MEMORANDUM

TO:             NFPA Technical Committee on Building Systems

FROM:          Allan Fraser, Staff Liaison

DATE:          September 12, 2012

SUBJECT:       NFPA 5000 First Draft Letter Ballot (A2014)

The First Draft letter ballot for NFPA 5000 is attached. The ballot is for formally voting on whether or not you concur with the committee’s First Revisions. Reasons must accompany all negative and abstention ballots. In addition, please find the attached report that contains each First Revision.

Please do not vote negatively because of editorial errors. However, please bring such errors to my attention for action.

Please complete and return your ballot as soon as possible but no later than Tuesday, September 25, 2012. As noted on the ballot form, please return the ballot to Jenny Depew either via e-mail to jdepew@nfpa.org, or fax to 617-984-7110. You may also mail your ballot to the attention of Jenny Depew at NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169.

The return of ballots is required by the Regulations Governing Committee Projects.

Attachments: First Revisions Report
              Letter Ballot
Submitter: Technical Committee Building Systems

Recommendation: 54.5 Elevator Machine/control Rooms and Machinery/control Spaces. Elevator machine/control rooms and machinery/control spaces that contain solid-state equipment for elevators that have a travel distance of more than 50 ft (15 m) above the level of exit discharge, or more than 30 ft (9.1 m) below the level of exit discharge, shall be provided with independent ventilation or air-conditioning systems to maintain the required temperature during fire fighter service operations for elevator operation.

54.5.1 The operating temperature shall be established by the elevator equipment manufacturer’s specifications.

54.5.2 Where standby power is connected to the elevator, the machine/control room and machinery/control space ventilation or air-conditioning shall be connected to standby power.

54.5.3 Elevator machine/control rooms and machinery/control spaces shall be enclosed with fire barrier walls meeting one of the following criteria:

(1) The fire barrier walls shall have a fire resistance rating of not less than the required rating of the hoistway enclosure the machine/control rooms or machinery/control spaces serve.

(2) The fire barrier walls, for other than fire service access elevators, shall have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating where the machine/control rooms and machinery/control spaces do not abut, and do not have openings to, the hoistway enclosure they serve.

(3) The fire barrier walls shall have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating where the machine/control rooms or machinery/control spaces serve a hoistway that is not required to be fire resistance rated.

54.5.4 Openings shall be protected with assemblies having a fire protection rating meeting one of the following criteria:

(1) The opening protective assembly shall have a minimum rating not less than that required for the hoistway enclosure doors.

(2) The opening protective assembly shall have a minimum ¾-hour rating where the machine/control rooms and machinery/control spaces do not abut, and do not have openings to, the hoistway enclosure they serve.

(3) The opening protective assembly shall have a minimum ¾-hour rating where the machine/control rooms and machinery/control spaces serve a hoistway that is not required to be fire resistance rated.
TCC Action: 1 ) All the definitions added in Chapter 12 and within the statement in FR# 705 will need to be moved to Chapter 3 by the CC:
Submitter: Technical Committee Building Systems
Recommendation: Add the following definitions (these will need to be moved to Chapter 3 by editorial staff):

12.1.1 Definitions

12.1.1.1 Amusement Attraction (Accessibility). Any facility, or portion of a facility, located within an amusement park or theme park that provides amusement without the use of an amusement device. Amusement attractions include, but are not limited to, fun houses, barrels, and other attractions without seats.

12.1.1.2 Amusement Ride (Accessibility). A system that moves persons through a fixed course within a defined area for the purpose of amusement.

12.1.1.3 Amusement Ride Seat (Accessibility). A seat that is built-in or mechanically fastened to an amusement ride intended to be occupied by one or more passengers.

12.1.1.4 Area of Sport Activity (Accessibility). That portion of a room or space where the play or practice of a sport occurs.

12.1.1.5 Boat Launch Ramp (Accessibility). A sloped surface designed for launching and retrieving trailered boats and other water craft to and from a body of water.

12.1.1.6 Characters (Accessibility). Letters, numbers, punctuation marks and typographic symbols.

12.1.1.7 Curb Ramp (Accessibility). A short ramp cutting through a curb or built up to it.

12.1.1.8 Detectable Warning (Accessibility). A standardized surface feature built in or applied to walking surfaces or other elements to warn of hazards on a circulation path.

12.1.1.9 Elevated Play Component (Accessibility). A play component that is approached above or below grade and that is part of a composite play structure consisting of two or more play components attached or functionally linked to create an integrated unit providing more than one play activity.

12.1.1.10 Gangway (Accessibility). A variable-sloped pedestrian walkway that links a fixed structure or land with a floating structure. Gangways that connect to vessels are not addressed by this document.

12.1.1.11 Golf Car Passage (Accessibility). A continuous passage on which a motorized golf car can operate.

12.1.1.12 Ground Level Play Component (Accessibility). A play component that is approached and exited at the ground level.

12.1.1.13 Key Station (Accessibility). Rapid and light rail stations, and commuter rail stations, as defined under criteria established by the Department of Transportation in 49 CFR 37.47 and 49 CFR 37.51, respectively.

12.1.1.14 Marked Crossing (Accessibility). A crosswalk or other identified path intended for pedestrian use in crossing a vehicular way.

12.1.1.15 Play Area (Accessibility). A portion of a site containing play components designed and constructed for children.

12.1.1.16 Play Component (Accessibility). An element intended to generate specific opportunities for play, socialization, or learning. Play components are manufactured or natural; and are stand-alone or part of a composite play structure.
12.1.1.17 Public Way (Accessibility). Any street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a public street, which has been deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3050 mm).

12.1.1.18 Qualified Historic Building or Facility (Accessibility). A building or facility that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historic under an appropriate State or local law.

12.1.1.19 Running Slope (Accessibility). The slope that is parallel to the direction of travel (see cross slope).

12.1.1.20 Soft Contained Play Structure (Accessibility). A play structure made up of one or more play components where the user enters a fully enclosed play environment that utilizes pliable materials, such as plastic, netting, or fabric.

12.1.1.21 Teeing Ground (Accessibility). In golf, the starting place for the hole to be played.

12.1.1.22 Transfer Device (Accessibility). Equipment designed to facilitate the transfer of a person from a wheelchair or other mobility aid to and from an amusement ride seat.

12.1.1.23 Use Zone (Accessibility). The ground level area beneath and immediately adjacent to a play structure or play equipment that is designated by ASTM F 1487 - Standard Consumer Safety Performance Specification for Playground Equipment for Public Use, for unrestricted circulation around the play equipment and where it is predicted that a user would land when falling from or exiting the play equipment.

12.1.1.24 Walk (Accessibility). An exterior prepared surface for pedestrian use, including pedestrian areas such as plazas and courts.

Delete the following definition from Chapter 3:

Occupiable (Accessibility). A room or enclosed space designed for human occupancy.

Modify the following definitions in Chapter 3 to read as follows:

Accessible Means of Egress. A continuous and unobstructed way of egress travel from any point in a building or facility that provides an accessible route to an area of refuge, a horizontal exit, or a public way.

Alteration (Accessibility). A change to a building or facility that affects or could affect the usability of the building or facility or portion thereof. Alterations include, but are not limited to, remodeling, renovation, rehabilitation, reconstruction, historic restoration, resurfacing of circulation paths or vehicular ways, changes or rearrangement of the structural parts or elements, and changes or rearrangement in the plan configuration of walls and full-height partitions. Normal maintenance, reroofing, painting or wallpapering, or changes to mechanical and electrical systems are not alterations unless they affect the usability of the building or facility.

Assembly Area (Accessibility). A building or facility, or portion thereof, used for the purpose of entertainment, educational or civic gatherings, or similar purposes. For the purposes of these requirements, assembly areas include, but are not limited to, classrooms, lecture halls, courthouses, public meeting rooms, public hearing rooms, legislative chambers, motion picture houses, auditoria, theaters, playhouses, dinner theaters, concert halls, centers for the performing arts, amphitheatres, arenas, stadiums, grandstands, or convention centers.

Circulation Path (Accessibility). An exterior or interior way of passage provided for pedestrian travel, including but not limited to, walks, hallways, courtyards, elevators, platform lifts, ramps, stairways, and landings.

Common Use (Accessibility). Interior or exterior circulation paths, rooms, spaces, or elements that are not for public use and are made available for the shared use of two or more people.

Employee Work Area (Accessibility). All or any portion of a space used only by employees and used only for work. Corridors, toilet rooms, kitchenettes and break rooms are not employee work areas.

Entrance (Accessibility). Any access point to a building or portion of a building or facility used for the purpose of entering. An entrance includes the approach walk, the vertical access leading to the entrance platform, the entrance
platform itself, vestibule if provided, the entry door or gate, and the hardware of the entry door or gate.

**Mezzanine (Accessibility).** An intermediate level or levels between the floor and ceiling of any story with an aggregate floor area of not more than one-third of the area of the room or space in which the level or levels are located. Mezzanines have sufficient elevation that space for human occupancy can be provided on the floor below.

**Private Building or Facility (Accessibility).** A place of public accommodation or a commercial building or facility subject to title III of the ADA and 28 CFR part 36 or a transportation building or facility subject to title III of the ADA and 49 CFR 37.45.

**Public Use (Accessibility).** Interior or exterior rooms, spaces, or elements that are made available to the public. Public use may be provided at a building or facility that is privately or publicly owned.

**Public Way (Accessibility).** Any street, alley or other parcel of land open to the outside air leading to a public street, which has been deeded, dedicated or otherwise permanently appropriated to the public for public use and which has a clear width and height of not less than 10 feet (3050 mm).

**Qualified Historic Building or Facility (Accessibility).** A building or facility that is listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, or designated as historic under an appropriate State or local law.

**Residential Dwelling Unit (Accessibility).** A unit intended to be used as a residence, that is primarily long-term in nature. Residential dwelling units do not include transient lodging, inpatient medical care, licensed long-term care, and detention or correctional facilities.

**Self-Service Storage (Accessibility).** Building or facility designed and used for the purpose of renting or leasing individual storage spaces to customers for the purpose of storing and removing personal property on a self-service basis.

**Story (Accessibility).** That portion of a building or facility designed for human occupancy included between the upper surface of a floor and upper surface of the floor or roof next above. A story containing one or more mezzanines has more than one floor level.

**Tactile (Accessibility).** An object that can be perceived using the sense of touch.

**Technically Infeasible (Accessibility).** With respect to an alteration of a building or a facility, something that has little likelihood of being accomplished because existing structural conditions would require removing or altering a load-bearing member that is an essential part of the structural frame; or because other existing physical or site constraints prohibit modification or addition of elements, spaces, or features that are in full and strict compliance with the minimum requirements.

**Transient Lodging (Accessibility).** A building or facility containing one or more guest room(s) for sleeping that provides accommodations that are primarily short-term in nature. Transient lodging does not include residential dwelling units intended to be used as a residence, inpatient medical care facilities, licensed long-term care facilities, detention or correctional facilities, or private buildings or facilities that contain not more than five rooms for rent or hire and that are actually occupied by the proprietor as the residence of such proprietor.

**TTY (Accessibility).** An abbreviation for teletypewriter. Machinery that employs interactive text-based communication through the transmission of coded signals across the telephone network. TTYs may include, for example, devices known as TDDs (telecommunication display devices or telecommunication devices for deaf persons) or computers with special modems. TTYs are also called text telephones.

**Vehicular Way (Accessibility).** A route provided for vehicular traffic, such as in a street, driveway, or parking facility.

**Wheelchair Space (Accessibility).** Space for a single wheelchair and its occupant.

**Work Area Equipment (Accessibility).** Any machine, instrument, engine, motor, pump, conveyor, or other apparatus used to perform work. As used in this document, this term shall apply only to equipment that is permanently installed or built-in in employee work areas. Work area equipment does not include passenger elevators and other accessible
means of vertical transportation.

12.33.1 General

12.33.1.1 Residential dwelling units in lodging or rooming house and apartment building occupancies shall comply with Section 12.33. [ADA/ABA-AGL 233.1]

12.33.1.2 One- and two-family dwelling units shall comply with Section 12.33.

12.33.1.2.1 For new one- and two-family dwellings, a minimum of one entrance for each dwelling unit shall comply with ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 1005, requirements for Type C dwellings.

12.33.1.2.2 The criteria of ICC/ANSI A117.1, Section 1005, requirements for Type C dwellings, shall not apply where there is site impracticality as determined by 12.33.3.2.4.

49.2.2 Ventilation Rates.

49.2.2.1 Ventilation rates for the following occupancies shall conform to ASHRAE 62.1, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality:

1) Assembly
2) Business
3) Educational
4) Day care
5) Detention
6) Health care
7) Mercantile
5000 FR706 BLD-BSY
(49.2.2.2)

Submitter: Technical Committee Building Systems
Recommendation: 49.2.2.2 Ventilation rates for the following occupancies shall conform to ASHRAE 62.2, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low Rise Residential Buildings:

1. One- and two-family dwellings
2. Multifamily dwelling units
3. Hotel guest rooms
4. Residential board and care

5000 FR702 BLD-BSY
(54.3.2)

Submitter: Technical Committee Building Systems
Recommendation: Revise as follows:
Chapter 54 Elevators and Conveying Systems
...
54.3 Ambulance Stretcher Accommodation.
54.3.1 In buildings of more than three stories, a minimum of one elevator shall be provided for fire fighter emergency operation to all floors.
54.3.2 The elevator car shall be sized and arranged to accommodate a 2 ft × 6 ft 4 in. 7 ft (610 mm × 1930 2130 mm) ambulance stretcher with minimum 5-in. (125-mm) radius corners in the horizontal, open position.
54.3.3 The elevator car shall be identified by the international symbol for emergency medical services (star of life). The symbol shall be minimum 3 in. (75 mm) in height and shall be located inside the car on both sides of the door frame.

5000 FR703 BLD-BSY
(54.12.1, 54.12.1.1)

Submitter: Technical Committee Building Systems
Recommendation: Revise as follows:
Chapter 54 Elevators and Conveying Systems
...
54.12 Fire Service Access Elevators.
54.12.1 General. When fire service access elevators are provided, every floor of a building shall be served by the minimum number of fire service access elevators required by this section and except as modified by this section, each fire service access elevator shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 54 and ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators.
54.12.1.1 A minimum of two elevators each having a minimum 2600 lb (1188 kg) capacity serving every story within the subject building shall be provided to serve as a fire service access elevator.