Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 1123-2020 [New Section after 4.1.3.1]

A-4.1.3.1 Label Information.

(1) The description of the size of the shell, comet or mine [e.g., "2 in (50mm), 3 in. (76 mm), etc."]

(2) A description of the type of shell, comet or mine (e.g., "Color shell, salute shell, silver comet, color mine, 2-break with report, etc.")

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The size and type of shell, comet or mine are important pieces of information for the Operator and Assistants to know for the safe conduct of the display. Moving the examples to the Annex provides the explanatory information to help guide in providing this information.

Related Item

• FR-17

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 30 21:54:43 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR
Resolution: SR-9-NFPA 1123-2020
Statement: Annex language is being added to explain description of size and description of type of shell.

Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. 4.6.2]

4.6.2 Chain-Fused Aerial Fireworks Loaded in a Mortar Rack Requirements.

4.6.2.1

Unless the requirements of 4.6.2.2 apply, chain-fused aerial fireworks loaded in mortar racks shall comply with the following:

(1) Racks containing mortars 3 in. (76 mm) or less in diameter shall be limited to a maximum of 15 mortars per unit.

(2) Racks containing mortars 4 in. (102 mm) in diameter shall be limited to a maximum of 12 mortars.

(3) Racks containing mortars 5 in. to 6 in. (127 mm to 152 mm) in diameter shall be limited to a maximum of 10 mortars.

(4) Racks shall not be used for mortars greater than 6 in. (152 mm) in diameter.

4.6.2.2*

The requirements of 4.6.2.1 shall not apply to boxed finale or boxed display items as supplied by the manufacturer containing only mortars 4 in. (102 mm) or less in diameter.

4.6.2.3

The number of racks in a group of racks shall not be limited as long as each individual rack in the group complies with 4.6.2.1 and the racks are securely fastened and stable.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

There is no such thing as “chain-fused mortar racks”. Aerial fireworks (shells, mines and comets) can be chain fused and aerial fireworks
that are chain fused may be loaded into mortar racks.
This should be a global change to this misstated term.

Related Item

• FR-4

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 01 11:26:24 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR
Resolution: SR-10-NFPA 1123-2020

Statement: The devices of concern are the chain fused aerial fireworks loaded in the mortars. The mortars themselves are not chained fused.

Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. 4.6.2.2]

4.6.2.2*

The requirements of 4.6.2.1 shall not apply to boxed ~~finale or boxed display items as~~ finales as supplied by the manufacturer containing only mortars 4 in. (102 mm) or less in diameter.

Add a new definition:

3.3.#* **Boxed finale** . A chain fused aerial firework device with a single ignition fuse that propels a series of aerial shells, comets or mines into the air from a group of collectively attached tubes contained in a shipping carton.

A-3.3.# Boxed finales typically consist of a group of collectively attached 2 in. (50mm) or larger single use paperboard tubes in a shipping carton, which is essential for containing the group of collectively attached tubes. Each box finale has a single ignition fuse and in some instances a second external fuse to connect the boxed finale to the ignition fuse of another boxed finale or other fireworks device. Boxed finales are often buried in the ground or secured with stakes, sandbags or other supports to the ground. Sometimes called a boxed display.

Revise 3.3.6

3.3.6* **Cake** . A chain fused aerial firework device with a single ignition fuse that propels a series of aerial shells, comets or mines into the air from a group of collectively attached tubes.

A-3.3.6 Cakes typically consist of a group of collectively attached 1.5 in. (40mm) or smaller single use paperboard tubes. Each cake has a single ignition fuse. Cakes may also be contained in a shipping carton, but a shipping carton is not always essential for containing the group of collectively attached tubes. Cakes are often buried in the ground or secured with stakes, sandbags or other supports to the ground. A single row of single use paperboard tubes with chain fused aerial fireworks are common and called slices or wipes.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The term “Boxed Finale” is not defined, nor is "Boxed Display”.
The code only defines “Cake” in 3.3.6 and “Finale” in 3.3.12.
This comment defines "Boxed Finale" and refines the definition for "Cake" to better differentiate between these two different types of devices.

Related Item

• FR-5

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 01 11:38:18 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Rejected

Action:

Resolution: The suggested revisions prescribe use practices that contradict existing language in 4.6.3.1.

Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. 5.1.2.5]

5.1.2.5* Multi-Sized Device Spacing.

5.1.2.5.1

Within ~~the~~ each discharge site, each fireworks device shall be located so as to provide at least the minimum separation distances for that device from spectators as required in section 5.1.3 and consistent with the distances in Table 5.1.3.1, as well as all other applicable requirements for separation distances in Chapter 5 .

5.1.2.5.2

Within ~~the~~ each discharge site, lesser size devices shall be permitted to be placed at distances closer to spectators than larger devices, provided the lesser size devices also provide at least the minimum separation distances for that device from spectators as required in section 5 .1.3 consistent withe the distances in Table 5.1.3.1, as well as all other applicable requirements for separation distances in Chapter 5 .

A-5.1.2.5 Esthetic use of a display site and other factors often requires individual fireworks devices to be placed at different locations within the discharge site or multiple discharge sites.

As an example, a front of smaller devices might be displayed closer to the spectators with the largest shells placed farther away and behind the smaller devices. The display site itself should comply with 5.1.3 , but, within that display site, the individual fireworks devices could be placed in different locations provided that each device is at the minimum or greater separation distance from the spectators as required in the subordinate sections of 5.1.3 and in Table 5.1.3.1 as well as the other applicable requirements for separation distances in Chapter 5.

As another example, a display site may consist of large diameter aerial shells in one discharge site, medium diameter aerial shells in a second discharge site, smaller aerial shells, mines and comets and cakes in a third discharge site, and ground display pieces in a fourth discharge site. Collectively the four discharge sites in this example makeup the display site, and have overlapping separation distances based on the sizes, types and fusing methods of the fireworks devices in each discharge site, as well as the mortar racks and other variables as required in section 5.1.3 consistent withe the distances in Table 5.1.3.1, as well as all other applicable requirements for separation distances in Chapter 5 .

As another example, a display site consists of a single discharge site with small and medium aerial shells, mines, comets fired from mortar racks as well as Roman candles and cakes, however the mortar racks are not "sufficiently strong to prevent their being repositioned in the event of an explosive malfunction", so 4.6.1.2 and 5.1.3.3.2 are both applicable as well as 5.1.3.4.1 and the distances required in 5.1.3 and Table 5.1.3.1 for the aerial shells, mines and comets fired from these mortar racks as well as the cakes and Roman candles must be doubled.

As another example, a display site consists of a single discharge site with small and medium aerial shells, mines, comets fired from mortar racks, however the mines and comets are non-splitting and non-bursting, so 5.1.3.2 is applicable and the distances required in 5.1.3 and Table 5.1.3.1 can be halved.

As another example, a display site consists of a single discharge site with small and medium aerial shells, mines, comets fired from mortar racks, however there is a bul storage area with flammable, explosive or toxic hazards on one side, a health care facility on another side and a detention or correctional facility on yet another side, so 5.1.4.3 and 5.1.4.1 are applicable and the distances required in 5.1.3 and Table 5.1.3.1 must be doubled.

As another example, a display site consists of a single discharge site with small and medium aerial shells, mines, comets fired from mortar racks as well as Roman candles and cakes, however discharge site is from a small hill that is elevated 100 feet above the spectator viewing. 5.2 is applicable and the distances required in 5.1.3 and Table 5.1.3.1 for the aerial shells, mines and comets is increased by 25 feet.

Mortar angles, potential wind speeds and directions at the time of the display, overhead objects and other variables, such as the type, volume and condition of combustible materials, domestic animals, etc. also must be considered when establishing separation distances.

There is no requirement that all fireworks devices be placed together at a distance required for the largest device.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Using the singular "the" implies there is only one discharge site, however a fireworks display can consist of a single discharge site or multiple discharge sites. By using :"each" rather than "the", this clarifies this reality.
It is also important to establish the separation distances for the different fireworks devices that may be in each discharge site and for each type of device, the integrity of the mortar racks or holders, as well

as whether chain fused or not.
5.1.3 and Table 5.1.3.1 only establish minimum separation distances to spectators based solely on the mortar diameters, and do not take into account the other standards for that modify these establishing the minimum separation distance required in 4.6.1.2, 5.1.3.2, 5.1.3.3, 5.1.3.4, 5.1.3.5, 5.1.4.1, 5.1.4.3 and 5.2.
Providing a number of examples with each of these other requirements will assist Operators, Sponsors and AHJs establish minimum separation distances for each discharge site correctly, and thus a safer display.

Related Item

• FR 7

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 01 12:07:51 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR
Resolution: SR-7-NFPA 1123-2020
Statement: The revision clarifies each discharge site shall meet all applicable requirements of chapter 5 based on the size of the device.

Public Comment No. 8-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. 5.1.3.7]

~~**5.1.3.7** *~~ – ~~Flammable Liquid Fireball Effects.~~

~~**5.1.3.7.1**~~ –

~~For effects using black powder or a black powder equivalent as a propellant and using gasoline/alcohols/or other flammable liquids for fireball effects, whether discharged from mortars or from other devices, the separation distances provided in Table 5.1.3.7.1 shall apply.~~

~~Table 5.1.3.7.1 Distances for Flammable Effects: Minimum Separation Distances from Mortars to Spectators for Land or Water Displays~~

~~Device Capacity in Gallons Audience Separation Distance ≤ 5 75 5.01–25 150 25–50 200 50–100 250 100–200 300 200–400 350 > 400 600~~

~~**5.1.3.7.2**~~ –

~~When multiple devices are clustered together with distances of less than 10 ft between the individual effect devices to create a single fireball effect, the aggregate capacity of those devices shall be taken to determine the separation distance for the combined effects.~~

~~**5.1.3.7.3**~~ –

~~When multiple devices are lined up for a wall of fire effect and where each device is separated by a minimum of 10 times the inside diameter of the individual device, the audience separation distance shall be determined by the individual capacity of each device.~~

~~**5.1.3.7.4**~~ –

~~When prevailing winds are oriented toward the audience, a 50% increase in audience separation distance shall be required.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The intent of this proposal is long overdue, however “flammable liquid fireball effects” or “flammable liquid flame effect devices” are not fireworks as defined in 3.3.15 and are not within the scope of this document 1.1.1. They are also not within the scope of this technical committee.

Fireworks are self-contained and self-sustained devices that create heat, light, gas, smoke and/or sound. They contain a fuel(s) and an oxidizer(s) and do not rely on the oxygen in the air to burn.

It does not matter whether any effect has a blackpowder propellant, or an explosive as a propellant, or some a mechanical propellant, or nothing as a propellant; that alone is not by any definition or classification sufficient to qualify the effect as “fireworks”. Battlefield reenactments, air shows, stunt shows and other live entertainment with a variety of effects with blackpowder lift charges use many different inert and combustible solids as well as flammable liquids and gases from steel mortars and other containers, but that does not make any of these effects “fireworks”.

Flammable liquid effects or devices are within the scope of NFPA 160, which is where this proposal should be referred to the Special Effects Committee.

This proposal also only addresses a small portion of the many issues related to this type of flammable liquid effect, particularly the larger scale effects now being created with hundreds of gallons of flammable liquids at the end of fireworks displays. The proposal is incomplete and the entire range of issues from
how these effects are created with blackpowder lift charge and flammable liquids to the type and construction of the mortars, to the standards for preparation, to the separation distances to spectators, buildings and property, and any fireworks are needed.

Also needed are the standards for to fire prevention and fire protection measures as well as how to

deal with misfires and malfunctions.

The Special Effects Committee should form a Task Group to develop comprehensive definitions and standards for to this type of flammable liquid effect.

Also, what the heck are “projectile fireworks devices”?

Related Item

• FR-14

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 01 13:17:53 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected
Resolution: Flammable liquid fireball effects are under the scope of NFPA 1123 and the pyrotechnics committee scope.

Public Comment No. 9-NFPA 1123-2020 [New Section after 5.2.1.2]

Adopt as recommendations in the Annex from Natural Resources Canada (NRC) Display Fireworks Manual - 2010, Page 26-27 Wind speed and direction.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NRC_Display_Fireworks_Manual_-_2010_Pages_26-27_Wind_speed_and_direction.pdf	NRC Display Fireworks Manual - 2010, Page 26-27 Wind speed and direction	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The Committee statement in support of removing this recommendation from the Annex is "The committee is unable to substantiate technically a wind speed criteria for elevated firing platforms." is unacceptable. The fact that some AHJs may establish a requirement where there is none in the code is always a possibility, even if there is no recommendation in the code itself. AHJs will often be much more conservative when faced with a situation that is not addressed in a code, so providing a recommendation provides at least some basis for what is reasonable.

The Committee was able to substantiate technically a wind speed recommendation when this was first adopted, just as it has established a host of other standards and recommendations based on the collective experience of the Committee and the fireworks display trade.

In addition, the Committee can easily references standards in other countries, many of which have been developed based on research, as well as the collective experience of their AHJS and fireworks display trade.

The Canadian guidelines are one example that this Committee should consider to providing recommendations for modifying the separation distances based on wind speeds and directions, as well as fireworks placed at various angles and elevated discharge sites.

Related Item

• FR-11

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 01 13:25:27 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected

Resolution: The proposed NRC document is currently undergoing revision and could have updated guidance regarding wind speed.

Public Comment No. 1-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. 6.3.1.1.1]

6.3.1.1.1

The area needed for mortars and mortars in racks (*M*) shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$M = \sum \frac{M_n \times D_n}{2}$$

~~[6.3.1.1.1]~~

(M) = Σ Mn x Dn / 547

DELETE EXISTING EQUATION: (M) = Σ Mn X Dn / 2

where:

M = area needed for mortars and mortars in racks (ft^2)

M_n = number of each mortar size from 1 to n

D_n = inside diameter for each size mortar (in.)

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Trip_Barber_PC_on_Sections_6.3.1.1.1_and_7.3.2.1.pdf		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The only places where this correction needs to be made are NFPA 1123 paragraphs 6.3.1.1.1 and 7.3.2.1. In both of these the existing formula, in imperial units (ft2 and inches), is (M) = □ Mn x Dn / 2 . To get the correct area answer in square meters if metric units of m2 and mm are used as inputs to the formula, the correct formula is (M) = □ Mn x Dn / 547 . There are 10.76 ft2 per m2 and 25.4 mm per inch, so 10.76 x 25.4 x 2 = 547 should be the denominator in the metric version of the formula rather than the 2 that is in the imperial units version.

Related Item

• PI 28 - 1123 2019

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Arthur Barber
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 20 08:19:18 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR
Resolution: SR-11-NFPA 1123-2020
Statement: The metric version of the imperial equation is being added.

From: Trip Barber
To: Smith, Yvonne
Cc: Ing, Alexander; Baio, Debbie
Subject: RE: Public Comment on NFPA 1123
Date: Thursday, March 19, 2020 9:51:14 PM

Sure, I'd appreciate the help. I promised Glenn Dean at the last Pyrotechnics Committee meeting that I would go through all the codes within our committee's jurisdiction and develop corrections for any formulas where simply substituting metric units for English (the normal NFPA editorial practice) in inputs produces a different and incorrect answer due to a conversion math error. This was in response to a public input (#28-NFPA 1123-2019) noting this problem for one specific formula.

The only places where this correction needs to be made are NFPA 1123 paragraphs 6.3.1.1.1 and 7.3.2.1. In both of these the existing formula, in imperial units (ft2 and inches), is (M) = S Mn x Dn / 2 . To get the correct area answer in square meters if metric units of m2 and mm are used as inputs to the formula, the correct formula is (M) = S Mn x Dn / 547 . There are 10.76 ft2 per m2 and 25.4 mm per inch, so 10.76 x 25.4 x 2 = 547 should be the denominator in the metric version of the formula rather than the 2 that is in the imperial units version.

Thanks,

Arthur H. (Trip) Barber
NAR Principal to the NFPA Pyrotechnics Committee

From: Smith, Yvonne [mailto:YSmith@nfpa.org]
Sent: Thursday, March 19, 2020 9:48 AM
To: Arthur Barber [redacted]
Cc: Ing, Alexander <AIng@nfpa.org>; Baio, Debbie <dbaio@NFPA.org>
Subject: Public Comment on NFPA 1123

Hello Mr. Barber:

Alex mentioned that you are having difficulty submitting Public Comment, and just at an initial glance over the e-mail thread, we believe it is because Terra and IE aren't very compatible.

Would you like to try using Chrome or another browser, or would you prefer to send me the changes you wish to make and have me put the Comment in this case?

Please let me know.

Sincerely,

Yvonne Smith
Technical Committee Administrator
NFPA

1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169
PH: 617-984-7489
ysmith@nfpa.org

Original Message-----
From: Trip Barber [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2020 6:22 PM
To: Ing, Alexander <AIng@nfpa.org>
Subject: RE: Public Comment 1 created for document 1123

OK, I flailed with it for an hour and cannot make this work from my computer and Internet Explorer. I'll deal with this in person at the committee meeting, I do not have the time to keep battling your software for an online input. I am trying to provide the correct formula to use in paragraphs 6.3.1.1 and 7.3.2.1 of NFPA 1123 if the units are metric rather than English.

Trip

-----Original Message-----
From: Ing, Alexander [mailto:AIng@nfpa.org]
Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2020 5:27 PM
To: Trip Barber [redacted]
[redacted] 1123

Hi Trip,
Not anymore. Everything is done through the online submission system.

Thanks,
Alex

-----Original Message-----
From: Trip Barber [redacted]
Sent: Wednesday, March 18, 2020 5:11 PM
To: Ing, Alexander <AIng@nfpa.org>
Subject: RE: Public Comment 1 created for document 1123

Thanks Alex. I have not shifted my computers to Firefox. I was able to use the online function with my Internet Explorer browser last year to deal with the proposal cycle. I'll try working this for a while longer then come back for help if I cannot get it done. Is there still an option available to submit by e-mail?

Trip

-----Original Message-----
From: Ing, Alexander [mailto:AIng@nfpa.org]
Sent: Tuesday, March 17, 2020 2:52 PM
To: Trip Barber [redacted]
Subject: RE: Public Comment 1 created for document 1123

Hi Trip,
I thought I got back to you but looks like I missed this.

Terra works best in Firefox. Let me know if that clears it up. If not I can talk to my coordinators over here to see if they can help you with your problems.

Thanks,
Alex

-----Original Message-----
From: Trip Barber [redacted]
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2020 10:34 PM
To: Ing, Alexander <AIng@nfpa.org>
Subject: FW: Public Comment 1 created for document 1123

Alex --

I tried to submit a public comment on paragraph 6.3.1.1.1of NFPA 1123 to make the correction to the formula for metric units as we discussed at the Pyrotechnics Committee meeting that I would do, but I cannot progress through the screens that I am being presented to get to the signature page to actually submit this. It is ready to submit. I call up my draft input, select "edit", and then am not presented with any buttons to get past that screen. I am using Internet Explorer, so maybe it's a browser thing. I was going to make an identical input to 7.3.2.1, but cannot even get the screen display that lets me propose changes for that chapter. Not sure what to do
now. I am going on travel Sunday for 10 days, with no laptop, so anything I have to do will have to wait until my return anyway.

Trip Barber

-----Original Message-----
From: standardsdevelopment@nfpa.org [mailto:standardsdevelopment@nfpa.org]
Sent: Friday, February 28, 2020 10:20 PM
To: [redacted]
Subject: Public Comment 1 created for document 1123

A draft copy of Public Comment 1 was successfully saved for Arthur Barber on Feb 28, 2020.

You must SUBMIT your Public Input/Comment by the Public Input/Comment closing date if you want

it to be considered by the Technical Committee.

To SUBMIT your saved Public Input/comment, log in at www.NFPA.org, go to the "My Profile" tab, click on the "My Public Input/Comments" link and search for "Unsubmitted Public Inputs". For each unsubmitted Public Input, click EDIT, make any necessary changes, then navigate to the "Signature" tab to sign and SUBMIT your Public Input for Technical Committee review.

Please note that any unsubmitted/saved Public Input/Comments will be deleted after the closing date.

Note: All Technical Committee meetings are open to the public. For more information on committee activities and other information related to the standard of interest to you, please visit the Document Information pages at www.nfpa.org/aboutthecodes , and select the appropriate standard from the List of NFPA Codes & Standards.

Yvonne Smith
Technical Committee Administrator | **NFPA**
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Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. 7.3.2.1]

7.3.2.1

The area needed for mortars and mortars in racks (*M*) shall be calculated according to the following formula:

$$(M) = \sum \frac{M_n \times D_n}{2}$$ **[7.3.2.1] (M)**

DELETE EXISTING EQUATION: (M) = Σ Mn x Dn /2

where:

M = area needed for mortars and mortars in racks (ft^2)

M_n = number of each mortar size from 1 to *n*

D_n = inside diameter for each size mortar (in.)

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Trip_Barber_PC_on_Sections_6.3.1.1.1_and_7.3.2.1.pdf		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The only places where this correction needs to be made are NFPA 1123 paragraphs 6.3.1.1.1 and 7.3.2.1. In both of these the existing formula, in imperial units (ft2 and inches), is (M) = □ Mn x Dn / 2 . To get the correct area answer in square meters if metric units of m2 and mm are used as inputs to the formula, the correct formula is (M) = □ Mn x Dn / 547 . There are 10.76 ft2 per m2 and 25.4 mm per inch, so 10.76 x 25.4 x 2 = 547 should be the denominator in the metric version of the formula rather than the 2 that is in the imperial units version.

Related Item

• PI 28 1123-2019

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Arthur Barber
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 20 08:25:36 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR
Resolution: SR-12-NFPA 1123-2020

Statement: The metric version of the imperial equation is being added.

Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. A.4.1.1]

A.4.1.1

For example, 2 in. (50 mm) aerial shells, mines, and comets are used only in 2 in. (50 mm) mortars. 3 in. (76 mm) aerial shells, mines, and comets ~~should be~~ are used only in 3 in. (76 mm) mortars, etc .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This proposal addressed the issue of an example being in the code and resolved it by moving it to the annex with a "should". As written, the implication is that a 3 in (76mm) aerial shell, mine or comet could be used in another sized mortar, which is either impossible or generally unsafe. By adding a second example, making it a running set of examples with the addition of "etc.", and making it "are used" rather than "should be used" the goal of limiting various calibrer shells to their corresponding caliber mortars is accomplished.

Related Item

• FR-16

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 30 21:46:54 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Accepted
Resolution: SR-8-NFPA 1123-2020
Statement: Examples are being added to the annex to provide further explanation on what size shells should be loaded into what size mortar.

Public Comment No. 10-NFPA 1123-2020 [Section No. E.5.1.1]

E.5.1.1

The display operator, sponsor, or both should prepare and submit site plans to the AHJ for approval. These diagrams should be drawn to approximate scale, should illustrate compliance with Chapter 5, and to the extent required by the AHJ, should contain all of the following information:

(1) Display site — identify significant ground features, public rights of way, significant buildings or structures, overhead obstructions, parking areas, and spectator viewing areas

(2) Location of fireworks storage areas

(3) Fallout area, including dimensions

(4) North arrow

(5) Likely wind direction

(6) Location of significant roadways, including access and control points

(7) Traffic plans indicating the flow of vehicles into and out of the site before and after the display

(8) Location of emergency vehicle staging area and access routes

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

NFPA 1123 applies to the “outdoor fireworks displays”, which includes standards for the Sponsor(s) and AHJs, not just the Operator.

Annexes are advisory and the intent of this entire annex is to assist both the Operator and the Sponsor(s) develop plans with the AHJs to address the foreseeable issues that are not always directly fireworks related, but often arise at fireworks displays.

The proponent requested the addition of “Method for securing the display site and the fallout area” which is reasonable.

If there are roads or paths into the display site, where will they be closed to public access and with what? How will the fallout area be delineated? High visibility plastic tape? The Johnson Family blanket on the ground?

B.1(2)(i) already recommends what information should be included in the permit application, so this is just further clarification. This proposal might be better suited to Annex B as part of the permit application rather than Annex E. As for deleting E.5.1.1 (7) and (8), this was not proposed and the appropriate action would be a Committee Input.

Traffic control is an important consideration at fireworks displays, especially if there are any streets or paths through the display site. The spectators all want to leave at
the end of the display and are often impatient to do so. Monitors may believe they can open streets or paths once the display is finished without realizing there may be duds or blind stars that need to be cleared. Emergency vehicle staging areas and access routes is also an important consideration at fireworks displays, especially if the only way for a fire truck to reach a grass fire in the fallout area is through the spectator viewing area, or if the display site is between the staging area and the main highway.

Related Item

• FR-9

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Charles Weeth
Organization: Weeth & Associates, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 01 14:58:21 EDT 2020
Committee: PYR-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected
Resolution: Traffic plans and emergency vehicle staging are often not available at the time the permit application is filed and are often dictated by the AHJ rather then the display operator who would be applying for the permit.