

Technical Committee on Standpipes (SPI-AAA)

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 21, 2012

TO: Principal and Alternate Members of the Technical Committee on Standpipes (SPI-AAA)

FROM: Chad Duffy, NFPA Staff Liaison

SUBJECT: **AGENDA – NFPA 14 ROC Meeting (Fall 2012)**

Enclosed is the agenda for the Report on Comments (ROC) meeting for NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, which will be held at the **Double Tree Resort by Hilton Hotel Paradise Valley, 8:00am to 5:00pm PST on Tuesday, April 3, 2012 and Wednesday, April 4, 2012.**

If you have any technical questions prior to the meeting, please do not hesitate to contact me at:

Office: (617) 984-7562
Cell: (339) 987-9802
Email: CDuffy@nfpa.org

For administrative questions, please contact Elena Carroll at (617) 984-7952.

I look forward to working with everyone.

Technical Committee on Standpipes (SPI-AAA)

NFPA 14 ROC Meeting (Fall 2012)

Tuesday, April 3, 2012 and Wednesday, April 4, 2012, 8:00am – 5:00pm PST
Double Tree Resort by Hilton Hotel Paradise Valley

AGENDA

1. Call to Order – 8:00am PST
2. Introductions and Attendance
3. Review Agenda
4. NFPA Staff Liaison Presentation and Review of Key Dates in Current Cycle
5. Chairman Comments
6. Report on Ashville, NC “Lodd Fire”
7. Approval of Previous Meeting Minutes
8. Act on Public Comments for NFPA 14
9. Generate Committee Comments for NFPA 14
10. Unfinished Business
11. New Business
12. Next Meeting
13. Adjourn Meeting

Please submit requests for additional agenda items to the chair at least seven days prior to the meeting.

Please notify the chair and staff liaison as soon as possible if you plan to introduce any committee proposals at the meeting.

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Key Dates for the Fall 2012 Revision Cycle

Proposal Closing Date	May 23, 2011
Final Date for ROP Meeting	August 26, 2011
Ballots Mailed to TC before	September 16, 2011
Ballots Returned By	October 21, 2011
ROP Published	December 23, 2011
Comment Closing Date	March 2, 2012
Final Date for ROC Meeting	May 4, 2012
Ballots Mailed to TC before	May 18, 2012
Ballots Returned By	June 1, 2012
ROC Published	August 24, 2012
Closing Date for Notice of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAM)	October 5, 2012
<i>Issuance of Consent Document (No NITMAMs)</i>	<i>November 27, 2012</i>
NFPA Annual Meeting	June 2013
<i>Issuance of Document with NITMAM</i>	<i>August 1, 2013</i>

Technical Committee deadlines are in **bold**.

Technical Committee on Standpipes (SPI-AAA)

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Double Tree Resort by Hilton Hotel Paradise Valley

Meeting Preparation

Committee members are strongly encouraged to review the published comments prior to the meeting and to be prepared to act on each item.

Handout materials should be submitted to the chair at least seven days prior to the meeting.

Only one posting of the comments will be made; it will be arranged in section/order and will be pre-numbered. This will be posted to the NFPA Document information pages located at www.nfpa.org/14. If you have trouble accessing the website please contact Elena Carroll at ecarroll@nfpa.org.

Mandatory Materials:

- Last edition of the standard
- Meeting agenda
- Public proposals/comments
- Committee Officers' Guide (Chairs)
- Roberts' Rules of Order (Chairs; An abbreviated version may be found in the Committee Officer's Guide)

Optional Materials:

- NFPA Annual Directory
- NFPA Manual of Style
- Prepared committee proposals/comments (If applicable)

Regulations and Guiding Documents

All committee members are expected to behave in accordance with the Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Codes and Standards Development Process.

All actions during and following the committee meetings will be governed in accordance with the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects. Failure to comply with these regulations could result in challenges to the standards-making process. A successful challenge on procedural grounds could prevent or delay publication of the document.

The style of the document must comply with the Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents.

Technical Committee on Standpipes (SPI-AAA)

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General Procedures for Meetings

- Use of tape recorders or other means capable of producing verbatim transcriptions of any NFPA Committee Meeting is not permitted.
- Attendance at all NFPA Committee Meetings is open. All guests must sign in and identify their affiliation.
- Participation in NFPA Committee Meetings is generally limited to committee members and NFPA staff. Participation by guests is limited to individuals, who have received prior approval from the chair to address the committee on a particular item, or who wish to speak regarding public proposals or comments that they submitted.
- The chairman reserves the right to limit the amount of time available for any presentation.
- No interviews will be allowed in the meeting room at any time, including breaks.
- All attendees are reminded that formal votes of committee members will be secured by letter ballot. Voting at this meeting is used to establish a sense of agreement, but only the results of the formal letter ballot will determine the official action of the committee.
- Note to Special Experts: Particular attention is called to Section 3.3(e) of the NFPA Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Codes and Standards Development Process in the NFPA Directory. This section requires committee members to declare any interest they may represent, other than their official designation as shown on the committee roster. This typically occurs when a special expert is retained by and represents another interest category on a particular subject. If such a situation exists on a specific issue or issues, the committee member shall declare those interests to the committee and refrain from voting on any action relating to those issues.
- Smoking is not permitted at NFPA Committee Meetings.

Committee Actions

All public proposals and comments must be acted upon by the committee. The following actions are permitted by the Regulations Governing Committee Projects for disposition of comments.

Accept - The committee accepts the proposal or comment. Only editorial changes such as paragraph and section numbering, and corrections to spelling, capitalization, and hyphenation may be made.

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Reject - The committee rejects the proposal or comment entirely. The committee may reject any comment that is incomplete, per the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects.

Accept in Principle - The committee accepts the proposal or comment with revision. The committee action must indicate the specific revisions to the proposed content, and the locations of each revision within the proposed wording or the document.

Accept in Part - The committee accepts part of the proposal or comment and rejects the remainder. Only editorial changes such as paragraph and section numbering, and corrections to spelling, capitalization, and hyphenation may be made to the accepted portion. The committee action must indicate the specific parts that were accepted and rejected.

Accept in Principle in Part - The committee accepts part of the proposal or comment with revision and rejects the remainder. The committee action must indicate the specific parts that were accepted and rejected, as well as the nature and location of each revision.

Hold (Comment Stage Only) – The committee holds the comment to be considered as a proposal during the next revision cycle. One of the following conditions must be met:

- (a) The comment introduces a concept that has not had public review by being included in a related proposal as published in the Report on Proposals.
- (b) The comment would change the text proposed by the TC to the point that the TC would have to restudy the text of the Report on Proposals or other affected parts of the Document.
- (c) The comment would propose something that could not be properly handled within the time frame for processing the report.

Committee Statements

Any proposal or comment that is "Rejected", "Accepted in Principle", "Accepted in Part", "Accepted in Principle in Part", or "Held" must include a committee statement, preferably of a technical nature, that provides the reasons for the action.

A committee statement is not required for any proposal or comment that is "Accepted", but should be included when the committee's reasoning differs from the substantiation provided by the submitter.

**Attachment #1:
Previous Meeting Minutes**

NFPA 14 –ROP Meeting
Day 1

July 19, 2011 – 8 AM-6 PM CDT

Attendees:

See attached attendance

NFPA Liaison:

Chad Duffy

1. Chairman Thomas Brown called the meeting to order at 8 am on July 19th and welcomed the committee.
2. Self Introductions were made by all attendees including guests.
3. Chairman Thomas Brown reviewed the agenda and provided introductory and procedural information.
4. Staff Liaison Chad Duffy provided a brief presentation covering committee member responsibilities, actions, revision cycle and the upcoming new process.
5. The meeting minutes of April 16th, 2009 were reviewed and accepted.
6. The Technical Committee proceeded to review and act on 80 Public Proposals.
7. Meeting recessed at 5 PM CDT.

NFPA 14 –ROP Meeting
Day 2

July 20th, 2011 – 8 AM-5 PM CDT

Attendees:

See attached attendance sheet

NFPA Liaison:

Chad Duffy













1. The Technical Committee reconvened at 8:00 am on 7/20 and continued the review and action process on the Proposals.
2. The Technical Committee developed 10 Committee Proposals with actions
3. A Task Group (TG) was formed to modify the form referenced in Log#53. Dave Hague (Leader) Cecil Bilbo and Byron Weisz. A due date of January 15th 2012 was set for the TG to distribute the revised form for committee review.
4. Chairman Thomas Brown will compose a 1st draft committee comment to the Fire Pump Technical Committee as a response to Proposal 20-46 Log #140.
5. Chairman Thomas Brown asked if there was any unfinished business. No unfinished business required discussion.
6. Chairman Thomas Brown asked if there was any new business. Chairman Thomas Brown discussed the opportunity for the committee to use the Research Foundation for a means of collecting data to resolve any issues. David Hague of Liberty Mutual offered the use of the Liberty Mutual testing laboratory if required.
7. The Technical Committee discussed possible locations and dates for the ROC meeting. It was decided that if necessary, based on comments received the next meeting would be held in Phoenix, AZ April 3rd and 4th of 2012.
8. Chairman Thomas Brown called for a motion to adjourn at 11:30 AM CDT. Motion passed unanimously.

Sign-In Sheet
Standpipes

NFPA 14

ROC Meeting (F12)

July 19-20, 2011, Chicago, IL

Name	Office	Organization	Signature	Staying at hotel	Days
					1 2 3 4 5
Brown, Thomas	Chair	The RJA Group, Inc.		YES	1/1
Bilbo, Cecil	Principal	Academy of Fire Sprinkler Technology.		NO	1/1
Bonds, Richard	Principal	Ductile Iron Pipe Research Association			
Both, Marinus	Principal	Western States Fire Protection Company			
Brown, Randal	Principal	Randal Brown & Associates, Ltd.		YES	1/1
Conway, Brian	Principal	Illinois Fire Prevention Association		NO	1/1
Dockrill, James	Principal	Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association		NO	1/1
Ford, Phillip	Principal	Property Casualty Insurers Association of			
Hernandez, Alfred	Principal	Fire Life Safety Consultant			
Jutras, Thomas	Principal	New England Association of Fire			
Kotak, Edwin	Principal	Robert W. Sullivan, Inc.		YES	1/1
Kozel, Richard	Principal	Livingston Fire Protection, Inc.			
Laverick, George	Principal	Underwriters Laboratories Inc.		NO	1/1
Leyton, Stephen	Principal	American Fire Sprinkler Association		YES	1/1
Maughan, Kevin	Principal	Tyco Fire Suppression & Building Products		YES	1/1
Mettaufer, David	Principal	National Association of Fire Equipment		YES	1/1
Morgan, Bob	Principal	Fort Worth Fire Department			
Neiderheiser, Rita	Principal	United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices		NO	
Norman III, John	Principal				
Peterkin, James	Principal	Heery International		NO	1/1
Pilette, Maurice	Principal	Mechanical Designs Ltd.		yes	1/1

Sign-In Sheet
Standpipes

NFPA 14
ROC Meeting (F12)
July 19-20, 2011, Chicago, IL

Name	Office	Organization	Signature	Staying at hotel					Days									
				1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5					
Prendergast, Edward	Principal	Wolf Technical Services																
Richardson, Rich	Principal	Seattle Fire Department																
Saiwan, Sam	Principal	Environmental Systems Design, Inc.																
Schwab, Peter	Principal	Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.																
Silk, Bruce	Principal	Boca Raton Fire Department																
Smith, Kyle	Principal	Cobb County Fire & Emergency Services	<i>[Signature]</i>															
Stevens, Todd	Principal	The Viking Corporation	<i>[Signature]</i>															
Webb, Ronald	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association	<i>[Signature]</i>															
Widmer, Jim	Principal	Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association																
Albinger, Paul	Alternate	Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association																
Corso, John	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association																
English, Gary	Alternate	Seattle Fire Department																
Hague, David	Alternate	Property Casualty Insurers Association of	<i>[Signature]</i>															
Hartford, Cliff	Alternate	Tyco Fire Suppression & Building Products																
Hulett, John	Alternate	Western States Fire Protection Company	<i>[Signature]</i>															
Ketner, Charles	Alternate	United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices																
Lee, Eric	Alternate	Environmental Systems Design, Inc.	<i>[Signature]</i>															
Manning, Terence	Alternate	The RJA Group, Inc.																
Martorano, Scott	Alternate	The Viking Corporation																
Osburn, Matthew	Alternate	Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association																
Weaver, Daniel	Alternate	Underwriters Laboratories Inc.	<i>[Signature]</i>															

**Attachment #2:
Public Comments**

14- Log #13
(Entire Document)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.
Comment on Proposal No: 14-1
Recommendation: Change NFPA 13, 13R, 20 and 24 to the 2013 edition.
Substantiation: These will be the current editions when NFPA 14 is published.
This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:
Log #CP1

14- Log #14
(Entire Document)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.
Comment on Proposal No: 14-1
Recommendation: Change all references to NFPA 13R in the document to read NFPA 13R Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low Rise Residential Occupancies.
Substantiation: This may be automatic but I am providing a reminder.
This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:
NFPA 13R ROC

14- Log #35
(Entire Document)

Final Action:

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.
Comment on Proposal No: 14-47
Recommendation: Throughout the document, wherever the term “travel distance” is used, change it to “pathway in which hose would be laid”
Substantiation: The term “travel distance” is a well defined and often used fire protection term. Section 7.6.1 in the Life Safety Code uses the term to discuss travel distance to an exit measured on the floor or other walking surface along the centerline of the natural path of travel, starting from the most remote point subject to occupancy and curving around any corners or obstructions with a 12 inch clearance terminating in the center of a door way or other point at which the exit begins.
If the committee is going to measure the distance to the hose connection, they should not be using the term “travel distance” because this term in all other uses in fire protection terminates at the exit door.
This comment is intended to be an alternative to the comment to state that the measurement should be to the exit door.

14- Log #4
(Chapter 2)

Final Action:

Submitter: Marcelo M. Hirschler, GBH International

Comment on Proposal No: 14-1

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

ASTM A 53: Now ASTM A53/A53M 2010

ASTM A135: Now ASTM A135/A135M 2009

ASTM A234: Now ASTM A234/A234M 2011a

ASTM A795: Now ASTM A795/A795M 2008

ASTM B75: Now ASTM B75/B75M 2011

ASTM B88 2009

ASTM B251 2010

Substantiation: Standards update.

14- Log #24
(3.3.x Main Drain)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-2

Recommendation: Modify 3.x.x Main Drain to eliminate the extract from NFPA 25.

New 3.x.x to read Main Drain. The primary drain connection located on the system riser. ~~and also utilized as a flow test connection.~~

Substantiation: Labeling this a flow test connection could be interpreted as a location to get volume/flow readings.

14- Log #25
(3.3.15 System Type)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-7

Recommendation: Revise 3.3.15 to read:

3.3.15* System Type.

3.3.15.1 *Class I System.* ~~A system that provides 2 1/2 in. (65 mm) hose connections to supply water for use by fire departments.~~ A system that provides 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) hose connections 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.

3.3.15.2 *Class II System.* A system that provides 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use primarily by trained personnel or by the fire department during initial response.

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

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2 1/2 inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1 1/2 inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1 1/2 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 1/2 inch by 1 1/2 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 1/2 inch outlet size with an adapter for 1 1/2 inch or 1 3/4 inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2 1/2 inch hose, 1 3/4 inch hose, 1 1/2 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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #26
(4.6.2.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-14

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

Revise 4.6.2.1 to read:

4.6.2 Hose.

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.

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1½ 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 2½ inch by 1½ 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 (2½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1½ inch or 1¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2½ inch hose, 1¾ inch hose, 1½ 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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #6
(4.7.5 and A.4.7.5 (New))

Final Action:

Submitter: James M. Feld, University of California

Comment on Proposal No: 14-15

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

4.7.5 Hose Connections shall be located so that there is at least ~~1 in. (25.5 mm)~~ 3 in. (76.2 mm) 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.

A.4.7.5 It is important to provide adequate clearance for the valve handle so that a firefighter using a gloved hand can quickly open and close a hose valve. Clearance from the wall and the edges of a hose valve cabinet must be considered when installing the hose valve.

Substantiation: 1 inch clearance is insufficient when considering that the firefighter is wearing gloves and must be capable of opening and closing the valve quickly during fire suppression operations. The annex material is provided to alert the installer to consider the edges of the hose cabinet and walls.

14- Log #1
(5.1.5)

Final Action:

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property Risk Engineering

Comment on Proposal No: 14-16

Recommendation: Add new text to read as follows:

5.1.5* Galvanized Pipe.

5.1.5.1 Internally galvanized steel pipe shall be used for all dry standpipe systems.

5.1.5.2 Black steel pipe shall be permitted when the standpipe system is installed in freezers where the air temperature is below 32°F (0°C) and the air supply is either nitrogen or a listed regenerative air dryer.

5.1.5.3 Black steel pipe shall be permitted when the standpipe system is filled with an inert gas.

5.1.5.4 Non-galvanized fittings shall be permitted.

Substantiation: The committee rejected Proposal 14-16 citing that “systems that are not galvanized have been installed and in service for many years. Insufficient data provided to support change.” However, there has been published, peer reviewed research indicating that corrosion in fire protection system piping has been a concern for many years beginning with a reference to a text book on the subject that was published in 1951 and continues with many other references (49 total) on the subject (see “*Corrosion Control Inside Water-filled Steel Fire Sprinkler Piping*” by Bruce W. Christ, Journal of Fire Protection Engineering, 4-27-06, p.105).

It is a well-documented fact that black steel in any form will corrode at an accelerated rate when exposed to atmospheric oxygen and moisture. Galvanizing is frequently used as a corrosion inhibitor in many applications for this reason. Other organizations such as FM Global have required the use of galvanized, stainless steel or other corrosion resistant material in dry-pipe sprinkler systems since the early 1970’s. Why would a standpipe system be any different?

The proposed language has been modified to permit the use of an inert gas system as an alternate to galvanized pipe.

14- Log #23
(5.2.1.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-17

Recommendation: Revise Section 5.2.1.1 to read as follows:

Pressure Gauges. ~~Listed p~~ Pressure gauges conforming with Section 5.5 shall be connected as follows:

Revise 5.2.1.1(5) to read as follows:

(5) At quick opening devices, ~~accelerators~~ [13:7.2.1]

Substantiation: Correlates with NFPA 13 ROP 13-107.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

NFPA 13

14- Log #27
(5.3)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-22

Recommendation: Revise 5.3 to read:

5.3 Classes of Standpipe Systems.

5.3.1 Class I Systems. A Class I standpipe system shall provide 2¹/₂ in. (65 mm) and 1¹/₂ in (40 mm) 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 1¹/₂ in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use primarily by trained personnel or by 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 1¹/₂ in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by ~~trained personnel and 2¹/₂ 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~~ firefighters for mop-up operations and final extinguishment following sprinkler activation.

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 authority having jurisdiction, provided that each Class I hose connection is 2¹/₂ in. (65 mm) and is equipped with a 2¹/₂ in. × 1¹/₂ in. (65 mm × 40 mm) reducer and a cap attached with a chain, the 130 ft (39.7 m) travel distance limitation shall not apply.

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2¹/₂ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1¹/₂ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1¹/₂ 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 2¹/₂ inch by 1¹/₂ 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 (2¹/₂ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1¹/₂ inch or 1³/₄ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2¹/₂ inch hose, 1³/₄ inch hose, 1¹/₂ 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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #28
(5.4.2.1 and A.5.4.2.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-24

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

Revise Section 5.4.2 by removing 5.4.2.1 and the associated annex material:

~~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.~~

~~A.5.4.2.1 A manual wet standpipe system can be used to satisfy the demand for a Class III system as long as the water supply can provide 100 gpm at 65 psi (379 L/min at 4.5 bar) to the most remote 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) hose outlet. The fire department can provide the rest of the demand through the fire department connection.~~

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #7
(5.5.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: James M. Feld, University of California

Comment on Proposal No: 14-25

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

5.5.1 A listed ~~3½ in. (90 mm) dial spring~~ pressure gauge having a minimum face diameter of 3½ in. (90 mm) shall be...

Substantiation: If the 3½ in. requirement is deleted, then pressure gauges having a much smaller diameter will be used resulting in undo difficulty in reading the pressure. This will be particularly important when reading pressure fluctuations while flowing water either during a main drain test or during fire fighting operations. The Committee Statement indicated gauges could be larger than 3½ in in. and thus would not be allowed if the 3½ in. dimension were retained. This comment addresses that issue by requiring a minimum 3W diameter gauge.

14- Log #22
(5.5.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-25

Recommendation: Revise Section 5.5.1 to read as follows:

A ~~listed~~ dial spring pressure gauge shall be.....

Substantiation: Correlates with NFPA 13 ROP 13-107.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

NFPA 13

14- Log #21
(6.3.1.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-31

Recommendation: Delete text to read as follows:

6.3.1.1 Connections to each automatic water supply shall be provided with an approved indicating-type valve and check valve located close to the supply, ~~such as at tanks, pumps, and connections from waterworks systems.~~

Add new sections and renumber to read as follows:

6.3.1.1.2 Valves in Section 6.3.1.1 shall not be required for automatic and semi-automatic standpipe systems supplied by fire pumps.

6.3.1.1.3 Backflow preventers are acceptable devices to meet the requirements of Section 6.3.1.1.

6.3.1.1.4 Valves in Section 6.3.1.1 shall not be required on manual dry standpipe systems.

6.3.1.1.4.1 The valve required by Section 6.3.2 shall be provided when there is more than one standpipe on a system.

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

Substantiation: These clarifications address the committee statement from the ROP.

14- Log #33
(7.2.4)

Final Action:

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-43

Recommendation: Delete item (10) from section 7.2.4 and confirm that section 7.2.4 will remain as rewritten in proposal 14-42.

Substantiation: The committee has taken the position in the past that there are two reasons for section 7.2.4. The first, and most important is that wherever a pressure control valve has the ability to reduce the pressure at three or more hose connections, the committee wants redundancy on that device. It does not matter whether the device is being used for a whole zone within a building or whether the device is being used on a horizontal standpipe with three outlets on the same floor.

The second reason for section 7.2.4 is to clarify that a couple of pressure reducing valves in series (commonly called a master pressure reducing assembly) can be used to substitute for a fire pump in a low zone of a high rise building if all of the pressure requirements can be worked out.

Unfortunately, section 7.2.4 was not written well to express those two points. So, we submitted proposal 14-42, which the committee accepted in principle and modified. The modifications to that proposal were fine and it appeared that the committee had finally clarified what had been a very poorly written section. But then proposal 14-43 messes it all up again. By adding item 10, which only makes sense for the second reason to use section 7.2.4, not the more common and more important first reason, the committee is making the same mistake that they have made in previous editions of mixing up the conditions under which this section is supposed to apply. Item 10 has nothing to do with the pressure control in the low zone. If the committee wants to make sure that high rise buildings with multiple zones have two ways for the water to get to the high zone, they need to clarify section 7.9, but leave section 7.2.4 the way it was clarified in proposal 14-42.

14- Log #20
(7.3.2, A.7.3.2, and Figure A.7.3.2.3)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-48

Recommendation: Revise Section 7.3.2 and A.7.3.2 to read as follows:

***INCLUDE 14_L20_R

Substantiation: 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 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.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

NFPA 14

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 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 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 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.

14- Log #12
(7.3.2 and A.7.3.2)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-48

Recommendation: Modify Sections 7.3.2 and A.7.3.2 as shown below:

Delete Figure A.7.3.2.3 (14-48).

Add new Figure 7.3.2.2.1.

***INCLUDE 14_I12_R HERE

INSERT FIGURE A.7.3.2.2.1

Substantiation: 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 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.

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

NFPA 14

14- Log #34
(7.3.2.2.1 (New))

Final Action:

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-47

Recommendation: Accept Proposal 14-47 the way it was written, measuring the distance to the exit door.

Substantiation: The term "travel distance" is a well defined and often used fire protection term. Section 7.6.1 in the Life Safety Code uses the term to discuss travel distance to an exit measured on the floor or other walking surface along the centerline of the natural path of travel, starting from the most remote point subject to occupancy and curving around any corners or obstructions with a 12 inch clearance terminating in the center of a door way or other point at which the exit begins.

If the committee is going to use the term "travel distance" they need to use it in a format consistent with how that term is used in fire protection and measure the distance to the exit containing the hose connection, not the hose connection itself.

If this is not acceptable to the committee, they should see our other comment on the subject, which gives them another alternative.

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.

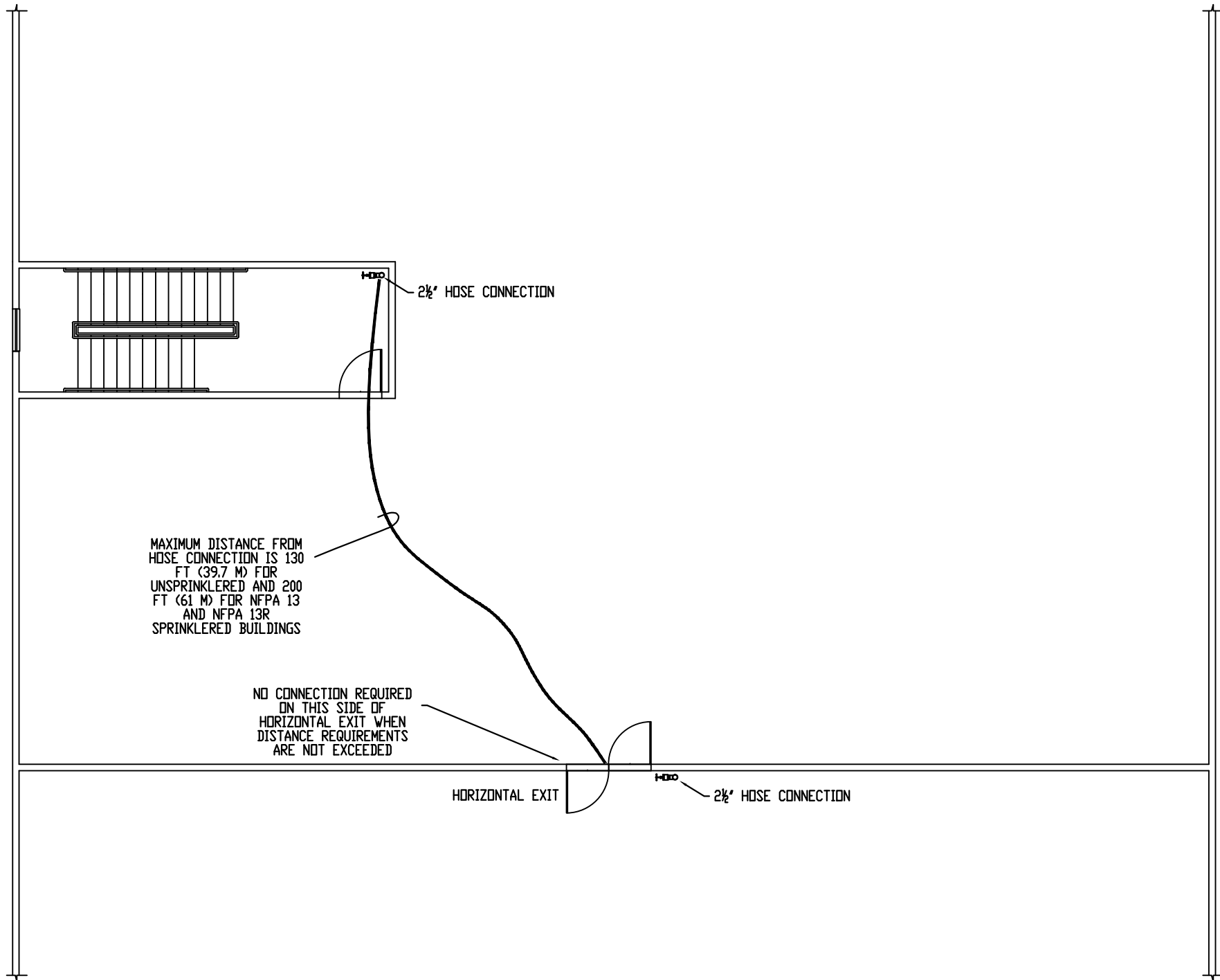


FIGURE A.7.3.2.2.1 Horizontal Exits

14- Log #36
(7.3.2.3)

Final Action:

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-48

Recommendation: Revise the new 7.3.2.3 to read as follows:

7.3.2.3* Hose connections on one side of a horizontal exit shall not be required when 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.

Substantiation: The proposed text (which is admittedly awkward) attempts to fix two problems. The first is that the language adopted for 7.3.2.3 in 14-48 contradicts the figure added for the annex. The text talks about omitting the outlet if you can protect on the same side of the wall as the outlet you omitted while the annex talks about omitting the outlet if you can protect on the opposite side of the wall. The latter of these two situations makes much more sense since the purpose of the outlet at the horizontal exit is to be able to fight fire on the other side of the horizontal exit.

The second problem that this tries to address is that the outlet that is used should not have to protect the entire building on the other side of the horizontal exit. Typically, a horizontal exit serves as one of many means of egress in a large building. There are frequently other outlets on the other side of the wall. In order to omit an outlet at a horizontal exit, the user should not have to be able to cover the whole building on the other side from the outlet that is being used, they should only have to be able to protect what would have been covered by the omitted outlet.

14- Log #37
(7.3.3.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-49

Recommendation: Reject proposal 14-49 and go back to the previous edition text.

Substantiation: This is a step backwards for NFPA 14. Years ago, we had serious trouble with the “100 ft of hose and 30 ft of throw” concept because people were getting into all kinds of disagreements about how to measure around corners and dealing with speculative buildings and little closets near the end of the travel distance. At that time, the committee agreed to simplify things a bit and make the standard easier to enforce. It was agreed that we were losing a little bit in the last few feet, but it was not anything that people were concerned about given the greater good and having a document that was much easier to understand and enforce. Now the committee is throwing away progress and going back to a situations where the users will get into heated disagreements with enforcement authorities over issues that make very little difference since these small hoses should only be used in limited circumstances anyway.

14- Log #29
(7.3.4)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-50

Recommendation: Revise 7.3.4 to read:

7.3.4 Class III Systems. Class III systems shall be provided with 1¹/₂ in (40 mm) 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*, and NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*, Class II hose stations for use by trained personnel shall not be required, subject to the approval of the local fire department and the authority having jurisdiction, provided that each Class I hose connection is 2¹/₂ in. (65 mm) and is equipped with a 2¹/₂ in. × 1¹/₂ in. (65 mm × 40 mm) reducer and a cap attached with a chain.

7.3.4.1.1 The 130 ft (39.7 m) travel distance limitation shall not apply to Class III systems.

~~7.3.4.1.2 For Class III systems installed without hose, the fire flow, pressure, and duration requirements shall be as specified for Class I systems.~~

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2¹/₂ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1¹/₂ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1¹/₂ 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 2¹/₂ inch by 1¹/₂ 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 (2¹/₂ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1¹/₂ inch or 1³/₄ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2¹/₂ inch hose, 1³/₄ inch hose, 1¹/₂ 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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #30
(7.6)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-54

Recommendation: Revise 7.6 to read:

7.6 Minimum Sizes for Standpipes and Branchlines.

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*, and NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*, the minimum standpipe size for Class I or II standpipes shall be 4 in. (100 mm) for hydraulically calculated systems.

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 ½ in. (40 mm) in size.

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #39
(7.8.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-55

Recommendation: Accept proposal 14-55.

Substantiation: The committee has failed to clarify the standard, which can be interpreted two ways. Depending on which way you interpret the standard, there may be a difference of several psi. The committee needs to make some kind of change. If they don't like this change, they can make another one. But they have to do something. The current text says that the pressure needs to be provided "at the outlet". If I am a water droplet inside the riser and about to make the turn to go into the hose connection, I am "at the outlet". If I am a water droplet that has just entered the hose, I am "at the outlet". Yet these two conditions are a few feet and a few psi apart. The standard needs to be clarified to be clear as to which of these conditions is the minimum requirement.

14- Log #19
(7.8.1 and Table 8.3.1.3)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-55

Recommendation: Add new section 7.8.1.1 & 7.8.1.1.1 and renumber

7.8.1.1 The pressure loss in the hose shall be calculated using Table 8.3.1.3.

7.8.1.1.1 The valve manufacturer's friction loss data shall be permitted to be used when published.

Modify Table 8.3.1.3 as follows

Change Globe Valve to read Globe (Straight) Hose Valve

Change Angle Valve to read Angle Hose Valve

Substantiation: Since the committee rejected Log 14-55 and made it clear that the valve needs to be calculated, simply pointing to an annex note is inappropriate. This requirement belongs in the body of the standard.

14- Log #18
(7.9)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-43

Recommendation: Update Annex figures as stated in ROP. No figures shown in the ROP.

Substantiation: Provide annex figures.

14- Log #2
(7.9.1.2)

Final Action:

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property Risk Engineering

Comment on Proposal No: 14-57

Recommendation: Reconsider the proposal and accept.

Substantiation: The NFPA 20 Technical Committee has processed their Report on Comments (ROC) and is presently proposing to require all fire pumps to be located in the same room. The NFPA 14 Committee should revise language in NFPA 14 to be consistent with the requirements in NFPA 20. While vertical staging of fire pumps is necessary to deliver the required flow and pressure for standpipe systems in highrise buildings, NFPA 14 should not specify how fire pumps are designed and installed.

14- Log #31
(7.10.1)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-59

Recommendation: Revise 7.10.1 to read

7.10 Flow Rates.

7.10.1 Class I ~~and Class III~~ Systems.

7.10.1.1* Flow Rate .

7.10.1.1.1 For Class I ~~and Class III~~ systems, the minimum flow rate for the hydraulically most remote standpipe shall be 500 gpm (1893 L/min), through two 2¹/₂ in. (65 mm) outlets at one locations, and the calculation procedure shall be in accordance with 7.10.1.2.

7.10.1.1.2* Where a horizontal standpipe on a Class I ~~and Class III~~ system supplies three or more hose connections on any floor, the minimum flow rate for the hydraulically most demanding horizontal standpipe shall be 750 gpm (2840 L/min), and the calculation procedure shall be in accordance with 7.10.1.2.

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2¹/₂ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1¹/₂ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1¹/₂ 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 2¹/₂ inch by 1¹/₂ 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 (2¹/₂ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1¹/₂ inch or 1³/₄ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2¹/₂ inch hose, 1³/₄ inch hose, 1¹/₂ 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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #8
(7.10.1.1.5)

Final Action:

Submitter: James M. Feld, University of California

Comment on Proposal No: 14-61

Recommendation: Reject the original proposal.

Substantiation: The most significant difference between a fire sprinkler system designed in accordance with NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R is that NFPA 13R systems do not have sprinklers protecting the attic. An attic fire can be an extremely serious fire for fire fighters. Maintaining the 1,250 gpm maximum requirement for NFPA 13R systems (as such buildings are not protected throughout) is very important. Most of these buildings do not have 4 stairwells so the maximum standpipe demand would still be 1,000 gpm.

Fires in attics of hotels have resulted in serious damage. The Courtyard by Marriott in Peoria IL (5/19/2004) and the Holiday Inn in Pekin IL (10/23/2009) are examples of hotel attic fires resulting in extensive damage. Although the Holiday Inn fire may not have had an active fire sprinkler system, the result of this attic would be the same as a NFPA 13R would not have had sprinkler protection in the attic.

NFPA 13R Systems are described as "life safety" systems and are not intended for property protection. Therefore, in buildings protected with an NFPA 13R sprinkler.

14- Log #17
(7.11.2.2)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-66

Recommendation: Add new Section 7.11.2.2 and renumber to read as follows:

7.11.2.2 When acceptable to the AHJ, the lowest hose connection shall be permitted to be used as the main drain.

Substantiation: If the committee feels that a hose valve is acceptable as an auxiliary drain then why cannot it be used as a main drain where allowed?

14- Log #9
(7.12.3)

Final Action:

Submitter: James M. Feld, University of California

Comment on Proposal No: 14-70

Recommendation: Reject the original proposal.

Substantiation: While there may be instances where more than 250 gpm can be supplied to a single FDC inlet, there are a significant number where the 250 gpm per FDC inlet would be barely acceptable. While there may be instances where a single 2¹/₂ in. FDC inlet can supply 1,000 gpm, the logistics of getting the 1,000 gpm to that inlet may be beyond the capability of the fire apparatus and water supply system.

NFPA 14 allows a fire hydrant to be located 100 feet from a FDC. This does not necessarily mean that the fire apparatus will be located immediately adjacent to the FDC with 100 feet of supply hose between the fire apparatus and the hydrant and 50 feet of 2¹/₂ in. hose from the fire apparatus to the FDC. The fire apparatus may be located at the fire hydrant with 150 feet of 2¹/₂ in. to the FDC. 150 feet of hose is necessary as hose does not lay out in a straight line.

Consider the hydraulics for a 1,000 gpm demand for a FDC with two 2¹/₂ in. inlets:

- 1) Demand at FDC inlet = 150 psi
- 2) 2 lengths of 150 ft of 2W hose each flowing 500 gpm = 75 psi
- 3) Pressure required at fire apparatus = 225 psi
- 4) Fire Apparatus rated at 1,000 gpm can pump 1,000 gpm at 150 psi thus needing an additional 75 psi at the pump suction.
- 5) With the fire apparatus positioned at the fire hydrant, assume a 25 ft section of 4" hose from the hydrant to the fire apparatus. Pressure loss at 1,000 gpm = 5 psi
- 6) Pressure loss in the hydrant and hydrant lateral at 1,000 gpm can be as much as 10 psi
- 7) Required pump suction pressure = 75 psi
Pressure loss from hydrant to pump = 5 psi
Pressure loss in hydrant/lateral = 10 psi
Required flow and pressure from the water distribution system = 1,000 gpm at 90 psi plus a pressure loss due to elevation where the hydrant is lower than the FDC.

Many water distribution systems have a static pressure of less than 90 psi let alone at 1,000 gpm.

Requiring one FDC inlet for each 250 gpm demand would reduce the 75 psi to approximately 13 psi and the water distribution system requirement to 1,000 gpm at 28 psi. This is a very significant difference.

If the fire apparatus is rated at 1,500 gpm, it can supply 1,050 gpm at 200 psi. The results in a water distribution system requirement of 1,000 gpm at 40 psi + elevation pressure loss. While this is more easily attained than the scenario using a 1,000 gpm rated apparatus, it does not cover all possibilities. Not all fire departments use LDH hose as a supply line. Some use 3" supply hose at approximately 80 psi loss per 100 feet of hose. And there are many more scenarios where supplying the FDC cannot be readily achieved.

NFPA 14 cannot dictate to the fire departments what apparatus to buy or use and the diameter of hose to buy or use. NFPA 14 cannot dictate where to position the fire apparatus or even that an additional fire apparatus be located at the fire hydrant to boost the pressure. Many fire departments will position the fire apparatus as far from the building as possible due to not only falling glass or a collapsing structure, but also to allow additional fire apparatus to position closer to facilitate fire suppression operations (i.e., truck/ladder companies). Many fire department budgets are strained and cannot commit additional resources of apparatus and manpower.

In addition, having 4 FDC inlets for a 1,000 gpm demand allows for a safety factor. If one hose breaks, there is a greater possibility of providing a 1,000 gpm system demand than if there were only 2 FDC inlets and one hose line breaks resulting in all 1,000 gpm being supplied by a single hose line.

All of the above scenarios become more problematic if the standpipe demand is 1,250 gpm.

14- Log #38
(7.12.3)

Final Action:

Submitter: Kenneth E. Isman, National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-70

Recommendation: Reject proposal 14-70 and return to the language of the previous edition.

Substantiation: The sizing information for 2¹/₂ inch connections was there to help contractors understand how many inlets to provide for firefighting operations, not only for testing. While we understand that under prime conditions, more than 250 gpm can be forced through a 2¹/₂ inch connection, we don't always know that those prime conditions are always going to be present. This rule provided a simple, standardized, easy-to-meet rule on how to arrange an FDC. There is no reason to remove it. Without this information, we return to the days when enforcement authorities argued with contractors over how to meet the performance criteria of what they need to meet "system demand".

14- Log #10
(7.12.3.2 (New))

Final Action:

Submitter: James M. Feld, University of California

Comment on Proposal No: 14-71

Recommendation: Reject the original proposal.

Substantiation: Simply requiring the number of FDC inlets to be based on hydraulic calculations is not adequate. There are many variables in such calculations and the most conservative scenario may not be considered. In addition, having 4 FDC inlets for a 1,000 gpm demand allows for a safety factor if one hose breaks there is a greater possibility of providing a 1,000 gpm system demand than if there were only 2 FDC inlets and one hose line breaks resulting in all 1,000 gpm being supplied by a single hose line.

14- Log #11
(8.1.2)

Final Action:

Submitter: James M. Feld, University of California

Comment on Proposal No: 14-72

Recommendation: Add the following items to the list:

- Scale and graphical representation of the scale
- Hose valve - Manufacturer and model
- Pressure reducing valve(s) - manufacturer and model
- Required pressure at hose valve outlet
- Location of hose valves used in the hydraulic calculations
- Standpipe system demand (flow and pressure) at:
 - a) FDC inlet
 - b) Fire pump discharge flange
 - c) Water supply tank discharge
 - d) Water supply source if different from the above.

Substantiation: These items are needed to facilitate plan review, acceptance testing, and periodic testing.

14- Log #16
(8.1.2)

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-72

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

(5) For automatic and semi-automatic standpipe systems. size of city main in street and whether dead end.....

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

(8) For automatic and semi-automatic standpipe systems. water supply capacity information including:

~~(2)~~ c Static pressure, psi (bar)

(20) For automatic and semi-automatic standpipe systems. Size and location of hydrants including static and residual hydrants used in flow tests.

Add new text to read as follows:

(22) Pressure required at the fire department connection

Substantiation: Some of this data does not apply when using a manual wet or dry standpipe.

14- Log #32
(9.2)

Final Action:

Submitter: Doug Hohbein, Northcentral Regional Fire Code Development Committee

Comment on Proposal No: 14-74

Recommendation: Revise text to read as follows:

Revise 9.2 to read:

9.2 Minimum Supply for Class I and Class III Systems. The water supply shall be capable of providing the system demand established by Sections 7.8 and 7.10 for at least 30 minutes.

Substantiation: 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 the ROP phase of the document cycle. We ask reconsideration based on the previous substantiation, the additional substantiation provided in this submittal and in the Explanation of Negative by Technical Committee Member Peter Schwab.

The current NFPA 14 requirements are incongruent with modern firefighting practices. Fire departments use standpipes for firefighting operations. The most common applications are 2½ inch hoselines for master stream firefighting, 1½ inch hoselines for smaller compartment fires (such as room and contents fires), and 1½ 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 2½ inch by 1½ 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 (2½ inch outlet size with an adapter for 1½ inch or 1¾ inch hoselines). This proposal allows fire departments to connect to standpipes with 2½ inch hose, 1¾ inch hose, 1½ 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 their 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 connections 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 the 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.

14- Log #3
(Figure 11.1.3(a))

Final Action:

Submitter: David R. Hague, Liberty Mutual Property Risk Engineering

Comment on Proposal No: 14-77

Recommendation: Revise the Contractors Material and Test Certificate for Aboveground Piping, Figure 11.1.3(a) as follows:

Type of System – Remove the words “Yes” for each system type and move the check box to the left of the system type.

Water Supply Source Capacity, Gallons – After each storage tank type, add space to indicate capacity in gallons i.e.: “Gravity Tank ____ (gals.)”

Tests – Verified by copy of the Underground test form ~~no. 85b~~?

Flow Test – remove the note as it no longer applies and is misleading.

Substantiation: Proposed revisions are editorial to coordinate current test requirements in the standard with those listed on the form.

14- Log #15
(11.8.3 and A.11.8.3(4))

Final Action:

Submitter: Peter T. Schwab, Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.

Comment on Proposal No: 14-8

Recommendation: Delete all of Section 11.8.3 except change Section 11.8.3 to read as follows:

11.8.3 A copy of NFPA 25 *Standard for the Inspection, testing and Maintenance of Water Based Fire Protection Systems* shall be provided to the owner.

Delete annex A.11.8.3(4).

Substantiation: I do not agree with the new requirements in Section 11.8.3 and its annex. The subsections (1) through (4) should not be included in this standard. These are items that should be required via contractual agreements between the owner and contractor. Also, the reference for consideration to maintain spare parts should not be in this standard, whether in the annex or body. This is an owner’s decision and this language belongs in NFPA 25 if anywhere. From a real world perspective, there are not many components that cannot be procured in a quick fashion. Also, where does it stop? For every PRV valve I should have one on hand?

This is not original material; its reference/source is as follows:

ROP

**Attachment #3:
Committee Roster**

Address List

Standpipes

03/21/2012

Chad Duffy

SPI-AAA

Thomas C. Brown	SE 1/1/1991	Cecil Bilbo, Jr.	SE 3/1/2011
Chair	SPI-AAA	Principal	SPI-AAA
The RJA Group, Inc. Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc. 14502 Greenview Drive, Suite 500 Laurel, MD 20708		Academy of Fire Sprinkler Technology, Inc. 1617 Interstate Drive Champaign, IL 61873	
Alternate: Terence A. Manning		Phone/Cell: 217-607-0325	
Phone/Cell: 301-490-3901		Fax:	
Fax: 301-490-4763		Email : cecil@sprinkleracademy.com	
Email : tbrown@rjagroup.com			
Richard W. Bonds	M 10/10/1998	Marinus Both	IM 7/28/2006
Principal	SPI-AAA	Principal	SPI-AAA
Ductile Iron Pipe Research Association 245 Riverchase Pkwy East, Suite O Birmingham, AL 35244		Western States Fire Protection Company d.b.a. Statewide Fire Protection 3130 Westwood Drive Las Vegas, NV 89109	
Phone/Cell: 205-402-8706		Alternate: John L. Hulett	
Fax: 205-402-8730		Phone/Cell: 702-737-1055 702-289-9145	
Email : rbonds@dipra.org		Fax: 702-369-9939	
		Email : marinus.both@wsfp.us	
Randal G. Brown	SE 4/14/2005	Brian G. Conway	IM 4/14/2005
Principal	SPI-AAA	Principal	SPI-AAA
Randal Brown & Associates Ltd. Suite 105 - 6 Lansing Square Toronto, ON M2J 1T5 Canada		Great Lakes Plumbing & Heating Company 4521 West Diversey Avenue Chicago, IL 60639	
Alternate: Don Casey		Illinois Fire Prevention Association	
Phone/Cell: 416-492-5886 x230 416-230-6015		Alternate: Jerry Graupman	
Fax: 416-492-1258		Phone/Cell: 773-489-0400	
Email : rbrown@rbacodes.com		Fax: 773-489-1492	
		Email : bconway@glph.com	
James Dockrill	IM 8/2/2010	Phillip J. Ford	I 3/4/2008
Principal	SPI-AAA	Principal	SPI-AAA
J&S Fire Sprinkler Design & Consulting 55 Woodrow Street St. Catharines, ON L2P 2A4 Canada		Liberty Mutual Property 1818 Market Street Philadelphia, PA 19103	
Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association		Property Casualty Insurers Association of America	
Alternate: Matthew Osburn		Alternate: David R. Hague	
Phone/Cell: 905-988-9840		Phone/Cell: 215-568-2302 x211	
Fax: 905-988-9246		Fax: 215-568-2275	
Email : jsfire@sympatico.ca		Email : phillip.ford@libertymutual.com	

Address List

Standpipes

03/21/2012
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Alfred B. Hernandez SE 8/2/2010

Principal SPI-AAA

Fire Life Safety Consultant
2320 Valley Terrace Drive
Simi Valley, CA 93065
Phone/Cell: 805-584-6100 310-276-0600
Fax:
Email : al@firesprinkler.com

Thomas H. Jutras IM 7/19/2002

Principal SPI-AAA

Engineering Planning & Management, Inc.
959 Concord Street
Framingham, MA 01701
**New England Association of Fire Protection
System Designers**
Phone/Cell: 508-875-2121 x215
Fax: 508-879-3291
Email : thj@epm-inc.com

Edwin A. Kotak, Jr. SE 1/17/1997

Principal SPI-AAA

Robert W. Sullivan, Inc.
529 Main Street, Suite 203
Boston, MA 02129
Phone/Cell: 617-337-9341
Fax: 617-523-8016
Email : eak@rwsullivan.com

Richard W. Kozel IM 10/3/2002

Principal SPI-AAA

Livingston Fire Protection, Inc.
5150 Lawrence Place
Hyattsville, MD 20781
Phone/Cell: 301-779-4466 x306
Fax: 301-277-8263
Email : rkozel@livfire.com

George E. Laverick RT 1/1/1985

Principal SPI-AAA

Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096
Alternate: Daniel R. Weaver
Phone/Cell: 847-664-2665
Fax: 847-313-2665
Email : george.e.laverick@ul.com

Stephen M. Leyton IM 7/12/2001

Principal SPI-AAA

Protection Design and Consulting
2851 Camino Del Rio South, Suite 400
San Diego, CA 92108
American Fire Sprinkler Association
Alternate: Thomas G. Wellen
Phone/Cell: 858-751-2930 x102
Fax: 858-751-2933
Email : steve@protectiondesign.com

Kevin D. Maughan M 4/14/2005

Principal SPI-AAA

Tyco Fire Protection Products
1467 Elmwood Avenue
Cranston, RI 02910
Alternate: Cliff Hartford
Phone/Cell: 401-781-8220
Fax: 401-781-7317
Email : kevin.maughan@tycofp.com

David R. Mettauer IM 3/4/2009

Principal SPI-AAA

East Texas Fire Protection, Ltd.
PO Box 4033
Palestine, TX 75802
**National Association of Fire Equipment
Distributors**
Phone/Cell: 903-723-4278
Fax: 903-723-4259
Email : etexfire3@embarqmail.com

Address List

Standpipes

03/21/2012
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Bob D. Morgan E 8/2/2010

Principal SPI-AAA

Fort Worth Fire Department
1000 Throckmorton Street
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Phone/Cell: 817-944-7043

Fax: 817-392-6867

Email : Bob.morgan@fortworthtexas.gov

Rita L. Neiderheiser L 8/2/2010

Principal SPI-AAA

Road Sprinkler Fitters UA LU 669
PO Box 40393
Denver, CO 80204

**United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices of the
Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry**

Alternate: Charles W. Ketner

Phone/Cell: 303-618-5694

Fax: 720-962-5255

Email : 4ritan@gmail.com

John W. Norman III SE 3/1/2011

Principal SPI-AAA

264 Hewlett Avenue
Merrick, NY 11566

Phone/Cell: 516-379-7755

Fax: 516-379-7755

Email : JNBC163@cs.com

James S. Peterkin SE 8/2/2010

Principal SPI-AAA

Heery International
1717 Arch Street, Suite 3730
Philadelphia, PA 19103

Phone/Cell: 215-564-9977 215-360-4144

Fax: 215-564-9889

Email : jpeterki@heery.com

Maurice M. Pilette SE 1/1/1990

Principal SPI-AAA

Mechanical Designs Ltd.
19 Erie Drive
PO Box 2188
Natick, MA 01760

Phone/Cell: 508-653-5452

Fax: 508-655-1318

Email : firecode13@aol.com

Edward J. Prendergast SE 8/5/2009

Principal SPI-AAA

Wolf Technical Services
10344 South Leavitt
Chicago, IL 60643

Phone/Cell: 773-298-8733

Fax: 773-298-1395

Email : eprendergast@ameritech.net

Rich Richardson E 1/14/2005

Principal SPI-AAA

Seattle Fire Department
220 Third Avenue South, 2nd Floor
Seattle, WA 98104

Alternate: Gary L. English

Phone/Cell: 206-386-1456

Fax: 206-615-1068

Email : r.richardson@seattle.gov

Sam P. Salwan SE 1/1/1984

Principal SPI-AAA

Environmental Systems Design, Inc.
175 West Jackson Boulevard., Suite 1400
Chicago, IL 60604

Alternate: Eric Lee

Phone/Cell: 312-456-2365

Fax: 312-372-1222

Email : ssalwan@esdglobal.com

Address List

Standpipes

03/21/2012

Chad Duffy

SPI-AAA

Daniel Sanchez **E** 10/18/2011

Principal **SPI-AAA**

City of Los Angeles
Building & Safety
201 North Figueroa Street
Los Angeles, CA 90012

Phone/Cell: 213-482-0344

Fax: 213-482-0331

Email : daniel.sanchez@lacity.org

Kyle J. Smith **E** 10/20/2010

Principal **SPI-AAA**

Cobb County Fire & Emergency Services
4844 Dartford Drive
Powder Springs, GA 30127

Phone/Cell: 678-557-1397

Fax:

Email : kyle.smith@cobbcounty.org

Ronald N. Webb **M** 10/23/2003

Principal **SPI-AAA**

S.A. Comunale Company, Inc.
2900 Newpark Drive
Barberton, OH 44203

National Fire Sprinkler Association

Alternate: John B. Corso

Phone/Cell: 330-706-3056

Fax: 330-861-0860

Email : ron.webb@comunale.com

Paul E. Albinger, Jr. **M** 4/15/2004

Alternate **SPI-AAA**

Elkhart Brass Manufacturing Company, Inc.
50875 Hemingway Lane
Elkhart, IN 46514

Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association

Principal: Jim Widmer

Phone/Cell: 574-295-8330 x244

Fax: 574-293-9914

Email : palbinger@elkhartbrass.com

Peter T. Schwab **IM** 7/29/2005

Principal **SPI-AAA**

Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.
222 Capitol Court
Ocoee, FL 34761-3033

Phone/Cell: 407-468-8248

Fax: 407-656-8026

Email : petes@waynefire.com

Todd A. Stevens **M** 11/2/2006

Principal **SPI-AAA**

The Viking Corporation
85 Forest Lane
Pinehurst, NC 28374

Alternate: Scott T. Martorano

Phone/Cell: 910-215-0262 910-263-5115

Fax: 910-295-4133

Email : tstevens@vikingcorp.com

Jim Widmer **M** 10/23/2003

Principal **SPI-AAA**

Potter Roemer, LLC
PO Box 3237
Montgomery, AL 36109

Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association

Alternate: Paul E. Albinger, Jr.

Phone/Cell: 770-904-3354 770-490-3133

Fax: 770-904-3364

Email : jim.widmer@potterroemer.com

Don Casey **SE** 10/18/2011

Alternate **SPI-AAA**

Randal Brown & Associates Ltd.
Suite 105 - 6 Lansing Square
Toronto, ON M2J 1T5 Canada

Principal: Randal G. Brown

Phone/Cell: 416-492-5886 x240

Fax: 416-492-1258

Email : dcasey@rbacodes.com

Address List

Standpipes

03/21/2012

Chad Duffy

SPI-AAA

John B. Corso M 1/10/2008
Alternate SPI-AAA
National Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.
2400 Tyler Lane
Louisville, KY 40205
Principal: Ronald N. Webb
Phone/Cell: 502-458-8688 914-646-3282
Fax: 502-458-8583
Email : jcorso@nfsa.org

Jerry Graupman IM 8/9/2011
Alternate SPI-AAA
Great Lakes Plumbing & Heating Company
4521 West Diversey Avenue
Chicago, IL 60639
Illinois Fire Prevention Association
Principal: Brian G. Conway
Phone/Cell: 773-489-0400
Fax: 773-489-1492
Email : jgraupman@glph.com

Cliff Hartford M 10/4/2007
Alternate SPI-AAA
Tyco Fire Protection
2034 Falkey Road
Phelps, NY 14532
Principal: Kevin D. Maughan
Phone/Cell: 585-978-2485
Fax:
Email : cliff.hartford@tycofp.com

Charles W. Ketner L 8/2/2010
Alternate SPI-AAA
National Automatic Sprinkler Fitters LU 669
Joint Apprenticeship & Training Committee
7050 Oakland Mills Road
Columbia, MD 20732
**United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices of the
Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry**
Principal: Rita L. Neiderheiser
Phone/Cell: 410-312-5202
Fax: 301-621-6699
Email : cketner@jatc.org

Gary L. English E 1/14/2005
Alternate SPI-AAA
Seattle Fire Department
220 Third Avenue South
Seattle, WA 98104
Principal: Rich Richardson
Phone/Cell: 206-386-1453
Fax: 206-386-1348
Email : gary.english@seattle.gov

David R. Hague I 3/4/2009
Alternate SPI-AAA
Liberty Mutual Property Risk Engineering
20 Riverside Road
Weston, MA 02493-2231
Property Casualty Insurers Association of America
Principal: Phillip J. Ford
Phone/Cell: 781-891-0230 x20212
Fax: 781-647-2454
Email : david.hague@libertymutual.com

John L. Hulett IM 1/10/2008
Alternate SPI-AAA
Western States Fire Protection Company
7020 South Tucson Way
Centennial, CO 80112
Principal: Marinus Both
Phone/Cell: 303-792-0022
Fax: 303-790-3875
Email : john.hulett@wsfp.us

Eric Lee SE 1/10/2002
Alternate SPI-AAA
Environmental Systems Design, Inc.
175 West Jackson Blvd., Suite 1400
Chicago, IL 60604
Principal: Sam P. Salwan
Phone/Cell: 312-580-0519
Fax: 312-372-1222
Email : elee@esdesign.com

Address List

Standpipes

03/21/2012
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Terence A. Manning SE 1/1/1989
Alternate SPI-AAA
The RJA Group, Inc.
Rolf Jensen & Associates, Inc.
668 North 44th Street, Suite 240 W
Phoenix, AZ 85008
Principal: Thomas C. Brown
Phone/Cell: 602-286-6000 602-725-6231
Fax: 602-286-6001
Email : tmanning@rjagroup.com

Matthew Osburn IM 10/27/2005
Alternate SPI-AAA
Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association
335 Renfrew Drive, Suite 302
Markham, ON L3R 9S9 Canada
Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association
Principal: James Dockrill
Phone/Cell: 905-477-2270
Fax: 905-477-3611
Email : mosburn@casa-firesprinkler.org

Thomas G. Wellen IM 03/05/2012
Alternate SPI-AAA
American Fire Sprinkler Association, Inc.
12750 Merit Drive, Suite 350
Dallas, TX 75251
American Fire Sprinkler Association
Principal: Stephen M. Leyton
Phone/Cell: 214-349-5965 x129
Fax: 214-276-0908
Email : twellen@firesprinkler.org

Chad Duffy 4/18/2011
Staff Liaison SPI-AAA
National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471
Phone/Cell: 617-984-7562
Fax: 617-984-7110
Email : cduffy@nfpa.org

Scott T. Martorano M 8/5/2009
Alternate SPI-AAA
The Viking Corporation
210 North Industrial Park Road
Hastings, MI 49058
Principal: Todd A. Stevens
Phone/Cell: 269-945-8217
Fax: 269-818-1680
Email : smartorano@vikingcorp.com

Daniel R. Weaver RT 10/20/2010
Alternate SPI-AAA
Underwriters Laboratories Inc.
333 Pflingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096
Principal: George E. Laverick
Phone/Cell: 847-664-1462
Fax: 847-407-1462
Email : daniel.r.weaver@us.ul.com

James W. Nolan SE 1/1/1965
Member Emeritus SPI-AAA
James W. Nolan Company
633 Florence Drive
Park Ridge, IL 60068
Phone/Cell: 847-825-2595
Fax: 847-825-3809
Email : janol633@juno.com