Public Input No. 11-NFPA 14-2013 [Global Input]

Include the provision of new design proposal in the code for Fire water system.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_Public_Input_Form.pdf	Cover Sheet	
Email_11-16-12.pdf	Email	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Freezing issue in the colder part of Canada and might solve the problem in other region. Please feel free to contact me or advise me to see personally to describe the proposal and solutions. This is the technical proposal in genral for all applicable NFPA codes as a preventive measure and could be include the last defense. Once the idea is approved, I can proceed for further action. I have this report to several authority but didn't get any feedback.

NOTE: Supporting material is available for review at NFPA Headquarters.

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TECHNICAL REPORT

FREEZING ISSUE IN THE PLANT OF FORT MCMURRAY, AB, CANADA

PREPARED BY: JAVED IQBAL, P.ENG.

RELIABILITY ENGINEER

APEGA # 109059

JUNE 8, 2012

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TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. INTRODUCTION / INTENTION OF LOW TEMPERATURE DRAIN VALVE

The intent of introductory this low temperature freezing valve is not only eliminate the hazard in case of unavailability of Firewater Suppression system in cold region but it will impact the cost of damage components resulting in the cause of freezing as well as the environment as a result of unavailability and maintainability or putting back in a service in a short period of time after attempting the reset of system. This valve will also prevent the flooding of water from the result of damaging the piping of the system because of its inherent property of closing.

This type of incident is not a single case or once time, it's a series of recurrence incident happening in Fort McMurray, Alberta, Canada.

This idea is initiated by me and my employer is not involved at the initial stage but will involve once I get a positive response from the regulatory agency or the committee of NFPA / AFC. This preliminary draft is introduced for your review and will be included more information / clarifications to move forward.

The introductory valve not only gives the benefits to Suncor Energy but also will be fruitful for the companies in northern Alberta and rest of cold region in the world.

If my preliminary draft is progressed for further advancement, the complete design will be introduced with the agreement / collaboration of supplier of the valve.

Furthermore all tests with the temperature sensor for closing and re-opening the port will be performed in laboratory with the consensus of supplier and will see the impact of velocity and temperature gradients.

2. PROBLEM DEFINITION / BACKGROUND

Freeze-ups in the region of cold area especially in Fort McMurray, predominantly affecting the Firewater Suppression systems including Deluge valves, Standpipes, Hose Cabinets, and Sprinkler lines during cold ambient conditions.

Significant safety and environmental issues are created both through the loss of suppression capability and the issues of ice hazards.

In addition, the freeze-ups have continuously been producing broken lines, fittings, and devices, have rendered the Fire Suppression Systems inoperable from time to time, and potentially could create production outages in case of fire and its unavailability.

Cost of repair of the freezing damage to pipe work and fittings is also significant.

3. NFPA CODE REFERENCES

3.1: NFPA 13 (Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems) - 2010 Edition:

8.16.4.1.3 Where aboveground water-filled supply pipes, risers, system risers, or feed mains pass through open areas, cold rooms, passageways, or other areas exposed to temperatures below 40°F (4°C), the pipe shall be protected against freezing by insulating coverings, frostproof casings, listed heat tracing systems, or other reliable means capable of maintaining a minimum temperature between 40°F (4°C) and 120°F (48.9°C).

3.2: NFPA 14 (Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems) - 2010 Edition:

A.5.2.1.3.1 The dry pipe valve and supply piping should be in an area maintained at or above 40°F (4°C). It is the intent of the committee to protect the valves from freezing. The occasional exposure of valves to short exposures of air temperatures below 40°F (4°C) that would not cause the valves to freeze does not justify the construction of a valve room. [**13:** A.7.2.5.1]

3.3: NFPA 15 (Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection) - 2007 Edition

6.3.4.3 Where water-filled supply pipes, risers, system risers, or feed mains pass through open areas, cold rooms, passageways, or other areas exposed to freezing, the pipe shall be protected against freezing by insulating coverings, frostproof casing, or other means capable of maintaining a minimum temperature of 40°F (4°C).

3.4: NFPA 24 (Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances) - 2010 Edition:

12.2.3 Where aboveground water-filled supply pipes, risers, system risers, or feed mains pass through open areas, cold rooms, passageways, or other areas exposed to freezing temperatures, the pipe shall be protected against freezing by the following:
(1) Insulating coverings
(2) Frostproof casings

(3) Other reliable means capable of maintaining a minimum temperature between 40°F and 120°F (4°C and 48.9°C)

3.5: NFPA 25 (Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems) - 2008 Edition

10.3.7.2 Low Point Drains.

10.3.7.2.1 To prevent freezing and corrosion, all low point drains in aboveground piping shall be opened, the pipe drained, and the valves closed and plugs replaced.

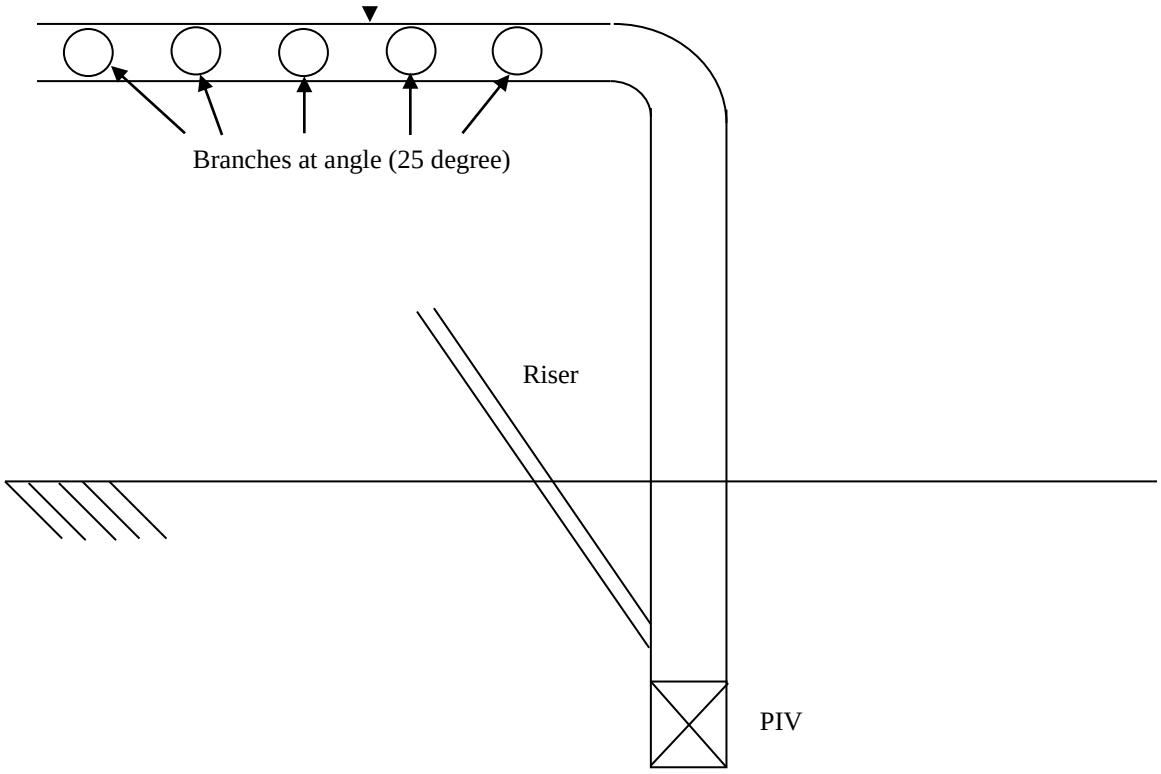
10.3.7.2.2 Where weep holes are provided in lieu of low-point drains, they shall be inspected to ensure they are clear and unobstructed.

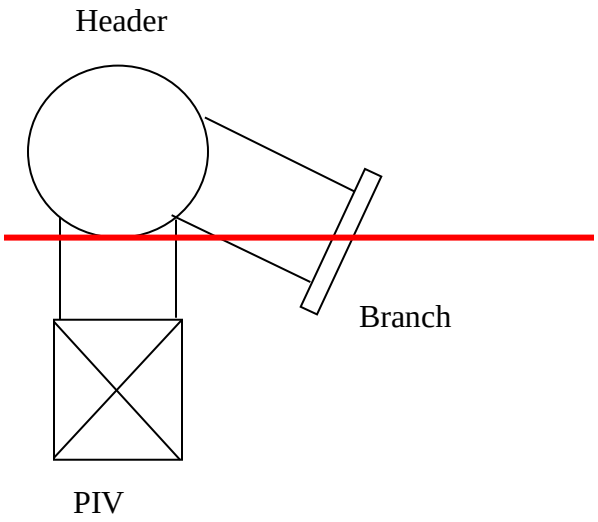
4. INCIDENTS / CASE STUDIES FOR CLARIFICATION

Some of the recurrence incidents are illustrated in the following examples:

4.1: Case 1

Fire Manifold was frozen and unusable, unable to open several 5” discharge valves and when main PIV (Post Indicated Valve) opened, no water came from open discharges (Hose connection).





4.2: Case 2

Due to poor building / wall envelopes resulting in the some modification or repairing, the temperature goes down in winter especially in night and contributes the freezing of water and ultimately resulted in the damage of valves.

4.3: Case 3

Poor repairing of the wall is invisible in summer but it is prominently visible in winter and contributing the freezing of water in winter and ultimately the damage of valves.

5. PROPOSED SOLUTION BY NFPA CODES

Based on above facts if there is a chance of freezing in Firewater system, NFPA refers to protect the pipe by the following means:

- Heating system
- Insulating coverings
- Frostproof casings
- Heat Tracing
- Adding Glycol, etc.

6. JUSTIFICATION

Every Firewater system is not covered by all of means at the same time. Heating is the first defense considered within or inside the building. But the failure of heater also contributes the damage of components. The second defense is insulating / Frostproof covers inside the building. Heat tracing is used in most of cases outside of the building but inside the building as well in the most of Northern Alberta region.
If any of above means or all of the means become fail, there is no probability of the system / components keeping safe from damage.

7. PROPOSED SOLUTION FOR ADDING IN THE NFPA / AFC CODES

After a long and continuous effort of 2 years from my side as a responsible Professional Engineer, it has been concluded that if we introduce the automatic drain valve with thermal actuator near to most freezing zone or lowest drain point, we can prevent or eliminate the loss / damage of components.

7.1: Application

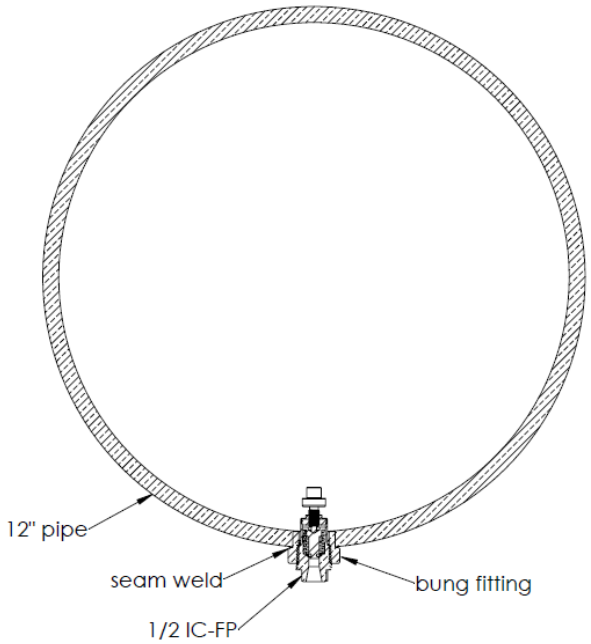
½" IC/FP (Freeze Protection) valves are ideal for the **protection of piping**, safety showers, solar collectors & piping, **condensate systems**, **fire lines**, spray nozzles, or **as backup protection on traced systems**. Its sensitivity to water temperature makes this valve ideal for applications where water conservation or wastewater disposal are a prime concern.

7.2: Operation

The ½" IC/FP will screw into any threaded opening with adequate internal clearance (see drawing at "Parts and Materials"). When the fluid temperature approaches freezing, and freeze damage is imminent, the thermal actuator modulates the valve open. When the makeup water temperature returns to the safe range, the valve then modulates closed, minimizing water loss. Due to the actuator's placement in the fluid stream, this valve is unaffected by ambient air temperature, and opens only when the water is in danger of freezing, being open at 35°F (1.7°C), and closed at 40°F (4.4°C)

7.3: Installation Procedure

1" dia hole is drilled thru the pipe and installed the weld bung which contains the proper ½ NPT thread. Seam weld is completely applied around the flange and then the valve is installed. Supplier would design the bung to ASME B16.34 or similar code.



8. CONCLUSION

With the introducing of this low temperature drain valve in the system where there is a possibility or the potential of freezing, we can save thousand of dollars directly or million of dollars indirectly with the availability and reliability of Fire Suppression Systems. By this way we will be able to protect the system from freezing / damage and 100% availability of this system and ultimately impact to mitigate the health, safety and environmental issue in the region of cold area.

Hope this preliminary technical draft will help you in understanding the case with proposed solution.

Deeply review of these studies is required prior to firm conclusions, but early indicators are favorable.

Public Input No. 156-NFPA 14-2014 [Global Input]

Align section 6.3.1.6 and section 6.3.6.1.2 which currently state:

6.3.1.6 **Fire department connections shall not be provided with isolation valves.**

6.3.6 Valves on Connections to Water Supplies.

6.3.6.1.2 **Valves on fire department connections shall be in accordance with Sections 6.3 and 6.4.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

We cannot understand where control valves will be found in piping to FDC's.

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Public Input No. 56-NFPA 14-2013 [Global Input]

Suggest the NFPA 14 TC submit a public input to NFPA 13 in order to correlate the fire department connection langauge in NFPA 14 with the fire department connection language in NFPA 13.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There is a significant different in the FDC language in NFPA 14 as opposed to NFPA 13. Specifically, many of the provisions in 6.4 of NFPA 14 are applicable to NFPA 13 and should be correlated. Issues such as height of the FDC, signage and other provisions such of these should match between the documents unless there is a technical reason for a difference. For many of these issues, there is no technical justification for a difference other than a committee preference. However, these differences should be worked out between the TCs in order to provide a more logical, consistent and usable document for both 13 and 14.

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Public Input No. 149-NFPA 14-2014 [New Section after 1.3.3]

COMPLIANCE WITH SUBSEQUENT EDITIONS OF THIS STANDARD

1.4 Compliance with Subsequent Editions of this Standard. Compliance with subsequent editions of this standard shall be considered evidence of compliance with the AHJ's adopted edition of this standard.

A.1.4. Newer editions of this standard incorporate advances in knowledge, best practices and technology. Therefore, if an owner or contractor provides evidence of compliance with a newer edition of this standard than has been adopted by the AHJ, the AHJ should accept compliance with the newer edition as evidence of full code compliance with their currently adopted edition of this standard.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Contractors are often confronted by numerous jurisdictions in their service area that may have adopted differing editions of NFPA 14. Keeping staff trained on three, four or even five differing editions of NFPA 14 and completing the associated documentation required by differing editions is an almost an impossible expectation. These complications can also create liability exposures for contractors whey they may not utilize the specific edition of NFPA 14 that a jurisdiction had adopted. If a contractor chooses to comply with the most current published edition of NFPA 14, even though it is not adopted by the AHJ, there is no reason that the most current edition of NFPA 14 should be accepted as evidence of compliance to an adopted previous edition of NFPA 14. This change memorializes this concept in the standard to provide liability protection to the contractor and specific guidance to the AHJ that this practice is allowed.

In addition, there are many states and jurisdictions that are facing legislatively mandated delays in code adoptions. This is creating situations where the referenced standard may be four, five or even six editions behind the newest standards and knowledge that is reflected in those newer standards. If this language is adopted in a jurisdiction, then if subsequent editions of codes and standards are delayed, then a contractor or design professional can still design and install to a newer edition with full confidence that they are code compliant.

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Public Input No. 139-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 1.4.2]

1.4.3 Newer editions

Subsequent editions of this standard shall be considered equivalent.

1.4.3.1

When utilizing newer editions, that edition shall be used in its entirety.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Many jurisdictions are 2 or 3 editions behind the latest version of published NFPA documents. The NFPA process utilizes the latest technology advancements and best practices of the industry. Adding this section will allow the AHJ to recognize newer editions than what they have legally adopted.

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Public Input No. 57-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.3.1.1]

3.3.3.1.1 Fire Department Connection for Automatic Standpipe Systems.

A connection through which the fire department can pump the secondary water supply to an automatic standpipe system~~ at the required system demand~~ . Supplemental water can also be provided into the sprinkler system or other system furnishing water for fire extinguishment to supplement existing water supplies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The way this section is currently worded, an automatic standpipe is required to be supplied with a secondary water supply at the system demand, If that is the case then if a fire department only has the capability of 150 PSI at the FDC, then that is the limitation of the automatic standpipe even if a pump is supplied that can far exceed that pumping capability.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 97-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.1]	
Public Input No. 98-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.2]	

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Public Input No. 58-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.7]

3.3.7 Hose Station.

A combination of a hose rack or reel , hose nozzle, hose, and hose connection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A hose reel combined with the other components is a form of a hose station.

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Public Input No. 59-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.8.1.1]

3.3.8.1.1 Express Main.

A type of feed main supplying ~~the~~ only the upper zone of a standpipe system. ~~An express main does not supply any portion of a low zone standpipe system.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Explanatory material belongs in the annex, not in the definition.

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Public Input No. 60-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.15 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

An arrangement of piping, valves, hose connections, ~~and allied~~ and associated equipment installed in a building or structure, with the hose connections located in such a manner that water can be discharged in streams or spray patterns through attached hose and nozzles, for the purpose of extinguishing a fire, thereby protecting a building or structure and its contents in addition to protecting the occupants.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Allied just doesn't seem to be the right choice of words.

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Public Input No. 48-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 3.3.15.2]

3.3.15.2.1

Where equipped with roof outlets, an automatic wet standpipe system may have a normally closed control valve as part of its piping arrangement.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current definition will not allow a roof outlet assembly as shown in A.7.3.2(5).

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Public Input No. 37-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.17]

3.3.17 * System Classes.

3.3.17.1 Class I System.

A system that provides ~~2 - 1/2 -~~ 1 ½ in. (40 mm) hose connections to supply water for use by trained personnel and 2 ½ in. (65 mm) hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments.

3.3.17.2 Class II System.

A system that provides 1 ½ in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use primarily by trained personnel or by the fire department during initial response.

3.3.17.3 Class III System.

A system in a building that ~~provides 1 - 1/2 -~~ is protected with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems, that provides 1 ½ in. (40 mm) hose ~~stations to supply water for use by trained personnel and 2 - 1/2 - in. (65 mm) hose~~ connections to supply ~~a larger volume of~~ water for use by fire departments for mop-up operations and final extinguishment following sprinkler activation ..

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal, along with other proposals, was an attempt to simplify and modernize the standpipe requirements. They would also gain consistency with NFPA 13. These proposals were rejected during previous document cycles.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2 ½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1 ½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1 ½ inch hoselines for mop-up operations (typically after sprinkler-controlled fires).

In the current NFPA 14, fire department standpipes are classified as either Class I or Class III. The only apparent difference is the presence of a 2 ½ inch by 1 ½ inch adapter for Class III standpipes. These proposals would merge the two into a single standpipe classification (Class I) that has all of the features of both existing Class I and Class III standpipes (2 ½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1 ½ inch or 1 ¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2 ½ inch hose, 1 ¾ inch hose, 1 ½ inch hose, or a gated wye (all are common standpipe bundle arrangements utilized by modern fire departments).

Class II (occupant use) standpipe systems and hose stations stay the same. Although there is a seriously diminished role for occupant use standpipes from 50-60 years ago, this submittal acknowledges that there are still places, albeit rare, where the building, fire or life safety codes mandate there installation.

The changes to Class III standpipes incorporate a concept from NFPA 13 referred to as small hose connections (sometimes called convenience hose connections). Small hose connection are used following sprinkler-controlled fires where relatively small amounts of water under normal pressure are used for mop-up purposes, extinguishing spot fires, and for salvage and overhaul purposes. Since these are not being used for interior compartment firefighting, the flows and pressures dictated by the current NFPA 14 requirements are not necessary. One of the common applications of small hose connections in NFPA 13 is for mop-up in storage occupancies following sprinkler controlled fires.

In earlier rejection statement it was suggested that the change needs to be made in other codes (specifically the building code) first. This is a specious argument and something akin to a “chicken or egg” discussion. NFPA 14 controls the definitions for standpipe classes, not the model building or fire codes. Once this change is made to NFPA 14, the other model codes will follow with changing their definitions and the application of those definitions. Even in many of the modern fire and building codes, the requirements for standpipes for interior compartment firefighting allow either Class I or Class III; a recognition that under NFPA 14 they are basically the same thing.

With these proposed definition changes, standpipe classifications become simpler: Class I standpipes become firefighting standpipe systems, Class II standpipes become occupant use and fire brigade standpipe systems, and

Class III standpipes become water supplies for mop-up operations. Even if the committee does not agree with the concept of making small hose connections into a new Class III standpipe, we urge that you at least accept in principle (in part) the combining of the existing Class I and III standpipes into a new Class I, having Class II remain occupant use and fire brigade standpipes, and eliminate Class III standpipes altogether.

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Public Input No. 61-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.17.3]

3.3.17.3 Class III System.
A system that provides 1 ½ in. (40 mm) hose stations in non sprinklered buildings or may or may not provide 1 **1/2** in. (40 mm) hose stations in sprinklered buildings to supply water for use by trained personnel and 2 ½ in. (65 mm) hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The use of 1 1/2" hose lines for occupant use in sprinklered buildings has become non-existent. The definition should include the allowance to not require the 1 1/2 hose station in a sprinklered building.

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Public Input No. 151-NFPA 14-2014 [New Section after 4.1.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

4.1.4 Components that do not affect system performance such as drain piping, drain valves, and signs shall not be required to be listed.

4.1.5 The new materials or devices listing instructions shall identify and specify the existing system components, including the fluids conveyed, with which the new listed materials, devices, or components are compatible.

4.1.5.1 This listing requirement shall also apply to chemical or material modifications made to components listed in Table 6.3.1.1 and Table 6.4.1.Type your content here ...

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These new sections are the same language that was added to the NFPA 13, 2010 edition and should have been made part of NFPA 14 during the 2013 revision cycle. This language will align NFPA 14 with the requirements for the current compatability of materials found in NFPA 13.

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Public Input No. 62-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.1.3]

4.1.3 *

Components that do not affect system performance ~~, such as drain piping, drain valves, and signs,~~ shall not be required to be listed.

A.4.1.3

Some common items that do not affect system performance are drain valves, drain piping, signs, gauges, etc.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Examples belong in the annex. Also added gauges to the list.

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Public Input No. 63-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.3.5 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A one-piece reducing fitting ~~shall~~ or coupling shall be used wherever a change is made in the size of the pipe.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Grooved reducing couplings should be allowed to be used to reduce pipe size.

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Public Input No. 146-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 4.6.2.1]

4.6.2.1 * _

Each hose connection provided for use by trained personnel (Class II and Class III systems) shall be equipped with ~~not more than~~ 100 ft (30.5 m) of listed, 1 ½ in. (40 mm), lined, collapsible or noncollapsible fire hose attached and ready for use.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The "not more than" statement means that hose lengths of 30, 20 and 10 foot would be code compliant. This is clearly not the intent. The 100' should either be a fixt number or a "not less than" length.

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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 02 13:41:19 EST 2014

Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.6.2.1]

4.6.2.1 * _

Each hose connection provided for use by trained personnel (Class II ~~and Class III~~ systems) shall be equipped with not more than 100 ft (30.5 m) of listed, 1 ½ in. (40 mm), lined, collapsible or noncollapsible fire hose attached and ready for use.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal, along with other proposals, was an attempt to simplify and modernize the standpipe requirements. They would also gain consistency with NFPA 13. These proposals were rejected during previous document cycles.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2 ½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1 ½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1 ½ inch hoselines for mop-up operations (typically after sprinkler-controlled fires).

In the current NFPA 14, fire department standpipes are classified as either Class I or Class III. The only apparent difference is the presence of a 2 ½ inch by 1 ½ inch adapter for Class III standpipes. These proposals would merge the two into a single standpipe classification (Class I) that has all of the features of both existing Class I and Class III standpipes (2 ½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1 ½ inch or 1 ¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2 ½ inch hose, 1 ¾ inch hose, 1 ½ inch hose, or a gated wye (all are common standpipe bundle arrangements utilized by modern fire departments).

Class II (occupant use) standpipe systems and hose stations stay the same. Although there is a seriously diminished role for occupant use standpipes from 50-60 years ago, this submittal acknowledges that there are still places, albeit rare, where the building, fire or life safety codes mandate there installation.

The changes to Class III standpipes incorporate a concept from NFPA 13 referred to as small hose connections (sometimes called convenience hose connections). Small hose connection are used following sprinkler-controlled fires where relatively small amounts of water under normal pressure are used for mop-up purposes, extinguishing spot fires, and for salvage and overhaul purposes. Since these are not being used for interior compartment firefighting, the flows and pressures dictated by the current NFPA 14 requirements are not necessary. One of the common applications of small hose connections in NFPA 13 is for mop-up in storage occupancies following sprinkler controlled fires.

In earlier rejection statement it was suggested that the change needs to be made in other codes (specifically the building code) first. This is a specious argument and something akin to a “chicken or egg” discussion. NFPA 14 controls the definitions for standpipe classes, not the model building or fire codes. Once this change is made to NFPA 14, the other model codes will follow with changing their definitions and the application of those definitions. Even in many of the modern fire and building codes, the requirements for standpipes for interior compartment firefighting allow either Class I or Class III; a recognition that under NFPA 14 they are basically the same thing.

With these proposed definition changes, standpipe classifications become simpler: Class I standpipes become firefighting standpipe systems, Class II standpipes become occupant use and fire brigade standpipe systems, and Class III standpipes become water supplies for mop-up operations. Even if the committee does not agree with the concept of making small hose connections into a new Class III standpipe, we urge that you at least accept in principle (in part) the combining of the existing Class I and III standpipes into a new Class I, having Class II remain occupant use and fire brigade standpipes, and eliminate Class III standpipes altogether.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.17]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Doug Hohbein
Organization: Northcentral Fire Code Develop
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 15 17:15:27 EDT 2013

Public Input No. 8-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 4.7.3]

4.7.3 Components of the protective caps shall be permanently fixed and shall not be capable of becoming dislodges and causing an obstruction in either the standpipe or attached fire suppression hose/nozzles during fire operations.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
14_Collins.pdf	Cover Sheet	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: Supporting material is available for review at NFPA Headquarters.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: MARSH COLLINS
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City:
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Submittal Date: Mon Jun 10 09:48:41 EDT 2013

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The City of Winnipeg
Fire Paramedic Service

TO: NFPA Codes and Standards Administration

FROM: Marsh Collins Safety Officer Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service.

DATE: 2013-04-02

SUBJECT: **Pull type 65 mm Standpipe Valve Cap potential obstruction hazard.**

At the time of a major fire at a construction site which was part of a major hospital complex the fire crews has problems getting water from the standpipe to extinguish the fire.

Investigation after the fire revealed that:

- The 2 ½ " hose valves had threaded connections that were protected by unthreaded caps with rubber washers attached with small screws.
- The Fire Crew took off the unthreaded cap by turning the cap counterclockwise as if it was a threaded cap.
- The counterclockwise turning motion allowed the rubber washer connected with the small screw to come undone.
- The cap came off and the washer stayed in place.
- The crew then attached the hose and turned on the water.
- The rubber washer obstructed the flow and resulted in a delay obtaining water for suppression.

Concern

- Fire Crews are familiar with taking off threaded caps by turning them counterclockwise.
- The washers are connected by only a small screw which can easily come off.
- With restricted visibility or fire conditions it is possible for these washers to cause a major problem or delay with water supply during a fire.

Suggested Correction

- Unthreaded caps with these types of washers in side should have the washer securely attached so that they cannot come off and obstruct the water supply.
- Please see attached pictures of the valve type and cap.

Contact Information…Marsh Collins Winnipeg Fire Paramedic Service
Acting Safety Officer Cell (204) 794-4617 Desk Phone/Messages (204) 986-6351
Email mcollins@winnipeg.ca


ABC Fire & Safety
03/27/2013 10:58


By:
For 24 hour Service or Sales Call:
ABC Fire & Safety Equipment Limited
600 Marion St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2J 0K4
03/27/2013 10:56


& Safety
Équipements de feu et du Sécurité Industriel
Warnock Hersey Cert. #A-200
Date:
By:
For 24 hour Service or Sales Call:
ABC Fire & Safety Equipment Limited
800 Marion St.
Winnipeg, Manitoba R2J 0K4
233-6083
1-800-665-1250
03/27/2013 10:56


03/27/2013 10:57

Public Input No. 150-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 4.7.5]

4.7.5*

Hose connections shall be located so that there is at least ~~3~~ 1.5" in. (~~76.2 mm~~ 38mm) clearance between any adjacent object and the handle of the valve when the valve is in any position ranging from fully open to fully closed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

UL Classified Hose Cabinets are only 8" deep. While UL Listed, 2-1/2" valves have handles that are 5" in diameter. This makes it impossible to place the valve so that there is 3" clearance from the back of the cabinet. The 1 1/2" dimension is the space left when installing the valve in the locations provided by the cabinet manufacturers.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Cecil Bilbo
Organization: Academy of Fire Sprinkler Technology
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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 03 14:05:03 EST 2014

Public Input No. 152-NFPA 14-2014 [Sections 4.8.1, 4.8.2]

Sections 4.8.1, 4.8.2

4.8.1

Fire department connections shall be listed for a working pressure equal to or greater than the pressure requirement of the system demand.

4.8.2

~~Each~~ Unless the requirements of 4.8.2.1 or, 4.8.2.2 are met, the fire department connection (s) shall have at least ~~two 2 - 1/2 -~~ two 21/2 in. (65 mm) connections using NH internal ~~threaded swivel fittings having NHS threads, as specified in NFPA 1963, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections* .~~ threaded swivel fitting(s) with "2.5–7.5 NH standard thread," as specified in NFPA 1963. *(See Sections 7.7 and 7.12 for design requirements.)*

4.8.2.1

~~Fire~~ Where local fire department connections ~~shall be equipped with caps to protect the system from the entry of debris~~ do not conform to NFPA 1963, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to designate the connection to be used .

4.8.2.2

~~Where the local fire department uses fittings that differ from those specified, fittings compatible with local fire department equipment shall be used and their minimum size shall be 2 - 1/2 - in. (65 mm).~~ The use of threadless couplings shall be permitted where required by the authority having jurisdiction and where listed for such use.

4.8.3 Fire department connections shall be equipped with approved plugs or caps, properly secured and arranged for easy removal by fire departments.

4.8.4 Fire department connections shall be of an approved type.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language does not change the intent of the section but aligns the requirements with NFPA 13 for the types of FDC's and Caps permitted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Cecil Bilbo
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I, Cecil Bilbo, hereby irrevocably grant and assign to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) all and full rights in copyright in this Public Input (including both the Proposed Change and the Statement of Problem and Substantiation). I understand and intend that I acquire no rights, including rights as a joint author, in any publication of the NFPA in which this Public Input in this or another similar or derivative form is used. I hereby warrant that I am the author of this Public Input and that I have full power and authority to enter into this copyright assignment.

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Public Input No. 55-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.8.2.1]

4.8.2.1

Fire department connections shall be equipped with ~~caps to protect the system from the entry of debris.~~ approved plugs or caps, properly secured and arranged for easy removal by fire deparments.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Revised to correlate with section 6.8.1.2 of NFPA 13. Both NFPA 13 and NFPA 14 address fire department connection so the language should be similar unless there is a justifiable need to differentiate. in this case, there is no need for differing language between NFPA 14 and 13.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 18 23:19:28 EST 2013

Public Input No. 144-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 5.1.1]

5.1.1

The number and arrangement of standpipe equipment necessary for protection shall be governed by ~~local conditions such as the occupancy, character, and construction of the building and its accessibility~~ the adopted building code and fire prevention code .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The drivers for installation are almost always the AHJ's adopted building code or fire prevention code. The need for a standpipe system and how it is arranged should based on a code requirement and not an opinion as to the need and arragement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
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Public Input No. 153-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 5.1.4]

5.1.4

Standpipe and hose systems not required by the AHJ and not meeting the requirements of this standard shall be marked with a sign that reads “FOR FIRE ~~BRIGADE~~ DEPARTMENT USE ONLY.”

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Trained personnel will understand that these connections are for their use. However, the general public should be warned in terms that will command their respect and prevent them from operating these connections. Using the words "Fire Department" rather than "Fire Brigade" is more likely accomplish this goal.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 03 14:45:41 EST 2014

Public Input No. 64-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.2.1.1]

5.2.1.1 Pressure Gauges.

~~Listed~~ Approved pressure gauges conforming with Section 5.5 shall be connected as follows:

(1) On the water side and air side of the dry pipe valve

(2) At the air pump supplying the air receiver where one is provided

(3) At the air receiver where one is provided

(4) In each independent pipe from air supply to dry pipe system

(5) At quick-opening devices [**13:**7.2.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 13 has done away with the requirement for listed gauges. NFPA 14 should correlate this requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 10:57:55 EST 2013

Public Input No. 65-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.2.3.4]

5.2.3.4 Pressure Gauges.

~~Listed~~ Approved pressure gauges conforming with Section 5.5 shall be installed as follows:

(1) Above and below preaction valve and below deluge valve

(2) On air supply to preaction and deluge valves

[**13:**7.3.1.3]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 13 has done away with the requirement for listed gauges. NFPA 14 should correlate this requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 10:58:51 EST 2013

Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.3]

5.3 Classes of Standpipe Systems.

5.3.1 Class I Systems.

A Class I standpipe system shall provide 2 ½ in. (65 mm) and 1 1/2 in (40mm) hose connections to supply water for use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams.

5.3.2 Class II Systems.

5.3.2.1

A Class II standpipe system shall provide either 1 ½ in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by trained personnel or a hose connection for the fire department during initial response.

5.3.2.2

A minimum 1 in. (25.4 mm) hose shall be permitted to be used for hose stations in light hazard occupancies where investigated and listed for this service and where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

5.3.3 Class III Systems.

A Class III standpipe system shall provide 1 ½ in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by ~~trained personnel and 2 - 1/2 - in. (65 mm) hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments and those trained in handling heavy fire streams~~ fire fighters for mop-up operations and final extinguishment following sprinkler activiation .

5.3.3.1

A minimum 1 in. (25.4 mm) hose shall be permitted to be used for hose stations in light hazard occupancies where investigated and listed for this service and where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

5.3.3.2

Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system, Class II hose stations for use by trained personnel shall not be required, subject to the approval of the AHJ, provided that each Class I hose connection is 2 ½ in. (65 mm) and is equipped with a 2 ½ in. × 1 ½ in. (65 mm × 40 mm) reducer and a cap attached with a chain.

5.3.3.2.1

Class III standpipes meeting the provisions of 5.3.3.2 shall not be required to meet the pressure requirements of 7.2.3.1 or the travel requirements of 7.3.3.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal, along with other proposals, was an attempt to simplify and modernize the standpipe requirements. They would also gain consistency with NFPA 13. These proposals were rejected during previous document cycles.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2 ½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1 ½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1 ½ inch hoselines for mop-up operations (typically after sprinkler-controlled fires).

In the current NFPA 14, fire department standpipes are classified as either Class I or Class III. The only apparent difference is the presence of a 2 ½ inch by 1 ½ inch adapter for Class III standpipes. These proposals would merge the two into a single standpipe classification (Class I) that has all of the features of both existing Class I and Class III standpipes (2 ½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1 ½ inch or 1 ¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2 ½ inch hose, 1 ¾ inch hose, 1 ½ inch hose, or a gated wye (all are common standpipe bundle arrangements utilized by modern fire departments).

Class II (occupant use) standpipe systems and hose stations stay the same. Although there is a seriously diminished role for occupant use standpipes from 50-60 years ago, this submittal acknowledges that there are still places, albeit rare, where the building, fire or life safety codes mandate there installation.

The changes to Class III standpipes incorporate a concept from NFPA 13 referred to as small hose connections (sometimes called convenience hose connections). Small hose connection are used following sprinkler-controlled fires where relatively small amounts of water under normal pressure are used for mop-up purposes, extinguishing

spot fires, and for salvage and overhaul purposes. Since these are not being used for interior compartment firefighting, the flows and pressures dictated by the current NFPA 14 requirements are not necessary. One of the common applications of small hose connections in NFPA 13 is for mop-up in storage occupancies following sprinkler controlled fires.

In earlier rejection statement it was suggested that the change needs to be made in other codes (specifically the building code) first. This is a specious argument and something akin to a “chicken or egg” discussion. NFPA 14 controls the definitions for standpipe classes, not the model building or fire codes. Once this change is made to NFPA 14, the other model codes will follow with changing their definitions and the application of those definitions. Even in many of the modern fire and building codes, the requirements for standpipes for interior compartment firefighting allow either Class I or Class III; a recognition that under NFPA 14 they are basically the same thing.

With these proposed definition changes, standpipe classifications become simpler: Class I standpipes become firefighting standpipe systems, Class II standpipes become occupant use and fire brigade standpipe systems, and Class III standpipes become water supplies for mop-up operations. Even if the committee does not agree with the concept of making small hose connections into a new Class III standpipe, we urge that you at least accept in principle (in part) the combining of the existing Class I and III standpipes into a new Class I, having Class II remain occupant use and fire brigade standpipes, and eliminate Class III standpipes altogether.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.17]	
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.6.2.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Doug Hohbein
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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 15 17:17:37 EDT 2013

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Public Input No. 66-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 5.4.1.3]

5.4.1.3.1

Where the existing standpipe described in 5.4.1.3 was originally designed for a residual pressure of 65 psi (4.5 bar) at the most remote 2 1/2" (65 mm) outlet, the minimum pressure requirement of 7.8.1 shall not apply.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section addresses adding sprinklers to existing standpipes. The current reference to 7.10 is only applicable to flow rates. Prior to the 1993 edition of NFPA 14, 65 PSI residual was the required pressure. Many AHJ's require that the standpipes be brought up to the 100 PSI requirement which means the installation of new fire pumps.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 11:08:34 EST 2013

Public Input No. 67-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.4.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Class II and Class III standpipe systems ~~shall~~ with 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) hose stations shall be automatic wet systems unless located in a facility where piping is subject to freezing and where a fire brigade is trained to operate the system without fire department intervention, in which case an automatic dry or semiautomatic dry system shall be permitted.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Class III systems utilizing 1 1.2" hose stations should adhere to these rules. However, if the Class III standpipe utilizes the reducer rule, then it should fall in line with a Class I system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 11:24:23 EST 2013

Public Input No. 41-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.4.2.1]

~~5.4.2.1~~ ~~*~~ - –

~~The automatic portion of a Class III system shall be permitted to be only what is required for a Class II system unless the Class I portion requires an automatic water supply.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal, along with other proposals, was an attempt to simplify and modernize the standpipe requirements. They would also gain consistency with NFPA 13. These proposals were rejected during previous document cycles.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2 ½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1 ½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1 ½ inch hoselines for mop-up operations (typically after sprinkler-controlled fires).

In the current NFPA 14, fire department standpipes are classified as either Class I or Class III. The only apparent difference is the presence of a 2 ½ inch by 1 ½ inch adapter for Class III standpipes. These proposals would merge the two into a single standpipe classification (Class I) that has all of the features of both existing Class I and Class III standpipes (2 ½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1 ½ inch or 1 ¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2 ½ inch hose, 1 ¾ inch hose, 1 ½ inch hose, or a gated wye (all are common standpipe bundle arrangements utilized by modern fire departments).

Class II (occupant use) standpipe systems and hose stations stay the same. Although there is a seriously diminished role for occupant use standpipes from 50-60 years ago, this submittal acknowledges that there are still places, albeit rare, where the building, fire or life safety codes mandate there installation.

The changes to Class III standpipes incorporate a concept from NFPA 13 referred to as small hose connections (sometimes called convenience hose connections). Small hose connection are used following sprinkler-controlled fires where relatively small amounts of water under normal pressure are used for mop-up purposes, extinguishing spot fires, and for salvage and overhaul purposes. Since these are not being used for interior compartment firefighting, the flows and pressures dictated by the current NFPA 14 requirements are not necessary. One of the common applications of small hose connections in NFPA 13 is for mop-up in storage occupancies following sprinkler controlled fires.

In earlier rejection statement it was suggested that the change needs to be made in other codes (specifically the building code) first. This is a specious argument and something akin to a “chicken or egg” discussion. NFPA 14 controls the definitions for standpipe classes, not the model building or fire codes. Once this change is made to NFPA 14, the other model codes will follow with changing their definitions and the application of those definitions. Even in many of the modern fire and building codes, the requirements for standpipes for interior compartment firefighting allow either Class I or Class III; a recognition that under NFPA 14 they are basically the same thing.

With these proposed definition changes, standpipe classifications become simpler: Class I standpipes become firefighting standpipe systems, Class II standpipes become occupant use and fire brigade standpipe systems, and Class III standpipes become water supplies for mop-up operations. Even if the committee does not agree with the concept of making small hose connections into a new Class III standpipe, we urge that you at least accept in principle (in part) the combining of the existing Class I and III standpipes into a new Class I, having Class II remain occupant use and fire brigade standpipes, and eliminate Class III standpipes altogether.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.17]	
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.6.2.1]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 154-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 5.5.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~A listed pressure gauge having a minimum face diameter of 3~~ **1/2** An approved pressure gauge with a connection not smaller than 1/4 in. (~~90~~ 6 mm) ~~shall be connected to~~ shall be installed at each discharge pipe from the fire pump and the public waterworks, at the pressure tank, at each main drain connection, at the air pump supplying the pressure tank, and at the top of each standpipe.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language aligns more closely with NFPA 13. NFPA 13 states:
8.17.3 Gauges.
8.17.3.1 Apressure gauge with a connection not smaller than 1/4 in. (6 mm) shall be installed at the system main drain, at each main drain associated with a floor control valve, and on the inlet and outlet side of each pressure-reducing valve.
8.17.3.2 Each gauge connection shall be equipped with a shutoff valve and provisions for draining.
8.17.3.3 The required pressure gauges shall be approved and shall have a maximum limit not less than twice the normal system working pressure at the point where installed.
8.17.3.4 Gauges shall be installed to permit removal and shall be located where they will not be subject to freezing.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 03 14:53:07 EST 2014

Public Input No. 68-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.5.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~A listed pressure~~ An approved pressure gauge having a minimum face diameter of 3 ½ in. (90 mm) shall be connected to each discharge pipe from the fire pump and the public waterworks, at the pressure tank, at each main drain connection, at the air pump supplying the pressure tank, and at the top of each standpipe.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 13 has removed the requirement for using listed gauges. NFPA 14 should correlate this requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 11:27:11 EST 2013

Public Input No. 26-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.5.1.1]

5.5.1.1

Gauges shall be located ~~in a place so that water cannot freeze~~ to permit removal and shall be located where they will not be subject to freezing .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

We have seen more than a few pressure gauge installations in the field where the gauge was installed in a location where it was impossible to remove the gauge for inspection or replacement of the gauge. The existing text does not have anything about locating the gauge assembly as to permit removal of the gauge. if the gauge is inaccessible, this makes it more difficult to perform required testing and maintenance, and the building owner has additional costs of repairs to make the gauges accessible.
NFPA-13 8.1.2: "System valves and gauges shall be accessible for operation, inspection, tests, and maintenance."
NFPA-13 8.17.3.4: "Gauges shall be installed to permit removal and shall be located where they will not be subject to freezing."
It only makes sense to have the Standpipe installation standard consistent with the Sprinkler installation standard with regards to accessibility and removal of the gauge.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 72-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.5.2.2]

5.5.2.2

~~Pressure~~ Approved pressure gauges shall be installed on the upstream and the downstream sides of every pressure-regulating device installed in accordance with 7.2.4 (6).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Correlates with other first revisions in regards to gauges.

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Public Input No. 69-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.6.1]

5.6.1

Except for manual ~~dry~~ standpipe systems, a single listed waterflow ~~and control valve supervision shall~~ device shall be provided for each standpipe system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently as written, on a manual dry system, you are not required to have valve supervision or indicate waterflow. There should be no need to monitor waterflow for a manual dry or manual wet system so the reference to dry was deleted. However, the need to not supervise a control valve on a dry system should not be allowed. A manual dry standpipe system could have multiple standpipes and hence multiple control valves. These valves should not be excluded from meeting 6.3.7.1. Also, the word single was added to indicate that only one flow indicator is required for a standpipe system and a flow indicator is not required for each individual standpipe.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 70-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.6.3]

5.6.3
Paddle-type waterflow alarms shall be used on automatic wet standpipe systems only.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There should be no need for a flow switch on a manual wet standpipe. The purpose of the flow switch is to inform the building's occupants and the fire department of a fire situation. With a manual wet standpipe, the fire department will already be on scene when water starts flowing in the standpipe. IF it is a combination system, flow switches will already be on the sprinkler system.

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Public Input No. 71-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 5.6.4]

5.6.4.1

The test connection shall have an orifice equal to or smaller than the smallest hose valve on the system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Guidance is needed for the size of the test connection.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 1-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 6.1.1]

6.1.2

All manual dry standpipes shall be monitored with supervisory air pressure, in accordance with *NFPA 72* , *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Dry manual standpipes are notorious for leaking when charged from the FDC resulting in delaying the Fire Department to attack the fire in a prompt manner which could lead to excessive fire spread from one vehicle to another in a parking garage for instance, and so on, because the firefighters may be dragging hose up the stairs, ramps, or otherwise to fight the fire, due to the lack of integrity of the standpipe. The leaks may be a result of aging in place, vandals opening hose valves, etc. The North Texas region has required supervisory air pressure on dry manual standpipes for many years for this reason with great success.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 74-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 6.1.1]

6.1.1.1

Feed mains shall be permmitted to be concealed without being monitored for integrity.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently the way 6.1.1 is worded, the requirement to monitor with air only applies if the standpipe is concealed. Per the definitions, the standpipe is the vertical piping supplying the hose valves. Many AHJ's interpret that this includes the feed mains to the standpipes. If the committee wants that piping monitored, then they need to change 6.1.1 to indicate standpipe systems. Many times you will have exposed standpipes but piping running above ceilings across the first floor to supply the standpipes from the FDC.

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Public Input No. 73-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.1.1]

6.1.1 Location of Dry Standpipes.

Dry standpipes shall not be concealed unless the piping integrity is monitored ~~with supervisory air pressure,~~ in accordance with *NFPA 72*, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code* with supervisory air pressure .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As currently written, one could construe that NFPA 72 gives guidance for the supervisory air pressure as opposed to the monitoring.

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Public Input No. 33-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.1.2.3.1]

~~6.1.2.3.1~~ –
~~Antifreeze solutions shall not be used to protect standpipe system piping from freezing.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Is antifreeze considered a hazard or not effective in standpipes? Heat trace is permitted, maybe antifreeze should be also.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 75-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.1.2.5]

6.1.2.5

Where standpipe systems are required to be protected against damage from earthquakes, standpipe systems shall be protected in accordance with Chapter 9 of NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Gives the user better guidance as where to find bracing information in NFPA 13.

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Public Input No. 76-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.1.3]

6.1.3

All piping for automatic dry standpipes, manual dry standpipes, and semiautomatic standpipes shall be pitched to drain at least ¼ in. per 10 ft (2 mm/m).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Since there are only three types of standpipes without continuous water, it is appropriate to specifically indicate automatic as the other two types are specifically defined.

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Public Input No. 155-NFPA 14-2014 [New Section after 6.3.1.1]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

6.3.1.1.1The approved indicating-type valve and check valve are permitted to be located within the building.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language allows the control valve and check valve to be loacted as near the supply as possible and still remain within the buidling. The current language has been interpreted to mean that valves must be installed at the city supply mains. The only allowance for a control valve to be in a system riser is found in the annex A.6.3.6.1.1(3).

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Public Input No. 77-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.1.5]

6.3.1.5 *

An approved indicating-type valve and approved check valve shall be provided in the water supply for a manual wet standpipe system.

A.6.3.1.5

Manual wet standpipe systems can be installed by themselves or as part of a combination system. Usually with a combination system, there will be the required valves as part of the sprinkler system requirements from either NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low Rise Residential Occupancies.* In systems with only a manual wet standpipe, connection to any readily available water source is acceptable. The control and check valves only need to be approved. A common scenario is to connect the system to the potable water system which may require some form of cross connection control which may satisfy the valving requirement. There is no minimum size requirement for this connection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added the word approved in front of check valve. Also added explanatory language in the annex in regards to manual standpipes. This is good guidance in regards to the water supply for manual wet standpipes. There should probably be even more guidance in regards to the piping up to the standpipe and if any flow or tamper requirements should apply.

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Public Input No. 78-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 6.3.1.6]

6.3.1.6.1

It is acceptable to have control valves in system piping downstream of where the fire department piping connects to the system piping.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Some AHJ's will not allow control valves at any point in the system downstream of the fire department connection. This additional section adds further clarification.

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Public Input No. 79-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.1.6]

6.3.1.6

~~Fire department connections~~ Isolation valves shall not be ~~provided with isolation valves~~ permitted between the fire department connection and where the fire department connection piping connects to the system .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current wording is awkward as it specifically only addresses the fire department connection. This new wording clarifies that no valve is permitted between the actual connection and where the piping connects to the system piping.

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Public Input No. 137-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.2]

6.3.2

Valves shall be provided on all standpipes, ~~including~~ except manual-dry standpipes, to allow isolation of a standpipe without interrupting the supply to other standpipes from the same source of supply.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Removing the requirement for adding isolation valves to manual dry standpipes will increase the reliability of the manual dry standpipe systems.

The requirement for valves to be added to dry standpipe systems in the 2013 edition increases the chance that a valve will be closed when the standpipe is called upon by the fire department since improperly closed valves are one of the main reason, if not the main reason, that systems do not satisfactorily perform.

Since the standpipe system is dry, work can be done on any of the connected standpipes without having to worry about maintaining a water supply to the other standpipes since there is no connected water supply. Impairment procedures required by NFPA 25 should be sufficient to address the needs for working on a manual dry standpipe without isolation valves. I would even suggest that the isolation valves are not likely to be closed to perform work on a manual dry standpipe since there would essentially be no reason to isolate it for work. So when would the isolation valves actually be used? The only time that the isolation valves would be used is when the water supply was connected and there was a problem on one of the standpipes such that a firefighter would then go and shut down the standpipe to use another. The chances of this happening are likely less than having the valve improperly closed when needed.

Unless there are good reasons to install these valves on dry standpipe systems, they should be exempted as proposed as they do not add value to the system. Available data suggests that improperly closed valves are a primary reason for fire protection system failures. That, along with costs incurred for installing the isolation valves, tamper switches (likely required for the valves), and the inspection testing and maintenance required for the valves and switches are reasons why isolation valves should not be required to be installed on dry standpipe systems.

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Public Input No. 80-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.3]

~~6.3.3~~ –
~~Listed indicating-type valves shall be provided at the standpipe for controlling branch lines for remote hose stations.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section should be deleted. By definition, a branch line will have only one hose valve. How is this any different than a hose valve on a standpipe. If you need to work on that hose valve, you have to shut down the standpipe. So why does piping any distance away from the standpipe require a valve? If the committee is adamant on keeping this requirement, then they should provide guidance as to what is a reasonable distance the branch line can run without requiring a hose valve.

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Public Input No. 18-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.5]

6.3.5* Control Valves and Check Valves on Combined (Standpipe/Sprinkler) Systems.

6.3.5.1

Each connection from a standpipe that is part of a combined ~~system~~ automatic wet standpipe to a sprinkler system shall have an individual control valve and check valve of the same size as the connection.

6.3.5.2

_

Each connection from a standpipe that is part of a combined automatic dry to a sprinkler system shall have an individual control valve the same size as the connection.

6.3.5.3

Manual dry, manual wet and semiautomatic wet standpipe systems shall not be connected to sprinkler systems.

6.3.5.4

A listed pressure-regulating device that prevents backflow shall be considered a check valve, and an additional check valve shall not be required.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently the wording would require a check valve in a dry system trapping water at the point of connection. Additionally the current wording is unclear about whether or not sprinkler systems can be tied into all types of standpipes. While NFPA 13 requirements should clarify when sprinkler systems may be fed from standpipes it seems prudent to include language in this location.

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Public Input No. 81-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.5.1]

6.3.5.1

Each connection from a standpipe that is part of a combined system to a sprinkler system shall have an individual control valve and check valve ~~of the same size as the connection~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There should be no need to require the control and check to be the same size as the connection. If the hydraulic calculations for the sprinkler system prove it works, then the size shouldn't be regulated. An example might be where a single saddle is drilled into the standpipe and 2 1/2" is piped out and teed to a hose connection. Then the piping is reduced to 1 1/2" for the sprinkler system because it is all that is needed. As written, the sprinkler control and check would need to be 2 1/2" which makes no sense.

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Public Input No. 82-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.6.1.2.2]

6.3.6.1.2.2

~~Where the valve cannot be located at least 40 ft (12.2 m) from the building, it shall be installed in an approved location and where~~ The indicating valve shall be installed where it is readily accessible in case of fire and not subject to damage.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section needs to be modified. It is referring to a 40'-0" dimension that is not previously indicated. The phrase "where the valve cannot be located 40 ft." indicates that a previous section required the 40 ft. In 6.3.6.1.1 only an "approved" location is indicated. If the 40'-0" location is a requirement, then it needs to be properly codified. The language of an approved location is redundant as that is located in 6.3.6.1.1.

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Public Input No. 83-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.6.1.3]

6.3.6.1.3

Where ~~post~~ a post ~~-~~indicator ~~valves~~ valve cannot be used, ~~underground valves shall~~ an underground valve with approved roadway box, complete with T-wrench shall be permitted.

6.3.6.1.3.1

The valve locations, directions for their opening, and services that they control shall be plainly marked on the buildings served.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Language was modified to be similar to NFPA 13.

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Public Input No. 84-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.3.6.2]

~~6.3.6.2~~ ~~*~~ - –

~~Where the standpipes are supplied from a yard main or header in another building, the connection shall be provided with a listed indicating-type valve located outside at a safe distance from the building or at the header.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section is redundant and does not offer any new information. 6.3.6.1.1 already requires the indicating valve in the water supply.

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Public Input No. 85-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.4.1]

6.4.1

~~Except for the valve required by~~ 6.3.2 ~~, shutoff~~ Shutoff valves shall not be installed between the fire department connection ~~and the system~~ where the fire department connection piping connects to the system main piping .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This more accurately describes the intent. Control valves are permitted downstream of where the fire department connection piping attaches to the system piping.

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Public Input No. 86-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.4.2]

6.4.2

A listed check valve shall be installed ~~in each fire department connection, including the connection in manual-dry systems, and located~~ as near as practicable to the point where ~~it joins the system.~~ the fire department connection piping connects to the system main piping.

6.4.2.1

The requirements of 6.4.2 shall apply to manual dry systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section has been modified for manual of style and reworded

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Public Input No. 87-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.4.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The fire department connection shall be installed as follows:

(1) *Automatic Wet and Manual Wet Standpipe Systems.* On the system side of the system control valve, check valve, or any pump, but on the supply side of any isolating valves ~~required in~~ required by 6.3.2

(2) *Automatic Dry Standpipe Systems.* On the system side of the control valve and check valve and the supply side of the dry pipe valve

(3) *Semiautomatic Dry Standpipe Systems.* On the system side of the deluge valve

(4) *Manual Dry Standpipe Systems.* Directly connected to system piping with a check valve in the piping as required by 6.4.~~3~~ ~~(~~ 2 ~~)~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changed the grammar. By is more appropriate than in. Also, the reference in 6.4.3 (4) is incorrect. (Note this reference may change again based on some other PI).

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 15:20:04 EST 2013

Public Input No. 157-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 6.4.4]

6.4.4*

In areas subject to freezing, a listed automatic drip valve that is arranged to allow drainage without causing water damage shall be installed in the piping between the check valve and the fire department connection.

A.6.4.4 In cases where water in the piping between the system side and the fire department connection check valve would be trapped, an auxiliary drain is required.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This aligns NFPA 14 with NFPA 13, providing consistency in installation requirements.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Cecil Bilbo
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☑ By checking this box I affirm that I am Cecil Bilbo, and I agree to be legally bound by the above Copyright Assignment and the terms and conditions contained therein. I understand and intend that, by checking this box, I am creating an electronic signature that will, upon my submission of this form, have the same legal force and effect as a handwritten signature

Public Input No. 88-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.4.4]

6.4.4

In areas subject to freezing, ~~a listed~~ an approved automatic drip valve that is arranged to allow drainage without causing water damage shall be installed at the low point in the piping between the check valve and the fire department connection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies that the ball drip needs to be at the low point. Also, this correlates with NFPA 13 in that the ball drip in NFPA 13 is not required to be listed.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 15:24:48 EST 2013

Public Input No. 158-NFPA 14-2014 [New Section after 6.4.5.2.2]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

6.4.5.2.2.1 The sign required in 6.4.5.2.2 shall not be required where the system demand pressure is less than 150 psi (10.3 bar).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This acknowledges the fact that Fire Department Engineers are trained to deliver at least 150psi to the FDC as a minimum.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 03 15:14:58 EST 2014

Public Input No. 45-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 6.4.5.2.2]

6.4.5.2.3

The sign required in 6.4.5.2.2 shall not be required where the system demand pressure is less than 150 psi (10.3 bar).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The fire service standard for buildings equipped with fire department connections for sprinkler and standpipe systems is to pump at an initial residual pressure of 150 psi. This change simplifies the installation by not requiring a sign that is redundant in nearly all cases except for high-rise buildings, and which spares the building owner having to maintain a sign that isn't otherwise necessary, and harmonizes the standard with sections 8.17.2.4.7.2 and 8.17.1.4.7.3 of NFPA 13.

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Submittal Date: Wed Oct 30 18:59:13 EDT 2013

Public Input No. 89-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 6.4.5.2.2]

6.4.5.2.2

A sign also shall indicate the pressure required at the inlets to deliver the standpipe system demand.

6.4.5.2.2.1

The sign in section 6.4.5.2.2 shall not be required when the system demand pressure is less than 150 psi (10.3 bar).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The sign applies to the standpipe system demand only. Also, the 150 PSI requirement is found in NFPA 13E.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 15:31:36 EST 2013

Public Input No. 90-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.2.3.2]

7.2.3.2 * _

Where the static pressure at a 2 ½ in. (65 mm) hose connection exceeds 175 psi (12.1 bar), ~~an approved~~ a listed pressure-regulating device shall be provided to limit static and residual pressures at the outlet of the hose connection to no more than 175 psi (12.1 bar).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A device that is this important to fire fighter safety should be listed. If the committee feels that only having it approved is acceptable then they need to add this section to 4.1.2.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 26 15:54:41 EST 2013

Public Input No. 10-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.2]

See the uploaded Include file for revised text of 7.3.2 and A.7.3.2

7.3.2 * Class I Systems.

Class I systems shall be provided with 2 1/2 in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:

(1) At the main floor landing in exit stairways

(2) On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits

(3) In other than covered mall buildings, in each exit passageway at the entrance from the building areas into the passageway

(4) In covered mall buildings, at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall

(5) * At the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof, or on roofs with a slope of less than 4 in 12 where stairways do not access the roof

7.3.2.1

Hose connections shall be permitted to be located at the highest intermediate landings between floor levels in exit stairways where required by the AHJ.

7.3.2.2 *

Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 150 ft (45.7 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 200 ft (61 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit, additional hose connections shall be provided, in approved locations, where required by the local fire department or the AHJ.

7.3.2.2.1

The distance requirements in 7.3.2.2 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.

7.3.2.3 *

Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required where another outlet on that side of the horizontal exit can reach the portions of the building on the other side of the horizontal exit within the distances required by 7.3.2.3.1 that would have been protected by the outlet that was omitted.

7.3.2.3.1

This travel distance shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings and 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
14_PI_Held_Comment_14-19_Schwab_.pdf	Cover Sheet	
14_PI_Held_Comment_Include_Schwab_.pdf	Rec Include	
14_Schwab_PI_A.7.3.2.2.1_Horizontal_Exits.pdf	Figure A.7.3.2.2.1	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This proposal appeared as Comment 14-19 (Log #12) which was held from the F12 ROC on Proposal 14-48.

The 2010 edition of NFPA 14 Section 7.3.2 is arranged as a holdover from the days that NFPA used exceptions in a list following the charging statement. This comment is an attempt to bring this section up to the current manual of style.

There are also some other changes filtered throughout. In Section A.7.3.2 there is language in regards to only

requiring one standpipe to serve the roof. This language should be codified and has been moved into the body of the standard.

A note was added in regards to egress clearances for hose valve locations, especially for intermediate landings.

The most significant change was in regards to horizontal exits. In the ROP, there is a conflict between the adopted language of Proposal 14-48 and the wording on the annex Figure A.7.3.2.3. A new annex figure has been provided.

Annex language was added with guidance as to what constitutes access to the roof.

Language was added to clarify that if you are installing hose connections at intermediate landings, an additional one is not needed at the top of the stairwell when it access the roof.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Mon Jun 10 10:23:59 EDT 2013

7.3.2* Class I Systems. When required to be provided, hose connections shall be located in accordance with 7.3.2. ~~Class I systems shall be provided with 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:~~

~~(1) At the main floor landing in exit stairways~~

~~(2) On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits~~

~~(3) In other than covered mall buildings, in each exit passageway at the entrance from the building areas into the passageway~~

~~(4) In covered mall buildings, at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall~~

~~(5) *At the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof, or on roofs with a slope of less than 4 in 12 where stairways do not access the roof~~

A.7.3.2 Hose connections are required ~~now specified~~ to be located at the main floor landing in required exit stairways. Paragraph 7.3.2.1.1 permits hose connections to be located at intermediate landings where local fire-fighting tactics ~~require~~ necessitate this location. ~~Only one standpipe is necessary to serve the roof; it is not the intent to extend each standpipe to the roof level.~~

The approach to locating hose connections with respect to exits is shown in Figure A.7.3.2(a), Figure A.7.3.2(b), and Figure A.7.3.2(c).

7.3.2.1 Hose connections shall be provided at the main floor landing of required exit stairwells.

7.3.2.1.1* When required by the AHJ, hose connections shall be permitted to be installed at the highest intermediate floor landings between floor levels in required exit stairways.

A.7.3.2.1.1 When placing hose connections on the main or intermediate landings, egress clearances as required by other codes need to be considered.

~~**7.3.2.1** Hose connections shall be permitted to be located at the highest intermediate landings between floor levels in exit stairways where required by the AHJ.~~

7.3.2.2 Hose connections shall be provided on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits.

~~**7.3.2.2*** Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 150 ft (45.7m) of travel distance from a required exit containing or adjacent to a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 200 ft (61 m) of travel distance from a required exit containing or adjacent to a hose connection, additional hose connections shall be provided, in approved locations, where required by the local fire department or AHJ.~~

~~**A.7.3.2.2** Paragraph 7.3.2.2 is intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from a 2-hour fire-resistive separation. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, would be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire.~~

7.3.2.2.1* Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required when adjacent floor areas on the same side of the horizontal exit are reachable from adjacent exit stairway hose connections as specified in 7.3.2.2.2 and 7.3.2.2.3.

7.3.2.2.2 In buildings protected in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* or NFPA 13R *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height* the distance from the stairway hose connection shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m).

7.3.2.2.3 In non sprinklered buildings, the distance from the stairway hose connection shall not exceed 130 ft (39.7 m).

~~**7.3.2.2.1** The travel distance in section 7.3.2.2 shall be measured from the hose connection.~~

7.3.2.3 Hose connections shall be provided in each exit passageway in other than covered mall buildings.

7.3.2.3.1 The hose connections required in 7.3.2.3 shall be located in the exit passageway at each entrance into the building.

~~**7.3.2.3*** Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required when adjacent floor areas on the same side of the horizontal exit are reachable from adjacent exit stairway hose connections as specified in 7.3.2.3.1.~~

~~**7.3.2.3.1** This travel distance shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings and 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.~~

7.3.2.4 Hose connections shall be provided in covered mall buildings at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall.

7.3.2.5* Hose connections shall be provided at the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof.

A.7.3.2.5 Access to the roof can be via a stairwell that terminates at the roof level. Access could also be a permanent ladder, permanent ladder rungs or a pull down stair with a roof hatch.

7.3.2.5.1* The hose connection required by 7.3.2.5 shall not be required when hose connections are installed in accordance with 7.3.2.1.1.

A.7.3.2.5.1 It is not necessary to provide an additional hose valve at the top of the stairwell at the main landing when the fire department procedures utilize hose connections on intermediate landings. The intermediate landing is usually located in close proximity to the top of the stairwell.

7.3.2.6 In stairways that do not access the roof, a hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.6.1 The hose connection required by 7.3.2.6 shall not be required when the roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater.

7.3.2.6.2 The hose connection required by 7.3.2.6 shall not be required when hose connections in accordance with 7.3.2.5 are provided in the building.

7.3.2.6.2.1 When there are no hose connections as provided by 7.3.2.6.2, a single hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.7* Additional hose connections shall be provided in unsprinklered buildings when the distance from connections required by 7.3.2.1, 7.3.2.2 and 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 150 ft (45.7 m).

A.7.3.2.7 Paragraphs 7.3.2.7 and 7.3.2.8 are intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from locations required in 7.3.2. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in

carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, should be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire.

7.3.2.7.1 The distance in 7.3.2.7 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.7.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.7.3 The distance in 7.3.2.7 shall not apply to the roof.

7.3.2.7.4 Where allowed by the AHJ, the hose connections required by 7.3.2.7 shall be permitted to be omitted.

7.3.2.8 Additional hose connections shall be provided in buildings sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* or NFPA 13R *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height* when the distance from connections required by 7.3.2.1, 7.3.2.2 and 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 200 ft (61 m).

7.3.2.8.1 The distance in 7.3.2.8 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.8.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.8.3 The distance in 7.3.2.8 shall not apply to the roof.

7.3.2.8.4 Where allowed by the AHJ the hose connections required by 7.3.2.8 shall be permitted to be omitted.

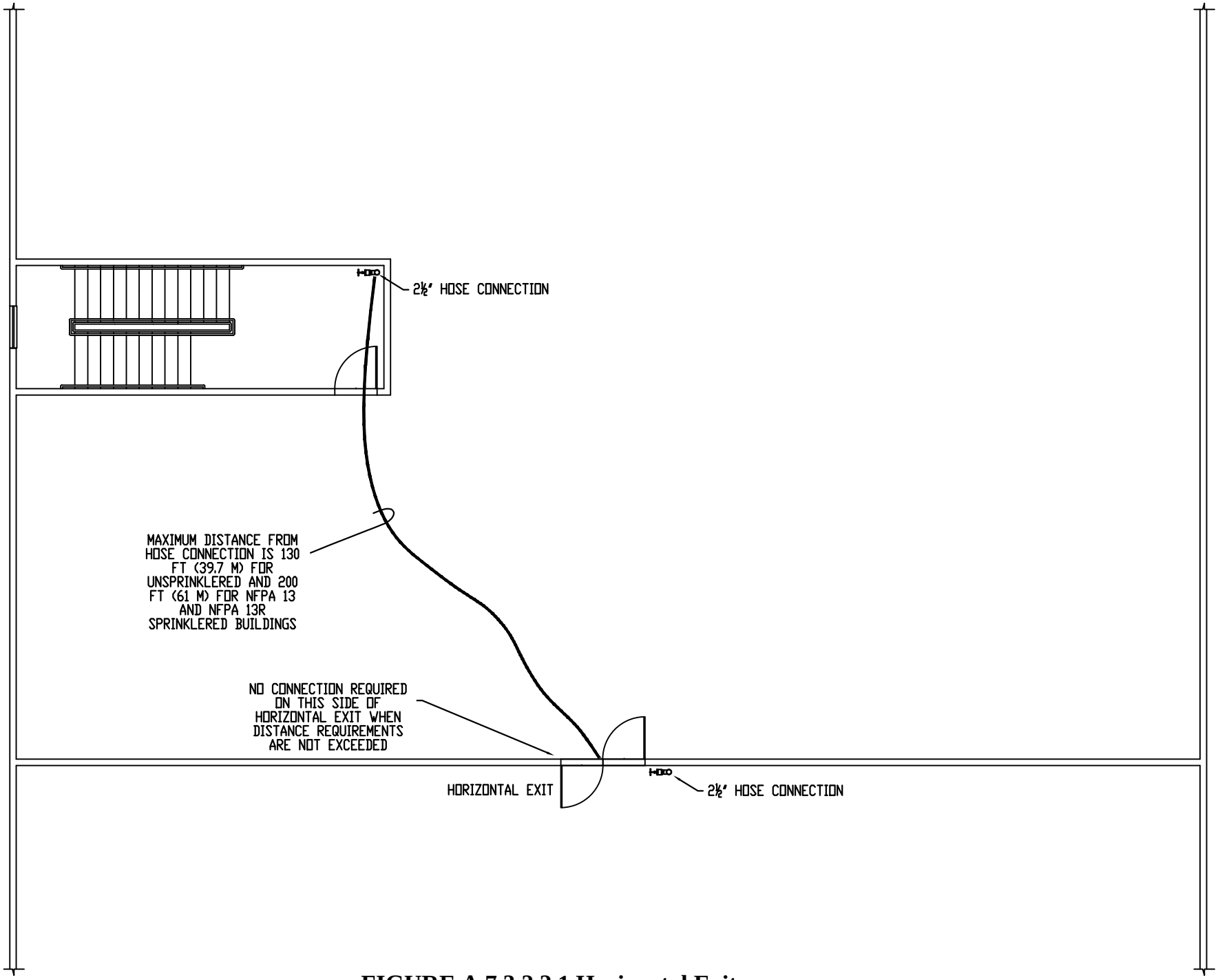

FIGURE A.7.3.2.2.1 Horizontal Exits

Public Input No. 104-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.2]

~~7.3.2 * – Class I Systems.~~

~~Class I systems shall be provided with 2 1/2 in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:~~

(1) ~~At the main floor landing in exit stairways~~

(2) ~~On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits~~

(3) ~~In other than covered mall buildings, in each exit passageway at the entrance from the building areas into the passageway~~

(4) ~~In covered mall buildings, at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall~~

(5) ~~* At the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof, or on roofs with a slope of less than 4 in 12 where stairways do not access the roof~~

~~7.3.2.1 –~~

~~Hose connections shall be permitted to be located at the highest intermediate landings between floor levels in exit stairways where required by the AHJ.~~

~~7.3.2.2 * –~~

~~Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 150 ft (45.7 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 200 ft (61 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit, additional hose connections shall be provided, in approved locations, where required by the local fire department or the AHJ.~~

~~7.3.2.2.1 –~~

~~The distance requirements in 7.3.2.2 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.~~

~~7.3.2.3 * –~~

~~Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required where another outlet on that side of the horizontal exit can reach the portions of the building on the other side of the horizontal exit within the distances required by 7.3.2.3.1 that would have been protected by the outlet that was omitted.~~

~~7.3.2.3.1 –~~

~~This travel distance shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings and 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.~~

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
7.3.2_ReWrite.docx	7.3.2 Re Write	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In the last cycle, comments were submitted to reorganize section 7.3.2. These were held (See PI9 & PI10). The attached document takes the 2013 edition text and reorganizes this section with minor tweaks. The rewrites in PI9 & PI10 contained some subjects that were controversial. This PI is to do the reorganization of what is in the standard and any other changes will be submitted separately. In the .DOC file, there are two versions. One is legislative text and the other is as it would appear.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 9-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.2]	
Public Input No. 10-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
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Submittal Date: Mon Dec 02 12:56:38 EST 2013

Copyright Assignment

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☑ By checking this box I affirm that I am Peter Schwab, and I agree to be legally bound by the above Copyright Assignment and the terms and conditions contained therein. I understand and intend that, by checking this box, I am creating an electronic signature that will, upon my submission of this form, have the same legal force and effect as a handwritten signature

Rewrite of Section 7.3.2 in legislative text. At the end is a version as it would appear.

7.3.2* Class I Systems. Where required to be provided, hose connections shall be located in accordance with Section 7.3.2. ~~Class I systems shall be provided with 2 ½ in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:~~

~~(1) At the main floor landing in exit stairways~~

~~(2) On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits~~

~~(3) In other than covered mall buildings, in each exit passageway at the entrance from the building areas into the passageway~~

~~(4) In covered mall buildings, at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall~~

~~**(5)*** At the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof, or on roofs with a slope of less than 4 in 12 where stairways do not access the roof~~

~~**A.7.3.2 (5)** Access to the roof can be via a stairwell that terminates at the roof level. Access could also be a permanent ladder, permanent ladder rungs, or a pull down stair with a roof hatch. See Figure A.7.3.2 (5) for an example of roof outlets.~~

A.7.3.2 ~~Hose connections are required now specified to be located at the main floor landing in required exit stairways. Paragraph 7.3.2.1.1 permits hose connections to be located at intermediate landings where local fire-fighting tactics require necessitate this location. Only one standpipe is necessary to serve the roof regardless of the travel distances in 7.3.2.2; it is not the intent to extend each standpipe to the roof level.~~
The approach to locating hose connections with respect to exits is shown in Figure A.7.3.2(a), Figure A.7.3.2(b), and Figure A.7.3.2(c).

7.3.2.1* Hose connections shall be provided at the main floor landing of required exit stairwells.

A.7.3.2.1 Hose connections are required to be located at the main floor landing in required exit stairways. Paragraph 7.3.2.1.1 permits hose connections to be located at intermediate landings where local fire-fighting tactics necessitate this location.

7.3.2.1.1 When required by the AHJ or local fire department, hose connections shall be permitted to be installed at the highest intermediate floor landings between floor levels in required exit stairways.

A.7.3.2.1.1 When locating hose connections on the main or intermediate landings, egress clearances as required by other codes need to be considered.

~~**7.3.2.1** Hose connections shall be permitted to be located at the highest intermediate landings between floor levels in exit stairways where required by the AHJ.~~

7.3.2.2 Hose connections shall be provided on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits.

7.3.2.2* Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 150 ft (45.7 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 200 ft (61 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit, additional hose connections shall be provided, in approved locations, where required by the local fire department or the AHJ.

A.7.3.2.2 Paragraph 7.3.2.2 is intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from a 2-hour fire-resistive separation. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, would be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire. The 200 ft (61 m) distance allowed for sprinklered buildings could necessitate additional hose lengths in order to reach the most remote portion of a floor; however, automatic sprinklers should provide adequate control to allow time for fire fighters to extend hoses in those cases where a fire is located in the most remote area.

7.3.2.32.1* Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required where another outlet on that side of the horizontal exit can reach the portions of the building on the other side of the horizontal exit within the distances required by 7.3.2.32.1.1 or 7.3.2.2.1.2 that would have been protected by the outlet that was omitted.

A.7.3.2.2.1 See Figure A.7.3.2.2.1. (Rename Figure A.7.3.2.3 to A.7.3.2.2.1)

7.3.2.32.1.1 This The travel distance in 7.3.2.2.1 shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings. and 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.

7.3.2.2.1.2 The travel distance in 7.3.2.2.1 shall be 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.

7.3.2.2.1 The distance requirements in 7.3.2.2 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.

7.3.2.3 Hose connections shall be provided in each exit passageway in other than covered mall buildings.
7.3.2.3.1 The hose connections required in Section 7.3.2.3 shall be located in the exit passageway at each entrance into the building.

7.3.2.3* Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required where another outlet on that side of the horizontal exit can reach the portions of the building on the other side of the horizontal exit within the distances required by 7.3.2.3.1 that would have been protected by the outlet that was omitted.

A.7.3.2.3 See Figure A.7.3.2.3.

~~**7.3.2.3.1** This travel distance shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings and 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.~~

7.3.2.4 Hose connections shall be provided in covered mall buildings at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall.

7.3.2.5* Hose connections shall be provided at the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof.

A.7.3.2.5 Access to the roof can be via a stairwell that terminates at the roof level. Access could also be a permanent ladder, permanent ladder rungs, or a pull down stair with a roof hatch. See Figure A.7.3.2.5 for an example of a roof outlet.

7.3.2.5.1* The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.5 shall not be required when hose connections are installed in accordance with Section 7.3.2.1.1.

A.7.3.2.5.1 It is not necessary to provide an additional hose valve at the top of the stairwell at the main landing when the fire department procedures utilize hose connections on intermediate landings. The intermediate landing is usually located in close proximity to the top of the stairwell.

7.3.2.6 In stairways that do not access the roof, a hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.6.1 The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.6 shall not be required when the roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater.

7.3.2.6.2 The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.6 shall not be required where at least one hose connection in accordance with Section 7.3.2.5 is provided in the building.

7.3.2.6.2.1 When there are no hose connections as provided by Section 7.3.2.6.2, a single hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.7* Additional hose connections shall be provided in unsprinklered buildings when the distance from connections required by Section 7.3.2.1, Section 7.3.2.2 and Section 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 150 ft (45.7 m).

A.7.3.2.7 Paragraph 7.3.2.7 is intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from locations required in Section 7.3.2. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, should be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the

connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire.

7.3.2.7.1 The distance in Section 7.3.2.7 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.7.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.7.3 The distance requirement in Section 7.3.2.7 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.

7.3.2.7.4 Where allowed by the AHJ, the hose connections required by Section 7.3.2.7 shall be permitted to be omitted.

7.3.2.8* Additional hose connections shall be provided in buildings sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* or NFPA 13R *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies* when the distance from connections required by Section 7.3.2.1, Section 7.3.2.2 and Section 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 200 ft (61 m).

A.7.3.2.8 Paragraph 7.3.2.8 is intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from locations required in Section 7.3.2. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, should be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire. The 200 ft (61 m) distance allowed for sprinklered buildings could necessitate additional hose lengths in order to reach the most remote portion of a floor; however, automatic sprinklers should provide adequate control to allow time for fire fighters to extend hoses in those cases where a fire is located in the most remote area.

7.3.2.8.1 The distance in Section 7.3.2.8 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.8.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.8.3 The distance in Section 7.3.2.8 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.

7.3.2.8.4 Where allowed by the AHJ the hose connections required by Section 7.3.2.8 shall be permitted to be omitted.

Below is a version as it would appear without legislative text.

7.3.2* Class I Systems. Where required to be provided, hose connections shall be located in accordance with Section 7.3.2.

A.7.3.2 The approach to locating hose connections with respect to exits is shown in Figure A.7.3.2(a), Figure A.7.3.2(b), and Figure A.7.3.2(c).

7.3.2.1* Hose connections shall be provided at the main floor landing of required exit stairwells.

A.7.3.2.1 Hose connections are required to be located at the main floor landing in required exit stairways. Paragraph 7.3.2.1.1 permits hose connections to be located at intermediate landings where local fire-fighting tactics necessitate this location.

7.3.2.1.1 When required by the AHJ or local fire department, hose connections shall be permitted to be installed at the highest intermediate floor landings between floor levels in required exit stairways.

A.7.3.2.1.1 When locating hose connections on the main or intermediate landings, egress clearances as required by other codes need to be considered.

7.3.2.2 Hose connections shall be provided on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits.

7.3.2.2.1* Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required where another outlet on that side of the horizontal exit can reach the portions of the building on the other side of the horizontal exit within the distances required by 7.3.2.2.1.1 or 7.3.2.2.1.2 that would have been protected by the outlet that was omitted.

A.7.3.2.2.1 See Figure A.7.3.2.2.1.

7.3.2.2.1.1 The travel distance in 7.3.2.2.1 shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings.

7.3.2.2.1.2 The travel distance in 7.3.2.2.1 shall be 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.

7.3.2.3 Hose connections shall be provided in each exit passageway in other than covered mall buildings.
7.3.2.3.1 The hose connections required in Section 7.3.2.3 shall be located in the exit passageway at each entrance into the building.

7.3.2.4 Hose connections shall be provided in covered mall buildings at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall.

7.3.2.5* Hose connections shall be provided at the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof.

A.7.3.2.5 Access to the roof can be via a stairwell that terminates at the roof level. Access could also be a permanent ladder, permanent ladder rungs, or a pull down stair with a roof hatch. See Figure A.7.3.2.5 for an example of a roof outlet.

7.3.2.5.1* The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.5 shall not be required when hose connections are installed in accordance with Section 7.3.2.1.1.

A.7.3.2.5.1 It is not necessary to provide an additional hose valve at the top of the stairwell at the main landing when the fire department procedures utilize hose connections on intermediate landings. The intermediate landing is usually located in close proximity to the top of the stairwell.

7.3.2.6 In stairways that do not access the roof, a hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.6.1 The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.6 shall not be required when the roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater.

7.3.2.6.2 The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.6 shall not be required where at least one hose connection in accordance with Section 7.3.2.5 is provided in the building.

7.3.2.6.2.1 When there are no hose connections as provided by Section 7.3.2.6.2, a single hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.7* Additional hose connections shall be provided in unsprinklered buildings when the distance from connections required by Section 7.3.2.1, Section 7.3.2.2 and Section 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 150 ft (45.7 m).

A.7.3.2.7 Paragraph 7.3.2.7 is intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from locations required in Section 7.3.2. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, should be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire.

7.3.2.7.1 The distance in Section 7.3.2.7 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.7.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.7.3 The distance requirement in Section 7.3.2.7 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.

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7.3.2.7.4 Where allowed by the AHJ, the hose connections required by Section 7.3.2.7 shall be permitted to be omitted.

7.3.2.8* Additional hose connections shall be provided in buildings sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* or NFPA 13R *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies* when the distance from connections required by Section 7.3.2.1, Section 7.3.2.2 and Section 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 200 ft (61 m).

A.7.3.2.8 Paragraph 7.3.2.8 is intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from locations required in Section 7.3.2. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, should be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire. The 200 ft (61 m) distance allowed for sprinklered buildings could necessitate additional hose lengths in order to reach the most remote portion of a floor; however, automatic sprinklers should provide adequate control to allow time for fire fighters to extend hoses in those cases where a fire is located in the most remote area.

7.3.2.8.1 The distance in Section 7.3.2.8 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.8.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.8.3 The distance in Section 7.3.2.8 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.

7.3.2.8.4 Where allowed by the AHJ the hose connections required by Section 7.3.2.8 shall be permitted to be omitted.

Public Input No. 9-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.2]

See the uploaded Include file for edits to 7.3.2 and A.7.3.2

7.3.2 * Class I Systems.

Class I systems shall be provided with 2 1/2 in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:

(1) At the main floor landing in exit stairways

(2) On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits

(3) In other than covered mall buildings, in each exit passageway at the entrance from the building areas into the passageway

(4) In covered mall buildings, at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall

(5) * At the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof, or on roofs with a slope of less than 4 in 12 where stairways do not access the roof

7.3.2.1

Hose connections shall be permitted to be located at the highest intermediate landings between floor levels in exit stairways where required by the AHJ.

7.3.2.2 *

Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 150 ft (45.7 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 200 ft (61 m) of travel distance from a hose connection in or adjacent to a required exit, additional hose connections shall be provided, in approved locations, where required by the local fire department or the AHJ.

7.3.2.2.1

The distance requirements in 7.3.2.2 shall not apply to the roof if it is not intended for occupancy.

7.3.2.3 *

Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required where another outlet on that side of the horizontal exit can reach the portions of the building on the other side of the horizontal exit within the distances required by 7.3.2.3.1 that would have been protected by the outlet that was omitted.

7.3.2.3.1

This travel distance shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings and 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
14_PI_Held_Comment_14-18_Schwab_.pdf	Cover Sheet	
14_PI_Held_Comment_Include_Schwab_.pdf	Rec Include	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This proposal appeared as Comment 14-18 (Log #20) which was held from the F12 ROC on Proposal 14-48.

The 2010 edition of NFPA 14 Section 7.3.2 is arranged as a holdover from the days that NFPA used exceptions in a list following the charging statement. This comment is an attempt to bring this section up to the current manual of style.

There are also some other changes filtered throughout. In Section A.7.3.2 there is language in regards to only requiring one standpipe to serve the roof. This language should be codified and has been moved into the body of the standard.

A note was added in regards to egress clearances for hose valve locations, especially for intermediate landings.

The most significant change was in regards to horizontal exits. In the ROP, there is a conflict between the adopted language of Proposal 14-48 and the wording on the annex Figure A.7.3.2.3. It is not clear as to which valve on which side of the horizontal exit can be eliminated. Does the travel distance have to extend completely through the horizontal exit and reach all areas on the opposite side of the horizontal exit? This language gives credit for sprinkler systems and eliminates connections at the horizontal exit provided that the 200 foot travel distance is met. This will be in conflict with the International Building Code at first but this is the installation standard. NFPA 14 should be dictating these requirements. The building code should only be dictating when standpipes are required, not locations of hose connections, etc. Since the building code borrowed the language from NFPA 14 in the first place, they should be synchronizing with NFPA at each code cycle revision. In addition, NFPA 14 as written in the ROP stage is in conflict already with the building code because of the allowance for 200' of travel distance. This committee is made up of experts on standpipes and writing these rules definitely falls within their purview. The exception for unsprinklered buildings (130 ft) will not appear in NFPA 14 as it does in the building code.

Annex language was added with guidance as to what constitutes access to the roof

Language was added to clarify that if you are installing hose connections at intermediate landings, an additional one is not needed at the top of the stairwell when it access the roof.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab

Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler

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City:

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Submittal Date: Mon Jun 10 10:11:30 EDT 2013

7.3.2* Class I Systems. When required to be provided, hose connections shall be located in accordance with Section 7.3.2. ~~Class I systems shall be provided with 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:~~

~~(1) At the main floor landing in exit stairways~~
~~(2) On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits~~
~~(3) In other than covered mall buildings, in each exit passageway at the entrance from the building areas into the passageway~~
~~(4) In covered mall buildings, at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall~~
~~(5) *At the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof, or on roofs with a slope of less than 4 in 12 where stairways do not access the roof~~

A.7.3.2 Hose connections are required ~~now specified~~ to be located at the main floor landing in required exit stairways. Paragraph 7.3.2.1.1 permits hose connections to be located at intermediate landings where local fire-fighting tactics ~~require~~ necessitate this location. ~~Only one standpipe is necessary to serve the roof; it is not the intent to extend each standpipe to the roof level.~~

The approach to locating hose connections with respect to exits is shown in Figure A.7.3.2(a), Figure A.7.3.2(b), and Figure A.7.3.2(c).

7.3.2.1 Hose connections shall be provided at the main floor landing of required exit stairwells.

7.3.2.1.1* When required by the AHJ, hose connections shall be permitted to be installed at the highest intermediate floor landings between floor levels in required exit stairways.

A.7.3.2.1.1 When placing hose connections on the main or intermediate landings, egress clearances as required by other codes need to be considered.

~~**7.3.2.1** Hose connections shall be permitted to be located at the highest intermediate landings between floor levels in exit stairways where required by the AHJ.~~

7.3.2.2 Hose connections shall be provided on each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits.

~~**7.3.2.2*** Where the most remote portion of a nonsprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 150 ft (45.7m) of travel distance from a required exit containing or adjacent to a hose connection or the most remote portion of a sprinklered floor or story is located in excess of 200 ft (61 m) of travel distance from a required exit containing or adjacent to a hose connection, additional hose connections shall be provided, in approved locations, where required by the local fire department or AHJ.~~

~~**A.7.3.2.2** Paragraph 7.3.2.2 is intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from a 2-hour fire-resistive separation. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, would be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such~~

~~connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire.~~

7.3.2.2.1 In buildings protected in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* or NFPA 13R *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height* hose connections shall not be required at horizontal exits provided the distance requirements of Section 7.3.2.8 are met.

~~**7.3.2.2.1** The travel distance in Section 7.3.2.2 shall be measured from the hose connection.~~

7.3.2.3 Hose connections shall be provided in each exit passageway in other than covered mall buildings.

7.3.2.3.1 The hose connections required in Section 7.3.2.3 shall be located in the exit passageway at each entrance into the building.

~~**7.3.2.3*** Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required when adjacent floor areas on the same side of the horizontal exit are reachable from adjacent exit stairway hose connections as specified in Section 7.3.2.3.1.~~

~~**7.3.2.3.1** This travel distance shall be 200 ft (61 m) for sprinklered buildings and 130 ft (39.7 m) for nonsprinklered buildings.~~

7.3.2.4 Hose connections shall be provided in covered mall buildings at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall.

7.3.2.5* Hose connections shall be provided at the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof.

A.7.3.2.5 Access to the roof can be via a stairwell that terminates at the roof level. Access could also be a permanent ladder, permanent ladder rungs or a pull down stair with a roof hatch.

7.3.2.5.1* The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.5 shall not be required when hose connections are installed in accordance with Section 7.3.2.1.1.

A.7.3.2.5.1 It is not necessary to provide an additional hose valve at the top of the stairwell at the main landing when the fire department procedures utilize hose connections on intermediate landings. The intermediate landing is usually located in close proximity to the top of the stairwell.

7.3.2.6 In stairways that do not access the roof, a hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.6.1 The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.6 shall not be required when the roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater.

7.3.2.6.2 The hose connection required by Section 7.3.2.6 shall not be required when hose connections in accordance with Section 7.3.2.5 are provided in the building.

7.3.2.6.2.1 When there are no hose connections as provided by Section 7.3.2.6.2, a single hose connection shall be provided on the roof.

7.3.2.7* Additional hose connections shall be provided in unsprinklered buildings when the distance from connections required by Section 7.3.2.1, Section 7.3.2.2 and Section 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 150 ft (45.7 m).

A.7.3.2.7 Paragraphs 7.3.2.7 and 7.3.2.8 are intended to provide local fire departments with the authority to require additional hose connections outside of or away from locations required in Section 7.3.2. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow fire fighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that outlet spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on fire fighters, it is also recognized that, in some cases, based on architectural layout,

additional outlets could be needed in open floor areas in order to meet spacing requirements. In such cases, such outlets are unlikely to be utilized, since there would not be a staging area for fire fighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections where provided to meet distance requirements, should be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible, to provide a degree of protection for fire fighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that fire fighters can find them easily during a fire.

7.3.2.7.1 The distance in Section 7.3.2.7 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.7.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.7.3 The distance in Section 7.3.2.7 shall not apply to the roof.

7.3.2.7.4 Where allowed by the AHJ, the hose connections required by Section 7.3.2.7 shall be permitted to be omitted.

7.3.2.8 Additional hose connections shall be provided in buildings sprinklered in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* or NFPA 13R *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height* when the distance from connections required by Section 7.3.2.1, Section 7.3.2.2 and Section 7.3.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 200 ft (61 m).

7.3.2.8.1 The distance in Section 7.3.2.8 shall be measured from the hose connection.

7.3.2.8.2 The location of additional hose connections shall be approved by the AHJ.

7.3.2.8.3 The distance in Section 7.3.2.8 shall not apply to the roof.

7.3.2.8.4 Where allowed by the AHJ the hose connections required by Section 7.3.2.8 shall be permitted to be omitted.

Public Input No. 51-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Class I systems shall be provided with 2 ½ in. (65 mm) hose connections in the following locations:

(1) At ~~the main floor~~ each floor landing in exit stairways

(2) On each side of the wall adjacent to the exit openings of horizontal exits

(3) In other than covered mall buildings, in each exit passageway at the entrance from the building areas into the passageway

(4) In covered mall buildings, at the entrance to each exit passageway or exit corridor, and at the interior side of public entrances from the exterior to the mall

(5) * At the highest landing of stairways with stairway access to a roof, or on roofs with a slope of less than 4 in 12 where stairways do not access the roof

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As written, the present text basically only requires one hose connection at the main floor landing. Main floor landing is not defined. Therefore, as written, it could be interpreted to mean the main floor (i.e. ground floor or first floor). Adding "each" floor landing will require a hose connection for each floor of the builidng as intended and 7.3.2.1 will allow the hose connection on each floor to be installed at the intermediate landing with the AHJ approval as opposed to the landing at the level of the building floor.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 92-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 7.3.2.2]

7.3.2.2.2

The distances in 7.3.2.2 shall be reduced to 130 ft (39.7 m) when manual dry standpipes are installed in open parking garages.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This new section will correlate with the IBC section 905.3.1 Exception #3.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 140-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 7.3.2.3]

7.3.2.4

Open stairs connecting 2 adjacent floors shall not require hose connections.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Many times a convenience stair will be located in a building that requires standpipes. Many AHJ's insist that if the stair is provided, it must be required and therefore a standpipe must be provided. Many times this stair is in a lobby or open area and providing hose outlets is difficult to accomplish.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 08:58:44 EST 2013

Public Input No. 91-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 7.3.2.3]

7.3.2.4

Hose connections shall be permitted to be installed in the corridor or breezeway between open stairs that are not greater than 100 ft (30.5 m) apart.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_14_Stairs.pdf	Closely spaced stairs	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently the standard requires hose connections in required exit stairs. A typical arrangement found on many garden style apartments is to have (2) egress stairs spaced rather close which provides occupants two means of egress. These stairwells are generally open. Many AHJ's require a standpipe for each stairwell. Since the stairs are open, allowing a single standpipe/hose connection in the corridor should not pose any greater risk. The 100 foot limitation is a SWAG. The attached PDF is for reference only to illustrate the scenario and is not intended to be used for a figure.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
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City:
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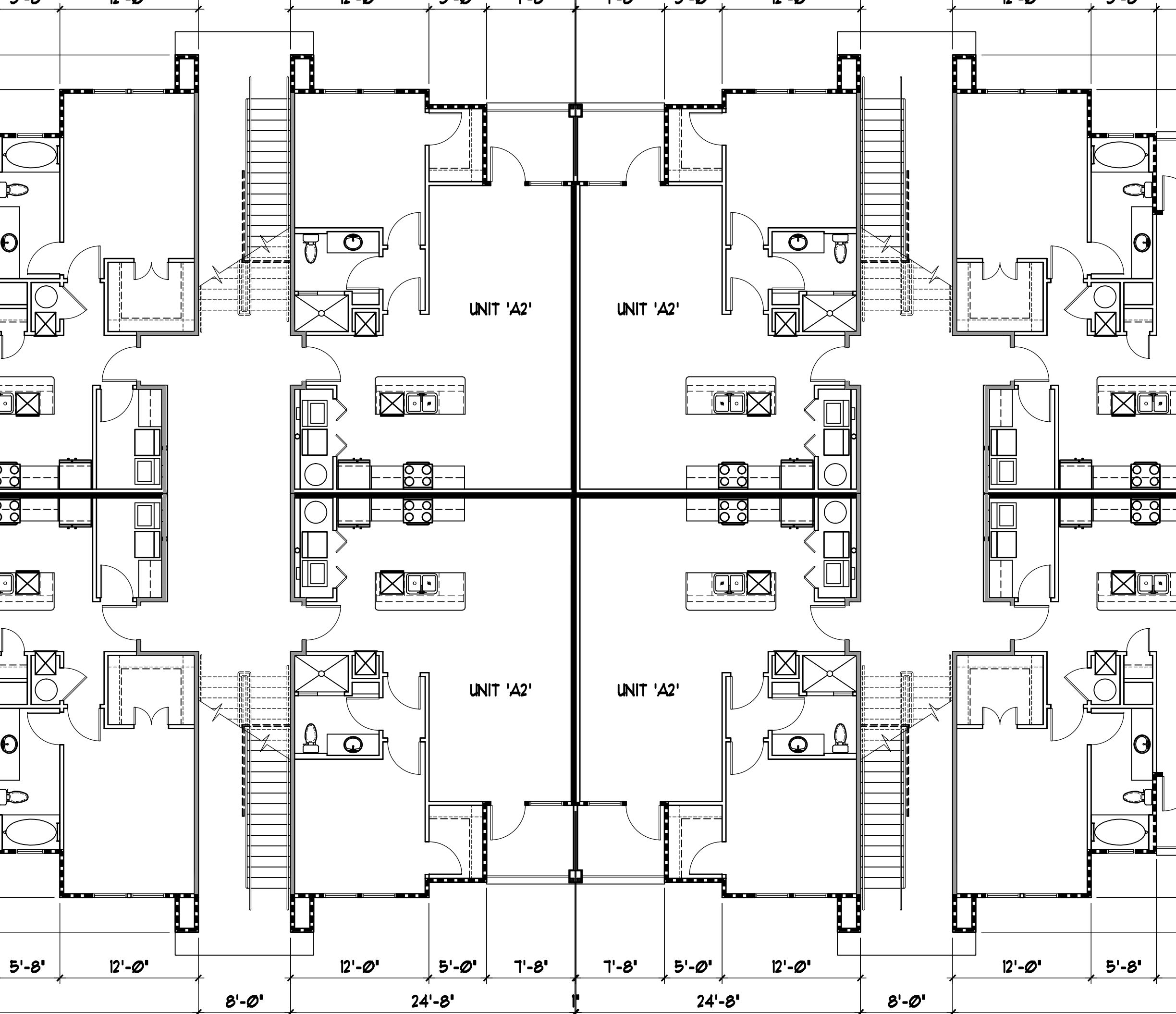
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 27 08:56:16 EST 2013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UNIT 'A2'
UNIT 'A2'
UNIT 'A2'
5'-8"
12'-0"
12'-0"
5'-0"
7'-8"
7'-8"
5'-0"
12'-0"
12'-0"
5'-8"
8'-0"
24'-8"
24'-8"
8'-0"

Public Input No. 105-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.2.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required where another outlet on that side of the horizontal exit can reach the ~~portions~~ portion of the building on the other side of the horizontal exit ~~within the~~ where the next hose valve is located within the distances required by 7.3.2.3.1 ~~that would have been protected by the outlet that was omitted~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The way the current section is worded and the annex figure shows creates problems. To begin with, it is in conflict with the IBC. The IBC language states "Exception: Where floor areas adjacent to a horizontal exit are reachable from exit stairway hose connections by a 30-foot (9144 mm) hose stream from a nozzle attached to 100 feet (30 480 mm) of hose, a hose connection shall not be required at the horizontal exit."
This is a different concept then what NFPA 14 has put in the 2013 edition. Why is it needed to protect all the area that would have been protected by the omitted hose valve? There is another hose valve just on the other side of the horizontal exit? If the fire fighters are going to fight a fire on the other side of the horizontal exit and that fire is consuming the area of the hose valve on the other side of the exit, then the concern should be to be able to protect through the exit up to and just past the hose valve. If the fire is a ways beyond the horizontal exit then connection to the hose valve on the other side of the horizontal exit is not a concern. The committee needs to clarify.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Mon Dec 02 13:15:55 EST 2013

Public Input No. 106-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 7.3.2.3.1]

7.3.2.3.2

In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13 *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems,* hose connections at horizontal exits shall be permitted to be ommitted.

7.3.2.3.2.1

The 200 ft (61 m)distance requirements of 7.3.2.2 shall be required to be met.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In a building protected by sprinklers per NFPA 13, the hose connections at the horizontal exits should be allowed to be omitted. The travel distance requirements of 200' to all portions are still required to be met with this proposal. How is a Horizontal exit any different than a building that exceeds 400'-0" between hose connections and another hose connection needs to be added? The annex language in A.7.3.2.2 discusses that sprinklers can provide adequate control to allow time to connect additional hoses. There should be a benefit for sprinklers when horizontal exits are provided.

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Public Input No. 42-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.4]

7.3.4 Class III Systems.

Class III systems shall be provided with 1 1/2in (40mm) hose connections~~ as required for both Class I and Class II systems~~ .

7.3.4.1

Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, Class II hose stations for use by trained personnel shall not be required, subject to the approval of the local fire department and the AHJ, provided that each Class I hose connection is 2 ½ in. (65 mm) and is equipped with a 2 ½ in. × 1 ½ in. (65 mm × 40 mm) reducer and a cap attached with a chain.

7.3.4.1.1

The travel distance limitation of 7.3.3.1 shall not apply to Class III systems.

~~7.3.4.1.2~~ –

~~For Class III systems installed without hose, the flow, pressure, and duration requirements shall be as specified for Class I systems.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal, along with other proposals, was an attempt to simplify and modernize the standpipe requirements. They would also gain consistency with NFPA 13. These proposals were rejected during previous document cycles.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2 ½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1 ½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1 ½ inch hoselines for mop-up operations (typically after sprinkler-controlled fires).

In the current NFPA 14, fire department standpipes are classified as either Class I or Class III. The only apparent difference is the presence of a 2 ½ inch by 1 ½ inch adapter for Class III standpipes. These proposals would merge the two into a single standpipe classification (Class I) that has all of the features of both existing Class I and Class III standpipes (2 ½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1 ½ inch or 1 ¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2 ½ inch hose, 1 ¾ inch hose, 1 ½ inch hose, or a gated wye (all are common standpipe bundle arrangements utilized by modern fire departments).

Class II (occupant use) standpipe systems and hose stations stay the same. Although there is a seriously diminished role for occupant use standpipes from 50-60 years ago, this submittal acknowledges that there are still places, albeit rare, where the building, fire or life safety codes mandate there installation.

The changes to Class III standpipes incorporate a concept from NFPA 13 referred to as small hose connections (sometimes called convenience hose connections). Small hose connection are used following sprinkler-controlled fires where relatively small amounts of water under normal pressure are used for mop-up purposes, extinguishing spot fires, and for salvage and overhaul purposes. Since these are not being used for interior compartment firefighting, the flows and pressures dictated by the current NFPA 14 requirements are not necessary. One of the common applications of small hose connections in NFPA 13 is for mop-up in storage occupancies following sprinkler controlled fires.

In earlier rejection statement it was suggested that the change needs to be made in other codes (specifically the building code) first. This is a specious argument and something akin to a “chicken or egg” discussion. NFPA 14 controls the definitions for standpipe classes, not the model building or fire codes. Once this change is made to NFPA 14, the other model codes will follow with changing their definitions and the application of those definitions. Even in many of the modern fire and building codes, the requirements for standpipes for interior compartment firefighting allow either Class I or Class III; a recognition that under NFPA 14 they are basically the same thing.

With these proposed definition changes, standpipe classifications become simpler: Class I standpipes become firefighting standpipe systems, Class II standpipes become occupant use and fire brigade standpipe systems, and

Class III standpipes become water supplies for mop-up operations. Even if the committee does not agree with the concept of making small hose connections into a new Class III standpipe, we urge that you at least accept in principle (in part) the combining of the existing Class I and III standpipes into a new Class I, having Class II remain occupant use and fire brigade standpipes, and eliminate Class III standpipes altogether.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.17]	
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.6.2.1]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.3]	
Public Input No. 41-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.4.2.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 147-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 7.3.4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, Class II hose stations for use by trained personnel shall not be required, ~~subject to the approval of the local fire department and the AHJ,~~ provided that each Class I hose connection is 2 ½ in. (65 mm) and is equipped with a 2 ½ in. × 1 ½ in. (65 mm × 40 mm) reducer and a cap attached with a chain.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There is no justification that this exception should be contingent upon the approval of the fire department or AHJ. Either the code should allow the removal or it should not allow the removal. With the current langauge, neither the AHJ nor the Fire Department is provided with any guidance as to when they should allow or deny the removal. If there are specific reasons to maintain the hose line requirement, then those provisions should be codified as specific conditions in NFPA 14. Otherwise, the standard should allow for the removal.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
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Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Thu Jan 02 13:52:28 EST 2014

Public Input No. 93-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.4.1.1]

7.3.4.1.1

The travel distance limitation of 7.3.3.1 shall not apply to Class III systems in buildings protected with fire sprinklers .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I believe that the committee's intent is that the 130 foot limitation only applies in a sprinklered building.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed Nov 27 09:24:39 EST 2013

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Public Input No. 94-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.4]

7. 4– **3.2.4** _ Number of Standpipes.
Separate standpipes shall be provided in each required exit stairway.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Renumber this section. It belongs in 7.3.2

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 19-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.5]

7.5* Interconnection of Standpipes.

7.5.1

Where two or more standpipes are installed in the same building or section of building, they shall be interconnected.

7.5.2

Where standpipes are supplied by tanks located at the top of the building or zone, the standpipes shall be interconnected at the top.

7.5.3

Where wet standpipes are interconnected at the top and bottom, check valves shall be installed at the base of each standpipe to prevent circulation.

7.5.4

Dry standpipes shall have only a single point of interconnection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Requiring check valves at the base of dry standpipes creates a water trap. Dry standpipes should be limited to a single point of interconnection to prevent circulation both of water and of trapped air while being charged with water.

Submitter Information Verification

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Copyright Assignment

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Public Input No. 95-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 7.5.1]

7.5.1.1

Standpipes shall be permitted to not be interconnected where acceptable to the AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Allows the AHJ flexibility in regards to the system design. A common scenario is a garage connected to a building. Some AHJ's want separate systems for each portion of the building and this language would allow them to dictate that based on their standard operating procedures. The current annex language in A.7.5 alludes to this when it is a separate building. Building codes require fire separations but my not be a true fire wall to consider each a separate building. The AHJ should be allowed to not require interconnection in these instances.

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Public Input No. 103-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.6]

7.6 Minimum Sizes for Standpipes and ~~Branch Lines~~ Branchlines, Class I and Class III Standpipes .

7.6.1

~~Class I and Class III standpipes~~ Standpipes shall be at least 4 in. (100 mm) in size.

7.6.2

Standpipes that are part of a combined system shall be at least 6 in. (150 mm) in size.

7.6.3

Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, the minimum standpipe size shall be 4 in. (100 mm) for systems hydraulically designed in accordance with 7.8.1.

7.6.4

Branch lines shall be sized based on the hydraulic criteria established in Section 7.8 and Section 7.10 but not less than 2 ½ in. (65 mm).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarification is required to show that this requirement is for Class I and Class III Standpipes and not for a Class II Standpipe.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Mon Dec 02 12:44:53 EST 2013

Public Input No. 43-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.6]

7.6 Minimum Sizes for Standpipes and Branch Lines.

7.6.1

Class I ~~and Class III~~ standpipes shall be at least 4 in. (100 mm) in size.

7.6.2

Standpipes that are part of a combined system shall be at least 6 in. (150 mm) in size.

7.6.3

Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, the minimum standpipe size ~~shall~~ for class I or II standpipes shall be 4 in. (100 mm) for systems hydraulically designed in accordance with 7.8.1.

7.6.4

Branch lines for class I or II standpipes shall be sized based on the hydraulic criteria established in Section 7.8 and Section 7.10 but not less than 2 ½ in. (65 mm).

7.6.5 Class III standpipes shall be at least 1 1/2in (40mm) in size.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal, along with other proposals, was an attempt to simplify and modernize the standpipe requirements. They would also gain consistency with NFPA 13. These proposals were rejected during previous document cycles.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2 ½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1 ½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1 ½ inch hoselines for mop-up operations (typically after sprinkler-controlled fires).

In the current NFPA 14, fire department standpipes are classified as either Class I or Class III. The only apparent difference is the presence of a 2 ½ inch by 1 ½ inch adapter for Class III standpipes. These proposals would merge the two into a single standpipe classification (Class I) that has all of the features of both existing Class I and Class III standpipes (2 ½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1 ½ inch or 1 ¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2 ½ inch hose, 1 ¾ inch hose, 1 ½ inch hose, or a gated wye (all are common standpipe bundle arrangements utilized by modern fire departments).

Class II (occupant use) standpipe systems and hose stations stay the same. Although there is a seriously diminished role for occupant use standpipes from 50-60 years ago, this submittal acknowledges that there are still places, albeit rare, where the building, fire or life safety codes mandate there installation.

The changes to Class III standpipes incorporate a concept from NFPA 13 referred to as small hose connections (sometimes called convenience hose connections). Small hose connection are used following sprinkler-controlled fires where relatively small amounts of water under normal pressure are used for mop-up purposes, extinguishing spot fires, and for salvage and overhaul purposes. Since these are not being used for interior compartment firefighting, the flows and pressures dictated by the current NFPA 14 requirements are not necessary. One of the common applications of small hose connections in NFPA 13 is for mop-up in storage occupancies following sprinkler controlled fires.

In earlier rejection statement it was suggested that the change needs to be made in other codes (specifically the building code) first. This is a specious argument and something akin to a “chicken or egg” discussion. NFPA 14 controls the definitions for standpipe classes, not the model building or fire codes. Once this change is made to NFPA 14, the other model codes will follow with changing their definitions and the application of those definitions. Even in many of the modern fire and building codes, the requirements for standpipes for interior compartment firefighting allow either Class I or Class III; a recognition that under NFPA 14 they are basically the same thing.

With these proposed definition changes, standpipe classifications become simpler: Class I standpipes become firefighting standpipe systems, Class II standpipes become occupant use and fire brigade standpipe systems, and

Class III standpipes become water supplies for mop-up operations. Even if the committee does not agree with the concept of making small hose connections into a new Class III standpipe, we urge that you at least accept in principle (in part) the combining of the existing Class I and III standpipes into a new Class I, having Class II remain occupant use and fire brigade standpipes, and eliminate Class III standpipes altogether.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 37-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.17]	
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 4.6.2.1]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.3]	
Public Input No. 41-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 5.4.2.1]	
Public Input No. 42-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.3.4]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 15 17:24:32 EDT 2013

Public Input No. 96-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.6.2]

~~7.6.2~~ –
~~Standpipes that are part of a combined system shall be at least 6 in. (150 mm) in size.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section is in direct conflict with 7.6.3. It needs to be deleted.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 46-NFPA 14-2013 [Sections 7.6.2, 7.6.3]

Sections 7.6.2, 7.6.3

7.6.2

Standpipes that are part of a combined system where only a portion of the building has sprinkler protection shall be at least 6 in. (150 mm) in size.

7.6. ~~3~~ 2.1

Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, the minimum standpipe size shall be 4 in. (100 mm) for systems hydraulically designed in accordance with 7.8.1.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This change reduces confusion on when a combined riser must be 6" as well as better correlating the relationship between sections 7.6.2 and 7.6.3.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed Nov 06 15:41:35 EST 2013

Public Input No. 47-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.6.3]

7.6.3

Where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, or NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, the minimum standpipe size shall be 4 in. (100 mm) ~~for systems hydraulically designed in accordance with 7~~ . ~~8.1.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This text is no longer needed since the allowance for a pipe schedule design has been deleted.

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Public Input No. 97-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.1]

7.7.1

Class I and Class III manual standpipe systems shall be designed so that the system demand can be supplied by each fire department connection, which is provided in accordance with Section 7.12.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently the standard requires that the system be designed so that the system demand can be supplied by each fire department connection. So does this mean that if a high rise building is to be developed, that we are strictly limited to what the fire truck can provide? If that is the case, why even bother with automatic standpipes. Many fire departments will only pump 150 PSI into a fire department connection. This pressure does not equate to a very tall building. At 12 stories assuming 10'-0" per floor, the elevation and 100 PSI hose pressure is already over the 150 PSI.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed Nov 27 09:44:18 EST 2013

Public Input No. 98-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.2]

7.7.2 * .

Where an automatic or semiautomatic water supply is required for a Class I, II, or III standpipe system by Section 5.4, the standpipe system shall be designed so that the system demand can be independently supplied by the attached water supply~~ and each fire department connection provided on the system~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

See PI #97.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 97-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 36-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 7.8.1.2]

7.8.1.2 **When acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, in buildings less than 75 feet in height that are protected throughout with automatic fire sprinklers, Class I and III standpipes need only meet the pressure requirements of the sprinkler system.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal is intended to supplement the definition changes for standpipe classes and also recognizes the effectiveness of automatic fire sprinkler protection. Under the definition changes, Class I standpipes become fire department use standpipes for firefighting and Class III standpipes are used for mop-up operations. Since these standpipes will only be used by firefighting personnel and these the fire department will respond with one or more engines capable of supplementing the pressure to the standpipe system, there is no need for a minimum pressure requirement. We wish to emphasize the fact that these standpipes are for firefighting purposes and the fire department needs to have operational control over the standpipes. Most fire departments do not rely on built-in fire pumps in these types of buildings; they rely on the pumps on their apparatus for supplying the required flow.

This requirement mandates a stationary fire pump where one is not needed to provide adequate fire protection. Bear in mind that these are sprinkler-protected buildings. Having a requirement that essentially mandates a stationary fire pump adds $20,000 to $60,000 in needless costs to the property owner in low and mid-rise buildings. Once this happens the sprinkler design often incorporates the use of smaller risers, feed mains, cross mains, and branch lines based on the higher pressure provided by the pump for the commonly combined standpipe and sprinkler systems. Should the stationary fire pump fail, the sprinkler system might be under-designed. It should be reinforced that this proposal only applies to sprinkler-protected low and mid-rise buildings (less than 75 feet); high-rise buildings would be required to meet the minimum pressure requirements. Fire loss history in fully sprinklered buildings does not justify the need for minimum pressure requirements when the fire department is fully capable of supplementing pressure. If the building is not sprinkler-protected, the submitter agrees that the minimum standpipe pressures should be provided.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 15 17:09:50 EDT 2013

Public Input No. 30-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.9.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Except as permitted by 7.2.4, each standpipe system zone shall be provided with a separate pump, or a separate discharge outlet from a multiple stage, multiple port fire pump .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A proposal to permit multiple stage, multiple port fire pumps was accepted by NFPA 20 at the public input committee meeting and should be added to NFPA 14.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 28-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.9.3]

7.9.3 *

~~For systems~~ For buildings with two or more zones in which any portion of the higher zones cannot be supplied by means of fire department pumpers through a fire department connection, an auxiliary means of supply in the form of high-level water storage with additional pumping equipment or other means acceptable to the AHJ shall be provided.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term systems is not clear. As an example a single zone standpipe with a water storage tank and fire could be located above the pumping capacity of the fire department (example floors 100-130) and because the "system" is a single zone, a back up supply would not be required. Using the term "building" would include all standpipe zones in the building even if there are multiple standpipe systems.

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Public Input No. 99-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.10.1.1.3]

7.10.1.1.3

The minimum flow rate for additional standpipes shall be 250 gpm (946 L/min) per standpipe for buildings with floor areas that do not exceed 80,000 ft^2 (7432 m^2) per floor.

7.10.1.1.3.1

For buildings that exceed 80,000 ft^2 (7432 m^2) per floor, the minimum flow rate for the additional standpipes shall be 500 gpm (1893 L/min) for the second standpipe and 250 gpm (946 L/min) for the third standpipe if the additional flow is required for an unsprinklered building.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Manual of style. Two requirements should be in separate sections.

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Submittal Date: Wed Nov 27 10:00:04 EST 2013

Public Input No. 100-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.10.1.1.5]

7.10.1.1.5

The maximum flow rate shall be ~~1000 gpm (3785~~ in accordance with 7.10.1.1.5.

7.10.1.1.5.1

The maximum flow rate shall be 750 gpm (2839 L/min) for buildings that are sprinklered throughout, in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems* ~~, and 1250 gpm (4731~~

.

7.10.1.1.5.2

The maximum flow rate shall be 1000 gpm (3785 L/min) for buildings that are ~~not~~

sprinklered throughout, in accordance with NFPA

~~13.~~

13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low Rise Residential Occupancies*

.

7.10.1.1.5.2

The maximum flow rate shall be 1250 gpm (4731 L/min) for buildings that are not sprinklered throughout.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently the standard gives no credit to an NFPA 13R system compared to a non-sprinklered building. This PI provides a sliding scale based on the level of sprinkler protection. It is assumed that a 13R system will still require a larger hose demand because interstitial and attic spaces are not protected. However, 1000 GPM is very reasonable as this provides for 4 hose streams in the interior of the building. Also, this is a very limited situation as NFPA 13R is limited to 60'-0" to the roof height. This will be a 4 story building or at most a podium style. Also, in the event of a major fire in this type of occupancy, the SOP is to evacuate the building and then fight the fire from an exterior attack. The current 1250 GPM requirement seems excessive.

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Public Input No. 101-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.10.1.2.1.1]

7.10.1.2.1.1 * -

Where a standpipe system has risers that terminate at different floor levels, separate hydraulic calculations shall be performed for the standpipes that exist on each level.

7.10.1.2.1.1.1

In each case, flow shall be added only for standpipes that exist on the floor level of the calculations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Manual of style

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Submittal Date: Wed Nov 27 10:10:34 EST 2013

Public Input No. 107-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 7.10.1.2.3]

7.10.1.2.3.1

Common supply piping for standpipes located in buildings considered separate buildings by the building code shall be calculated to provide the flow for the most demanding building.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current language requires that common supply piping be sized to provide for all standpipes connected to it. Consideration should be given when these buildings are properly separated to be considered separate.

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Public Input No. 102-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.11.1.1]

7.11.1.1

The drain riser shall be equipped with tees that are of the same size as the discharge outlets of the pressure-regulating devices to be tested with internal threaded swivel fittings having NHS threads, as specified in NFPA 1963, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections*, with plugs,~~ and~~

7.11.1.1.1

The discharge outlets shall be located on at least every other floor.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Manual of style.

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Public Input No. 108-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.11.1.3]

7.11.1.3

Where drain risers are interconnected and run to a common discharge point, ~~all~~ the common piping shall be sized for the combined flow.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is logical to require the common piping to be sized accordingly. By specifying all piping, this could mean upsizing piping back to all reducing valves.

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Public Input No. 159-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 7.11.2.3]

7.11.2.3

The main drain connection shall be sized in accordance with Table 7.11.2.3.

Table 7.11.2.3 Sizing for Standpipe Drains

Standpipe Size	Size of Drain Connection
Up to 2 in. (50 mm)	¾ in. (20 mm) or larger
2 ½ in. (65 mm), 3 in. (80 mm), or 3 ½ in. (90 mm)	1 ¼ in. (32 mm) or larger
4 in. (100 mm) or larger	2 in. (50 mm) ~~only~~ or larger

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The drain sizes should not be limited to 2" on larger systems. Providing larger drains may save an owner time and money on system modifications. This will also permit main drain tests to more accurately reflect any changes in the water supply.

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Public Input No. 109-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.11.2.4]

7.11.2.4

The main drain connection ~~shall be provided~~ shall discharge at a location that permits the valve to be opened wide without causing water damage.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This reference should be to the discharge of the connection.

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Public Input No. 110-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.12.3]

7.12.3

Fire department connection sizes shall be based ~~on the standpipe system demand and shall include one 2 - 1/2 - in. (65 mm) inlet per every 250 gpm (946 L/min).~~ on Section 7.12.3.

7.12.3.1 –

~~An approved large diameter hose connection of a size to accommodate the required flow shall be permitted~~

For system demands up to and including 750 GPM (2840 L/min), a single siamese connection with two individual 2 1/2 in. (65 mm) inlets shall be provided .

7.12.3.2

–

~~The inlets required by 7.12.3 shall be permitted to be provided on multiple fire department connections~~

For system demands greater than 750 GPM (2840 L/min), a single connection with three individual 2 1/2 in. (65 mm) inlets shall be provided .

7.12.3.3

–

~~The inlets required by 7.12.3 shall be permitted to be located in multiple locations as allowed by the AHJ~~

A listed large diameter hose connection inlet of a size to accommodate the required flow shall be permitted .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The requirement to limit the inlets of a fire department connection was added in the 2007 edition. For years systems were installed with a single Siamese connection. This PI sets the delineation of 750 GPM. At this demand and less a single Siamese should be sufficient. Field testing of manual standpipes indicates that a Siamese connection supplied by the fire truck can easily provide 1250 GPM through a Siamese connection with two hoses. The 750 GPM threshold allows for one inlet to be clogged and the system demand can be met through the other inlet.

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Public Input No. 52-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.1.1]

8.1.1

Plans accurately showing the details and arrangement of the standpipe system shall be ~~furnished to~~ approved by the authority having jurisdiction prior to the installation of the system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Merely furnishing plans is not the requirement that needs to be achieved. The objective is to obtain approval of the plans prior to the installation.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 111-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.1.2]

8.1.2

Working plans shall be drawn to an indicated scale, on sheets of uniform size, and shall show those items from the following list that pertain to the design of the system:

(1) Name of owner(s) and occupant(s)

(2) Location, including street address

(3) Point of compass

(4) Name and address of installing contractor

(5) For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, the following:

  (a) Size of city main in street and whether dead end or circulating; if dead end, direction and distance to nearest circulating main

  (b) City main test results and system elevation relative to test hydrant

(6) For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, other sources of supply, with pressure and elevation

(7) Approximate capacity of each dry pipe system

(8) For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, water supply capacity information, including the following:

  (a) Location and elevation of static and residual test gauge with relation to the riser reference point

  (b) Flow location

  (c) Static pressure [psi (bar)]

  (d) Residual pressure [psi (bar)]

  (e) Flow [gpm (L/min)]

  (f) Date

  (g) Time

  (h) Name of person who conducted the test or supplied the information

  (i) Other sources of water supply, with pressure or elevation

(9) Pipe type and schedule of wall thickness

(10) Nominal pipe size and cutting lengths of pipe (or center-to-center dimensions)

(11) Type of fittings and joints and locations of all welds and bends

(12) Type and location of hangers, sleeves, braces, and methods of securing piping

(13) All control valves, check valves, drain pipes, and test connections

(14) Make, type, model and size of alarm, dry pipe, or deluge valve

(15) Type and location of alarms

(16) Size and location of standpipes, hose outlets, hand hose, nozzles, cabinets, and related equipment

(17) Information on the hydraulic data nameplate

(18) Hydraulic reference points shown on plan that correspond with comparable reference points on the hydraulic calculation sheets

(19) The setting for pressure-reducing and pressure-restricting valves

(20) ~~For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, size and location of hydrants, including static and residual hydrants used in flow tests~~ The location of hydrant(s) in relation to fire department connections

(21) Size, location, and piping arrangement of fire department connections

(22) Scale and graphical representation of the scale

(23) Hose valve manufacturer and model

(24) Pressure-reducing valve(s) manufacturer and model

(25) Required pressure at hose valve outlet

(26) Location of hose valves used in the hydraulic calculations

(27) Standpipe system demand (flow and pressure) at the following locations:

(a) Fire department connection (FDC) inlet

(b) Fire pump discharge flange

(c) Water supply tank discharge

(d) Water supply source if different from (a) through (c)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section is somewhat redundant. The main pipe sizing and flow test results are already required by (5) and by (8). I believe the intent of this section is to show the hydrant locations for all types of standpipes in relation to the FDC.

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Public Input No. 112-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.1.2]

8.1.2

Working plans shall be drawn to an indicated scale, on sheets of uniform size, and shall show those items from the following list that pertain to the design of the system:

(1) Name of owner(s) and occupant(s)

(2) Location, including street address

(3) Point of compass

(4) Name and address of installing contractor

(5) For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, the following:

  (a) Size of city main in street and whether dead end or circulating; if dead end, direction and distance to nearest circulating main

  (b) City main test results and system elevation relative to test hydrant

(6) For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, other sources of supply, with pressure and elevation

(7) Approximate capacity of each dry pipe system

(8) For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, water supply capacity information, including the following:

  (a) Location and elevation of static and residual test gauge with relation to the riser reference point

  (b) Flow location

  (c) Static pressure [psi (bar)]

  (d) Residual pressure [psi (bar)]

  (e) Flow [gpm (L/min)]

  (f) Date

  (g) Time

  (h) Name of person who conducted the test or supplied the information

  (i) Other sources of water supply, with pressure or elevation

(9) Pipe type and schedule of wall thickness

(10) Nominal pipe size and cutting lengths of pipe (or center-to-center dimensions)

(11) Type of fittings and joints and locations of all welds and bends

(12) Type and location of hangers, sleeves, braces, and methods of securing piping

(13) All control valves, check valves, drain pipes, and test connections

(14) Make, type, model and size of alarm, dry pipe, or deluge valve

(15) Type and location of alarms

(16) Size and location of standpipes, hose outlets, hand hose, nozzles, cabinets, and related equipment

(17) Information on the hydraulic data nameplate

(18) Hydraulic reference points shown on plan that correspond with comparable reference points on the hydraulic calculation sheets

(19) The setting for pressure-reducing and pressure-restricting valves

(20) For automatic and semiautomatic standpipe systems, size and location of hydrants, including static and residual hydrants used in flow tests

(21) Size, location, and piping arrangement of fire department connections

(22) Scale and graphical representation of the scale

(23) Hose valve manufacturer and model

(24) Pressure-reducing valve(s) manufacturer and model

(25) Required pressure at hose valve outlet

(26) Location of hose valves used in the hydraulic calculations

(27) Standpipe system demand (flow and pressure) at the following locations:

(a) Fire department connection (FDC) inlet for manual standpipes

(b) Fire pump discharge flange

(c) Water supply tank discharge

(d) Water supply source if different from (a) through (c)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This modification is related to some other proposed changes.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 57-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.3.1.1]	
Public Input No. 97-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.1]	
Public Input No. 98-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.2]	

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Public Input No. 160-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 8.1.4]

8.1.4*

The plans shall include specifications covering the character of materials used and shall describe all system components.

A.8.1.4 Manufacturer's Material Data Sheets should be acceptable for meeting this requirement.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current requirement is appropriate, but the addition of this annex note clarifies the intent.

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Public Input No. 161-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 8.2.3]

8.2.3

Hydraulic calculations shall be prepared on form sheets that include a summary sheet, detailed worksheets, and a graph sheet. [**13:**~~14~~ 23 .3.1]

A.8.2.3 Extract forms 23.3.5.1.2 A through E from NFPA 13.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The forms from NFPA 13 are required to be created by every computer program available. This should also be required in NFPA 14.

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Public Input No. 113-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.2.4]

8.2.4 Summary Sheet.

The summary sheet shall contain the following information, where applicable:

(1) Date

(2) Location

(3) Name of owner and occupant

(4) Building number or other identification

(5) Description of hazard

(6) Name and address of contractor or designer

(7) Name of approving agency

(8) System design requirements, as follows:

(a) Number of standpipes flowing

(b) Minimum rate of water application gpm (L/min)

(9) Total water requirements as calculated, including allowance for inside hose, outside hydrants, and sprinklers for buildings with partial sprinkler protection

[~~**13:** 22.3.2~~]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The extract reference should be deleted as this is not the correct section in NFPA 13 and the language differs.

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Public Input No. 114-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.2.5]

8.2.5 Detailed Worksheets.

Detailed worksheets or computer printout sheets shall contain the following information:

(1) Sheet number

(2) Hose connection description and discharge constant (K)

(3) Hydraulic reference points

(4) Flow in gpm (L/min)

(5) Pipe size

(6) Pipe lengths, center-to-center of fittings

(7) Equivalent pipe lengths for fittings and devices

(8) Friction loss in psi/ft (bar/m) of pipe

(9) Total friction loss between reference points

(10) Devices per 8.3.1.5

(11) Elevation head in psi (bar) between reference points

(12) Required pressure in psi (bar) at each reference point

(13) Velocity pressure and normal pressure if included in calculations

(14) Notes to indicate starting points or reference to other sheets or to clarify data shown

[~~**13:** 22.3.3~~]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The extract reference should be deleted as this is not the correct section in NFPA 13 and the language differs.

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Public Input No. 115-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.3.1.3]

8.3.1.3

Table 8.3.1.3 shall be used to determine the equivalent length of pipe for fittings and devices unless the manufacturer's ~~test~~ s published data indicate that other factors are more accurate.

Table 8.3.1.3 Equivalent Pipe Length Chart

	Fittings and Valves Expressed in Equivalent Feet of Pipe													
Fittings and Valves	3/4 in.	1 in.	1 1/4 in.	1 1/2 in.	2 in.	2 1/2 in.	3 in.	3 1/2 in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
45 degree elbow	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	7	9	11	13
90 degree standard elbow	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	18	22	27
90 degree long-turn elbow	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	13	16	18
Tee or cross (flow turned 90 degrees)	3	5	6	8	10	12	15	17	20	25	30	35	50	60
Butterfly valve					6	7	10		12	9	10	12	19	21
Gate valve					1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6
Swing check*		5	7	9	11	14	16	19	22	27	32	45	55	65
Globe (straight) hose valve				46		70								
Angle or hose valve				20		31								

For SI units, 1 in. = 25.4 mm.

*Due to the variations in design of swing check valves, the pipe equivalents indicated in this table are considered to be average.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Published data is the more appropriate term as the data may or may not have come from specific testing but rather engineering.

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Public Input No. 162-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 8.3.1.3]

8.3.1.3

Table 8.3.1.3 shall be used to determine the equivalent length of pipe for fittings and devices unless the manufacturer's test data indicate that other factors are more accurate.

Table 8.3.1.3 Equivalent ~~Pipe~~ Schedule 40 Steel Pipe Length Chart

	Fittings and Valves Expressed in Equivalent Feet of Pipe													
Fittings and Valves	¾ in.	1 in.	1 ¼ in.	1 ½ in.	2 in.	2 ½ in.	3 in.	3 ½ in.	4 in.	5 in.	6 in.	8 in.	10 in.	12 in.
45 degree elbow	1	1	1	2	2	3	3	3	4	5	7	9	11	13
90 degree standard elbow	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	18	22	27
90 degree long-turn elbow	1	2	2	2	3	4	5	5	6	8	9	13	16	18
Tee or cross (flow turned 90 degrees)	3	5	6	8	10	12	15	17	20	25	30	35	50	60
Butterfly valve					6	7	10		12	9	10	12	19	21
Gate valve					1	1	1	1	2	2	3	4	5	6
Swing check*		5	7	9	11	14	16	19	22	27	32	45	55	65
Globe (straight) hose valve				46		70								
Angle or hose valve				20		31								

For SI units, 1 in. = 25.4 mm.

*Due to the variations in design of swing check valves, the pipe equivalents indicated in this table are considered to be average.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The charts are only valid for Schedule 40 pipe. Fittings attached to pipe with different internal diameters must be adjusted in accordance with a formula that is also being proposed to be added.

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Public Input No. 164-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 8.3.2.2]

8.3.2.2

For other values of *C*, the values in Table 8.3.1.3 shall be multiplied by the factors indicated in Table 8.3.2.2.

Table 8.3.2.2 Adjustment Factors for C Values

Multiplying Factor	*C* Value
0.713	100
1.16	130
1.33	140
1.51	150

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Intended to identify the correct sections

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Public Input No. 116-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.3.2.3]

8.3.2.3

Table 8.3.2.3 indicates typical *C* factors that shall be used for commonly used piping materials.

Table 8.3.2.3 Hazen-Williams C Values

Pipe or Tube	*C* Value
Unlined cast or ductile iron	100
Black steel (dry systems, including preaction)	100
Black steel (wet systems, including deluge)	120
Galvanized (~~all~~ wet)	120
Galvanized (dry and semi automatic dry)	100
Plastic (listed all)	150
Cement-lined cast or ductile iron	140
Copper tube or stainless steel	150

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Industry data indicates that galvanized piping does not necessarily reduce corrosion in dry systems. NFPA 13 has made this modification and NFPA 14 should correlate.

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Public Input No. 163-NFPA 14-2014 [New Section after 8.3.2.4]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

8.3.2.5 For internal pipe diameters different from Schedule 40 steel pipe [Schedule 30 for pipe diameters 8 in. (200 mm) and larger], the equivalent length shown in Table 8.3.1.3 shall be multiplied by a factor derived from the following

formula:

(Actual inside diameter / Schedule 40 steel pipe inside diameter)^4.87 = Factor

8.3.2.5.1 The factor thus obtained shall be further modified as required by Table 8.3.2.2. This table shall apply to other types of pipe listed in Table 8.3.2.3 only where modified by factors from 8.3.2.3 and 8.3.2.5

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Fittings are supposed to be adjusted when connected to pipes having internal diameters that differ from Schedule 40 pipe.

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Submittal Date: Fri Jan 03 15:41:31 EST 2014

Public Input No. 117-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.3.3.1.1]

8.3.3.1.1

Pipe friction losses shall be determined on the basis of the Hazen-Williams formula, as follows:

$$p = \frac{4.52Q^{1.85}}{C^{1.85}d^{4.87}}$$

where:

p = frictional resistance in psi per foot of pipe

Q = flow in gpm

C = friction loss coefficient

d = actual internal diameter of pipe in inches

[**13:**~~14~~ **23 .4.2.1.1**]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update extract reference to current published document.

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Public Input No. 118-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.3.3.1.2]

8.3.3.1.2

For SI units, the following equation shall be used:

$$p_m = 6.05\left(\frac{Q_m^{1.85}}{C^{1.85} d_m^{4.87}}\right)10^5$$

where:

p_m = frictional resistance in bar per meter of pipe

Q_m = flow in L/min

C = friction loss coefficient

d_m = actual internal diameter in mm

[**13**:~~14~~ **23** **.4.2.1.2**]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

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Public Input No. 119-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 9.1.4 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Where fire department pumpers cannot supply the required ~~system~~ manual standpipe system demand through a fire department connection, an auxiliary water supply consisting of high-level water storage with additional pumping equipment or other means acceptable to the AHJ shall be provided.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Related to several other PI's

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 57-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 3.3.3.1.1]	
Public Input No. 97-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.1]	
Public Input No. 98-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 7.7.2]	
Public Input No. 112-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 8.1.2]	

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Public Input No. 4-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 9.1.5]

9.1.5

Water supplies from the following sources shall be permitted:

(1) A public waterworks system where pressure and flow rate are adequate , including adjustment for daily and seasonal pressure fluctuation

(2) Automatic fire pumps connected to an approved water source in accordance with NFPA 20, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection*

(3) Manually controlled fire pumps in combination with pressure tanks

(4) Pressure tanks installed in accordance with NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*

(5) Manually controlled fire pumps operated by remote control devices at each hose station, supervised in accordance with *NFPA 72* , *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code* , at each hose station

(6) Gravity tanks installed in accordance with NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Pressure fluctuation of public waterworks systems is regularly ignored in fire protection design, and such can significantly affect the design for both inadequate design due to low pressure fluctuation or over-pressure (greater than 175 psi) for high pressures where a fire pump is utilized. Similar proposals are being made to NFPA 13 to put the required pressure fluctuation adjustments back into the body of the standard, rather than the Appendix, where such can be more readily enforced by the AHJ.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 142-NFPA 14-2013 [Sections 9.2, 9.3]

Sections 9.2, 9.3

9.2 Minimum Water Supply for Class I ~~and~~ , II and Class III Systems.

The minimum water supply shall be capable of providing the system demand established by Sections 7.8 and 7.10 for at least 30 minutes.

~~9.3 Minimum Supply for Class II Systems.~~

~~The minimum supply for Class II systems shall be capable of providing the system demand established by Sections 7.8 and 7.10 for at least 30 minutes.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial Change. Sections 9.2 and 9.3 state identical requirements for the minimum water supply for Class I and Class III systems as well as for Class II systems, with slightly different wording. Proposal consolidates the two sections into one, combining the slighlty different wording of "water supply" in 9.2 and "minimum supply" in 9.3 to "minimum water supply", and uses the same wording in the section heading.

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Public Input No. 120-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 10.1]

10.1 * Water Supply Evaluation.

~~A waterflow test shall be conducted on the water distribution system to determine the rate of flow and pressures available for system design and for fire-fighting purposes.~~

The volume and pressure of a public water supply shall be determined from waterflow test data or other approved method.

[24:5.1.2]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

More and more water purveyors do not allow flow tests and base everything on modeling programs.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 5-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 10.1]

10.1 * Water Supply Evaluation.

A waterflow test shall be conducted on the water distribution system to determine the rate of flow and pressures available for system design and for fire-fighting purposes. Daily and seasonal pressure fluctuation data shall be obtained, and the fire protection design must account for both low and high pressure adjustments.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Same issue as previous proposal relative to pressure fluctuations and the need to have such issue indicated in the body of the standard, as it is so critical to design.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 4-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 9.1.5]	pressure fluctuation issue

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Public Input No. 121-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 11.3.2]

11.3. ~~2~~ 1.1
The test shall consist of threading coupling samples, caps, or plugs onto the installed devices.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Manual of Style

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Public Input No. 122-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 11.4.1]

11.4.1 * General.

All new systems, including yard piping and fire department ~~connections~~ connection piping , shall be tested hydrostatically at not less than 200 psi (13.8 bar) ~~of pressure for 2 hours, or at 50~~ or 50 psi (3.5 bar) in excess of the ~~maximum pressure where the maximum pressure is in excess of 150 psi (10.3 bar).~~ system working pressure, whichever is greater, and shall maintain that pressure at ±5 psi (0.35 bar) for 2 hours..

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposed language closely mirrors NFPA 24. As currently written, there is no wiggle room if the gauge indicates a minor pressure loss or increase. Temperature differentiations and trapped air can affect the pressure during a hydrostatic test.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 53-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 11.4.1]

11.4.1 * General.

All new systems, including yard piping and fire department connections, shall be tested hydrostatically at not less than 200 psi (13.8 bar) of pressure for 2 hours, or at 50 psi (3.5 bar) in excess of the maximum pressure anticipated to be on the system where the maximum pressure anticipated is in excess of 150 psi (10.3 bar).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The existing verbiage specifies "the maximum pressure", but it does not clarify that the intent is the maximum pressure that the system will be exposed to. Some interpret this to mean the maximum pressure the components are listed to, the maximum residual pressure on teh system, or the maximum normal pressure on the system. The added verbiage of this recommendation would help to clarify this issue.

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Public Input No. 165-NFPA 14-2014 [New Section after 11.4.9]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

11.4.10 The test pressure shall be read from a gauge located at the low elevation point of the system or portion being tested. The pressures in piping at higher elevations shall be permitted to be less than the pressures required by 11.4.1 or 11.4.5.1, when accounting for elevation losses. Systems or portions of systems that can be isolated shall be permitted to be tested separately.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The standard currently requires "recording" the pressure at the highest portion of the standpipe. However, it does not indicate where the system pressure should be read when determining that the minimum test pressure has been achieved.

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Public Input No. 123-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 11.4.9]

11.4.9 Gauges.

During the hydrostatic test, the pressure gauge at the top of each standpipe shall be observed and the pressure recorded.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Add a line to Figure 11.1.3(a) to record the pressure at the top of the standpipe during the hydrostatic test.

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Public Input No. 49-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 11.5.1.1]

11.5.1.2

For each additional standpipe, the required 250 gpm flow may be taken from any hose connection on that standpipe.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is common to have no access to the roof from most standpipes and since the 250 gpm adds only flow to te system demand, there is no need to flow the water from the top of the standpipe. Avoiding the need to run a hose down the stairwell is desirable.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed Nov 06 16:06:49 EST 2013

Public Input No. 50-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 11.5.1.1]

11.5.1.3

When access to the roof is not available from the most hydraulically remote standpipe or flowing water from the most remote outlets is not practical, flow shall be allowed from any lower level.

11.5.1.3.1

The pressure available at the alternate location shall be supported by hydraulic calculations showing the pressure needed at the lower elevation to support the design pressure at the most remote outlets of the standpipe.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is often undesirable to flow large volumes of water onto the roof of a building. This text provides guidance on flowing water from a lower level as already allowed by A.11.5.1 (with AHJ approval).

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 49-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 11.5.1.1]	

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Public Input No. 124-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 11.5.2]

11.5.2.1

Where allowed by the AHJ, the test required by 11.5.2 shall be permitted to be waived.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Many AHJ's are very apprehensive about any liability they may have about pumping into the system. The hydrostatic test should be sufficient to test for integrity and the hydraulic calculations should be sufficient to prove the system will work. Does NFPA 13 or 13R require a bucket test for new sprinkler systems?

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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 14:17:48 EST 2013

Public Input No. 31-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 11.5.5.1]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

11.5.5.1.1 When pressure reducing valves are arranged in series, the downstream pressure reducing valve shall be tested at both the discharge pressure from the upstream pressure reducing valve, and with the upstream pressure reducing valve bypass open.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The downstream pressure reducing valve in a series arrangement is expected to operate under two different input pressures and should be tested accordingly.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 34-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 11.8.2]

11.8.3 A cceptance test reports shall be maintained by the system owner for the life of the system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Acceptance test results should be documented and copies given to building owner prior to placing the system in service. This change brings this document in line with other NFPA documents.

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Public Input No. 125-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 11.9]

~~11.9 – Instructions.~~

~~The installing contractor shall provide the owner with the following:~~

(1) ~~All literature and instructions provided by the manufacturer describing the operation and maintenance of equipment and devices installed~~

(2) ~~A copy of the current edition of NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section is redundant to section 11.8.3.

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Public Input No. 126-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.1]

12.1 General.

~~Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a standpipe system, either temporary or permanent, shall be provided in accordance with this chapter in buildings under construction.~~ In all new buildings in which standpipes are required or where standpipes exist in buildings being altered or demolished, such standpipes shall be maintained in comformity with the progress of building construction in such a manner that they are always ready for use. [241:7.6]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current statement could easily be construed to require standpipes during construction in a building that will not have standpipes when completed. That requirement belongs in the fire code, not an installation standard.

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Public Input No. 148-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. 12.1]

12.1 General.

~~Where required by the authority having jurisdiction, a standpipe system, either temporary or permanent, shall be provided in accordance with this chapter in buildings under construction.~~ In all new buildings in which standpipes are required or where standpipes exist in buildings being altered or demolished, such standpipes shall be maintained in conformity wiht the progress of building construction in such a manner that they are always available for use. [241:7:6]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Extract the proposed text from NFPA 241 and replace the existing text. The NFPA 241 text provides much clearer guidance to the designer, contractor and developer as to when and how standpipes need to be installed for buildings under construction. This language has also been included in NFPA 1 section 16.3.5 so this PI would provide consistency between NFPA 1, NFPA 241 and NFPA 14.

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Public Input No. 127-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.2]

12.2 Fire Department Connections.

The standpipes shall be provided with conspicuously marked and readily accessible fire department connections on the outside of the building at the street level, at a location approved by the local fire department.

[241:8.7.4.2.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Make this an extract to NFPA 241

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Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 14:39:24 EST 2013

Public Input No. 128-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.3]

12.3 Other System Features.

~~Pipe~~ The pipe sizes, hose ~~connections~~ valves , hose, water supply, and other details for new construction shall be in accordance with this standard.

[241:8.7.4.2.2]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modify this section to mirror NFPA 241 and then set it up as an extract.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 14:42:45 EST 2013

Public Input No. 129-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.4]

12.4 Support of Piping.

~~Standpipes~~ The standpipes shall be securely supported and restrained at each alternate floor.

[241:8.7.4.2.3]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modify language to mirror NFPA 241 and set it up as an extract.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 130-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.5.1]

12.5.1

At least one ~~hose connection shall~~ approved hose valve for attaching fire department hose shall be provided at each ~~floor level, at a location approved by the local fire department.~~ intermediate landing or floor level in the exit stairway, as determined by the authority having jurisdiction.

[241:8.7.4.2.4]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modify language to mirror NFPA 241 and set it up as an extract.

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Public Input No. 131-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.5.2]

12.5.2

~~Hose valves~~ Valves shall be kept closed at all times and guarded against mechanical injury.

[241:8.7.4.2.5]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modify language to mirror NFPA 241 and set it up as an extract.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 132-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.6]

12.6 * Extension of System Piping.

~~Standpipes~~ The standpipes shall be extended ~~upward for~~ up with each ~~story~~ floor and ~~capped~~ shall be securely capped at the top.

[241:8.7.4.2.8]

12.6.1

Top hose outlets shall be not more than one floor below the highest forms, staging, and similar combustibles at all times

[241:8.7.4.2.9].

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modify language to mirror NFPA 241 and set it up as an extract.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 14:55:14 EST 2013

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Public Input No. 133-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 12.7.1]

12.7.1

Temporary standpipes shall remain in service until the permanent standpipe ~~is~~ installation is complete.

[241:8.7.4.2.10]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modify language to mirror NFPA 241 and set it up as an extract.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 15:03:49 EST 2013

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Public Input No. 134-NFPA 14-2013 [Sections 12.8.1, 12.8.2]

~~**Sections 12.8.1, 12.8.2**~~

~~12.8.1~~ –

~~Where construction reaches a height at which public waterworks system pressure can no longer provide the required flow and pressure, temporary or permanent fire pumps shall be installed to provide protection to the uppermost level or to the height required by the AHJ.~~

~~12.8.2~~ –

~~Where local fire department pumping apparatus is permitted by the AHJ for the standpipe pressure required, temporary or permanent fire pumps shall not be required.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 14 is an installation standard. The requirements to provide water prior to CO should be dictated by the Fire Prevention Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
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City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 15:11:01 EST 2013

Public Input No. 143-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 13.1]

13.2

The AHJ shall be authorized to permit the removal of existing occupant-use hose lines where all of the following are met:

(1) **This currently adopted fire code does not require their installation.**

(2) **The currently adopted building code does not require their installation.**

(3) **The AHJ determines that the occupant-use hose line will not be utilized by trained personnel or the fire department.**

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposed PI language has been accepted into the 2015 Edition of NFPA 1. This PI essentially extracts that accepted text from NFPA 1. The language is appropriate for NFPA 14 as this standard may be utlilized with other fire codes.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building/Fire Safety Division
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 31 12:30:30 EST 2013

Public Input No. 35-NFPA 14-2013 [New Section after 13.1]

13.2 One copy of the completed test report shall be provided to the building owner and shall be permitted to be stored and accessed using paper or electronic media.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The addition of this statement keeps up with technology and allows reports that are submitted with paper or electronic media to be an acceptable means of storing and accessing inspection records.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Doug Hohbein
Organization: Northcentral Fire Code Develop
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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 15 17:07:18 EDT 2013

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Public Input No. 135-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. 13.1]

13.1 General.

A standpipe system installed in accordance with this standard shall be properly inspected, tested, and maintained by the property owner or an authorized representative in accordance with NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, to provide at least the same level of performance and protection as originally designed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Add language to point to the original design.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
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City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 15:14:44 EST 2013

Public Input No. 145-NFPA 14-2014 [Section No. A.5.1.2]

A.5.1.2

The need for a stanpipe system and some design elements will normally come from the jurisdiction's adopted buildling code and fire prevention code. Design of standpipe systems should include consideration of local fire department suppression tactics, hose size, hose length, and types of nozzles used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The need for a standpipe system and some design elements almost always come from an adopted building code or fire prevention code. The annex should provide a pointer to those documents rather than inferring the design is performance based.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
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Public Input No. 141-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. A.6.3.6.2]

~~A.6.3.6.2 —~~
~~See NFPA 24, *Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances* .~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Delete this section as this guidance is already addressed in the body of the standard (Section 6.2).

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 31 08:50:27 EST 2013

Public Input No. 29-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. A.7.9.3]

~~A.7.9.3 —~~

~~An auxiliary means can also be in the form of pumping through the fire department connection in series with the low- or mid-zone fire pump, as approved by the AHJ.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Relying on the fire department to supply the suction to the second or third pump in a series is a bad idea. If the first pump has failed to operate, the second and third pump are still required to operate. The lack of adequate suction pressure could result in damage to the second (or third) fire pump by the time the fire department can connect. In addition, part of the potential reasons that the first pump might fail could also effect the downstream pumps, i.e. power failure. It is not appropriate to treat the failure of the first pump as totally indendent of a failure of the 2nd or 3rd pump.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Gayle Pennel
Organization: Aon Fire Protection Engineerin
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 15 08:55:59 EDT 2013

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Public Input No. 136-NFPA 14-2013 [Section No. A.12.6]

~~A.12.6 —~~

~~Top hose connections should not be located more than one floor below the highest forms, staging, and similar combustibles at any time.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Place in the body to match NFPA 241

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
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City:
State:
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Submittal Date: Tue Dec 03 15:17:10 EST 2013

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