Chapter 2  Referenced Publications

2.1  General.

The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this code 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 ABS Publications.

American Bureau of Shipping, ABS Plaza, 16855 Northchase Drive, Houston, TX 77060.

2.3.2 ABYC Publications.
American Boat & Yacht Council, Inc., 613 Third Street, Suite 10, Annapolis, MD 21403.


2.3.3 ASME Publications.


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


2.3.5 CGA Publications.
Compressed Gas Association, 4221 Walney Road, 5th Floor, 14501 George Carter Way, Suite 103, Chantilly, VA 20151-2933 1788.

2.3.6 CSA Publications.
Canadian Standards Association, 5060 Spectrum Way, Mississauga, ON, L4W 5N6, Canada.

2.3.7 IEEE Publications.
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141.
IEEE 45, Recommended Practice for Electric Installations on Shipboard, 2002.
IEEE 1580, Recommended Practice for Marine Cable for Use on Shipboard and Fixed or Floating Facilities, 2010.

2.3.8 IMO Publications.
International Maritime Organization, 4 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SR.
Assembly Resolution A760(18), Symbols Related to Life-Saving Appliances and Arrangements, 1993.

2.3.9 ISO Publications.
International Standards Organization, 1 rue de Varembé for Standardization, ISO Central Secretariat, 8, Chemin de Blondonnet, Case Postale 56, CH-1211, Geneva 20, 1214 Vernier, Geneva, Switzerland.

2.3.10 NVIC Publications.
Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 2nd Street, SW, Washington, DC 20593-0001.
2.3.11 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.


2.3.12 U.S. Government Publications.

2.3.13 Other Publications.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Referenced current organization names, addresses, and editions.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Related Input</th>
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<td>Public Input No. 11-NFPA 301-2014 [Chapter D]</td>
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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Aaron Adamczyk
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Committee Statement

**Resolution:** FR-1-NFPA 301-2015

**Statement:** References used in this Code are updated (organization name, address, publication name and edition date). The Technical Committee incorporated the changes that were recommended in Public Input No. 21-NFPA 301-2015 (for Section No. 2.3.4) and Public Input No. 19-NFPA 301-2015 (for Section 2.3.11). The reference for ASTM C411 was added in accordance with a first revision for section 8.2.7.2.2 (see FR-13-NFPA 301-2015).
2.3.4 ASTM Publications.

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


Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

date updates

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
Organization: GBH INTERNATIONAL
Street Address:
City:
Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommendations offered by the submitter have been incorporated in a first revision for this section of the Code (see FR-1-NFPA 301-2015).
Public Input No. 19-NFPA 301-2015 [ Section No. 2.3.11 ]

2.3.11 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.
ANSI/UL 217, Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms, 2006, Revised 2010.
UL 1309, Standard for Marine Shipboard Cable, 2011.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

UL Standards were updated and revised.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ronald Farr
Organization: UL LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 01 16:19:02 EST 2015

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommendations offered by the submitter have been incorporated in a first revision for this section of the Code (see FR-1-NFPA 301-2015).
3.3.15* Deck Covering.
A material applied to a deck for purposes of increasing the fire or thermal endurance resistance of the deck.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "fire endurance" is obsolete and has been replaced throughout most of the NFPA system of documents (as well as in other areas, such as ASTM and ICC) by the term "fire resistance". In fact, the only NFPA document where the word "endurance" is still found is NFPA 301. This is the first of several public inputs intended to replace the term "fire endurance" by "fire resistance". The term "thermal endurance" is not defined and is superfluous when the term "fire resistance" is used.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 13:55:57 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-2-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: The term "fire endurance" is obsolete and has been replaced throughout most of the NFPA system of documents (as well as in other areas, such as ASTM and ICC) by the term "fire resistance". In fact, the only NFPA document where the word "endurance" is still found is NFPA 301. This is the first of several public inputs intended to replace the term "fire endurance" by "fire resistance". The term "thermal endurance" is not defined and is superfluous when the term "fire resistance" is used.
3.3.15* Deck Covering.
A material applied to a deck for purposes of increasing the fire or thermal **endurance**, properties of the deck.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "fire endurance" is no longer used and has been replaced by "fire resistance". In this case, the "deck covering" is intended to both protect (improve fire resistance) and prevent further emissions (reaction to fire) and thus the change recommended is different.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 22 18:40:29 EST 2014

Committee Statement

**Resolution:** The Technical Committee used the term, "fire resistance" to replace "fire endurance" as recommended by this submitter and incorporated in a first revision for this section (see FR-2-NFPA 301-2015).
Public Input No. 2-NFPA 301-2014 [Section No. 3.3.19]

3.3.19 Door.
3.3.19.1 C-Class Door.
A door constructed of noncombustible material that does not have A- or B-class fire endurance resistance.
3.3.19.2 Horizontal Sliding Door.
A door installed in the vertical plane that slides in a direction that is perpendicular to the direction of egress travel.
3.3.19.3 Weathertight Door.
Door that prevents the penetration of rain, snow, wind-driven spray, and water on deck into the interior spaces.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This just replaces "fire endurance" by the term "fire resistance".

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 14:02:42 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-3-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: This just replaces "fire endurance" by the term "fire resistance".
Public Input No. 8-NFPA 301-2014 [New Section after 3.3.28]

3.3.30 fire protection rating. The designation indicating the duration of the fire test exposure to which a fire door assembly or fire window assembly was exposed. [NFPA 101-2015]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The definition of fire protection rating should be brought into NFPA 301 as extracted from NFPA 101. It should be extracted from the latest (2015) edition and not from the 2012 edition. The new edition complies with the manual of style by eliminating references to the test method and the criteria. A parallel definition will also be proposed for fire resistance rating.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<table>
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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 14:28:24 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: The definition of fire protection rating should be brought into NFPA 301 as extracted from NFPA 101. It should be extracted from the latest (2015) edition and not from the 2012 edition. The new edition complies with the manual of style by eliminating references to the test method and the criteria. A parallel definition will also be proposed for fire resistance rating.
Public Input No. 9-NFPA 301-2014 [ New Section after 3.3.30 ]

3.3.x fire resistance. The ability of a material, product, or assembly to withstand fire or give protection from it for a period of time [NFPA 556].
3.3.x fire resistance rating. The time, in minutes or hours, that materials or assemblies have withstood a fire exposure as determined by the tests, or methods based on tests, prescribed by this Code [NFPA 101].

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The terms fire resistance and fire resistance rating, used extensively in this code (NFPA 301) should be defined and this should be done by extraction from NFPA 556 (for fire resistance) and NFPA 101 (for fire resistance rating). Extractions should be from the most recent editions.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler  
Organization: GBH International  
Street Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 14:44:58 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-6-NFPA 301-2015  
Statement: The terms fire resistance and fire resistance rating, used extensively in this code (NFPA 301) should be defined and this should be done by extraction from NFPA 556 (for fire resistance) and NFPA 101 (for fire resistance rating). The Technical Committee added the current edition dates for the extract source documents.
3.3.30* Fire-Rated Glazing.

Glazing systems installed in fire-rated bulkhead or overhead assemblies that have been tested to achieve specified fire resistance ratings with either a fire protection rating or a fire resistance rating.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "fire rated glazing" is defined in both NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 as proposed in this public input. Typically fire rated glazing is tested for a fire protection rating but it can also be tested for a fire resistance rating (that depends on the test used and the use of the hose stream). The information previously contained in the definition is proposed to be moved to the Annex. Neither the definition nor the annex are enforceable sections. If the technical committee feels that the information needs to be enforceable it needs to be placed in a mandatory section of the document.

The NFPA Glossary Advisory Committee on Terminology was set up to get consistency in definitions throughout the NFPA system and that is what this public input is attempting to do.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 14:10:23 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-7-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: The term "fire rated glazing" is defined in both NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 as proposed in this public input. Typically fire rated glazing is tested for a fire protection rating but it can also be tested for a fire resistance rating (that depends on the test used and the use of the hose stream). The information previously contained in the definition is proposed to be moved to the Annex. Neither the definition nor the annex are enforceable sections. If the technical committee feels that the information needs to be enforceable it needs to be placed in a mandatory section of the document.

The NFPA Glossary Advisory Committee on Terminology was set up to get consistency in definitions throughout the NFPA system and that is what this public input is attempting to do.
Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "furnishings" should be replaced by the term "contents and furnishings", which is defined by other NFPA documents. The definitions contained in NFPA 101 and 5000 talk about a building and need to be modified but those in NFPA 556 could work.

Contents and Furnishings of a Vehicle (556) Any objects in a vehicle that normally are secured or otherwise put in place for functional or decorative reasons, excluding parts of the structure of the vehicle.

Contents and Furnishings (101, 5000): Any movable objects in a building that normally are secured or otherwise put in place for functional reasons, excluding (1) parts of the internal structure of the building, and (2) any items meeting the definition of interior finish.

Contents and Furnishings (555): Any movable objects in a building that normally are secured or otherwise put in place for functional reasons, excluding (1) parts of the internal structure of the building and (2) any items meeting the definition of interior finish.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
Organization: GBH INTERNATIONAL
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Jun 30 08:44:31 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Resolution: The Technical Committee incorporated the recommendation of the submitter in a first revision for a new definition term, "contents and furnishings" (see FR-19-NFPA 301-2015). FR-19 moves the new definition term to its proper location within Chapter 3.
3.3.34 Furnishings.

The Contents and Furnishings (in a ship). Any objects in a ship that normally are secured or otherwise put in place for functional or decorative reasons, excluding parts of the structure of the ship but including contents of spaces such as desks, chairs, tables, sofas, draperies, furniture, and rugs.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Makes the definition closer to others in NFPA.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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<tr>
<th>Related Input</th>
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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
Organization: GBH INTERNATIONAL
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jun 30 08:50:54 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Resolution: The Technical Committee incorporated the recommendation of the submitter in a first revision for a new definition term, "contents and furnishings" (see FR-19-NFPA 301-2015).
3.3.42.2 Noncombustible Material.

A material that satisfies any of the following: (1) the material meets the criteria of Part 12 of the IMO Fire Test Procedures Code; (2) the material meets the criteria of 46 CFR 164.009, "Noncombustible Materials for Merchant Vessels"; or (3) the material complies with any of the following criteria from NFPA 101 Life Safety Code: (a) a material that, in the form in which it is used and under conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat; (b) a material that is reported as passing ASTM E 136, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C; or (c) a material that is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E 136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E 2652, Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750 Degrees C.

(see 8.2.2)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section 8.2.2 contains all the needed information and this definition is in conflict with the NFPA Manual of Style in that it contains requirements and specific references to codes and standards. The asterisk needs to be removed as the annex notes have been moved to annex for section 8.2.2.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
Organization: GBH INTERNATIONAL
Street Address:  
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Submittal Date: Tue Jun 30 08:56:27 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision deletes the existing definition and uses a reference to Section 8.8.2 of the Code. In accordance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents, July 2004 Edition, §2.3.2.4, references to other documents or sections of a document, notes, lists, footnotes, cautions, warnings, or figures shall not be permitted in definitions.
Public Input No. 3-NFPA 301-2014 [Section No. 3.3.54]

3.3.54* Structural Fire Protection.
Fire protection that is intended to limit the spread of fire and smoke to as small an area as reasonable, by specifying fire endurance resistance capabilities of structural elements.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input
Replace fire endurance by fire resistance

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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<tr>
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Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 14:04:37 EST 2014

Committee Statement
Resolution: FR-4-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: Replace fire endurance by fire resistance
Stairs shall be provided with approved signage within the enclosure at each deck landing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Signage needs to be approved by the authority having jurisdiction to ensure that the sign is easily identifiable and legible due to color of and size of letters and background in order to be easily recognized by crew, passengers, and first responders during an emergency.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Bill Galloway
Organization: Southern Regional Fire Code De
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 06 14:33:10 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-9-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: Signage needs to be approved by the authority having jurisdiction to ensure that the sign is easily identifiable and legible due to color of and size of letters and background in order to be easily recognized by crew, passengers, and first responders during an emergency.
Public Input No. 12-NFPA 301-2014 [Section No. 7.9.1.2.1]

7.9.1.2.1
Where emergency lighting is provided by a prime mover–operated electric generator, a delay of not more than 45.10 seconds shall be permitted.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

101 requires a 10 sec time frame for emergency lights why are marine vessels 45 seconds? 45 seconds is a long time to go without illumination.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Chartier
Organization: Northeastern Regional Fire Cod
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Oct 02 15:01:32 EDT 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended change in this public input is in conflict with IEEE 45, Recommended Practice for Electric Installations on Shipboard and existing U. S. Coast Guard regulations in Title 46 of the U. S. Code of Federal Regulations. The Technical Committee in creating a first revision for 7.9.1.2.1 (see FR-10-NFPA 301-2015).
Public Input No. 16-NFPA 301-2014 [Sections 7.9.1.2.1, 7.9.1.2.2]

Sections 7.9.1.2.1, 7.9.1.2.2

7.9.1.2.1 Where emergency lighting is provided by a prime mover–operated electric generator, a delay of not more than 45 seconds shall be permitted.

7.9.1.2.2 If the emergency generator cannot meet the 45-second requirement, then a transitional power source shall be required. However, a transitional source of power such as battery backup shall be required during the 45 second transition time.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A 45 second delay during an emergency situation will result in total pitch black conditions in spaces aboard a vessel that do not normally have any natural lighting from windows, etc., and may contribute to both panic and injury to passengers and crew. Battery backup would allow almost immediate emergency lighting to occur while transitioning from normal power to the prime mover-operated electric generator.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Bill Galloway
Organization: Southern Regional Fire Code De
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 06 14:38:27 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-10-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: A 45 second delay during an emergency situation will result in total pitch black conditions in spaces aboard a vessel that do not normally have any natural lighting from windows, etc., and may contribute to both panic and injury to passengers and crew. Battery backup would allow almost immediate emergency lighting to occur while transitioning from normal power to the prime mover-operated electric generator.
7.10.5.2 Special Signs.

Any door, passageway, or stairway that is neither an exit nor a way of exit access, and that is located or arranged so that it is likely to be mistaken for an exit, shall be identified by a sign, an approved sign reading NO EXIT. Such sign shall have the, at a minimum, the word NO in letters 5 cm (2 in.) high with stroke width of 1 cm (0.4 in.) and the word EXIT in letters 2.5 cm (1 in.) high, with the word EXIT below the word NO.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Signage needs to be approved by the authority having jurisdiction to ensure that the sign is easily identifiable and legible due to color of letters and background, etc. Also the size of the lettering should be the minimum size approved so that the AHJ can require larger letters in areas where 2 in. by 1 in. letters may not be large enough to be easily recognized in an emergency.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Bill Galloway
Organization: Southern Regional Fire Code De
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 06 14:34:34 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-11-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: Signage needs to be approved by the authority having jurisdiction to ensure that the sign is easily identifiable and legible due to color of letters and background, etc. Also the size of the lettering should be the minimum size approved so that the AHJ can require larger letters in areas where 2 in. by 1 in. letters may not be large enough to be easily recognized in an emergency.
Public Input No. 7-NFPA 301-2014 [Section No. 8.2.4.9.2]

8.2.4.9.2

Pipes, conduits, bus ducts, cables, wires, air ducts, pneumatic tubes and ducts, drive shafts, and similar service equipment that pass through fire barriers shall be protected in accordance with 8.2.4.9.2.1 through 8.2.4.9.2.4.

8.2.4.9.2.1

The space between the penetrating item and the fire barrier shall be filled with a listed material capable of maintaining the fire resistance rating of the barrier, or it shall be protected by a listed device that is designed for that specific purpose and that maintains the fire resistance rating of the barrier.

8.2.4.9.2.2

Where the penetrating item uses a sleeve to penetrate the fire barrier, the sleeve shall be continuously welded on at least one side of the fire barrier, and the space between the item and the sleeve shall be filled with a material capable of maintaining the fire resistance rating of the barrier, or it shall be protected by a device that is designed for that specific purpose and that maintains the fire resistance rating of the barrier.

8.2.4.9.2.3

Insulation and coverings for pipes and ducts shall not pass through the fire barrier unless the material is capable of maintaining the fire resistance rating of the barrier or is protected by a device that is designed for that specific purpose and that maintains the fire resistance rating of the barrier.

8.2.4.9.2.4

Where designs take transmission of vibration into consideration, any vibration isolation shall be made on either side of the fire barrier or shall be made by a device that is designed for that specific purpose and that does not degrade the fire resistance rating of the barrier.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The value of the fire resistance is the fire resistance rating

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 14:20:03 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-12-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: The value of the fire resistance is the fire resistance rating
8.2.7.2.2 Insulation and Coverings for Pipe or Ventilation Duct.

Insulation and coverings, including any facing, lagging, or protective covering, for pipe or ventilation ducts shall be noncombustible or shall exhibit a flame spread index not exceeding 25, a smoke developed index not exceeding 50, and no flaming drips, when tested in accordance with ASTM E 84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, using the specimen preparation and mounting procedures of ASTM E 2231, Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Pipe and Duct Insulation Materials to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics. Coverings and linings for pipes and ducts, including all pipe and duct insulation materials, shall not flame, glow, smolder, or smoke when tested in accordance with ASTM C 411, Standard Test Method for Hot-Surface Performance of High-Temperature Thermal Insulation, at the temperature to which they are exposed in service. In no case shall the test temperature be below 121°C (250°F).

(Also add ASTM C411 (2011) into the chapter on referenced ASTM standards)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It was pointed out that (as also required in NFPA 90A and in mechanical codes) insulation and coverings for pipes and ducts in areas where there is the potential for hot temperatures need to be assessed to ensure they work at the appropriate high temperatures. The proposed language is based on the language in NFPA 90A.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
Organization: GBH INTERNATIONAL
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jun 30 09:08:34 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Statement: It was pointed out that (as also required in NFPA 90A and in mechanical codes) insulation and coverings for pipes and ducts in areas where there is the potential for hot temperatures need to be assessed to ensure they work at the appropriate high temperatures. The proposed language is based on the language in NFPA 90A.
8.4.5* Draperies.

Draperies or other vertically hung textiles shall be constructed with materials that pass Test 1 or Test 2, as appropriate, of NFPA 701, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films, or Part 7 of the IMO Fire Test Procedures Code.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It has been pointed out that, unless reference is made to Test 1 or Test 2, some users will interpret this as referring to the old "small scale test" in NFPA 701, eliminated in the 1980s because it does not provide appropriate protection. This change has been made throughout codes and standards, including NFPA 101 and 5000.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
Organization: GBH INTERNATIONAL
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Jun 30 09:14:57 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-14-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: It has been pointed out that, unless reference is made to Test 1 or Test 2, some users will interpret this as referring to the old "small scale test" in NFPA 701, eliminated in the 1980s because it does not provide appropriate protection. This change has been made throughout codes and standards, including NFPA 101 and 5000.
9.1.1 Application.

Fire detection, alarm, and communications systems shall meet the requirements of Section 9.1 and comply with 46 CFR 161.002 or meet the requirements of NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. Nothing in this system shall be construed as a restriction on new technologies or alternatives to those requirements, provided that the level of protection is maintained.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section 1.4 already addresses equivalencies and alternative levels of protection and is not needed here. By placing in this section is appears that only this section can have an equivalent or alternate level of protection. Removes redundant text.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Bill Galloway
Organization: Southern Regional Fire Code De
Street Address: 
City: 
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Submital Date: Thu Nov 06 14:39:45 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Statement: Section 1.4 already addresses equivalencies and alternative levels of protection and is not needed here. By placing in this section is appears that only this section can have an equivalent or alternate level of protection. Removes redundant text.
9.4.3.1
Fire dampers listed for 1 ½-hour fire endurance resistance that are capable of manual operation and fitted adjacent to the bulkhead shall be permitted.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "fire endurance" is being replaced in all NFPA documents by the preferred term "fire resistance". The term "fire endurance classification" is being replaced by "fire resistance rating".

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
Organization: GBH INTERNATIONAL
Street Address: 
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Submittal Date: Thu Apr 09 11:17:33 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-20-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: The term "fire endurance" is being replaced in all NFPA documents by the preferred term "fire resistance". The term "fire endurance classification" is being replaced by "fire resistance rating".
20.13.3.2

Vessels less than 60 m (197 ft) in length shall be provided with a minimum of **two** fire fighters’ outfits.

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 1500 and OSHA requires that when 2 fire fighters are in an IDLH atmosphere that 2 fire fighters be outside ready to assist in the event of an emergency. By requiring only 2 sets of PPE you do not comply.

### Submitter Information Verification

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Submitter Full Name:</th>
<th>John Chartier</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Organization:</td>
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<td>Submittal Date:</td>
<td>Thu Oct 02 15:03:10 EDT 2014</td>
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### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** Merchant ships are not regulated by OSHA for firefighting requirements. That jurisdiction lies with the U. S. Coast Guard. The requirements for fireman's outfits in existing US Coast Guard regulations for tank vessels and cargo vessels is a minimum of two (2) fireman's outfits. The current minimum requirement for fireman's outfits in the Code is also consistent with requirements found in SOLAS.
A.3.3.30 Fire-Rated Glazing.

The glass could be or could not be wire reinforced. Fire-rated glazing systems can be installed in fire-rated bulkhead or overhead assemblies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "fire rated glazing" is defined in both NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 as proposed in this public input. Typically fire rated glazing is tested for a fire protection rating but it can also be tested for a fire resistance rating (that depends on the test used and the use of the hose stream). The information previously contained in the definition is proposed to be moved to the Annex. Neither the definition nor the annex are enforceable sections. If the technical committee feels that the information needs to be enforceable it needs to be placed in a mandatory section of the document.

The NFPA Glossary Advisory Committee on Terminology was set up to get consistency in definitions throughout the NFPA system and that is what this public input is attempting to do.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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</tbody>
</table>

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marcelo Hirschler
Organization: GBH International
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Feb 18 14:16:41 EST 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-7-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: The term "fire rated glazing" is defined in both NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 as proposed in this public input. Typically fire rated glazing is tested for a fire protection rating but it can also be tested for a fire resistance rating (that depends on the test used and the use of the hose stream). The information previously contained in the definition is proposed to be moved to the Annex. Neither the definition nor the annex are enforceable sections. If the technical committee feels that the information needs to be enforceable it needs to be placed in a mandatory section of the document.

The NFPA Glossary Advisory Committee on Terminology was set up to get consistency in definitions throughout the NFPA system and that is what this public input is attempting to do.
### A.3.3.42.2 - Noncombustible Material

For 3.3.42.2(3): The provisions of 3.3.42.2 do not require inherently noncombustible materials to be tested in order to be classified as noncombustible materials.  \[101, \text{A.4.6.13}\]

For 3.3.42.2(3)(a): Examples of such materials include steel, concrete, masonry, and glass.  \[101, \text{A.4.6.13.1(1)}\]

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### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The information in the annex has been moved to section 8.2.2 and its annex.

### Related Public Inputs for This Document

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### Submitter Information Verification

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- **Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 30 09:00:52 EDT 2015

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** This public input is linked to a public input affecting Section 3.3.42.2 (see PI-25-NFPA 301-2015). The proposed revision in PI-25 was resolved (rejected). The recommendation in PI-25 deletes the existing definition for non combustible material and instead uses a reference to Section 8.8.2 of the Code. In accordance with the Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents, July 2004 Edition, §2.3.2.4, references to other documents or sections of a document, notes, lists, footnotes, cautions, warnings, or figures shall not be permitted in definitions. Since PI-25 was resolved this public input for the Annex A note for that definition is also resolved.
Annex D  Informational References

D.1  Referenced Publications.

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

D.1.1  NFPA Publications.

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


D.1.2  Other Publications.

D.1.2.1  ABS Publications.

American Bureau of Shipping, ABS Plaza, 16855 Northchase Drive, Houston, TX 77060.

Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 2011.
D.1.2.2 ASTM Publications.
ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

D.1.2.3 California Department of Consumer Affairs Publications.
Bureau of Home Furnishings and Thermal Insulation, 3485 Orange Grove Avenue, North Highlands, CA 95660-5595.

D.1.2.4 IEEE Publications.
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854–4141
IEEE 45, Recommended Practice for Electrical Installations on Shipboard, 2002.
IEEE 1580, Recommended Practice for Marine Cable for Use on Shipboard and Fixed or Floating Facilities, 2010.

D.1.2.5 IMO Publications.
International Maritime Organization, 4 Albert Embankment, London, SE1 7SR.

D.1.2.6 NAVSEA Publications.
Naval Sea Systems Command (NAVSEA), Washington, DC 20024.
D.1.2.7 SFPE Publications.

Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue 9711 Washington Blvd, Suite 620E, Bethesda Gaithersburg, MD 20814 20878.


SFPE Computer Software Directory.


D.1.2.8 SNAME Publications.

Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, 601 Pavonia Avenue, Jersey City, NJ 07306, 99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 310, Alexandria, VA 22314.


D.1.2.9 Transport Canada Publications.

Transport Canada, 330 Sparks Street, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N5.


D.1.2.10 U.S. Government Publications.


Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 12, Certification of Seamen.


Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 146, Transportation or Storage of Military Explosives on Board Vessels.


Title 46, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 194, 15–5, Chemicals in the Chemistry Laboratory.
D.1.2.11 Additional Publications.


D.2 Informational References. (Reserved)

D.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.


Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Referenced current editions.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Aaron Adamczyk
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Sat Sep 13 19:25:31 EDT 2014

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-21-NFPA 301-2015
Statement: Referenced publications have been updated with names, addresses and edition dates. ASHRAE publications that were included in Annex B (see FR-22-NFPA 301-2015) are included here as D.1.2.2 and subsequent sections renumbered. ASTM references have been updated as per the recommendation in PI-22-NFPA 301-2015. IMO publication references were added due to first revisions: FR-23-NFPA 301-2015 and FR-24-NFPA 301-2015.
Public Input No. 22-NFPA 301-2015 [ Section No. D.1.2.2 ]

D.1.2.2 ASTM Publications.

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


Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

date updates

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARCELO HIRSCHLER
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Submittal Date: Thu Apr 09 12:34:48 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Resolution: The Technical Committee revised Annex D with reference publication source names, addresses and edition dates. The recommendations in this public input were incorporated in that revision (see FR-21-NFPA 301-2015).