1. Revise the fourth paragraph in A.1.1 to read as follows:

Where buildings are greater than four stories in height, or where buildings are of mixed use where residential is not the predominant occupancy, residential portions of such buildings should be protected with residential or quick-response sprinklers in accordance with 8.4.5 of NFPA 13. Other portions of such buildings should be protected in accordance with NFPA 13. Where buildings of mixed use can be totally separated so that the residential portion is considered a separate building under the local code, NFPA 13R can be used in the residential portion while NFPA 13 is used in the rest of the building. Examples of accessory occupancies found in NFPA 13R installations can include parking garages/areas, community laundry rooms, clubhouses, exercise facilities, tenant storage, and so forth.

Submitter’s Substantiation: This text was added to the annex in the 2002 ed. to address the issue of whether a single building could use both a full 13 and a 13R system in different portions of the building. As the deleted text states, the TC’s position was that they can’t be mixed unless the building is separated and classified as two buildings. In the 2013 cycle, there were multiple proposals and comments to explicitly state that both system types could not be used within a single building. See proposal 13R-5 and 6 and comments 13R – 5 / 6 / 7 / 51. All were rejected. The committee statements explicitly stated that a single building (either a separated, mixed-occupancy or a podium/pedestal facility) is allowed by the building codes to use a 13R system in the residential portions of the building and a 13 system in other portions of the building. This was a reversal of the previous position in recognition that for some situations, the building codes do allow using both systems within a single building. The problem is that the previous text was not deleted. Although new text is warranted, it seems that both NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R should address this issue as a coordinated effort. As such, the cleanest approach was simply to delete the identified text.

Emergency Nature: This qualifies as an emergency nature for two reasons (see Regs 5.3 a & b). Leaving the current text in the document creates an error and presents a conflict with the building codes.

Anyone may submit a comment by the closing date indicated above. To submit a comment, please identify the number of the TIA and forward to the Secretary, Standards Council, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.