTIATION: The data was not available during the Report on Proposals period and will be submitted as a public comment.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 18
NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

COMMITTEE ACTION:

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities
RECOMMENDATION: Rewrite A-3-3.1 to read as follows:
A-3-3.1 Standpipes should be located in exterior stairways.
SUBSTANTIATION: Place the standpipes in the stairways to provide firefighters with ready access to fire fighting water.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 18
NOT RETURNED: 4 Brumbaugh, Lamonica, McConnell, Nugent

COMMITTEE ACTION:

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities
RECOMMENDATION: Add a new item (g) to read:
2-7(g) (New): Reject
SUBSTIMITER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities
RECOMMENDATION: Revise the definition of Portable Fire Extinguisher to read as follows:
A portable device carried or on wheels and operated by hand containing an extinguishing agent that can be expelled under pressure for the purpose of suppressing or extinguishing fire.
SUBSTANTIATION: The proposed wording was taken out of NFPA 10, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers, 1994 edition, which allows for consistency. In addition, a transportable system can’t be defined as a portable extinguisher.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

COMMITTEE ACTION:

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities
RECOMMENDATION: Where fire-resistant fluids are required, samples of in-use fire-resistant fluids of the invert emulsion-type shall be collected quarterly. These samples shall be tested individually to determine if the water content will make the fluid fire resistant. When a sample indicates that the water content is insufficient for the fluid to be fire resistant, the fluid shall be replaced or water shall be added to restore the fire resistance of the fluid.
SUBSTANTIATION: The rewrite is editorial and for clarification.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

COMMITTEE ACTION:

SUBMITTER: Warren T. Gabhart, Midco Corporation
RECOMMENDATION: Add a new item (g) to read:
Associated belt wear liners, scavenger or drag chain conveyor pan liners, return and troughing idler replacement rolls, impact and belt support elements and all other UHMW Polyethylene plastic components that may come into contact with the moving belt and/or that may be exposed to welding and cutting drip and spatter shall meet the same fire resistance as the belt.
SUBSTANTIATION: It is becoming very common practice to use various plastic elastomers (especially high density polyethylene) underground as chute liners, return and troughing idler replacement rolls, impact and belt support elements, etc. Few people realize how flammable these products are. UHMW Polyethylene actually has a paraffin base to it - like a candle. Until recently fire resistant UHMW was unavailable - now it is. With thousands of return idlers and the sheer magnitude of how much
Exception: The tail pulley at the system loading point shall not require an automatic fire protection system.
(b) Flammable and combustible liquid storage areas;
(c) Maintenance shops;
(d) Unattended hydraulic equipment, unless fire-resistant
hydraulic fluid is used;
(e) Unattended electrical equipment such as enclosed electric
motors, controls, transformers, rectifiers, and other equipment that
does not have a hydraulic system; and
Exception No. 2: Equipment located on noncombustible
material spaced at least 2 ft (0.61 m) from coal or other
combustible material.
Exception No. 3: Equipment located on noncombustible
material and separated from coal or other combustible material
by a fire-resistant layer or wall.
(f) Air compressors. Air compressors shall be protected by one of
the following:
1. An automatic sprinkler system;
2. A person in constant attendance, within the line of sight of the
compressor, equipped with a portable fire extinguisher in addition
to the requirement of 5-4.2.1 for an automatic fire protection
system; or
3. Containment within an enclosure. Such an enclosure shall be
constructed of noncombustible materials, ventilated to prevent
overheating of the compressor, designed to provide containment of
any possible fire involving the compressor, and protected by an
automatic fire protection system in accordance with 5-4.9.1.
5-4.2.2 Where high-expansion foam is used, provision shall be
made to supply uncontaminated air for foam-making.
5-4.2.3 Automatic fire protection systems, other than automatic
sprinkler systems, shall:
(a) Approved for the application;
(b) Installed, operated, inspected, and maintained in
accordance with the applicable NFPA document.
A-5-4.1.1(c) Depending on the size of the equipment, additional
manual actuators should be needed to provide quick access for
activation of the system.
SUBSTANTIATION: Not all systems suppress a fire.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Technical Committee cannot
determine the proper location to place this new requirement
because the submitter’s references are incorrect. Also, the
Committee would request the proposer to submit further technical
substantiation for the Committee’s review.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 20
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

5-4.2.1* The following equipment and facilities shall be protected
by approved automatic fire protection systems satisfying the
requirements of 5-4.2.2 through 5-4.3.5:
(a) Drive areas of belt conveyors, including drive motor(s),
reducer, head pulley, tail pulley, belt storage unit, controls,
discharge chute (to next belt), and takeup, including its power
unit;
(b) Trailing edge of a belt conveyor, including idler wheels,
combs, and belt support and all other UHMW Polyethylene plastic
components that may come into contact with the moving belt
and/or product must meet the same static conductive
requirement as the rubber or PVC belting being used today.
SUBSTANTIATION: It is becoming very common practice to use
various plastic elastomers (especially high density polyethylene)
underground as chute liners, return and troughing idler replacement rolls, impact
and belt support and all other UHMW Polyethylene plastic
components that may come into contact with the moving belt
and/or product must meet the same static conductive
requirement as the rubber or PVC belting being used today.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Reject.
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Technical Committee cannot
determine the proper location to place this new requirement
because the submitter’s references are incorrect. Also, the
Committee would request the proposer to submit further technical
substantiation for the Committee’s review.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

5-4.2.2 Where high-expansion foam is used, provision shall be
made to supply uncontaminated air for foam-making.
5-4.2.3 Automatic fire protection systems, other than automatic
sprinkler systems, shall:
(a) Approved for the application;
(b) Installed, operated, inspected, and maintained in
accordance with the applicable NFPA document.
A-5-4.1.1(c) Depending on the size of the equipment, additional
manual actuators should be needed to provide quick access for
activation of the system.
SUBSTANTIATION: Not all systems suppress a fire.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Technical Committee cannot
determine the proper location to place this new requirement
because the submitter’s references are incorrect. Also, the
Committee would request the proposer to submit further technical
substantiation for the Committee’s review.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 20
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

5-4.2.1* The following equipment and facilities shall be protected
by approved automatic fire protection systems satisfying the
requirements of 5-4.2.2 through 5-4.3.5:
(a) Drive areas of belt conveyors, including drive motor(s),
reducer, head pulley, tail pulley, belt storage unit, controls,
discharge chute (to next belt), and takeup, including its power
unit;
(b) Trailing edge of a belt conveyor, including idler wheels,
combs, and belt support and all other UHMW Polyethylene plastic
components that may come into contact with the moving belt
and/or product must meet the same static conductive
requirement as the rubber or PVC belting being used today.
SUBSTANTIATION: It is becoming very common practice to use
various plastic elastomers (especially high density polyethylene)
underground as chute liners, return and troughing idler replacement rolls, impact
and belt support and all other UHMW Polyethylene plastic
components that may come into contact with the moving belt
and/or product must meet the same static conductive
requirement as the rubber or PVC belting being used today.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Reject.
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Technical Committee cannot
determine the proper location to place this new requirement
because the submitter’s references are incorrect. Also, the
Committee would request the proposer to submit further technical
substantiation for the Committee’s review.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

5-4.2.2 Where high-expansion foam is used, provision shall be
made to supply uncontaminated air for foam-making.
5-4.2.3 Automatic fire protection systems, other than automatic
sprinkler systems, shall:
(a) Approved for the application;
(b) Installed, operated, inspected, and maintained in
accordance with the applicable NFPA document.
A-5-4.1.1(c) Depending on the size of the equipment, additional
manual actuators should be needed to provide quick access for
activation of the system.
SUBSTANTIATION: Not all systems suppress a fire.
COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.
COMMITTEE STATEMENT: The Technical Committee cannot
determine the proper location to place this new requirement
because the submitter’s references are incorrect. Also, the
Committee would request the proposer to submit further technical
substantiation for the Committee’s review.
NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 20
VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

5-4.2.1* The following equipment and facilities shall be protected
by approved automatic fire protection systems satisfying the
requirements of 5-4.2.2 through 5-4.3.5:
(a) Drive areas of belt conveyors, including drive motor(s),
reducer, head pulley, tail pulley, belt storage unit, controls,
discharge chute (to next belt), and takeup, including its power
unit;
So far it appears that there is no fire suppression system that can safely extinguish an internal fire and prevent the discharge of burning oil that can start a mine fire. Discharging almost anything (especially water) into the tank would raise the pressure in the tank further and might cause an explosion.

It is not well known that one of the fires that caused an expensive mine fire in occurred on a rotary compressor fitted with an external dry chemical fire suppression system. The tests in England also showed that the discharge of burning oil in the test fires lasted considerably longer than the usual discharge time of a dry chemical suppression system. A dry chemical system won't work.

So a sprinkler system connected to the mine water system appears to be the only reliable fire suppression system; but, if the discharge from the compressor is not limited in it's range, a small sprinkler system will fail.

123-7. (5-4.1.2): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Revise to read as follows:

"Fire protection systems shall be in accordance with the applicable NFPA standards. Exception: Where the nature of coal mines does not allow the NFPA standards to be followed, plans must be approved by the authority having jurisdiction." SUBSTANTIATION: Some systems are not allowed by the authority having jurisdiction in mines and not all installation requirements can be adhered to because of the unique circumstances in underground mines. The authority having jurisdiction should approve any deviations.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

123-8. (5-4.2.1): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Rewrite 5-4.2.1 to read as follows:

5-4.2.1* The following equipment and facilities shall be protected by approved automatic fire protection systems satisfying the requirements of 5-4.2.2 through 5-4.2.5:

(a) Drive areas of belt conveyors, including drive motors(s), reducer, head pulley, tail pulley, belt storage unit, controls, discharge chute (to next belt), and takeup, including its power unit.

Exception: The tail pulley at the system loading point shall not require an automatic fire protection system.

(b) Flammable and combustible liquid storage areas;

(c) Maintenance shops;

(d) Unattended hydraulic equipment, unless fire-resistant hydraulic fluid is used;

(e) Unattended electrical equipment such as enclosed electric motors, controls, transformers, rectifiers, and other equipment that does not have a hydraulic system; and

Exception No. 1: Equipment located on noncombustible material and spaced at least 2 ft (0.61 m) from coal or other combustible material.

Exception No. 2: Equipment located on noncombustible material and separated from coal or other combustible material by a fire-resistive layer or wall.

(f) Air compressors. Air compressors shall be protected by one of the following:

1. An automatic sprinkler system;

2. A person in constant attendance, within the line of sight of the compressor, equipped with a portable fire extinguisher in addition to the requirement of 5-4.2.1 for an automatic fire protection system; or

3. Containment within an enclosure. Such an enclosure shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, ventilated to prevent overheating of the compressor, designed to provide containment of any possible fire involving the compressor, and protected by an automatic fire protection system in accordance with 5-4.2.1.

SUBSTANTIATION: Editorial.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

123-9. (5-4.2.1(f)): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Revise to read as follows:

"An automatic water-based fixed fire protection system;" SUBSTANTIATION: Not all systems suppress fires and this proposed change allows the use of other systems.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

123-10. (5-4.2.3): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Revise to read as follows:

"Automatic fire protection systems, other than automatic water-based fixed fire protection systems shall be;" SUBSTANTIATION: Not all systems suppress the fire. The proposed change allows the use of other systems.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

123-11. (5-4.2.3, 5-4.3.1, A-5-4.3.1): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Revise to read as follows:

5-4.2.3 Automatic fixed fire protection systems, other than automatic water-based fixed fire protection systems, shall be:

(a) Approved for the application;

(b) Installed, operated, inspected, and maintained in accordance with the applicable NFPA document;

(c) Equipped with one or more manual actuators accessible for quick actuation and maintained in operable condition; and

(d) In compliance with the requirements of 5-5.1(a), (b), and (d) through (h).

5-4.3.1 Sprinkler System Requirements.

5-4.3.1* Automatic water-based fixed fire protection systems installed for the protection of Class I or Class II liquid storage areas shall be of the foam-water type.

A-5-4.3.1 See the applicable sections of NFPA 16A, Standard for the Installation of Closed-Head Foam-Water Sprinkler Systems.

SUBSTANTIATION: Not all systems suppress the fire. Allows the use of other protection systems.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

123-12. (5-4.3): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Revise to read as follows:

"Automatic water-based fixed fire protection systems installed for the protection of Class I or Class II liquid storage areas shall be of the foam-water type."

Move the note to the appendix.

SUBSTANTIATION: The new wording allows the use of other types of systems.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:

AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent
123- 13 - (5-4.4.9.1): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Rewrite to read as follows:
5-4.4.9.1 All sprinkler systems shall be maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's requirements or with instructions in NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems. As a minimum, all closed sprinkler systems, except anti-freeze systems, shall be retested annually by operating flow through the end fitting in all lines to remove any silt buildup. If pendant sprinklers are used on wet-type sprinkler systems, the end sprinkler on each line shall be removed and examined annually to check for silt buildup. If silt buildup is found, all sprinklers on the line shall be removed, the line flushed, and new sprinklers installed, preferably in the upright position.


COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

123- 14 - (Table A-1-1.1(a), (b), and Figure A-1-1.1(c)): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Table A-1-1.1(a) and (b) on Half-Hour Fires in Underground Coal Mines, along with Figure A-1-1.1(c) will be updated with the latest information available on underground coal mine fire statistics.

SUBSTANTIATION: The data is outdated and needs to be updated with the latest information.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent

123- 15 - (A-2.2.8.2): Accept

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on Mining Facilities

RECOMMENDATION: Add new text:
A-2.2.8.2 It is not the intent of 2-2.8.2 to allow two lower rated fire extinguishers to be used to achieve a higher overall rating.

SUBSTANTIATION: Clarifies the intent that two 10 lb extinguishers are not equal to one 20 lb extinguisher.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept.

NUMBER OF COMMITTEE MEMBERS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 22

VOTE ON COMMITTEE ACTION:
AFFIRMATIVE: 19
NOT RETURNED: 3 Brumbaugh, McConnell, Nugent