DATE: May 7, 2015-May 8, 2015

TO: Principal and Alternate Members of the Technical Committee on Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems (DRY – AAA)

FROM: Jacqueline Wilmot, Fire Protection Engineer/NFPA Staff Liaison

SUBJECT: AGENDA PACKAGE – NFPA 17/17A First Draft Meeting (F2016)

Enclosed is the agenda for the NFPA 17/17A First Draft meeting of the Technical Committee on Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems, which will be held on Thursday, May 7, through Friday, May 8, 2015 at Buena Vista Palace Hotel & Spa. Please review the attached public inputs in advance, and if you have alternate suggestions, please come prepared with proposed language and respective substantiation.

If you have any questions prior to the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me at:

Office: (617) 984-7498
E-mail: jwilmot@nfpa.org

For administrative questions, please contact Kim Shea at (617) 984-7953.

I look forward to working with everyone.
AGENDA

1. Call to Order – 8:00 am (5/7)

2. Introduction and Attendance

3. Chairman Comments

4. Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes

5. Staff Liaison Presentation on NFPA’s new Revision Process and F2016 Cycle

6. Preparation of the First Draft
   - Review Public Input
   - Create First Revisions

7. New Business

8. Discuss dates for the TC Second Draft Meeting (Between 11/16/15 and 5/2/16)

9. Adjourn Meeting – No later than 5pm (5/8)

Please submit requests for additional agenda items to the chair and staff liaison at least seven days prior to the meeting.
## Key Dates for the Fall 2016 Revision Cycle

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>Final Date for First Draft Meeting</td>
<td>June 15, 2015</td>
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<td>Posting of First Draft and TC Ballot</td>
<td>August 3, 2015</td>
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<td><strong>Final date for Ballot Return</strong></td>
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<td>Post First Draft Report for Public Comment</td>
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<td>Public Comment Closing Date</td>
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<td>Closing Date for Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM)</td>
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<td><strong>Issuance of Consent Document (No NITMAMs)</strong></td>
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Technical Committee deadlines are in **bold**.
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<tr>
<td>David A. de Vries</td>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Firetech Engineering Inc. 8140 Monticello Avenue Skokie, IL 60076-3326 Alternate: Evan T. de Vries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art Black</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Carmel Fire Protection Associates PO Box 7168 Carmel-by-the-Sea, CA 93921-7168</td>
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<td>Samuel S. Dannaway</td>
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<td>S. S. Dannaway Associates, Inc. 501 Sumner Street, Suite 421 Honolulu, HI 96817-5304</td>
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<td>Stephen M. Hill</td>
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<td>JENSEN HUGHES 14502 Greenview Drive, Suite 500 Laurel, MD 20708-4245 Alternate: Steven Venditti</td>
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<td>Bradley T. Howard</td>
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<td>Koorsen Fire &amp; Security 727 Manor Park Drive Columbus, OH 43228-9522</td>
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<td>Edward J. Kaminski</td>
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<td>Clark County Fire Prevention Bureau 4701 West Russell Road Las Vegas, NV 89118-2231 Alternate: Grant William May</td>
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<td>Doug Kline</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Nowak Supply Fire Systems 302 West Superior Street Fort Wayne, IN 46802 Fire Suppression Systems Association</td>
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<td>Larry Angle</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>M. Jacks Fire &amp; Safety 538 Sandau Road San Antonio, TX 78216 National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors Alternate: Norbert W. Makowka</td>
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<td>Andrew Blum</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Exponent, Inc. 3350 Peachtree Road NE, Suite 1125 Atlanta, GA 30326 Alternate: Richard T. Long, Jr.</td>
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<td>Jack K. Dick</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Heiser Logistics, Inc. 2370 Fire Hall Road PO Box 730 Canadaguia, NY 14424 Alternate: Mark T. Conroy</td>
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<td>George Hollingsworth</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Fairfax County Fire &amp; Rescue 10700 Page Avenue Fairfax, VA 22030</td>
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<td>Bill Isemann</td>
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<td>Guardian Fire Protection Services LLC 7668 Standish Place Rockville, MD 20855</td>
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<td>Thomas H. Kelly</td>
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<td>Zurich Services Corporation 1333 Richwood Drive, SE Grand Rapids, MI 49508</td>
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<tr>
<td>William Klingemaier</td>
<td>Principal</td>
<td>Tyco Fire Protection Products One Stanton Street Marinette, WI 54143-2542 Alternate: Sheryl Lemire</td>
</tr>
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Jacqueline Wilmot
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<td>Richard T. Long, Jr.</td>
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<td>Exponent, Inc.</td>
<td>17000 Science Drive, Suite 200</td>
<td>Bowie, MD 20715-4427</td>
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<td>Steven Venditti</td>
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<td>JENSEN HUGHES</td>
<td>360 West 31st Street, Suite 900</td>
<td>New York, NY 10001-2872</td>
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<td>Kidde-Fenwal, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Edward D. Leedy</td>
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<td>11350 McCormick Road</td>
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### Contact Information

- **Richard T. Long, Jr.**
  - Alternate
  - Exponent, Inc.
  - 17000 Science Drive, Suite 200
  - Bowie, MD 20715-4427
  - Principal: Andrew Blum

- **Norbert W. Makowka**
  - Alternate
  - National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors
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- **Timothy McGreal**
  - Alternate
  - McGreal Forensic Engineers
  - 19417 Beaver Creek Lane
  - Mokena, IL 60448
  - Principal: Michael P. McGreal

- **Steven Venditti**
  - Alternate
  - JENSEN HUGHES
  - 360 West 31st Street, Suite 900
  - New York, NY 10001-2872
  - Principal: Stephen M. Hill

- **Jacqueline Wilmot**
  - Staff Liaison
  - National Fire Protection Association
  - 1 Batterymarch Park
  - Quincy, MA 02169-7471
### Distribution by %

**WAB-AAA  Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation**

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<td>Armand V. Brandao</td>
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<td>Pyrocool Technologies, Inc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gerald J. Halpin III</td>
<td>CET Fire Pumps Manufacturing</td>
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Staff Liaison Notice

Note from the Staff Liaison

Dear Technical Committee Members:

We are very pleased that you will be participating in the processing of the 2017 Edition of NFPA 17/17A. Development of this document would not be possible without the participation of volunteers like you. Thank you!

Meeting Preparation

Committee members should review the published inputs prior to the meeting and to be prepared to act on each item.

Handout materials should be submitted to the chair and staff liaison at least seven days prior to the meeting.

Only one posting of the Public Inputs will be made; it will be arranged in section/order and will be pre-numbered. This will be posted to the NFPA 17/17A Document Information page (www.nfpa.org/17; www.nfpa.org/17A ) under the “Next Edition” tab. If you are having trouble accessing the website, please contact Kim Shea at kshea@nfpa.org.

Mandatory Materials:

- Last edition of the standard
- Meeting agenda
- Public Inputs
- Committee Officer’s Guide (Chairs)
- Roberts’ Rules of Order (Chair; An abbreviated version may be found in the Committee Officer’s Guide)
Optional Materials:
- NFPA Annual Directory
- NFPA Manual of Style

Regulations and Guiding Documents

All committee members are expected to behave in accordance with the Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Codes and Standards Development Process.

All actions during and following the committee meetings will be governed in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards. Failure to comply with these could result in challenges to the standards-making process. A successful challenge on procedural grounds could prevent or delay publication of the document.

The style of the document must comply with the Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents.
General Procedures for Meetings

- Use of tape recorders or other means capable of producing verbatim transcriptions of any NFPA Committee Meeting is not permitted.

- Attendance at all NFPA Committee Meetings is open. All guests must sign in and identify their affiliation.

- Participation in NFPA Committee Meetings is generally limited to committee members and NFPA staff. Participation by guests is limited to individuals, who have received prior approval from the chair to address the committee on a particular item, or who wish to speak regarding public proposals or comments that they submitted.

- The chairman reserves the right to limit the amount of time available for any presentation.

- No interviews will be allowed in the meeting room at any time, including breaks.

- All attendees are reminded that formal votes of committee members will be secured by letter ballot. Voting at this meeting is used to establish a sense of agreement, but only the results of the formal letter ballot will determine the official action of the committee.

- Note to Special Experts: Particular attention is called to Section 3.3(e) of the NFPA Guide for Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Codes and Standards Development Process in the NFPA Directory. This section requires committee members to declare any interest they may represent, other than their official designation as shown on the committee roster. This typically occurs when a special expert is trained by and represents another interest category on a particular subject. If such a situation exists on a specific issue or issues, the committee member shall declare those interest to the committee and refrain from voting on any action relating to those issues.

- Smoke is not permitted at NFPA Committee Meetings.
NFPA 17 Public Input
Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General.
The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications.
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ANSI ASME Publications.
American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

2.3.2 ASME Publications.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.
Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, 2010
2013

2.3.3 ASTM Publications.
ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

2.3.4 IEEE Publications.
IEEE, 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997.

2.3.5 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

2.3.5 U.S. Government Publications.
Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910, Subpart S.

2.3.6 Other Publications.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.


### Additional Proposed Changes

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<td>Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input</td>
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#### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
Reorganization and renumbering of sections 2.3.1 to 2.3.5 to eliminate ANSI referenced standard and reference under IEEE standards.

#### Related Public Inputs for This Document

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#### Submitter Information Verification

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<th>Submitter Full Name:</th>
<th>Aaron Adamczyk</th>
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Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General.
The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications.
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

2.3 Other Publications.
2.3.1 ASME Publications.
ASME International, Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

2.3.2 ASTM Publications.
ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

2.3.3 IEEE Publications.
IEEE, 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997.

2.3.4 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.
UL 1254, Pre-Engineered Dry Chemical Extinguishing System Units, 2013, Revised 2014.

2.3.5 U.S. Government Publications.
Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910, Subpart S.

2.3.6 Other Publications.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.
Public Input No. 30-NFPA 17-2014 [Section No. 2.3.4]

2.3.4 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.
ANSI/UL 1254, Pre-Engineered Dry Chemical Extinguishing System Units, 2010 2014.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
UL standard have been updated.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: Ronald Farr
Organization: UL LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 29 12:19:24 EST 2014
Public Input No. 31-NFPA 17-2014 [Sections 4.3.1.5, 4.3.1.6]

Sections 4.3.1.5, 4.3.1.6

4.3.1.5 Protective Devices for Discharge Nozzles

4.3.2.1
Discharge nozzles shall be provided with blowoff caps or other suitable devices or materials to prevent the entrance of moisture, environmental contaminants, or other foreign materials into the piping.

4.3.1.2.6.2
The protective device shall blow off, blow open, or blow out upon agent discharge.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposal is intended to clarify Section 4.3 on nozzles based upon comments received via the UL Standards Technical Panel (STP) on Extinguishing Systems, UL STP 300. The comments received are available at csds.ul.com under the “UL 1254 Ed. 4 – Proposal Review – Opened 2014-11-28,” Topic 2, “Nozzle protective covers.” The basic consensus of the STP was that discharge nozzle protective covers need not be made of noncombustible materials as referenced in 4.3.1.3.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Blake Shugarman
Organization: UL LLC
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Dec 31 14:08:12 EST 2014
Public Input No. 18-NFPA 17-2014 [ Section No. 4.4.2.1 ]

4.4.2.1
Manual actuators shall not require a force of more than 40 lb (178 N) to secure operation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies the requirement see 4.4.2.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 11:42:50 EST 2014
4.5.1.1
Pipe and fittings shall be galvanized steel, stainless steel, copper, or brass. Special corrosion-resistant materials or coatings shall be required in severely corrosive atmospheres. Black steel pipe and fittings shall be permitted in noncorrosive atmospheres. Previously installed piping shall not be permitted for use in new fire extinguishing systems unless approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Only new piping should be used in system installations. Used or previously abandoned pipe should not be used on new fire extinguishing system installations unless approved by the AHJ.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 13:22:03 EST 2014
Public Input No. 21-NFPA 17-2014 [ Section No. 4.6.3 ]

4.6.3 * Types Different types of dry chemical shall not be mixed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial, more clearly states the requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 13:28:35 EST 2014
Public Input No. 22-NFPA 17-2014 [Section No. 4.10]

4.10 Indicators.
Dry chemical systems shall be provided with an audible or visual indicator to show that the system is in a ready condition or is in need of recharging.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
Matches NFPA 17A 4.8.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 13:30:10 EST 2014
5.6.1.3
Safety items to be considered shall include, but not be limited to, the following:

1. Personnel training
2. Warning signs
3. Predischarge alarms
4. Discharge alarms
5. Respiratory protection

A.5.6.1.3 Based on the risk to personnel showers or other safety items may be installed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In facilities where total flooding and local application systems exist there is the possibility that personnel could be exposed to a chemical discharge. Exposure to chemical discharge can create both impaired visibility and breathing difficulty. Emergency eye wash facilities should be added to the list of items that should be considered when both planning and inspecting these facilities.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Bill Galloway
Organization: Southern Regional Fire Code De
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 06 14:28:16 EST 2014
5.7.2.1 Supervision of electrically or pneumatically operated automatic systems shall be provided unless specifically waived by the authority having jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

AHJs do not waive any requirements modifications to the standards should be accomplished by using the equivalency provision. The general provision requires supervision unless the AHJ does not require it.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Chartier
Organization: Northeastern Regional Fire Cod
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Oct 02 15:10:07 EDT 2014
5.9.1.9
Where the pipe or conduit penetrates a duct, plenum, paint spray booth or hood, the penetration shall have a liquidtight continuous external weld or be sealed by a listed device.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is just as important to keep penetrations sealed in plenums and paint spray booths.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 13:32:03 EST 2014
Public Input No. 2-NFPA 17-2014 [ Section No. 6.1.3 ]

6.1.3
Where the total area of unclosable openings exceed 15 percent of the total enclosure surface area, a local application system shall be used to protect the entire hazard.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

None of the unclosable opening may exceed 15% of the total enclosure surface area but when combined, the total area of all the unclosable openings may exceed 15%. Also, to coincide with 6.1.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Chartier
Organization: Northeastern Regional Fire Cod
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Oct 02 15:11:04 EDT 2014
9.1.4 Used Components. Used components shall not be permitted to be installed in new or existing systems unless approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The AHJ should be aware of used systems components being used and have the authority to approve or disapprove of their use.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 13:39:44 EST 2014
9.1.3
Only new system components referenced in the manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual or alternative suppliers’ components that are listed for use with the specific extinguishing system shall be used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Only new system components or used system components that have been reconditioned and approved by the AHJ for installation should be used.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 13:36:47 EST 2014
Public Input No. 26-NFPA 17-2014 [New Section after 11.3.2]

**TITLE OF NEW CONTENT**

Type your content here ... **11.3.2.4** In no case shall fusible links manufactured more than 2 years prior to installation date be installed.

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input**

Investigations have revealed links more than 5 years old in the field without documentation regarding installation date. It is doubtful that these were sitting on the shelf for 5 years or more. Makes it easier for the AHJ to enforce and will cut down on fraudulent practices, including re-use of links.

**Submitter Information Verification**

- **Submitter Full Name**: Jennifer Boyle
- **Organization**: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
- **Affiliation**: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
- **Street Address**:
- **City**:
- **State**:
- **Zip**:
- **Submittal Date**: Wed Nov 26 13:45:37 EST 2014
Public Input No. 27-NFPA 17-2014 [ New Section after 11.3.3 ]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT
Type your content here ...

11.3.3.4 Fixed temperature-sensing or rate-compensated thermal detection devices other than metal alloy-type fusible links that are installed on mobile equipment that have been involved in a fire incident, have been subjected to flame contact, or exhibit scorch marks or other signs of excessive temperature shall be replaced.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Detection devices involved in a fire or subjected to excessive heat/torch have been compromised and may not react to the next fire in a timely manner. Moves the third paragraph of A11.3.3 into the body of the standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 13:48:44 EST 2014
### Annex B  Informational References

#### B.1  Referenced Publications.

The documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this standard and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

**B.1.1** NFPA Publications.

National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.


**B.1.2** Other Publications.

**B.1.2.1** ASME Publications.


**B.1.2.2** ASTM Publications.

ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.


**B.1.2.3** FSSA Publications.

Fire Suppression Systems Association, 5024-R Campbell Boulevard, Baltimore, MD 21236-5974.


#### B.2  Informational References.

The following documents or portions thereof are listed here as informational resources only. They are not a part of the requirements of this document.

**B.2.1** U.S. Government Publications.


**B.2.2** U.S. Metric Publications.


**B.3** References for Extracts in Informational Sections.


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### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated organization name and referenced current editions.

### Related Public Inputs for This Document

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### Submitter Information Verification

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NFPA 17A Public Input
1.3 Application.
Minimum requirements are specified for restaurant, commercial, and institutional hoods, plenums, ducts, and associated cooking appliances; mobile or residential range top cooking surfaces used in commercial applications.

1.3.1 Mobile vehicle system applications are not currently addressed.

Additional Proposed Changes

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A proposal that addresses residential fire protection addressing residential stoves in commercial applications.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: PAUL ROUSE
Organization: GUARDIAN SFTY SOLUTIONS INTL
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 16:33:25 EST 2015
1.3 Application. Minimum requirements are specified for restaurant, commercial, and institutional hoods, plenums, ducts, and associated cooking appliances; mobile vehicle system applications are not currently addressed or residential range top cooking surfaces used in commercial applications.

1.3.1 Mobile vehicle system applications are not currently addressed.

2.3.1...

Subject 300A Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces, Issue Number 3, November 21, 2006.

3.3.14 Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces DO we need a definition?

5.1 General. Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use in commercial cooking operations shall comply with ANSI/UL 300, Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment.

5.1.3 Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use with residential range top cooking surfaces shall comply with UL Subject 300A, Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces.

5.1.3.1 Hazards that can be protected by a residential range top cooking surface are limited to the extent detailed in the manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual.

5.1.3.2 The manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual shall be consulted for system limitations and applications for wet chemical extinguishing systems for the protection of residential range top cooking surfaces.

5.2.1.11 For commercial cooking operations at least one manual actuation device shall be located in accordance with...

We need to see if sections 5.2.1.13, 5.2.1.14 and 5.3 are applicable, if not we could look at the possibility of revising each section with “for commercial cooking operations” or moving everything for residential range top cooking surfaces to a separate paragraph.
Public Input No. 61-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 2.3.1 ]

2.3.1 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

UL standard has been updated

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ronald Farr
Organization: UL LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 29 12:22:25 EST 2014
Public Input No. 82-NFPA 17A-2015 [Section No. 2.3.1]

2.3.1 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.
Subject 300A Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces, Issue Number 3, November 21, 2006

Additional Proposed Changes

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

See PI 80

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Submitter Information Verification

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<td>GUARDIAN SFTY SOLUTIONS INTL</td>
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1.3 Application. Minimum requirements are specified for restaurant, commercial, and institutional hoods, plenums, ducts, and associated cooking appliances; mobile vehicle system applications are not currently addressed or residential range top cooking surfaces used in commercial applications.

1.3.1 Mobile vehicle system applications are not currently addressed.

2.3.1...

Subject 300A Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces, Issue Number 3, November 21, 2006.

3.3.14 Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces DO we need a definition?

5.1 General. Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use in commercial cooking operations shall comply with ANSI/UL 300, Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment.

5.1.3 Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use with residential range top cooking surfaces shall comply with UL Subject 300A, Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces.

5.1.3.1 Hazards that can be protected by a residential range top cooking surface are limited to the extent detailed in the manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual.

5.1.3.2 The manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual shall be consulted for system limitations and applications for wet chemical extinguishing systems for the protection of residential range top cooking surfaces.

5.2.1.11 For commercial cooking operations at least one manual actuation device shall be located in accordance with...

We need to see if sections 5.2.1.13, 5.2.1.14 and 5.3 are applicable, if not we could look at the possibility of revising each section with “for commercial cooking operations” or moving everything for residential range top cooking surfaces to a separate paragraph.
3.3.9.2 Owner's Manual.
A pamphlet containing the manufacturer's specifications, guidance, for the proper inspection and operation of the extinguishing system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The revised definition is clearer and more generic.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 10:58:25 EST 2014
TITLE OF NEW CONTENT
Type your content here ... Definition of Residential Range Top Cooking surfaces needs to added

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
See PI 80 definition needs to be added

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: PAUL ROUSE
Organization: GUARDIAN SFTY SOLUTIONS INTL
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 16:59:42 EST 2015
TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Definition: Zone of Protection

"Cooking areas protected" i.e.: zone of protection [1] for a fryer and beyond the system's design and performance objectives as set forth by the manufacturer, NFPA 17A - Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems (the standard) and UL-300 – Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Restaurant Cooking Areas (the design and performance standard.) [2]

Figure 1: Nozzle location and area protected

[1] “Zone of protection” is a term of art synonymous with: “maximum cooking area protection” – Protex; “nozzle coverage” – Pyro Chem; “Cooking areas protected” – UL 300; "Nozzle protection – Maximum Area Dimensions" - Ansul

[2] The cooking surface being protected, nozzle type, its position of placement relative to the designated appliance's cooking surface and its discharge area of coverage are all prescribed by the manufacturer.

Additional Proposed Changes

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarification for the reader on what really does get protected by the discharging nozzles and how the manufacturer is the one who dictates this. The illustration takes this further and is needed. I would suggest incorporating other illustrations to show zone of protection for salamanders/broilers, grills, pressure fryers, etc.

Many fire investigators and others have little or no understanding of where suppression can be and cannot be accomplished. These simple inclusions in the definitions section/appendix for the illustrations, should go far to illuminate any confusion.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: ROBERT SCHROEDER
Organization: Schroeder Fire Inc
Affiliation: not representing anyone...comments based on field work
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Jan 02 17:44:01 EST 2015
Public Input No. 10-NFPA 17A-2014 [ New Section after 4.1 ]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT
Type your content here ...4.1.1 Used Components. Used components shall not be permitted to be installed in new or existing systems, unless approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
The AHJ should be aware of used systems components being used and have the authority to approve or disapprove of their use.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 08:41:45 EST 2014
4.1 General.
Only new system components referenced or permitted in the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual or alternative components that are listed for use with the specific extinguishing system shall be used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Only new system components or used system components that have been reconditioned and approved by the AHJ for installation should be used.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 08:48:12 EST 2014
Public Input No. 60-NFPA 17A-2014 [ New Section after 4.2 ]

4.2.1 A single detection device, listed with the extinguishing system, shall be permitted for more than one appliance where installed in accordance with the terms of the listing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. A single link should be permitted for multiple appliances. This requirement should be deleted from NFPA 96, 10.8.2 and moved to NFPA 17A, 4.2.1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 15:05:48 EST 2014
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TITLE OF NEW CONTENT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4.2.1 A detector(s) used as an integral component(s) in a listed pre-engineered system need not be listed independently.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input**

Pre-engineered systems generally do not have individually listed components. The pre-engineered system the components are used in, includes the integral components required for the overall system listing.

**Submitter Information Verification**

- **Submitter Full Name:** William Klingenmaier
- **Organization:** Tyco Fire Protection Products
- **Affiliation:** Tyco Fire Protection Products
- **Street Address:**
- **City:**
- **State:**
- **Zip:**
- **Submittal Date:** Mon Jan 05 15:44:29 EST 2015
TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

4.2.2 A detector(s) used as an integral component(s) in a pre-engineered system shall be included in the overall listing of the pre-engineered system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Pre-engineered systems generally do not have individually listed components. The pre-engineered system the components are used in, includes the integral components required for the overall system listing.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Klingenmaier
Organization: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Affiliation: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 15:56:53 EST 2015
4.2 Detectors.
Detectors shall be listed or approved devices that are capable of detecting heat products of combustion.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There are other ways to detect fire besides heat. For example flame detection can identify/detect a fire without sensing heat.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Klingenmaier
Organization: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Affiliation: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 15:41:25 EST 2015
Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The existing language can be shortened by indicating that they must be of corrosion resistant materials. It is not necessary to include examples such as brass or stainless steel. In 4.3.1.3 the standard states the materials must non-combustible.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Klingenmaier
Organization: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Affiliation: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 14:53:28 EST 2015
Public Input No. 63-NFPA 17A-2014 [Sections 4.3.1.5, 4.3.1.6]

Sections 4.3.1.5, 4.3.1.6
4.3.1.5 2 Protective Covers for Discharge Nozzles

4.3.2.1
All discharge nozzles shall be provided with caps or other suitable devices to prevent the entrance of grease vapors, moisture, environmental contaminants, or other foreign materials into the piping.

4.3.1.2.6 2
The protection device shall blow off, blow open, or blow out upon agent discharge.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposal is intended to clarify Section 4.3 on nozzles based upon comments received via the UL Standards Technical Panel (STP) on Extinguishing Systems, UL STP 300. The comments received are available at csds.ul.com under the “UL 1254 Ed. 4 – Proposal Review – Opened 2014-11-28,” Topic 2, “Nozzle protective covers.” The basic consensus of the STP was that discharge nozzle protective covers need not be made of noncombustible materials as referenced in 4.3.1.3.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Blake Shugarman
Organization: UL LLC
Street Address: [Redacted]
City: [Redacted]
State: [Redacted]
Zip: [Redacted]
Submittal Date: Wed Dec 31 14:22:12 EST 2014
**TITLE OF NEW CONTENT**

4.4.1.1 An operating device(s) used as an integral component(s) in a listed pre-engineered system need not be listed independently.

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input**

Pre-engineered systems generally do not have individually listed components. The pre-engineered system the components are used in, includes the integral components required for the overall system listing.

**Submitter Information Verification**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitter Full Name:</th>
<th>William Klingenmaier</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization:</td>
<td>Tyco Fire Protection Products</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation:</td>
<td>Tyco Fire Protection Products</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submittal Date:</td>
<td>Mon Jan 05 15:06:40 EST 2015</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TITLE OF NEW CONTENT
4.4.1.2 An operating device(s) used as an integral component(s) in a pre-engineered system shall be included in the overall listing of the pre-engineered system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Pre-engineered systems generally do not have individually listed components. The pre-engineered system the components are used in, includes the integral components required for the overall system listing.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Klingenmaier
Organization: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Affiliation: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 15:18:12 EST 2015
Public Input No. 12-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 4.4.3.1 ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>4.4.3.1</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Manual actuators shall not require a force of more than 40 lb (178 N) to secure operation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitter Full Name:</th>
<th>Jennifer Boyle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization:</td>
<td>Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affiliation:</td>
<td>Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address:</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>City:</td>
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<td>Zip:</td>
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<tr>
<td>Submittal Date:</td>
<td>Wed Nov 26 08:55:33 EST 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Public Input No. 24-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 4.4.3.2 ]

4.4.3.2
Manual actuators shall not require a movement of more than 14.8 in. (356.203 mm) to secure operation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current 14 inch allowance is excessive and could cause uninformed individuals to operate a manual actuator without actuating the system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:00:06 EST 2014
TITLE OF NEW CONTENT  Placarding of nearby extinguishers

"A placard shall be conspicuously placed near each extinguisher that states that the fire protection system shall be activated prior to using the fire extinguisher."

A.10.2.2 "NFPA 10, Annex A, provides recommendations for placards"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Kitchen staff often forget that they have the most effective tool in fighting a line fire...the manual pull activation of the fixed fire extinguishing system.  Language as taken from NFPA 96 10.2.2 is a not so gentle reminder...a reminder that can change the outcome of their actions.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: ROBERT SCHROEDER
Organization: Schroeder Fire Inc
Affiliation: None...lessons from the front line...root cause/ post fire analysis
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 13:40:58 EST 2015
4.4.3.5
All readily accessible manual operating devices shall identify the hazards they protect. (See 5.2.1.10.)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Paragraph 4.4.3.5 applies to all readily accessible manual operating devices. Paragraph 5.2.1.10 requires one in the path of egress. A parenthetical reference to that paragraph is confusing and unnecessary.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:01:18 EST 2014
Public Input No. 13-NFPA 17A-2014 [ New Section after 4.4.4 ]

**TITLE OF NEW CONTENT**

Make up air, supplied internally to a hood, shall be shut down upon system activation.

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input**

Clarifies requirement for shutting off make up air - See NFPA 17A 6.4.8 and NFPA 96 8.3.2.

**Submitter Information Verification**

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle  
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company  
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)  
Street Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 08:59:49 EST 2014
4.4.4.1 -
On actuation of any cooking equipment fire-extinguishing system, all sources of fuel and electric power that
produce heat to all equipment protected by the system shall be shut down.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. Automatic shutdown of heat sources is already covered by
NFPA 96, 10.4.1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 13:58:16 EST 2014
4.4.4.2 - Gas appliances not requiring protection but located under the same ventilation equipment shall also be shut off.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. Gas appliances located under hoods and not requiring protection to be shut off is covered by NFPA 96, 10.4.3

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 14:07:31 EST 2014
Public Input No. 53-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 4.4.4.3 ]

| Section No. 4.4.4.3 | Steam supplied from an external source shall not be required to be shut down. |

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input**

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. The requirement for steam tables to not shut down is already covered by NFPA 96, 10.4.2.

**Submitter Information Verification**

- **Submitter Full Name:** Mark Conroy
- **Organization:** Brooks Equipment Company
- **Street Address:**
- **City:**
- **State:**
- **Zip:**
- **Submittal Date:** Tue Dec 16 13:59:25 EST 2014
Solid fuel cooking operations shall not be required to be shut down.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. This requirement should be deleted from NFPA 17A and inserted as a new requirement in NFPA 96, 10.4.3.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 14:01:02 EST 2014
# Public Input No. 56-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 4.4.4.7 ]

**4.4.4.7**

Shutoff devices shall require manual resetting prior to fuel or power being restored.

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. Shutoff devices require manual reset. Similar text appears in NFPA 96, 10.4.4. The requirement should only appear in one standard.

## Submitter Information Verification

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Submitter Full Name:</th>
<th>Mark Conroy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization:</td>
<td>Brooks Equipment Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Street Address:</td>
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<td>City:</td>
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<td>Submittal Date:</td>
<td>Tue Dec 16 14:08:09 EST 2014</td>
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</table>
Pipe and Fittings, Tubing, Hose

4.5.1 *

General
Pipe and associated fittings shall be of noncombustible material having physical and chemical characteristics compatible with the wet chemical solution.

4.5.2 Galvanized
All pipe and fittings shall not be used unless specifically listed with the system be a minimum of schedule 40 steel (black, chrome, or stainless) and 150 lb threaded fittings (black, chrome, or stainless).

4.5.3 The pressure rating of the pipe fittings and connection joints shall withstand the maximum expected pressure in the piping system.

2 Other types of pipe or tube investigated for suitability in wet chemical extinguishing systems and listed for service in those systems shall be permitted where installed in accordance with their listing limitations, including installation instructions.

4.5.4 Pipe, tubing, hose, and types of fitting materials shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual.

3 Galvanized pipe and fittings shall not be used, unless specifically listed with the system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Correct piping is essential to the installation and performance of pre-engineered fire suppression systems. The standard must give minimum requirements for correct piping installation and installation practices in order to ensure adequate performance of the system. NFPA 17 states similar minimum piping requirements in section 5.9.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 02 10:51:42 EST 2014
4.6.1*
The wet chemical used in the system shall be listed for the particular system as specified by and the manufacturer of the wet chemical system shall be required to specify that particular chemical in the manufacturer’s design, installation and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Revised the format of 4.6.1 to become a minimum requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:02:06 EST 2014
5.1.3 Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use with residential range top cooking surfaces shall comply with UL Subject 300A, Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces.

5.1.3.1 Hazards that can be protected by a residential range top cooking surface are limited to the extent detailed in the manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual.

5.1.3.2 The manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual shall be consulted for system limitations and applications for wet chemical extinguishing systems for the protection of residential range top cooking surfaces.
1.3 Application. Minimum requirements are specified for restaurant, commercial, and institutional hoods, plenums, ducts, and associated cooking appliances; mobile vehicle system applications are not currently addressed or residential range top cooking surfaces used in commercial applications.

1.3.1 Mobile vehicle system applications are not currently addressed.

2.3.1...

Subject 300A Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces, Issue Number 3, November 21, 2006.

3.3.14 Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces DO we need a definition?

5.1 General. Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use in commercial cooking operations shall comply with ANSI/UL 300, Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment.

5.1.3 Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use with residential range top cooking surfaces shall comply with UL Subject 300A, Outline Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces.

5.1.3.1 Hazards that can be protected by a residential range top cooking surface are limited to the extent detailed in the manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual.

5.1.3.2 The manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual shall be consulted for system limitations and applications for wet chemical extinguishing systems for the protection of residential range top cooking surfaces.

5.2.1.11 For commercial cooking operations at least one manual actuation device shall be located in accordance with...

We need to see if sections 5.2.1.13, 5.2.1.14 and 5.3 are applicable, if not we could look at the possibility of revising each section with “for commercial cooking operations” or moving everything for residential range top cooking surfaces to a separate paragraph.
5.1 General.
Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for use in commercial cooking operations shall comply with ANSI/UL 300, Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment.

5.1.1 Use.
Hazard and equipment that can be protected using wet chemical extinguishing systems shall include the following:

1. Restaurant, commercial, and institutional hoods
2. Plenums, ducts, and filters with their associated cooking appliances
3. Special grease removal devices
4. Odor control devices
5. Energy recovery devices installed in the exhaust system

5.1.2 Applications.
NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, and the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual shall be consulted for system limitations and applications for which wet chemical extinguishing systems for commercial cooking operations are considered satisfactory protection.

5.1.2.1 Equipment, listed or otherwise, that provides secondary filtration or air pollution control and that is installed in the path of travel of exhaust products shall be provided with an approved automatic fire suppression system, installed in accordance with the automatic fire suppression system manufacturer's instructions and in accordance with NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.

5.1.2.2 Each protected cooking appliance, individual hood, and branch exhaust duct directly connected to the hood shall be protected by a system or systems designed and installed for simultaneous operation.

5.1.2.3 Where two or more hazards can be simultaneously involved in fire by reason of their proximity, the hazards shall be protected by either of the following:

1. Individual systems installed on each hazard to operate simultaneously
2. A single system designed and installed to protect all hazards that can be simultaneously involved

5.1.2.4 Any hazard that will allow fire propagation from one area to another shall constitute a single fire hazard.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
See PI 80

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: PAUL ROUSE
Organization: GUARDIAN SFTY SOLUTIONS INTL
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 17:05:49 EST 2015
Public Input No. 27-NFPA 17A-2014 [Section No. 5.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Wet chemical fire-extinguishing systems for the protection of cooking operations shall be listed and shall meet or exceed the requirements of ANSI/UL 300, Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial clarification.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:03:47 EST 2014
Public Input No. 28-NFPA 17A-2014 [Section No. 5.1.2.1]

5.1.2.1

Equipment, listed or otherwise, that provides secondary filtration or air pollution control and that is installed in the path of travel of exhaust products shall be provided with an approved automatic fire suppression system, installed in accordance with the automatic fire suppression system manufacturer’s instructions and in accordance with NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. This requirement is already in NFPA 96 (9.3.3). NFPA 17A is an installation standard. This type of provision belongs in the occupancy document (NFPA 96).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:05:30 EST 2014
Public Input No. 62-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 5.1.2.1 ]

5.1.2.1
Equipment, listed or otherwise, that provides secondary filtration or air pollution control that accumulates combustible particulate matter, and that is installed in the path of travel of exhaust products shall be provided with an approved automatic fire suppression system, installed in accordance with the automatic fire suppression system manufacturer’s instructions and in accordance with NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

UL KNLZ is the performance certification test standard for Commercial Cooking Appliances with Integral Systems for Limiting the Emission of Grease-laden Air. Using heavy metal (e.g., platinum) catalytic combustion system, combustible particulate matter is, through the process of regenerative catalytic oxidation (RCO) these particles are completely converted, become CO2 and H2O. This is a well known industrial process used worldwide to denature/destroy poisonous gasses, VOC's and hazardous air pollutants (HAP's). Unlike ordinary filtration systems such as HEPA or electro-static precipitators that collects combustible particulate, there is no accumulation of fuel which in turn necessitates the need for fire suppressions. Because there is no reservoir for combustible grease deposition, fire suppression would add no increment to safety, and to require same is overly excessive, lacking scientific validity. The addition of the new clarifying criteria remove excessive ambiguity from the standard criteria.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: THOMAS JOHNSON
Organization: JOHNSON DIVERSIFIED PROD INC
Affiliation: representing myself and my own companies. I am however, a voting member of several UL stp's including UL 710B, UL710, UL KNLZ, UL 1046, among with ASHRAE TC 5.10, ASHRAE SPC 154, NSF JC on Food Equipment and the Conference for Food Protection, Council III and the European Hygienic Design Group (EHEDG)

Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 29 20:23:17 EST 2014
5.1.2.5 A hazard area that cannot allow fire propagation outside its area of fire protection, either by design and/or layout of the cooking and ventilation equipment, or by design of the fire extinguishing system, shall not be required to operate simultaneously with other fire extinguishing systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Most of section 5.1.2 mandates some form of simultaneous operation of all fire extinguishing systems that can be simultaneously involved in fire. However, if a hazard cannot propagate fire outside its protected area, it should not be required to meet simultaneous operation requirements. While it can be argued that this may already be implied, it should be stated as such.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: William Klingenmaier
Organization: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Affiliation: Tyco Fire Protection Products
Street Address: 
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 16:31:03 EST 2015
add the following as 5.2.1.1 and renumber accordingly:

5.2.1.1 The manual means of system activation shall be permitted to be common with the automatic means if the manual activation device is located between the control head or releasing device and the first fusible link.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. This requirement currently appears as 10.5.3 in NFPA 96. It is an installation requirement which should be in NFPA 17A.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 14:31:38 EST 2014
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 17A-2014 [ New Section after 5.2.1.3 ]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

5.2.1.3 (new) Automatic mechanical actuation of the system shall be by fusible link(s) or other mechanically operated heat detection device(s).

Renumber existing 5.2.1.3 through 5.2.1.14 accordingly.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently there is no requirement for heat detectors to be used for system actuation. System actuation should be by heat detection devices and there should be a requirement in NFPA 17A.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:30:01 EST 2014
5.2.1.3
Automatic detection and system actuation installation shall be in accordance with this standard and the manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Detection and actuation should be in accordance with the minimum requirements contained in NFPA 17A and the manuals.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:06:27 EST 2014
5.2.1.10.1
When Each manual actuation is used for cooking-related protection, the manual actuation device shall be installed no more than 48 in. (1200 mm) and no less than 42 in. (1067 mm) above the floor.

5.2.1.10.3 A readily accessible manual actuation device shall be located a minimum of 3 m (10 ft) and a maximum of 6 m (20 ft) from the protected hood exhaust system(s) in a path of egress or an alternative location acceptable to the AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. Paragraph 6.2.1.6 requires manual actuation. The beginning of 5.2.1.10.1 appears to conflict with 5.2.1.6. The installation height requirements should apply to all pull stations.

The measurement from protected hood exhaust systems currently appears in NFPA 96 as 10.5.1.1. It should be moved to NFPA 17A as shown.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:09:01 EST 2014
5.2.1.10.2
The manual actuation device shall clearly identify the hazard protected.

5.2.1.10.2.

A.5.2.1.10.2 NFPA 96 Section 10.2 specifies that the automatic fire extinguishing system is the primary protection for commercial cooking operations and requires that signage be provided at portable fire extinguishers stating "that the fire protection system shall be activated prior to using the fire extinguisher". Correct response to a fire, particularly one involving a deep-fat fryer which contains a large quantity of hot grease, requires that the source of heat energy, whether electric or gas, be shut down so that the grease can cool. The fire extinguishing system does that automatically on activation. Although use of a portable fire extinguisher may initially knock down the fire, it does not shut down the source of heat and unless the grease cools below its autoignition temperature, the fire is likely to resume.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Justification:

NFPA 17A does not accentuate the need for kitchen staff to be trained about the importance of taking action in the proper, most effective sequence. Too many commercial kitchen fires have gotten out of control due to inadequately trained staff. The first step in providing training to the staff is to provide signage that specifies the hazard protected by the fire extinguishing system and the instructions for its operation. The language needs to be absolute and why! "Failure to activate the manual pull station will result in the delayed activation of the extinguishing system and more importantly, the de-energizing of the cook line appliances. Failure to de-energize will allow for continued heating of the involved and potentially involved fuels (critical with deep fat fryers)."

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: ROBERT SCHROEDER
Organization: Schroeder Fire
Affiliation: representing no one
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Jan 04 14:58:43 EST 2015
5.2.1.11 –
At least one manual actuation device shall be located in accordance with NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction, within the limitations of the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. The pull station location requirements should only appear in NFPA 17A. A reference to NFPA 96 is unnecessary.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 14:19:47 EST 2014
5.2.1.11

At least one manual actuation device shall be located in accordance with NFPA 96, Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations, or as directed by the authority having jurisdiction, within the limitations of the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

See PI 80

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: PAUL ROUSE
Organization: GUARDIAN SFTY SOLUTIONS INTL
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 17:12:23 EST 2015
5.2.1.15 (new). The manual means of system actuation shall be permitted to be common with the automatic means provided the manual actuation device is located between the control head or releasing device and the first heat detector.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This requirement currently appears in NFPA 96, 10.5.3. This requirement should be part of NFPA 17A. It should only appear in one standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 15:01:01 EST 2014
5.4.1 Wet chemical containers and expellant gas assemblies shall be located within an area where the temperature range specified in the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual is from 0°F to 130°F (-18°C to 54°C).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A reasonable temperature range should be provided for all systems. Adding the temperature range to the standard permits easier enforcement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:12:02 EST 2014
5.4.2
If ambient temperatures outside the manufacturer's operating temperature range are expected in 5.4.1, protection shall be provided to maintain the temperature within the listed range.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A temperature range should be provided in 5.4.1 and it should be referenced in 5.4.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:14:17 EST 2014
Public Input No. 34-NFPA 17A-2014 [Section No. 5.4.6]

5.4.6  Wet chemical containers and expellant gas assemblies shall be located per the manufacturer’s limitations but not where they will be exposed to the fire and arranged so that inspection, testing, recharging, and other maintenance activities are facilitated and interruption of protection is held to a minimum.

5.4.6.1  Wet chemical containers and expellant gas assemblies shall be located where they will not be exposed to fire or otherwise rendered inoperable by mechanical damage.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated the requirements to correlate with NFPA 12 and 2001.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:15:40 EST 2014
5.6.1.4
At least one fusible link or heat detector shall be installed within each exhaust duct opening in accordance with the manufacturer's listing, with a temperature rating from 55°F to 100°F above the normal highest operating temperature.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is critical that the proper link be selected and installed that will operate the system in the event of a fire.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:24:58 EST 2014
5.6.1.5 A fusible link or heat detector shall be provided above each protected cooking appliance not exceeding 36 in. in length per appliance and in accordance with the extinguishing system manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual.

5.6.1.5.1 Fusible links or heat detectors located at or within 12 in. (305 mm) into the exhaust duct opening and above the protected appliance shall be permitted to meet the requirements of 5.6.1.5.

5.6.1.5.2 A single listed detection device shall be permitted for more than one appliance when installed in accordance with the system's listing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

With fires more severe under the UL300 testing standard, it is reasonable to reduce the allowable area to 36". Early detection of the hazard is essential to successful extinguishment of fires. Fire suppression was improved and now it's time for the detection to follow.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MICHAEL LADEROUTE
Organization: GLOBE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Nov 18 11:13:49 EST 2014
A fusible link or heat detector shall be provided above each protected cooking appliance and protected appliance or, in accordance with the extinguishing system manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Downdraft appliances do not have an overhead hood where detectors can be placed. The exhaust from these appliances does not go up into an overhead hood but rather down into the downdraft plenum. Placing a detector above a downdraft appliance is impractical and would not provide timely system activation because the heat generated by a fire on the cooking surface is drawn into the downdraft plenum. This is where the detector should be placed. Additionally, NFPA-96 15.2.2 requires that an interlock be provided on downdraft cooking appliances so the appliance cannot operate unless the ventilation system is activated.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle  
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company  
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)  
Street Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 10:03:12 EST 2014
A fusible link or heat detector shall be provided above each protected cooking appliance and in accordance with the extinguishing system manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual, with a temperature rating from 55F to 100F above the normal highest operating temperature of the appliance.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Proper selection of links will result in a timely discharge in the event of a fire.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:26:36 EST 2014
Public Input No. 20-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 5.6.1.5.1 ]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>5.6.1.5.1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Fusible links or heat detectors located at or within 12 in. (305 mm) into the exhaust duct opening and above the protected appliance shall be permitted to meet the requirements of § 5.6.1.5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New Text</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appliances that utilize a downdraft ventilation system shall be provided with a fusible link or heat detector for each protected cooking appliance located in the plenum area or in accordance with the extinguishing system manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input**

Downdraft appliances do not have an overhead hood where detectors can be placed. The exhaust from these appliances does not go up into an overhead hood but rather down into the downdraft plenum. Placing a detector above a downdraft appliance is impractical and would not provide timely system activation because the heat generated by a fire on the cooking surface is drawn into the downdraft plenum. This is where the detector should be placed. Additionally, NFPA-96 15.2.2 requires that an interlock be provided on downdraft cooking appliances so the appliance cannot operate unless the ventilation system is activated.

Renumber sections 5.6.1.5.1 and 5.6.1.5.2 accordingly.

**Submitter Information Verification**

**Submitter Full Name:** Jennifer Boyle  
**Organization:** Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company  
**Affiliation:** Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Wed Nov 26 11:15:24 EST 2014
Public Input No. 5-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 5.6.1.5.1 ]

DELETE THIS SECTION AND RENUMBER

<table>
<thead>
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<th>5.6.1.5.1</th>
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<tr>
<td>1</td>
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</table>

Fusible links or heat detectors located at or within 12 in. (305 mm) into the exhaust duct opening and above the protected appliance shall be permitted to meet the requirements of 5.6.1.5.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is an exception to 5.6.1.4. Now with fires more severe under the UL300 testing standard, it is reasonable to no longer have this exception as the goal to extinguishment is early detection of the hazard. This exception allows too large a surface to possibly go without detection. Fire suppression was improved and now it's time for the detection to follow.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MICHAEL LADEROUTE
Organization: GLOBE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Nov 18 11:20:24 EST 2014
5.6.1.5.2
A single listed detection device shall be permitted for more than one appliance, limited to a single appliance not exceeding 36 in. in length, when installed in accordance with the extinguishing system manufacturer's design, installation and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

With fires more severe under the UL300 testing standard, it is reasonable to reduce the allowable area to 36”. Early detection of the hazard is essential to successful extinguishment of fires. Fire suppression was improved and now it's time for the detection to follow.

Text should read:
A single listed detection device shall be limited to a single appliance not exceeding 36 in in length when installed in accordance with the extinguishing system manufacturer's design, installation and maintenance manual.

Online submittal kept changing my input to the section.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MICHAEL LADEROUTE
Organization: GLOBE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Nov 18 11:38:34 EST 2014
Either a common extinguishing system shall be provided to protect both the ignition source(s) contained within an exhaust system and the exhaust system itself, or separate extinguishing systems shall be provided to protect the exhaust system and the ignition sources which shall be arranged for simultaneous automatic operation upon actuation of any one of those systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As stated in the F2012 ROP, this requirement was added to clarify a requirement in NFPA 96 (9.3.3). Changes should be made to NFPA 96 if necessary and text deleted from NFPA 17A. It also seems to be similar to material also covered in NFPA 17A, 5.1.2.1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:34:41 EST 2014
5.6.3.1.1
A secondary filtration or air pollution control unit, whether or not it includes an ignition source, shall be protected either with a separate automatic fire suppression system designed to operate simultaneously with the activation of the automatic fire suppression system protecting the ventilation hood(s) being served or with a single automatic fire suppression system that protects both the secondary filtration or air pollution control unit and the hood(s) being served.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
To improve correlation between NFPA 17A and 96. This requirement is already in NFPA 96 (9.3.3). NFPA 17A is an installation standard. This type of provision belongs in the occupancy document (NFPA 96).

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 13:48:41 EST 2014
5.7 Piping

5.7.1 Installation of Pipe and Fittings.

5.7.1.1 Prior to assembly, pipe shall be reamed and cleaned internally by means of swabbing, utilizing a suitable nonflammable cleaner.

5.7.1.2 All threaded connections located in and above the protected area shall be sealed with pipe thread tape applied only to male threads and shall not extend over the end of the pipe.

5.7.1.2.1 Pipe thread tape shall be constructed of materials that are compatible with the extinguishing agent.

5.7.1.3 Once piping is assembled and prior to nozzle installation, the entire piping system shall be blown out with dry gas.

5.7.1.4 The piping system shall be securely supported and shall not be subject to mechanical, chemical, or other damage.

5.7.1.4.1 All piping shall be installed in pipe hangers or brackets and fastened to rigid surfaces.

5.7.1.4.2 A pipe hanger or bracket shall be installed between piping elbows where piping elbows are more than 2 ft apart.

5.7.1.4.3 The distance between pipe hangers or brackets shall not exceed 5 ft.

5.7.1.5 All discharge nozzles shall be located, installed, supported and protected so that they are not subject to mechanical, environmental or other conditions that could render them inoperative.

5.7.1.5.1 Discharge nozzles shall be connected, secured, and supported so that they will not be put out of alignment.

5.7.1.5.1.1 Piping mounting brackets, hangers and support fixtures shall be installed in a manner that will ensure nozzles are properly aligned and prevent nozzles from being moved out of alignment.

5.7.1.5.2 Where nozzles are connected directly to flexible hose, they shall be provided with mounting brackets or fixtures to ensure that they can be aligned properly and that the alignment will be maintained.

5.7.1.5.3 Prior to the installation of nozzle caps (where used), silicone grease shall be applied to the nozzle tip and the exterior of the blow-off cap.

5.7.1.6 Fixed temperature sensing element brackets shall be installed so that brackets do not shield the detector from the heat of the cooking appliances.

5.7.1.7 A union shall be installed between the extinguishing agent storage container and the supply line.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Correct piping is essential to the installation and performance of pre-engineered fire suppression systems. The standard must give minimum requirements for correct piping installation and installation practices in order to ensure adequate performance of the system. NFPA 17 states similar minimum piping requirements in section 5.9.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Submitter Full Name:</strong></th>
<th>Jennifer Boyle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Organization:</strong></td>
<td>Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Affiliation:</strong></td>
<td>Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)</td>
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<td><strong>Street Address:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Submittal Date:</strong></td>
<td>Thu Dec 04 08:28:00 EST 2014</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
6.1.1

The following items shall be included in the specifications:

1. Designation of the authority having jurisdiction and indication of whether plans are required
2. Statement that the installation conforms to this standard and meets the approval of the authority having jurisdiction
3. Indication that only equipment referenced in the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual or alternative suppliers' components that are listed for use with the specific extinguishing system shall be used
4. Identification of special auxiliary devices acceptable to the system manufacturer and the authority having jurisdiction
5. List of the specific tests, if any, that are required
6. Identification of the hazard to be protected, including such information as physical dimensions, cooking appliances, energy sources for each appliance, and air-handling equipment

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The approval authority is the AHJ.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:35:42 EST 2014
6.2* Review and Certification.
Design and installation of systems shall be performed only by persons properly trained and qualified to
design and/or install the specific system being provided. The installer shall provide certification to the
authority having jurisdiction that the installation complies with the terms of the listing and the
manufacturer’s instructions and/or approved design.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The minimum requirement should be for the installation to comply with the terms of the listing and approved
design. It is unclear what additional instructions would be needed and how those instructions could be enforced.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:39:39 EST 2014
It shall be verified that nozzle, pipe, sizes and pipe sizes, nozzles, are in accordance with the manufacturer’s design, installation, and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial – clarification. The intent is not to check that the size of the nozzle is correct, but rather that the correct nozzle and correct pipe sizes are verified.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 11:03:03 EST 2014
Public Input No. 41-NFPA 17A-2014 [Section No. 6.4.10.4]

6.4.10.4
The owner shall be provided with a copy of the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual or, and the owner's manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The owner should have both manuals to enable a better understanding of the system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:41:32 EST 2014
Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

17A as well as NFPA 10 do not accentuate the need for kitchen staff to be trained about the importance of taking action in the proper most effective sequence. Too many commercial kitchen fires have gotten out of control due to inadequately trained staff. 17A also needs to include information about Type K extinguishers and how they supplement the fixed extinguishing system...but should be the last action taken after directing that the FD be called and pulling the manual activation handle for the involved cooking line/hood. NFPA 10 Annex D.4.7 should be referenced or included in the body of 17A. A concern, having read through NFPA 10 D.4.7. is that it implies that the use of a K Class portable cools the grease in the fryer without addressing the need for shutting off the heat source. Perhaps a change is needed in 10.

The language needs to be absolute and why! “Failure to activate the manual pull station will result in the delayed activation of the extinguishing system and more importantly, the de-energizing of the cook line appliances. Failure to de-energize will allow for continued heating of the involved and potentially involved fuels (critical with deep fat fryers).”

In addition where best inserted, "the use of salt, baking soda, milk and other materials tossed onto a surface fire is usually ineffective and delays, if not rules out, use of the manual pull station for the extinguishing system."

Finally, a reminder that in testing, UL 300 does not activate the fire extinguishing system until the fryer has free burned for 120 seconds. This should be called out in the Annex as a justification for training kitchen staff to "FIRST, reach for the manual pull station".

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: ROBERT SCHROEDER
Organization: Schroeder Fire Inc.
Affiliation: Comments based on fire investigation(s) findings
Street Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Submittal Date: Sat Jan 03 08:26:23 EST 2015
7.2.1.1 The tenant shall maintain the original design and installation documents, and maintenance
manual or owner’s manual on the premises and it shall be available for review, upon request, by the
AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The original design and installation documents are important to ensure the installations is still in compliance.
Manufacturer maintenance instructions and requirements cannot be determined without this manual. Changes to
the system or cooking operation after initial installation approval should be reviewed by the owner and inspectors
for compliance with this manual.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Bill Galloway
Organization: Southern Regional Fire Code De
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 06 14:30:07 EST 2014
7.2.1 On a monthly basis, inspection shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual or 7.2.2 and the owner's manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The owner's responsibilities should be covered in one document. The other document should be provided, but not mandated in this requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:42:23 EST 2014
7.2.2
At a minimum, the inspection shall include verification of the following:

- The extinguishing system is in its proper location.
- The manual actuators are unobstructed.
- The tamper indicators and seals are intact.
- The maintenance tag or certificate is in place.
- No obvious physical damage or condition exists that might prevent operation.
- The pressure gauge(s), if provided, has been inspected physically or electronically to ensure it is in the operable range.

- The nozzle blowoff caps, where provided, are intact and undamaged.
- The hazard has not changed, including replacement, modification, and relocation of protected equipment.
  (1) Inspection of all system components, agent distribution pipe, and detection system for damage or tampering.
  (2) Inspection of the hood, duct, and protected appliances to assure they have not been replaced, modified, or relocated.
  (3) Inspection of nozzles to assure they are not out of alignment, not obstructed, and the nozzle protection devices are in place.
  (4) Inspection of all heat detection devices for contamination.
  (5) Inspection of the agent container pressure gauge (if provided).
  (6) Inspection of the agent container for corrosion or other damage.
  (7) Inspection of the manual pull stations to assure they are unobstructed and labeled for their intended use.
  (8) Inspection that all tamper seals are intact.
  (9) Inspection of the system control to assure it is in the ready condition.
  (10) Verification that the maintenance tag is in place and current.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
Updated inspection checklist to reflect current manuals.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:44:14 EST 2014
7.3.3.2*
Where maintenance of any wet chemical containers reveals conditions such as, but not limited to, corrosion or pitting in excess of the manufacturer’s limits; structural damage; fire damage; or repairs by soldering, welding, or brazing, the affected container shall be hydrostatically tested in accordance with Section 7.5 or replaced in accordance with the instructions of the manufacturer or the listing agency.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Allowing containers that have corrosion and pitting to remain in the field is unsafe. Those containers should be removed for hydrostatic testing or simply replaced.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:45:50 EST 2014
PUBLIC INPUT NO. 16-NFPA 17A-2014 [ NEW SECTION AFTER 7.3.3.3 ]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT
Type your content here ...

Add paragraph 7.3.3.3.1.1 Upon completion of external and internal examination, stored pressure agent cylinders shall have a verification of service collar placed on the cylinder recording the month, year and name of agency.

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM AND SUBSTANTIATION FOR PUBLIC INPUT

Visual verification should be available to confirm that a stored pressure agent cylinder has been recharged.

SUBMITTER INFORMATION VERIFICATION

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 09:42:46 EST 2014
7.3.3.3
Where maintenance of any wet chemical system components reveals conditions such as, but not limited to, corrosion or pitting, in excess of the manufacturer's limits, structural damage, or fire damage, the affected part(s) shall be replaced.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Eliminated confusing and unenforceable text.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:47:41 EST 2014
Where maintenance of the system(s) reveals defective parts that could cause an impairment or failure of proper operation of the system(s), the affected parts shall be replaced or repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Defective part(s) found during maintenance shall be replaced.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

If a part is defective, it simply requires replacement. Field fixes of defective parts presents a safety concern.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy
Organization: Brooks Equipment Company
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 11:49:08 EST 2014
Where maintenance of the system(s) reveals defective parts that could cause an impairment or failure of proper operation of the system(s), the affected parts shall be replaced or repaired in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Add to this paragraph: It is the owners responsibility to make sure the repairs and impairment are completed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Consistency in identifying who is responsible be it fire sprinkler systems, fixed fire protection systems or cleaning and maintaining exhaust hoods. NFPA 25 Chapter 4 offers solid guidance in this respect.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: ROBERT SCHROEDER
Organization: Schroeder Fire Inc
Affiliation: None...lessons from the front line...post fire
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 12:36:20 EST 2015
7.3.3.5.1
Until such repairs are accomplished, the systems shall be tagged as impaired, and the owner or owner's representative responsible for the system and, where required, the authority having jurisdiction shall be notified of the impairment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

What constitutes the "tagging of a system" is not defined and open to dispute....it is a failed actuation head? A corroded tank? Cooking equipment repeatedly found not positioned beneath the appropriate nozzle(s)? The fryer not connected to a cable limiting movement? OR a observation such related to NFPA 96 but noted in the inspection report..."freezer positioned up against the cooking line hood...this is a combustible and must be moved." Some AHJ's do nothing about a tagged system and the system can be tagged for years with nothing being done. The requirement to repairs, keeping the system functional and identified safety related issues should fall to the owner.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: ROBERT SCHROEDER
Organization: Schroeder Fire Inc
Affiliation: None...lessons from the front line...root cause/post fire analysis
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 05 12:43:41 EST 2015
Public Input No. 17-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 7.3.4 ]

7.3.4
Fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type shall be replaced at least semiannually from the date of installation or more frequently, if necessary, and shall be destroyed when removed.

7.3.4.1
The year of manufacture and the date of installation of the fixed temperature-sensing element shall be marked on the system inspection tag, and the tag shall be signed or initialed by the installer.

Add paragraph

7.3.4.2
In no case shall fusible links manufactured more than 2 years prior to installation date be installed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Investigations have revealed links more than 5 years old in the field without documentation regarding installation date. It is doubtful that these were sitting on the shelf for 5 years or more. Makes it easier for the AHJ to enforce and will cut down on fraudulent practices, including re-use of links.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jennifer Boyle
Organization: Bill Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA)
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 26 09:50:02 EST 2014
Public Input No. 7-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 7.3.4 ]

7.3.4
Fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type or glass bulb type shall be replaced at least semiannually from the date of installation or more frequently, if necessary, and shall be destroyed when removed.

7.3.4.1
The year of manufacture and the date of installation of the fixed temperature-sensing element shall be marked on the system inspection tag, and the tag shall be signed or initialed by the installer.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Semiannual replacement of these sensing elements is in keeping with the fire suppression system's design and installation manuals. It is almost impossible to clean these devices so glass bulb elements should be replaced and not cleaned semiannually.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MICHAEL LADEROUTE
Organization: GLOBE TECHNOLOGIES CORP.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Nov 18 11:47:38 EST 2014
Add the following text and renumber existing paragraphs accordingly:

7.3.4.1 Replacement fixed temperature-sensing elements shall be listed to UL 33 and be the same temperature ratings as the ones being replaced, unless temperature readings dictate a need for a change.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

For safety reasons, replacement fixed temperature-sensing elements must be selected carefully. Improper selection of replacement fixed temperature-sensing elements could result in an unwanted discharge or a delayed response.

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7.3.5
Fixed temperature-sensing elements other than the fusible metal alloy type or glass bulb type shall be permitted to remain continuously in service, provided they are inspected and cleaned or replaced, if necessary, in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions, every 12 months or more frequently to ensure proper operation of the system.

7.3.5.1
At a minimum, maintenance of restorable-type heat detectors shall include the following:

1. A visual inspection to determine whether there is damage to the detector or buildup of foreign debris
2. An operational/functional test in accordance with the detector manufacturer's testing instructions
3. A calibration verification test, if applicable, in accordance with the detector manufacturer's instructions

7.3.5.2
Nonrestorable heat detectors shall be functionally tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

7.3.5.3
Heat detectors and all associated wiring that show signs of fire damage shall be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and replaced if necessary.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The intent of this section and change affects detection OTHER THAN glass bulb and metal alloy type detection.

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Public Input No. 49-NFPA 17A-2014 [ Section No. 7.4.4.2 ]

7.4.4.2
Wet chemical supplies shall be maintained within the manufacturer's specified storage temperature range. Be stored in an area where the temperature range is from 32°F to 120°F (0°C to 49°C).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The standard should provide the storage temperature range.

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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 12:00:44 EST 2014
Wet chemical containers, auxiliary pressure containers, and hose assemblies shall be subjected to a hydrostatic test pressure equal to the marked factory test pressure or the test pressure specified in the manufacturer's design, installation, and maintenance manual.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The hydrostatic test should be to the factory test pressure which is marked on the cylinder.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 16 12:02:27 EST 2014
A.7.3.4.1. Fixed temperature-sensing elements of the fusible metal alloy type (links) are manufactured to separate at predetermined temperatures, releasing tension on the detection cable and causing the system to discharge. Links are typically listed with temperature ratings shown in Table A.7.3.4.1.

It is important to select fixed temperature sensing elements that respond in a timely manner during a fire, but not result in an unwanted discharge. It is also important to periodically take a temperature reading at each installation location to assure the replacement devices are appropriate for each location. Improper selection of replacement devices could result in an unwanted discharge or a delayed response.

Table A.7.3.4.1 Typical Temperature Ratings of Fusible Links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Temperature Class</th>
<th>Maximum Ambient Temperature °F</th>
<th>Temperature Rating, °F</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Low</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>125-130</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>135-170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediate</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>175-225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>250-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extra High</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>325-375</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very Extra High</td>
<td>375</td>
<td>400-475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ultra High</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>500-575</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There has been recent confusion over replacement links. This text is necessary to provide technical information for the selection of replacement links. Improper selection of replacement links could result in an unwanted discharge or a delayed discharge resulting in unsafe conditions.

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The date of manufacture marked on fusible metal alloy or glass bulb type temperature-sensing elements does not limit when they can be used. These devices have unlimited shelf life. These devices can be used during the previous year of the date stamped into the link, during the current year stamped into the link or during the preceding year stamped into the link. Usage of links may not fall outside of this usage window. The intent of 7.3.4 is to require replacement of fusible metal alloy temperature-sensing elements that or glass bulb type that have been installed for up to 6 months in environments subjecting them to contaminant loading, such as grease in restaurant hoods and ducts, that could adversely affect their proper operation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is reasonable to require fresh inventory as replacement. Keeping with industry usage and manufacturing capabilities it is reasonable that a sensing element have a limited shelf and usage life. Example: A sensing element dated 2014 would be able to be used in 2013, 2014 or 2015. Once placed into service the sensing element is limited to 6 months and must be replaced. After the window of opportunity expires, the sensing element cannot be used!

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