1. Revise 8.3.2 to read as follows and renumber existing Table A.8.3.2.8 to be Table A.8.3.2.9:

8.3.2 No-Flow Condition.
8.3.2.1 A test of fire pump assemblies shall be conducted without flowing water.
8.3.2.2 The test shall be conducted by starting the pump automatically.
8.3.2.3 The electric pump shall run a minimum of 10 minutes.
8.3.2.4 The diesel pump shall run a minimum of 30 minutes.
8.3.2.5 A valve installed to open as a safety feature shall be permitted to discharge water.
8.3.2.6 An automatic timer shall be permitted to be substituted for the starting procedure.
8.3.2.7 Qualified operating personnel shall be in attendance whenever the pump is in operation.
8.3.2.8 The pertinent visual observations or adjustments specified in the following checklists shall be conducted while the pump is idle:
   (a) Record the system suction and discharge pressure gauge readings
   (b) For pumps that use electronic pressure sensors to control the fire pump operation, record the following information:
      (1) The current pressure
      (2) The highest and the lowest pressure shown on the fire pump controller event log
      (3) If the highest or lowest pressure is outside of the expected range, record all information from the event log that will help identify the abnormality.
8.3.2.8* The pertinent visual observations or adjustments specified in the following checklists shall be conducted while the pump is running:
   (1) Pump system procedure as follows:
      (a) Record the pump starting pressure from the pressure switch or pressure transducer
      (b) Record the system suction and discharge pressure gauge readings
      (c) Check the pump packing glands for slight discharge
      (d) Adjust gland nuts if necessary
      (e) Check for unusual noise or vibration
      (f) Check packing boxes, bearings, or pump casing for overheating
      (g) Record pressure switch or pressure transducer reading and compare to the pump discharge gauge
      (h) For pumps that use electronic pressure sensors to control the fire pump operation, record the current pressure and the highest and the lowest pressure shown on the fire pump controller event log.

Subsections (2) through (4) remain unchanged.

Submitter’s Substantiation: Many of the pressure transducers covered by the recent recall were used on fire pumps. The transducers may stick or fail and prevent the fire pump from responding when needed. The proposed language is intended to help identify pressure transducers that have developed abnormalities. Because NFPA 25 addressed, existing installed equipment, controller modifications that could identify many failure where they occur were deemed to be impracticable. The proposed changes will not identify transducer failures when they occur, but will make it more likely to identify abnormal transducers during fire pump testing.

Emergency Nature: Approximately 25,000 pressure transducers were recently recalled because of failures. Several thousand of the recalled transducers were used in fire pumps. Pressure transducers that stick or fail with a high pressure reading can prevent a fire pump from starting when needed. Action to minimize the issue is urgently needed.
Anyone may submit a comment by the closing date indicated above. To submit a comment, please identify the number of the TIA and forward to the Secretary, Standards Council, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.