

**First Revision No. 2035-NFPA 101-2015 [Global Input]**

To 14.3.4.4.1, add an item (4) to read:

(4) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage with a separation wall constructed of gypsum wallboard.

To 14.3.4.4.2 (being renumbered as 14.3.4.4.3 by FR-2030), add items (4) and (5) to read:

(4) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum wallboard where the garage is an open parking structure as defined in 3.3.272.4.

(5) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum wallboard where the garage is mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 13:25:23 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: FR-2030 is making changes to 14.3.4.4.1 and 14.3.4.4.2 separately from this Global FR. The committee wants the two subjects balloted separately. The issue to which this Global FR relates is the fact that carbon monoxide can pass through gypsum board wall assemblies. See also FR-2030 which is concerned with carrying the alarm notification to an occupied location so that someone can take corrective action.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Mertens, Matthew J.

While exceptions for open and mechanically ventilated parking garages is common in the code world, given the data provided indicating migration of the CO through drywall the requirement should stand on its own. The reality is that in many situations (especially in cold climates) mechanical ventilation is defeated by residents to conserve heat and/or subject to failure without notice which is when this detection is most important. Open parking areas are a more reasonable exception, but even here weather conditions can have a negative effect.

Negative with Comment

Shirey, Jeffrey

I am unable to find sufficient data on UL Listed carbon monoxide detectors outside the home setting. The installation of these detectors anywhere else may negate the UL Listing.

**First Revision No. 3004-NFPA 101-2015 [Global Input]**

Change "American Society of Mechanical Engineers" to "ASME International" in:

2.3.4

C.1.2.5

Change A.14.3 title from "*Safety Requirements for Fixed Ladders*" to "*Ladders – Fixed – Safety Requirements*" in:

2.3.2

7.2.9.2.1

Change "ASCE/SFPE 29" to "ASCE/SEI/SFPE 29" in:

2.3.3

8.2.4.2

A.8.2.4.2

C.1.2.3

Change "ANSI/FM Approval Standard 6921, *Containers for Combustible Waste*" to "FM Approval 6921, *Approval Standard for Containers for Combustible Waste*" in:

2.3.7

18.7.5.7.2(4)

19.7.5.7.2(4)

20.7.5.5.2(4)

21.7.5.5.2(4)

A.18.7.5.7.2

A.19.7.5.7.2

A.20.7.5.5.2

A.21.7.5.5.2

C.1.2.9

Change "ANSI/FM 4880, *American National Standard for Evaluating Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Assemblies, Plastic Interior Finish Materials, Plastic Exterior Building Panels, Wall/Ceiling Coating Systems, Interior or Exterior Finish Systems*" to "FM Approval 4880, *Approval Standard for Class 1 Rating of Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels, Interior Finish Materials or Coatings, and Exterior Wall Systems*" in:

2.3.7

10.2.4.3.1.1(4)

A.10.2.4.3.1.2

C.1.2.9

Change "ICC/ANSI A117.1, *American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*" to "ICC/ANSI A117.1, *Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*" in:

2.3.2

3.3.3

3.3.22.1

7.2.2.5.4.1(J)

7.2.12.3.5.1

7.2.12.3.6

7.10.1.3(3)

7.10.8.2

7.14.4.4.1

7.14.4.4.2.2

9.6.3.5

A.3.3.22

A.7.2.2.3.3.2

A.7.5.4.1

A.12.2.5.8.2

A.13.2.5.8.2

C.1.2.2

Change "BHMA/ANSI A156.19, *American National Standard for Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors*" to "BHMA/ANSI A156.19, *Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors*" in:

2.3.2

7.2.1.9.2(6)

A.7.2.1.9

C.1.2.2

Change "ANSI/BHMA A156.10, *American National Standard for Power Operated Pedestrian Doors*" to "ANSI/BHMA A156.10, *Power Operated Pedestrian Doors*" in:

A.7.2.1.9

C.1.2.2

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:26:52 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating to correct titles and terminology.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 22-NFPA 101-2015 \[Global Input\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3005-NFPA 101-2015 [Global Input]

Insert a new definition after current 3.3.71 to read:

Emergency Control Functions. Building, fire, and emergency control elements or systems that are initiated by the fire alarm or signaling system and either increase the level of life safety for occupants or control the spread of the harmful effects of fire or other dangerous products. [72, 2016] (SAF-BSF)

Delete current 3.3.104:

~~3.3.104 Fire Safety Functions. Building and fire control functions that are intended to increase the level of life safety for occupants or to control the spread of the harmful effects of fire. (SAF-BSF)~~

Change “fire safety function” to “emergency control function” or change “fire safety functions” to “emergency control functions” in the following:

9.6.5

9.6.5.1

18.1.1.1.10

18.3.4.4

19.1.1.1.10

19.3.4.4

20.1.1.1.6

20.3.4.4

21.1.1.1.6

21.3.4.4

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:34:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The change is to make terminology same as used in NFPA 72 as NFPA 101 directs the user to NFPA 72 for this subject.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 116-NFPA 101-2015 \[Global Input\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Cheng, Amy Y.
DiCristina, Salvatore
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Frale, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3006-NFPA 101-2015 [Global Input]**

Change “air traffic control tower” to “airport traffic control tower” or “air traffic control towers” to “airport traffic control towers” in the following locations:

3.3.6

3.3.281.1

11.3.4

11.3.4.1

11.3.4.3

11.3.4.4.1(1), (2), and (3)

11.3.4.4.2

11.3.4.4.4

11.3.4.4.5 (2 places)

11.3.4.4.6.1

11.3.4.4.6.2, (1), and (2)

11.3.4.5.1 (3 places)

11.3.4.5.2

11.3.4.5.3

11.3.4.6

11.3.4.7

38.4.3

38.4.3.1

38.4.3.2

39.4.3

39.4.3.1

39.4.3.2

A.3.3.190.3(1)

A.6.1.11.1(1)

A.11.3.4.4.6.2(2)

Do not make the change in A.7.10.8.4(2), nor in the C.2 Levin reference.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:35:54 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The change is to make terminology consistent with that used by the FAA and in the transportation industry.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 171-NFPA 101-2015 \[Global Input\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 5041-NFPA 101-2015 [Global Input]

Throughout the document, change “electrically controlled egress door assemblies” to “door hardware-release of electrically locked egress door assemblies”. For example, see 7.2.1.15.1 and A.7.2.1.15.1.

Throughout the document, change “delayed-egress locking systems” to “delayed-egress electrically locking systems”. For example, see: 7.2.1.6.3(13), 7.2.1.15.6(13), 7.9.1.1(4), 12.2.2.2.3(1), 12.2.2.3.5, 12.4.11.1(2), 13.2.2.2.3(1), 13.2.2.2.5, 13.4.11.2(2), 14.2.2.2.3.1, 15.2.2.2.3.1, 16.2.2.2.3.1, 17.2.2.2.3.1, 18.2.2.2.4(2), 19.2.2.2.4(2), 20.2.2.2.6, 21.2.2.2.6, 26.2.3.5.2, 28.2.2.2.2.2, 29.2.2.2.2.2, 30.2.2.2.2.2, 31.2.2.2.2.2, 32.2.2.5.5.1, 32.3.2.2.2(4), 33.2.2.5.5.1, 33.3.2.2.2(4), 36.2.2.2.5, 37.2.2.2.5, 38.2.2.2.5, 39.2.2.2.5, 40.2.2.2.2, 42.2.2.2.2, A.7.2.1.6, A.7.2.1.6.1.1(3), A.12.4.11.2(2), A.13.4.11.2(2), A.18.2.2.2.4(2) and A.19.2.2.2.4(2).

Throughout the document, change “access-controlled egress door assemblies” to “sensor-release of electrical locking systems”. For example, see: 7.2.1.6.3(14), 7.2.1.15.6(13), 7.9.1.1(6), 12.2.2.2.3(2), 12.2.2.2.6, 13.2.2.2.3(2), 13.2.2.2.6, 14.2.2.2.3.2, 15.2.2.2.3.2, 16.2.2.2.3.2, 17.2.2.2.3.2, 18.2.2.2.4(3), 19.2.2.2.4(3), 20.2.2.2.7, 21.2.2.2.7, 28.2.2.2.3, 29.2.2.2.3, 30.2.2.2.3, 31.2.2.2.3, 32.2.2.5.5.2, 32.3.2.2.2(5), 33.2.2.5.5.2, 33.3.2.2.2(5), 36.2.2.2.6, 37.2.2.2.6, 38.2.2.2.6, 39.2.2.2.6, 40.2.2.2.3, 42.2.2.2.3, A.7.2.1.6.2, A.7.2.1.6.3(14), A.12.4.11.2(2), A.13.4.11.2(2), A.18.2.2.2.4(3) and A.19.2.2.2.4(3).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 03 14:19:46 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The terms are being renamed in their related provisions in Chapter 7. Correlative updating of terms is needed throughout the document to keep the terminology consistent.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frale, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

Affirmative with Comment

Tierney, Michael

Approve with comment: Recommend slight edit, as illustrated: Throughout the document, change "delayed-egress locking systems" to "delayed-egress electrical locking systems". For example, see: 7.2.1.6.3(13), 7.2.1.15.6(13), 7.9.1.1(4), 12.2.2.2.3(1), 12.2.2.3.5, 12.4.11.1(2), 13.2.2.2.3(1), 13.2.2.2.5, 13.4.11.2(2), 14.2.2.2.3.1, 15.2.2.2.3.1, 16.2.2.2.3.1, 17.2.2.2.3.1, 18.2.2.2.4(2), 19.2.2.2.4(2), 20.2.2.2.6, 21.2.2.2.6, 26.2.3.5.2, 28.2.2.2.2.2, 29.2.2.2.2.2, 30.2.2.2.2.2, 31.2.2.2.2.2, 32.2.2.5.5.1, 32.3.2.2.2(4), 33.2.2.5.5.1, 33.3.2.2.2(4), 36.2.2.2.5, 37.2.2.2.5, 38.2.2.2.5, 39.2.2.2.5, 40.2.2.2.2, 42.2.2.2.2, A.7.2.1.6, A.7.2.1.6.1.1(3), A.12.4.11.2(2), A.13.4.11.2(2), A.18.2.2.2.4(2) and A.19.2.2.2.4(2).



First Revision No. 5535-NFPA 101-2015 [Global Input]

Change "mall" to "mall concourse" throughout the document.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:03:43 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term "mall" is often misused when applying the current Code provisions. The term "mall concourse" is a term more commonly used in the field and clarifies the application of the provisions for mall structures. Several proposed changes related to the provisions for mall structures have been submitted this cycle. The proposed changes are the result of task group work that was initiated at the completion of the 2015 revision cycle and will continue through the 2018 cycle. The focus of the task group was to update terminology related to shopping malls to better describe the applicability and intent of the Code sections as well as develop language to address both enclosed and open type mall structures.

Response

Message:

[Public Input No. 266-NFPA 101-2015 \[Global Input\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree in concept with the changes proposed to the mall provisions. The current provisions don't present a significant obstacle for the design and construction of these facilities, and they provide a reasonable level of safety. the changes are, in my opinion, unnecessary.



First Revision No. 5536-NFPA 101-2015 [Global Input]

Change "mall building" to "mall structure" throughout the document.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:16:51 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Statement: The provisions of 36/37.4.4 may apply to facilities with multiple buildings with an open mall concourse as a single structure. The term "mall structure" encompasses the multiple types of mall facilities that can apply the provisions of this section. Additional revisions are being proposed to Section 36/37.4.4 to support this concept. The proposed changes are the result of task group work that was initiated at the completion of the 2015 revision cycle and will continue through the 2018 cycle. The focus of the task group was to update terminology related to shopping malls to better describe the applicability and intent of the Code sections as well as develop language to address both enclosed and open type mall structures.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 267-NFPA 101-2015 \[Global Input\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree in concept with the changes proposed to the mall provisions. The current provisions don't present a significant obstacle for the design and construction of these facilities, and they provide a reasonable level of safety. the changes are, in my opinion, unnecessary. The change from "mall buidling" to "mall structure" does not clarify the provisions.

**First Revision No. 4021-NFPA 101-2015 [Detail]**

Add the word "Structures" to Section 11.7

11.7 Underground Structures and Limited Access Structures.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Sep 02 10:23:43 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Clarifies that Underground Structures and Limited Access Structures are two different types of special structures.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.

Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 5540-NFPA 101-2015 [Detail]**

36.4.4 Mall Buildings*--Add the following new Annex text:

A.36.4.4 This section provides an optional, not mandatory, arrangement for the design and construction of mall structures. At the discretion of the designer, these structures may be designed as a single building provided that they comply with the applicable requirements of the intended occupancy, and with the requirements of 6.1.14 for buildings housing more than one occupancy.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 10:22:42 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Facilities that function as a shopping mall are not required to apply the special provisions of Section 36/37.4.4, rather it is an option. Proposed text clarifies that application. The proposed text, in conjunction with updated terminology for mall structure and mall concourse and new definitions for open and enclosed mall concourses, further clarifies the application of the Section for the multiple type of mall structures existing and under construction in the field today. The proposed changes are the result of task group work that was initiated at the completion of the 2015 revision cycle and will continue through the 2018 cycle. The focus of the task group was to update terminology related to shopping malls to better describe the applicability and intent of the Code sections as well as develop language to address both enclosed and open type mall concourses.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 269-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.36.3.6.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Frale, David W.

Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Affirmative with Comment

Gauvin, Daniel J.

The Committee Statement states that this action is in conjunction with updated terminology for mall structure and mall concourse and new definitions for open and enclosed mall concourses. I did not find any new definitions for open and enclosed mall concourses in this ballot. Either they are missing or the Committee Statement is incorrect.

Negative with Comment

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree in concept with the changes proposed to the mall provisions. The current provisions don't present a significant obstacle for the design and construction of these facilities, and they provide a reasonable level of safety. the changes are, in my opinion, unnecessary.



First Revision No. 5541-NFPA 101-2015 [Detail]

37.4.4* Mall Buildings--Add the following Annex text:

A.37.4.4 This section provides an optional, not mandatory, arrangement for the design and construction of mall structures. At the discretion of the designer, these structures may be designed as a single building provided that they comply with the applicable requirements of the intended occupancy, and with the requirements of 6.1.14 for buildings housing more than one occupancy.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 10:57:41 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Facilities that function as a shopping mall are not required to apply the special provisions of Section 36/37.4.4, rather it is an option. Proposed text clarifies that application. The proposed text, in conjunction with updated terminology for mall structure and mall concourse and new definitions for open and enclosed mall concourses, further clarifies the application of the Section for the multiple type of mall structures existing and under construction in the field today. The proposed changes are the result of task group work that was initiated at the completion of the 2015 revision cycle and will continue through the 2018 cycle. The focus of the task group was to update terminology related to shopping malls to better describe the applicability and intent of the Code sections as well as develop language to address both enclosed and open type mall concourses.

Response

Message:

[Public Input No. 274-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.37.3.2.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Frable, David W.
Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Affirmative with Comment

Gauvin, Daniel J.

The Committee Statement states that this action is in conjunction with updated terminology for mall structure and mall concourse and new definitions for open and enclosed mall concourses. I did not find any new definitions for open and enclosed mall concourses in this ballot. Either they are missing or the Committee Statement is incorrect.

Negative with Comment

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree in concept with the changes proposed to the mall provisions. The current provisions don't present a significant obstacle for the design and construction of these facilities, and they provide a reasonable level of safety. the changes are, in my opinion, unnecessary.



First Revision No. 5542-NFPA 101-2015 [Detail]

36.4.4.4*--Add the following Annex text:

A.36.4.4.4 Where pedestrian way meets the requirements for a public way, the means of egress from each tenant space or building is permitted to terminate at the pedestrian way. For those arrangements, the pedestrian way would not be considered as a portion of the means of egress

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 11:12:46 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Proposed annex language clarifies the application of 36/37.4.4.4 for applying the code to the pedestrian way. While related to the provisions for mall buildings, the change is independent of the task group work. The concept is important regardless of the pending changes proposed by the task group and is applicable to the current code text.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 272-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.36.4.4.2\(5\)\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Frale, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Affirmative with Comment

Gauvin, Daniel J.
Editorial comment, insert text in quotes; A.36.4.4.4 Where "a" pedestrian way...



First Revision No. 5543-NFPA 101-2015 [Detail]

37.4.4.4*--Add the following Annex text:

A.37.4.4.4 Where pedestrian way meets the requirements for a public way, the means of egress from each tenant space or building is permitted to terminate at the pedestrian way. For those arrangements, the pedestrian way would not be considered as a portion of the means of egress.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 11:16:43 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Proposed annex language clarifies the application of 36/37.4.4.4 for applying the code to the pedestrian way. While related to the provisions for mall buildings, the change is independent of the task group work. The concept is important regardless of the pending changes proposed by the task group and is applicable to the current code text.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 277-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.37.4.4.2\(5\)\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Frale, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Affirmative with Comment

Gauvin, Daniel J.
Editorial comment, insert text in quotes; A.37.4.4.4 Where "a" pedestrian way...



First Revision No. 6503-NFPA 101-2015 [Detail]

Add new text:

8.3.6.7 Joints made between a fire barrier and a non-fire-resistance-rated floor or roof sheathing, slab or deck above shall be protected by an approved continuity head of wall joint system installed as tested in accordance with ASTM E2837, *Standard Test Method for Determining the Fire Resistance of Continuity Head-of-Wall Joint Systems Installed Between Rated Wall Assemblies and Nonrated Horizontal Assemblies* and the system shall have an F rating and T rating of not less than the required fire resistance rating of the fire barrier.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOC

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Aug 11 13:29:36 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The extension of the fire barrier to the next horizontal assembly needs to be tested as the assembly itself. The ASTM standard provides the continuity to protect the system consistent with the barrier.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 334-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 8.3.6.6\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

14 Affirmative All

2 Affirmative with Comments

5 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Lambert, Josh

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Stashak, Catherine L.

Affirmative with Comment

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

I believe this section fills a void in the code which was previously left open for interpretation by designers and inspectors. Now a system tested in accordance with ASTM E2837 must be used in these joints.

McHugh, Jr., William J.

This ASTM E 2837 added to the NFPA 101 gives clear guidance to the specifier communicating to the contractor and sub contractor how to treat this open gap at the head of the fire resistance rated fire or smoke barrier to the unrated roof assembly. Suitability for use of fire and life safety systems really needs to be proven through testing rather than self declaration.

Negative with Comment

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Sealing a wall to a non-rated floor makes little sense.

Humble, Jonathan

The proposal states, in part, the following: "...The system shall have an F rating/T rating of a minimum 1 hour, but not less than that of the fire barrier..." However, 101 Section 8.3.1.1, subpart #4 states, in part, the following: "Fire barriers...shall be classified in accordance with one of the following....(4) ½ hour fire resistance rating...." Public input no. 334 to NFPA 101-2015 therefore creates a conflict whereby the minimum rating is "1-hour" yet the fire barrier is permitted to be classified as ½ hour fire resistance rating (e.g. placing an approved continuity heat of wall joint tested for 1 hour on a wall tested for ½ hour.) Further, when viewing the UL directory for continuity of head-of-wall-joints system (XHBO) tested designs one finds that all the walls have been tested for a 1-hour rating. This suggests that a ½ hour rated wall is at a disadvantage if this provision were to be installed. If we are to proceed with this proposal the last sentence will need to be modified to address this conflict. However, in view of the above, at this time the proposal is not suitable for inclusion.

Klein, Marshall A.

I have changed my vote on this issue based on the negative Ballot comments of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Humble.

Richardson, Dennis A.

It makes little sense to protect the interface between a rated and a non-rated assembly. The only requirement is that rated wall performs as rated. There is little purpose to require fire stopping at an interface where one of the assemblies are non fire rated."

Shino, Gregory K.

Having investigated the UL and Intertek product directories, there is no evidence in the product listings to indicate the appropriate F and T ratings for assemblies and places additional burden on AHJs to enforce a requirement that industry has yet to clearly define.

Abstention

Koffel, William E.

In accordance with the policy of the Standards Council, I have abstained from voting on this item.



First Revision No. 3007-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 1.1.4]

1.1.5* Hazardous Materials Emergencies.

The Code also addresses other considerations that provide for occupant protection during emergency events involving hazardous materials.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FUN_FR3007_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:41:53 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The SAF-FUN Fundamentals Committee created this First Revision after reviewing and approving the substantiation received with the associated Public Input, which read as follows:

This Public Input is submitted on behalf of the Hazardous Materials Task Group. The Life Safety Code Correlating Committee appointed the Hazardous Materials Task Group to review hazardous materials provisions within the code and provide a recommendation. This Task Group included representative membership from the Life Safety Code core and occupancy chapters. The Task Group agreed that a gap existed and ultimately recommended additional provisions to more comprehensively address hazardous materials within the Life Safety Code. The agreed set of recommendations include revisions to the following sections: 1.1.5, 4.1.3, 4.2.3, 6.2.2, 7.12, 8.7.3, and new Annex C. The majority of the revisions reference existing NFPA standards, rather than create new technical requirements within the code. Scoping sections for these standards are reproduced within a new Annex C to provide guidance. Proposed Annex Section A.1.1.5 is included for clarity.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 94-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 1.1.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramee, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3022-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 1.1.5]

1.1.6 Injuries from Falls.

The Code also addresses reducing injury to occupants from falls.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 10:01:04 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Falls lead to many more injuries than does fire and most of the falls occur in non-emergency conditions. Provisions are being added to Chapter 7 to permit the occupancy chapters to require grab bars for tubs and showers. Chapter 1 needs to set the framework for those new requirements.

Public Input No. 380-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 4.1.3]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3034-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 1.1.5]****1.1.7 Emergency Communications.**

The Code also addresses other considerations that provide for communications to occupants under emergency conditions and to others.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:01:29 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new scope statement will help to support emergency communications and mass communications systems provisions being added to Chapter 9 for mandatory reference by occupancy chapters.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3008-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 1.1.6]****1.1.9 Areas Not Addressed.**

The *Code* does not address the following:

- (1)* General fire prevention or building construction features that are normally a function of fire prevention codes and building codes
- (2) Prevention of injury incurred by an individual due to that individual's failure to use reasonable care
- (3) Preservation of property from loss by fire
- (4) The retail sale and associated storage of consumer fireworks

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:53:41 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Standards Council Decision #14-1 directed the NFPA Technical Committees to discontinue requirements for the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks. The Council then directed and subsequently issued a series of TIA's removing any requirements for consumer fireworks from NFPA codes and standards. Unfortunately the TIA's did not accomplish the intent of the Council Decision; but rather, created an unacceptable situation in which consumer fireworks are currently treated as ordinary hazard contents by the various NFPA codes and standards. Instead of not addressing the retail sales of consumer fireworks, NFPA 101 now treats such facilities as a mercantile occupancy with ordinary hazard contents. In order to accomplish the directive issued by the Council, the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks needs to be specifically excluded from the scope of NFPA 101.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 379-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 1.1.6]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

Negative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

There are many issues not addressed by the LSC, but they are not all listed here. I see no benefit to list consumer fireworks here.

Abstention

Lathrop, James K.

Conflict of interest due to client interest.



First Revision No. 3009-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.2]



2.2* NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 4, *Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2013 2017 edition.

NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam*, 2010 2016 edition.

NFPA 12, *Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*, 2011 2018 edition.

NFPA 12A, *Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems*, 2009 2018 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 16, *Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems*, 2011 2015 edition.

NFPA 17, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*, 2013 2017 edition.

NFPA 17A, *Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*, 2013 2017 edition.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*, 2011 2016 edition.

NFPA 40, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film*, 2011 2016 edition.

NFPA 45, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*, 2011 2015 edition.

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 55, *Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 70[®], *National Electrical Code*[®], 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 82, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment*, 2014 edition.

NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 90B, *Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 91, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*, 2010 2015 edition.

NFPA 92, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems*, 2012 2015 edition.

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 101A, *Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 105, *Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 111, *Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 160, *Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience*, 2011 2016 edition.

NFPA 170, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*, 2012 2015 edition.

NFPA 204, *Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting*, 2012 2015 edition.

NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 221, *Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, 2011 2015 edition.

NFPA 257, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 260, *Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 261, *Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*, 2014 2015 edition.

NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, 2014 2015 edition.

NFPA 288, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 289, *Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 400, *Hazardous Materials Code*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 415, *Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*, 2014 2016 edition.

NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*, 2010 2015 edition.

NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 731, *Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems*, 2015 2017 edition.

NFPA 750, *Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 914, *Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures*, 2010 2015 edition.

~~NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience*, 2016 edition.~~

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 2001, *Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems*, 2012 2015 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:58:09 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The additions of NFPA 4, NFPA 150, and NFPA 1221 are needed based on these documents being added to mandatory requirements in other sections of the Code.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 281-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed
Alfawakhiri, Farid
Blum, Andrew
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Cheng, Amy Y.
DiCristina, Salvatore
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Frale, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3010-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.1]****2.3.1** ACI Publications.

American Concrete Institute, ~~P.O. Box 9094~~ 38800 Country Club Drive , Farmington Hills, MI 48333 48331-3434 . www.concrete.org

ACI 216.1/TMS 0216.1, *Code Requirements for Determining Fire Resistance of Concrete and Masonry Construction Assemblies*, 2008 2014 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:07:36 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3011-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.2]

Global FR-3004

2.3.2 ANSI Publications.

American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th floor, New York, NY 10036.

ANSI A14.3, *Safety Requirements for Fixed Ladders* *Ladders – Fixed – Safety Requirements*, 1992 2008.

ICC/ANSI A117.1, *American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*, 2009.

ANSI/BHMA A156.3, *Exit Devices*, 2008 2014.

ANSI/BHMA A156.10, *Power Operated Pedestrian Doors*, 2011.

BHMA/ANSI/ANSI/BHMA A156.19, *American National Standard for Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors*, 2007 2013.

ANSI/BHMA A156.27, *Power and Manual Operated Revolving Doors*, 2011.

ANSI/BHMA A156.38, *Low Energy Power Operated Sliding and Folding Doors*, 2014.

ANSI Z223.1, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2006 2015.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:10:52 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references. Other changes are being made via Global FR-3004. Also, new documents added to reflect their presence elsewhere in the body of the Code as mandatorily referenced standards.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3012-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.4]****2.3.4 ASME Publications.**

American Society of Mechanical Engineers ASME International , Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990. www.asme.org

ASME A17.1/CSA B44, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, 2007 2013 .

ASME A17.3, *Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators*, 2008 2011 .

ASME A17.7/CSA B44.7, *Performance-Based Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, 2007, reaffirmed 2012.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:16:47 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramee, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3013-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.5]****2.3.5 ASSE Publications.**

American Society of Sanitary Engineering, 901 Canterbury Road, Suite A, Westlake, OH 44145-1480 [Safety Engineers, 520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068](#) .

ANSI/ASSE A1264.1, *Safety Requirements for Workplace Walking/Working Surfaces and Their Access; Workplace Floor, Wall and Roof Openings; Stairs and Guardrails Systems*, 2007.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:18:07 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Organization name correction

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3019-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.6]



2.3.6 ASTM Publications.

- ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959. www.astm.org
- ASTM C1629/C1629M, *Standard Classification for Abuse-Resistant Nondecorated Interior Gypsum Panel Products and Fiber-Reinforced Cement Panels*, 2006 (2011) 2014a .
- ASTM D1929, *Standard Test Method for Determining Ignition Temperatures of Plastic*, 2012 2014 .
- ASTM D2859, *Standard Test Method for Ignition Characteristics of Finished Textile Floor Covering Materials*, 2006 (2011).
- ASTM D2898, *Standard Test Methods for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing*, 2010.
- ASTM D3201. Standard Test Method for Hygroscopic Properties of Fire-Retardant-Wood and Wood-Based Products , 2008ae1.
- ASTM D5516. Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Flexural Properties of Fire-Retardant-Treated Softwood Plywood Exposed to Elevated Temperatures , 2009.
- ASTM D5664. Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Effects of Fire-Retardant Treatments and Elevated Temperatures on Strength Properties of Fire-Retardant-Treated Lumber , 2010.
- ASTM D6305. Standard Practice for Calculating Bending Strength Design Adjustment Factors for Fire-Retardant-Treated Plywood Roof Sheathing , 2008.
- ASTM D6841. Standard Practice for Calculating Design Value Treatment Adjustment Factors for Fire-Retardant-Treated Lumber , 2008.
- ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2013 2015a .
- ASTM E108, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, 2011.
- ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2012a 2014 .
- ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750 Degrees C*, 2012.
- ASTM E648, *Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, 2010 e1 2014c .
- ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops*, 2011a 2013a .
- ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, 2011b 2015a .
- ASTM E1537, *Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture*, 2012 2013 .
- ASTM E1590, *Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses*, 2012 2013 .
- ASTM E1591, *Standard Guide for Obtaining Data for Deterministic Fire Models*, 2007 2013 .
- ASTM E1966, *Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems*, 2007 (2011).
- ASTM E2072, *Standard Specification for Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Safety Markings*, 2010 2014 .
- ASTM E2073. Standard Test Method for Photopic Luminance of Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Markings , 2010.
- ASTM E2307, *Standard Test Method for Determining Fire Resistance of Perimeter Fire Barrier Systems Barriers Using Intermediate-Scale, Multi-Story Test Apparatus*, 2010 2015a .
- ASTM E2404, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (Including Vinyl) Wall or Ceiling Coverings, and of Facings and Wood Veneers Intended to be Applied on-Site Over a Wood Substrate. Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (Including Vinyl) and Wood Wall or Ceiling Coverings, Facings and Veneers, to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, 2012 2015a .
- ASTM E2573, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Site-Fabricated Stretch Systems to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, 2012.
- ASTM E2579. Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Wood Products to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics , 2015.
- ASTM E2599, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Reflective Insulation, Radiant Barrier, and Vinyl Stretch Ceiling Materials for Building Applications to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, 2011 2015 .
- ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Behavior of Materials in a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750 Degrees C*, 2012.
- ASTM E2768, *Standard Test Method for Extended Duration Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (30 min Tunnel Test)*, 2011.
- ASTM E2837. Standard Test Method for Determining the Fire Resistance of Continuity Head-of-Wall Joint Systems Installed Between Rated Wall Assemblies and Nonrated Horizontal Assemblies , 2013.
- ASTM F851, *Standard Test Method for Self-Rising Seat Mechanisms*, 1987 (2005 2013) .
- ASTM F1085. Standard Specification for Mattress and Box Springs for Use in Berths in Marine Vessels , 2014.
- ASTM F1577, *Standard Test Methods for Detention Locks for Swinging Doors*, 2005 (2012) .
- ASTM G155, *Standard Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Non-Metallic Materials*, 2005a 2013 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Aug 05 09:31:13 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating reference editions. Also adds ASTM publications being added elsewhere in the Code as mandatory references.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 129-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 2.3.6\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3014-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.7]**

Global FR-3004

2.3.7 FM Publications.

FM Global, 1301 Atwood ~~270 Central~~ Avenue, P.O. Box 7500, Johnston, RI 02919. www.fmglobal.com

~~ANSI/FM Approval 4880, American National Standard for Evaluating Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Assemblies, Plastic Interior Finish Materials, Plastic Exterior Building Panels, Wall/Ceiling Coating Systems, Interior or Exterior Finish Systems Approval Standard for Class 1 Rating of Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels, Interior Finish Materials or Coatings, and Exterior Wall Systems, 2007 2010.~~

FM Approval Standard 6921, Approval Standard for Containers for Combustible Waste, 2004.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:20:50 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references. Additional changes being made by Global FR-3004.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.
Laramie, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3015-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.8]****2.3.8 NEMA Publications.**

National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 1300 North 17th Street, ~~Suite 1847, Rosslyn~~ Suite 900, Arlington , VA 22209.
NEMA SB 30, *Fire Service Annunciator and Interface*, 2005.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-FUN**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Wed Aug 05 09:22:55 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** Correction of address**Response Message:****Ballot Results****✔ This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3018-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.9]****2.3.9** UL Publications.

Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096. www.ul.com

ANSI/UL 9, *Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies*, 2009 revised 2015 .

ANSI/UL 10B, *Standard for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2008, Revised revised 2009 2015 .

ANSI/UL 10C, *Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2009 2015 .

ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2011 2014 .

ANSI/UL 294, *Standard for Access Control System Units*, 1999, Revised revised 2010 2014 .

ANSI/UL 300, *Standard for Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment*, 2005, Revised revised 2010 2014 .

UL 300A, *Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces*, 2006.

ANSI/UL 305, *Standard for Safety Panic Hardware*, 1997, Revised revised 2012 2014 .

ANSI/UL 555, *Standard for Fire Dampers*, 2006, Revised revised 2012 2014 .

ANSI/UL 555S, *Standard for Smoke Dampers*, 1999, Revised revised 2012 2014 .

ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2008, Revised revised 2010 2013 .

ANSI/UL 790, *Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, 2004, Revised revised 2008 2014 .

ANSI/UL 924, *Standard for Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment*, 2006, Revised revised 2011 2014 .

ANSI/UL 1040, *Standard for Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction*, 2009, Revised revised 2013.

ANSI/UL 1315, *Standard for Safety for Metal Waste Paper Containers*, 2007, Revised revised 2013.

ANSI/UL 1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops*, 2003, Revised revised 2012.

ANSI/UL 1715, *Standard for Fire Test of Interior Finish Material*, 1997, Revised revised 2013.

ANSI/UL 1784, *Standard for Air Leakage Tests for Door Assemblies*, 2001, Revised revised 2009 2015 .

ANSI/UL 1975, *Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes*, 2006.

ANSI/UL 1994, *Standard for Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems*, 2004, Revised revised 2010 2015 .

ANSI/UL 2079, *Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems*, 2004, Revised revised 2012 2014 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:29:39 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed changes reflect updated editions of the UL Standards

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 385-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 2.3.9\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramee, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3016-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.3.10]****2.3.10** U.S. Government Publications.U.S. Government Printing Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20402. www.access.gpo.gov

Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1500 and Part 1507.

Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1632, "Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads" (FF 4-72).

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-FUN**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submission Date:** Wed Aug 05 09:25:27 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** Correction of name; deletion of incorrect web address**Response Message:****Ballot Results**

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3017-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 221, *Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, 2011 2015 edition.

NFPA 288, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 301, *Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels*, 2013 2018 edition.

NFPA 400, *Hazardous Materials Code*, 2016 edition.

NFPA 415, *Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*, 2015 2018 edition.

~~NFPA 914, *Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures*, 2015 edition.~~

NFPA 921, *Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations*, 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 5000[®], *Building Construction and Safety Code*, 2018 edition.

~~ASCE/SEI 7, *Minimum Design Loads for Buildings and Other Structures*, 2016, including Supplement 1, 2017.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:28:16 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating the non-NFPA reference. Also adding NFPA 5000 as extracted provisions are being added in new 4.6.15 and 4.6.16 on fire retardant treated wood.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid
Blum, Andrew
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Cheng, Amy Y.
DiCristina, Salvatore
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Frable, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3020-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.18]

3.3.19* Animal Housing Facility.

Area of a building or structure, including interior and adjacent exterior spaces, where animals are fed, rested, worked, exercised, treated, exhibited, or used for production. [150, 2016] (SAF-FUN)

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FUN_FR3020_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:34:53 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Animal housing facilities will be addressed in Chapter 11, so definition and some explanatory annex text are needed.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 240-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.18]

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.
Laramie, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 5515-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 3.3.36.9]

Global FR-5535

3.3.282.4* ~~Mall Building~~ Mall Structure .

A single ~~building~~structure enclosing a number of tenants and occupancies wherein two or more tenants ~~or tenant buildings~~ have a main entrance into one or more ~~mall~~ mall concourses. For the purpose of this ~~Code~~ , anchor buildings shall not be considered as a part of the ~~mall building~~ mall structure . (SAF-MER)

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_SAF-MER_FR-5515_leg_changes.docx	For staff use only

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 16:25:38 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Statement: Change moves the newly renamed term "mall structure" to the appropriate location in Chapter 3. Change is consistent with the change from "mall building" to "mall structure." Please also relocate Annex language accordingly (see definition of "mall structure".)

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 278-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.36.9\]](#)

[Public Input No. 279-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 3.3.272.12\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 23 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 1 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.
Donovan, Scott
Frale, David W.
Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree in concept with the changes proposed to the mall provisions. The current provisions don't present a significant obstacle for the design and construction of these facilities, and they provide a reasonable level of safety. the changes are, in my opinion, unnecessary.

**First Revision No. 5009-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.55]****3.3.56** Delayed Action Closer.

Self-closing device that incorporates a delay prior to the initiation of closing. Mechanical self-closing device that incorporates an adjustable delay prior to the initiation of closing. (SAF-MEA)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 15:13:45 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Delayed action closers are utilized in buildings. Proposing a definition to complement proposed text in new section after 7.2.1.8.3. See FR-5008.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 439-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.55]

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

26 Affirmative All

2 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frale, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.

Perry, Robert R.

Quinterno, Vincent

Saks, Kenneth

Schwarzenberg, Roy W.

Shulman, Michael S.

Simard, J. Francois

Versteeg, Joseph H.

de Vries, David A.

Affirmative with Comment

Pappas, Denise L.

The text shown for the definition of "Delayed Action Closer" Should be the same in both FR 6006 and FR 5009.

Tierney, Michael

Approve with comment: Recommend slight edit, as illustrated, to remove redundant text: 3.3.56 Delayed Action Closer. Mechanical self-closing device that incorporates an adjustable delay prior to the initiation of closing. Delete: Self-closing device that incorporates a delay prior to the initiation of closing. (SAF-MEA)


First Revision No. 4502-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 3.3.92.4]
3.3.95.4* Interior Wall Finish.

The interior finish of columns, fixed or movable walls, and fixed or movable partitions. (SAF-INT)

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_A.3.3.92.4.docx	Annex note to 3.3.92.4

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-INT
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 09:38:37 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This annex note is currently associated with A.10.2.1.5 but it belongs here to provide additional clarification on the application of interior wall finish.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 185-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.92.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 187-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.3.3.92.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

17 Eligible Voters
 4 Not Returned
 13 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyer, Patrick
 Carrigan, Matthew
 Cutrer, Peter S.
 Penalzoza, C. Anthony

Affirmative All

Babrauskas, Vytenis
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Evans, Michael W.
 Fitch, William E.
 Hirschler, Marcelo M.
 Lathrop, James K.

Long, Jr., Richard T.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Paszczuk, Henry

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Richardson, Dennis A.

Siegel, Shelley

Sloan, Dwayne E.

**First Revision No. 5513-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 3.3.169]**

Global FR-5536

3.3.175 ~~Mall~~ Mall Concourse .

A ~~roofed or covered~~ common pedestrian area within a ~~mall building~~ mall structure that serves as access for two or more tenants and does not exceed three levels that are open to each other. (SAF-MER)

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-MER**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Aug 24 15:45:33 EDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: The deletion of the words "roofed or covered" makes the definition generic and applicable to both open and enclosed mall concourses.

Response Message:**Ballot Results**

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree in concept with the changes proposed to the mall provisions. The current provisions don't present a significant obstacle for the design and construction of these facilities, and they provide a reasonable level of safety. the changes are, in my opinion, unnecessary.

**First Revision No. 3032-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.171.1]****3.3.177.2** Hazard Material.**3.3.177.2.1** Health Hazard Material.

A chemical or substance classified as a toxic, highly toxic, or corrosive material in accordance with definitions set forth in this code. [5000, 2018] (SAF-IND)

3.3.177.2.2 Physical Hazard Material.

A chemical or substance classified as a combustible liquid, explosive, flammable cryogen, flammable gas, flammable liquid, flammable solid, organic peroxide, oxidizer, oxidizing cryogen, pyrophoric, unstable (reactive), or water-reactive material. [400, 2016] (SAF-IND)

3.3.177.3 Hazardous Material.

A chemical or substance that is classified as a physical hazard material or a health hazard material, whether the chemical or substance is in usable or waste condition. [400, 2016] (SAF-IND)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 12:46:18 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New definitions are needed to support the material being added, to multiple chapters, relative to hazardous materials.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3033-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.171.4]****3.3.177.7 Toxic Material.**

A material that produces a lethal dose or a lethal concentration within any of the following categories: (1) a chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 50 mg/kg but not more than 500 mg/kg of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each; (2) a chemical or substance that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of more than 200 mg/kg but not more than 1000 mg/kg of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 kg and 3 kg each, or albino rats weighing 200 g to 300 g each; (3) a chemical or substance that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of more than 200 parts per million but not more than 2000 parts per million by volume of gas or vapor, or more than 2 mg/L but not more than 20 mg/L, of mist, fume, or dust when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour, or less if death occurs within 1 hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each. [5000, 2018] (SAF-IND)

3.3.177.7.1 Highly Toxic Material.

A material that produces a lethal dose or lethal concentration that falls within any of the following categories: (1) a chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 50 mg/kg or less of body weight when administered orally to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each; (2) a chemical that has a median lethal dose (LD50) of 200 mg/kg or less of body weight when administered by continuous contact for 24 hours, or less if death occurs within 24 hours, with the bare skin of albino rabbits weighing between 2 kg and 3 kg each or albino rats weighing 200 g to 300 g each; (3) a chemical that has a median lethal concentration (LC50) in air of 200 parts per million by volume or less of gas or vapor, or 2 mg/L or less of mist, fume, or dust, when administered by continuous inhalation for 1 hour, or less if death occurs within 1 hour, to albino rats weighing between 200 g and 300 g each. [400, 2016] (SAF-IND)

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-FUN**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Wed Aug 05 12:48:32 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** New definitions are needed to support the material being added, to multiple chapters, relative to hazardous materials.**Response Message:****Ballot Results**

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3501-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 3.3.190.1]

3.3.196.1* Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy.

An occupancy used to provide services or treatment simultaneously to four or more patients that provides, on an outpatient basis, one or more of the following: (1) treatment for patients that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; (2) anesthesia that renders the patients incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others; (3) emergency or urgent care for patients who, due to the nature of their injury or illness, are incapable of taking action for self-preservation under emergency conditions without the assistance of others. (SAF-HEA)

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR-3501_annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Aug 26 10:25:30 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The labels "emergency" and "urgent" are not needed. The key is that treatment is provided to those who arrive incapable of self preservation.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 206-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.190.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 1 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
 Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
 Crowley, Michael A.
 Dannaway, Samuel S.
 Epstein, Alice L.
 Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

Affirmative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

I do not see any changes in the FR - shouldn't the "emergency" and "urgent" be deleted?



First Revision No. 5028-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.214]

3.3.222 Power Doors.

3.3.222.1* Low-Energy Power-Operated Door.

Swinging, sliding, or folding door that opens automatically upon an action by a pedestrian, closes automatically, and operates with decreased forces and decreased speeds.

3.3.222.2* Power-Assisted Door.

Swinging door that opens by reduced pushing or pulling force on the door operating hardware, closes automatically after the pushing or pulling force is released, and functions with decreased forces.

3.3.222.3 Power-Operated Door.

Swinging, sliding, or folding door that opens automatically when approached by a pedestrian or opens automatically upon an action by a pedestrian, closes automatically, and includes provisions to prevent entrapment.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5028_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 11:09:53 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision adds definitions supporting changes to 7.2.9.1 adding ANSI references for the various types of power doors,

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 219-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 3.3.214\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 28 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
 Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
 Badeau, Charles A.
 Barlow, Charles V.
 Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frale, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 3045-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.230]****3.3.239** Renovation.

The replacement-in kind, strengthening, or upgrading of building elements, materials, equipment, or fixtures that does not result in a reconfiguration of the building spaces within.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-FUN**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Wed Aug 05 13:34:36 EDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: The definition of Renovation was inadvertently dropped from Section 3.3 of the 2015 edition of the Code. The definition, as it correctly appears in 43.2.2.1.2, needs to be reinserted into Chapter 3.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3551-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 3.3.242]

3.3.251 Self-Preservation Capability (Health Care and Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies).

The ability of a patient to act on an innate desire to protect oneself from harm without staff intervention.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:23:18 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term "self-preservation capability" is used the health care and ambulatory health care occupancy chapters. The proposed definition captures the important aspects on which the related requirements are predicated.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred


First Revision No. 4022-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 3.3.272.7 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A building, structure, or portion thereof used for the parking, storage, or both, of motor vehicles. [88A, 2015] (SAF-IND)

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.3.3.272.7.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Sep 02 10:34:10 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Extract update. Annex is included in NFPA 5000 and should be included here for correlation and consistency with definition of Parking Structure in NFPA 88A.
Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
 1 Not Returned
 28 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.
 Arntson, Raymond E.
 Birchler, Donald C.
 Cummings, Ryan
 Cusimano, Alberto
 Dale, Stephen E.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Dudley, Jeffrey T.
 Golinveaux, James E.
 Humble, Jonathan
 Johnson, Aaron
 Klein, Marshall A.
 Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.
Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.



First Revision No. 4016-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 3.3.272.11]

3.3.282.12* Underground Structure.

A structure or portions of a structure in which the floor level is ~~below the level of~~ located more than 30 ft (9.1 m) below the lowest level with an exit discharge. (SAF-IND)

Supplemental Information

File Name

Description

FR-4016_A.3.3.272.11.docx

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Aug 25 16:37:06 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed change clarifies the definition of underground structure and the application of Section 11.7 as well as prevents certain structures from being considered as an underground structure where the code does not intend for them to be considered as one.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.
Klinkhardt, Jeffrey
Kobelski, Richard J.
Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Affirmative with Comment

Allison, Thomas L.

As written, "A structure or portions of a structure in which the floor level is more than 30 ft (9.1 m) below the lowest level with an exit discharge." there may be confusion. If there is a floor where the exit opens to an exit discharge outside the building having a stair leading up or perhaps a stair on the same story just inside the exit door placing the exit door higher than the floor, either of which result in the public way being higher than the floor. Will that floor be the starting point or not?

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.



First Revision No. 3021-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 4.1.2]

4.1.3* Hazardous Materials Emergencies.

An additional goal is to provide reasonable life safety during emergency events involving hazardous materials regulated by NFPA 30 , NFPA 45 , NFPA 54 , NFPA 55 , NFPA 58 , NFPA 400 , and NFPA 495 .

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FUN_FR3021_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 09:55:27 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The SAF-FUN Fundamentals Committee created this First Revision after reviewing and approving the substantiation received with the associated Public Input, which read as follows:

This Public Input is submitted on behalf of the Hazardous Materials Task Group. The Life Safety Code Correlating Committee appointed the Hazardous Materials Task Group to review hazardous materials provisions within the code and provide a recommendation. This Task Group included representative membership from the Life Safety Code core and occupancy chapters. The Task Group agreed that a gap existed and ultimately recommended additional provisions to more comprehensively address hazardous materials within the Life Safety Code. The agreed set of recommendations include revisions to the following sections: 1.1.5, 4.1.3, 4.2.3, 6.2.2, 7.12, 8.7.3 and new Annex C. The majority of the revisions reference existing NFPA standards, rather than create new technical requirements within the code. Scoping sections for these standards are reproduced within a new Annex C to provide guidance. Proposed Annex Section A.4.1.3 is included for clarity.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 95-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 4.1.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3023-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 4.2.2]

4.2.3* Hazardous Materials Emergencies Protection.

Fundamental safeguards shall be provided to reasonably prevent or mitigate events involving hazardous materials as addressed in [4.1.4](#) to allow the time needed to evacuate, relocate, or defend in place occupants who are not intimate with the initial emergency incident.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FUN_FR3023_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Aug 05 10:06:32 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The SAF-FUN Fundamentals Committee created this First Revision after reviewing and approving the substantiation received with the associated Public Input, which read as follows:

This Public Input is submitted on behalf of the Hazardous Materials Task Group. The Life Safety Code Correlating Committee appointed the Hazardous Materials Task Group to review hazardous materials provisions within the code and provide a recommendation. This Task Group included representative membership from the Life Safety Code core and occupancy chapters. The Task Group agreed that a gap existed and ultimately recommended additional provisions to more comprehensively address hazardous materials within the Life Safety Code. The agreed set of recommendations include revisions to the following sections: 1.1.5, 4.1.3, 4.2.3, 6.2.2, 7.12, 8.7.3, and new Annex C. The majority of the revisions reference existing NFPA standards, rather than create new technical requirements within the code. Scoping sections for these standards are reproduced within a new Annex C to provide guidance. Proposed Annex Section A.4.2.3 is included for clarity.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 96-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 4.2.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3047-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 4.6.10.1]

4.6.10.2

Where required by Chapters [11](#) through [43](#) , construction, alteration, and demolition operations shall comply with [NFPA 241](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 14:54:50 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Currently NFPA 241 is only referenced by Chapters 18 through 21, and even there only in part. NFPA 241 directly relates to the goals and objectives of NFPA 101. The occupancy chapters should have a place in the core chapters where they can reference users for compliance with NFPA 241.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

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Frable, David W.

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Jacoby, David J.

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Klein, David P.

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Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3024-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 4.6.14.5]****4.6.15 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood.**

Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be a wood product impregnated with chemical by a pressure process or impregnated with chemical by other means during manufacture meeting the requirements in [4.6.15.1](#) through [4.6.15.6](#) . [**703:** 4.1.1]

4.6.15.1

Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* , or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* . [**703:** 4.1.1.1]

4.6.15.2

Fire-retardant-treated wood shall have a listed flame spread index of 25 or less. [**703:** 4.1.1.2]

4.6.15.3

Fire-retardant-treated wood shall not show evidence of significant progressive combustion when the test is continued for an additional 20-minute period. [**703:** 4.1.1.3]

4.6.15.4

The flame front shall not progress more than 10.5 ft (3.2 m) beyond the centerline of the burners at any time during the test. [**703:** 4.1.1.4]

4.6.15.5

For wood products manufactured using a means other than a pressure process, all sides of the wood product shall be tested. [**5000:** 45.5.16.1.5]

4.6.15.6

Wood structural panels shall be permitted to test only the front and back faces. [**703:** 4.1.1.6]

4.6.16 Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood Treatment.**4.6.16.1 Pressure Process.**

For wood products impregnated with chemicals by a pressure process, the process shall be performed in closed vessels under gauge pressures not less than 50 psi (345 kPa). The treatment shall provide permanent protection to all surfaces of the wood product. [**703:** 4.1.2.1]

4.6.16.2 Other Means During Manufacture.

For wood products impregnated with chemicals by other means during manufacture, the treatment shall be an integral part of the manufacturing process of the wood product. The treatment shall provide permanent protection to all surfaces of the wood product. [**703:** 4.1.2.2]

4.6.16.3 Wood Structural Panels.

Adjustment to design values for wood structural panels shall be in accordance with the following:

- (1) The effect of the treatment, the method of redrying after treatment, and the exposure to high temperatures and high humidities on the flexure properties of fire-retardant-treated softwood plywood shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D5516, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Flexural Properties of Fire-Retardant-Treated Softwood Plywood Exposed to Elevated Temperatures* .
- (2) The test data developed by ASTM D5516 shall be used to develop adjustment factors or maximum loads and spans, or both, for untreated plywood design values in accordance with ASTM D6305, *Standard Practice for Calculating Bending Strength Design Adjustment Factors for Fire-Retardant-Treated Plywood Roof Sheathing* .
- (3) Each manufacturer shall publish the allowable maximum loads and spans for service as floor and roof sheathing for their treatment. [**5000:** 45.5.16.2.2.1]

4.6.16.4 Lumber.

Adjustment to design values for lumber shall be in accordance with the following:

- (1) For each species of wood treated, the effect of the treatment, the method of redrying after treatment, and the exposure to high temperatures and high humidities on the allowable design properties of fire-retardant-treated lumber shall be determined in accordance with ASTM D5664, *Standard Test Method for Evaluating the Effects of Fire-Retardant Treatments and Elevated Temperatures on Strength Properties of Fire-Retardant-Treated Lumber*.
- (2) The test data developed by ASTM D5664 shall be used to develop modification factors for use at or near room temperature and at elevated temperatures and humidity in accordance with ASTM D6841, *Standard Practice for Calculating Design Value Treatment Adjustment Factors for Fire-Retardant-Treated Lumber*.
- (3) Each manufacturer shall publish the modification factors for service at ambient temperatures of up to 100°F (37.8°C) and for service as roof framing.
- (4) The roof framing modification factors shall take into consideration the climatological location. [**5000**: 45.5.16.2.2.2]

4.6.16.5 Exposure to Weather or Damp or Wet Locations.

Where fire-retardant-treated wood is exposed to weather or damp or wet locations, it shall be identified as "exterior" to indicate that there is no increase in the listed flame spread index when subjected to ASTM D2898, *Standard Test Methods for Accelerated Weathering of Fire-Retardant-Treated Wood for Fire Testing*. [**5000**: 45.5.16.3]

4.6.16.6 Interior Applications.

Interior fire-retardant-treated wood shall have a moisture content of not over 28 percent when tested in accordance with the procedures of ASTM D3201, *Standard Test Method for Hygroscopic Properties of Fire-Retardant-Wood and Wood-Based Products*, at 92 percent relative humidity. Interior fire-retardant-treated wood shall be tested in accordance with [4.6.16.3](#) or [4.6.16.4](#). [**5000**: 45.5.16.4]

4.6.16.7 Moisture Content.

Fire-retardant-treated wood shall have a moisture content of 19 percent or less for lumber and 15 percent or less for wood structural panels before use. For wood kiln dried after treatment (KDAT), the kiln temperatures shall not exceed the temperatures used in drying the lumber and plywood submitted for the testing described in [4.6.16.3](#) or [4.6.16.4](#). [**5000**: 45.5.16.5]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 10:43:05 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Fire retardant-treated wood is defined but the requirements for the material is not contained in the Code. The current definition of FRTW contains no testing requirements, so new sections 4.6.15 and 4.6.16 are needed. This new material will give the user the information needed to ensure the material meets the intent of the Code for FRTW.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 115-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 4.6.14.5]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Cheng, Amy Y.
DiCristina, Salvatore
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Frale, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3002-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 6.1.14.2.3]

6.1.14.2.3 Separated Occupancy.

A multiple occupancy where the occupancies are separated by fire ~~resistance-rated assemblies~~ barriers .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:07:54 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term 'fire barrier' needs to be used consistently for coordination with the terminology and requirements of Chapter 8 for such assemblies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

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Laramee, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3003-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 6.1.14.4]

6.1.14.4 Separated Occupancies.

(See also [6.1.14.1.2.](#))

6.1.14.4.1

Where separated occupancies are provided, each part of the building comprising a distinct occupancy, as described in this chapter, shall be completely separated from other occupancies by fire resistive assemblies, as specified in occupancies by fire barriers, as specified in Table 6.1.14.4.1(a), Table 6.1.14.4.1(b), and 6.1.14.4.2 through 6.1.14.4.4, 6.1.14.4.3, Table 6.1.14.4.1(a), and Table 6.1.14.4.1(b) unless separation is provided by approved existing separations or as otherwise permitted by 6.1.14.4.6.

Table 6.1.14.4.1(a) Required Separation of Occupancies (hours),† Part 1

Occupancy	Assembly			Educational	Day-Care			Health Care	Ambulatory Health Care	Detention & Correctional	One- & Two-Family Dwellings	Lodging or Rooming Houses	Hotels & Dormitories
	Assembly ≤300	Assembly >300 to ≤1000	Assembly >1000		>12 Clients	Day-Care Homes	Day-Care						
Assembly ≤ 300	—	0	0	2	2	1	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	2
Assembly >300 to ≤1000	0	—	0	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	2
Assembly >1000	0	0	—	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	2
Educational	2	2	2	—	2	2	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	2
Day-Care >12 Clients	2	2	2	2	—	1	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	2
Day-Care Homes	1	2	2	2	1	—	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	2
Health Care	2†	2†	2†	2†	2†	2†	—	2†	2†	2†	2†	2†	2
Ambulatory Health Care	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	—	2†	2	2	2	2
Detention & Correctional	2†	2†	2†	2†	2†	2†	2†	2†	—	2†	2†	2†	2
One- & Two-Family Dwellings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	—	1	—	—
Lodging or Rooming Houses	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	1	—	—	—
Hotels & Dormitories	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	1	1	1	—
Apartment Buildings	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	1	1	1	—
Board & Care, Small	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	1	2	2	—
Board & Care, Large	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	—
Mercantile	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	—
Mercantile, Mall	2	2	2	2	2	2	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	—
Mercantile, Bulk Retail	3	3	3	3	3	3	2†	2†	2†	3	3	3	—
Business	1	2	2	2	2	2	2†	1	2†	2	2	2	—
Industrial, General Purpose	2	2	3	3	3	3	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	—
Industrial, Special-Purpose	2	2	2	3	3	3	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	—
Industrial, High Hazard	3	3	3	3	3	3	2†	2†	NP	3	3	3	—
Storage, Low & Ordinary Hazard	2	2	3	3	3	2	2†	2	2†	2	2	2	—
Storage, High Hazard	3	3	3	3	3	3	2†	2†	NP	3	3	3	—

NP: Not permitted.

†*Minimum Fire Resistance Rating.* The fire resistance rating is permitted to be reduced by 1 hour, but in no case to less than 1 hour, where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) and supervised in accordance with 9.7.2.

‡The 1-hour reduction due to the presence of sprinklers in accordance with the single-dagger footnote is not permitted.

Table 6.1.14.4.1(b) Required Separation of Occupancies (hours)†, Part 2

Occupancy	Apartment	Board &	Board &	Mercantile	Mercantile,	Mercantile,	Industrial,	Industrial,	Industrial,	Industrial,
	Buildings	Care, Small	Care, Large		Mall	Bulk Retail		Business		
Assembly ≤ 300	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	2	2	3
Assembly >300 to ≤1000	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Assembly >1000	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	3
Educational	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Day-Care >12 Clients	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Day-Care Homes	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Health Care	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡
Ambulatory Health Care	2	2	2	2	2	2‡	1	2	2	2‡
Detention & Correctional	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	2‡	NP
One- & Two-Family Dwellings	1	1	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Lodging or Rooming Houses	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Hotels & Dormitories	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Apartment Buildings	—	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	3
Board & Care, Small	2	—	1	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Board & Care, Large	2	1	—	2	2	3	2	3	3	3
Mercantile	2	2	2	—	0	3	2	2	2	3
Mercantile, Mall	2	2	2	0	—	3	2	3	3	3
Mercantile, Bulk Retail	3	3	3	3	3	—	2	2	2	3
Business	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	2	2	2
Industrial, General Purpose	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	—	1	1
Industrial, Special-Purpose	2	3	3	2	3	2	2	1	—	1
Industrial, High Hazard	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1	1	—
Storage, Low & Ordinary Hazard	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	1
Storage, High Hazard	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	1

NP: Not permitted.

†*Minimum Fire Resistance Rating.* The fire resistance rating is permitted to be reduced by 1 hour, but in no case to less than 1 hour,

where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) and supervised in accordance with 9.7.2.

‡The 1-hour reduction due to the presence of sprinklers in accordance with the single-dagger footnote is not permitted.

6.1.14.4.2

Occupancy separations separation fire barriers shall be classified as 3-hour fire resistance-rated, 2-hour fire resistance-rated, or 1-hour fire resistance-rated and shall meet the requirements of Chapter 8.

6.1.14.4.3

The fire barrier minimum fire resistance rating specified in Table 6.1.14.4.1(a) and Table 6.1.14.4.1(b) shall be permitted to be reduced by 1 hour, but in no case shall it be reduced to less than 1 hour, where the building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with ~~9.7.1.4~~ 9.7.1.1(1) (1) and supervised in accordance with 9.7.2, unless prohibited by the double-dagger footnote entries in the tables.

6.1.14.4.4

Occupancy separations separation fire barriers shall be vertical, horizontal, or both or, when necessary, of such other form as required to provide complete separation between occupancy divisions in the building.

6.1.14.4.5*

Each separated portion of the building shall comply with the requirements for the occupancy therein.

6.1.14.4.6

Where permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, atrium walls shall be permitted to serve as part of the separation required by 6.1.14.4.1 for creating separated occupancies on a story-by-story basis, provided all of the following are met:

- (1) The atrium is separated from adjacent areas by walls that are smoke partitions in accordance with Section 8.4.
- (2) Doors in the smoke partitions required by 6.1.14.4.6(1) (a) are equipped with positive latching hardware.
- (3) The atrium meets the provisions of 8.6.7 that are applicable to new atriums.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:10:14 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term 'fire barrier' needs to be used consistently for coordination with the terminology and requirements of Chapter 8 for such assemblies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

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Laramie, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
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McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 5001-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.1.3.2.1]



7.1.3.2.1

Where this Code requires an exit to be separated from other parts of the building, the separating construction shall meet the requirements of Section 8.2 and the following:

- (1)* The separation shall have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating where the exit connects three or fewer stories.
- (2) The separation specified in 7.1.3.2.1(1), other than an existing separation, shall be supported by construction having not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating.
- (3)* The separation shall have a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating where the exit connects four or more stories, unless one of the following conditions exists:
 - (a) In existing non-high-rise buildings, existing exit stair enclosures shall have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating.
 - (b) In existing buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, existing exit stair enclosures shall have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating.
 - (c) The minimum 1-hour enclosures in accordance with 28.2.2.1.2, 29.2.2.1.2, 30.2.2.1.2, and 31.2.2.1.2 shall be permitted as an alternative to the requirement of 7.1.3.2.1(3).
- (4) Reserved.
- (5) The minimum 2-hour fire resistance-rated separation required by 7.1.3.2.1(3) shall be constructed of an assembly of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials and shall be supported by construction having a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating, unless otherwise permitted by 7.1.3.2.1(7).
- (6)* Structural elements, or portions thereof, that support exit components and either penetrate into a fire resistance-rated assembly or are installed within a fire resistance-rated wall assembly shall be protected, as a minimum, to the fire resistance rating required by 7.1.3.2.1(1) or 7.1.3.2.1(3).
- (7) ~~In Type III, Type IV, and Type V construction, as defined in Fire-retardant-treated wood enclosed in noncombustible or limited-combustible materials shall be permitted in accordance with NFPA 220 . NFPA 220 , Standard on Types of Building Construction (see 8.2.1.2) ,~~
- (8) Openings in the separation shall be protected by fire door assemblies equipped with door closers complying with 7.2.1.8.
- (9)* Openings in exit enclosures shall be limited to door assemblies from normally occupied spaces and corridors and door assemblies for egress from the enclosure, unless one of the following conditions exists:
 - (a) Vestibules that separate normally unoccupied spaces from an exit enclosure shall be permitted, provided the vestibule is separated from adjacent spaces by corridor walls and related opening protectives as required for the occupancy involved but not less than a smoke partition in accordance with Section 8.4.
 - (b) In buildings of Type I or Type II construction, as defined in NFPA 220, ~~Standard on Types of Building Construction, (see 8.2.1.2)~~, fire protection-rated door assemblies to normally unoccupied building service equipment support areas as addressed in Section 7.14 shall be permitted, provided the space is separated from the exit enclosure by fire barriers as required by 7.1.3.2.1(3).
 - (c) Openings in exit passageways in mall buildings as provided in Chapters 36 and 37 shall be permitted.
 - (d) In buildings of Type I or Type II construction, as defined in NFPA 220, ~~Standard on Types of Building Construction, (see 8.2.1.2)~~, existing fire protection-rated door assemblies to interstitial spaces shall be permitted, provided that such spaces meet all of the following criteria:
 - i. The space is used solely for distribution of pipes, ducts, and conduits.
 - ii. The space contains no storage.
 - iii. The space is separated from the exit enclosure in accordance with Section 8.3.
 - (e) Existing openings to mechanical equipment spaces protected by approved existing fire protection-rated door assemblies shall be permitted, provided that the following criteria are met:
 - i. The space is used solely for non-fuel-fired mechanical equipment.
 - ii. The space contains no storage of combustible materials.
 - iii. The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 or the mechanical equipment space is provided with sprinkler protection in accordance with Section 9.7 and provided with complete smoke detection in accordance with Section 9.6 .
- (10) Penetrations into, and openings through, an exit enclosure assembly shall be limited to the following:
 - (a) Door assemblies permitted by 7.1.3.2.1(9)
 - (b)* Electrical conduit serving the exit enclosure
 - (c) Pathways for devices for security and communication systems serving the exit enclosure, where pathways are installed in metal conduit
 - (d)* Required exit door openings
 - (e) Ductwork and equipment necessary for independent stair pressurization
 - (f) Water or steam piping necessary for the heating or cooling of the exit enclosure
 - (g) Sprinkler piping
 - (h) Standpipes
 - (i) Existing penetrations ~~protected in accordance with 8-3-5~~

- (j) Penetrations for fire alarm circuits, where the circuits are installed in metal conduit and the penetrations are protected in accordance with [8.3.5](#)
- (11) Penetrations or communicating openings shall be prohibited between adjacent exit enclosures.
- (12) ~~All penetrations in fire barriers separating the exit from other parts of the building shall be protected in accordance with [8.3.4](#) .~~
- (13) Membrane penetrations shall be permitted on the exit access side of the exit enclosure and shall be protected in accordance with [8.3.4.7](#) .

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5001_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 10:49:01 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NOTE: The following Public Input appeared as "Reject but Hold" in Public Comment No. 69 of the A2014 Second Draft Report for NFPA 101 and per the Regs. at 4.4.8.3.1.

Relative to item (7) from the 2015 edition, the revision correlates the requirement with the provisions of NFPA 220 on the use of FRTW.

Relative to item (9) (e) iii from the 2015 edition, the Code restricts openings onto exit enclosures from normally unoccupied spaces to ensure the integrity of an exit stair is not compromised by a fire in the normally unoccupied space. The change provides additional life safety to building occupants by adding smoke detection in the room without requiring sprinkler protection throughout the building. Chapter 4 states that the fire protection methods of the Code assume a single fire source. The early warning provided by smoke detection in the room seems to provide more life safety than providing sprinkler protection in a non-sprinkler protected area far from the normally unoccupied room to protect from a single fire source. This Code change would help many existing hospitals comply with the Code. The Center for Medicare/Medicaid Services recently allowed hospitals to meet the provisions of NFPA 101 2012 Edition Section 7.1.3.2.1, however if the hospital is not completely sprinkler protected it cannot take advantage of the provisions.

Relative to new item inserted after (10) (b), text is added for security systems such as access systems and security cameras, where wiring is installed in metal conduit. Hospitals are continually being cited for including security cameras in the stairwells even after the provisions of 11.8.8 have been included in the Code. It needs to be made clear that camera's regardless of their security/egress purpose need to be allowed in stairwells and provide provisions for protection of those pathways.

Relative to new item (12), all penetrations need to be protected in accordance with 8.3.5. Having added this provision, the various occurrences of the phrase "protected in accordance with 8.3.5" have been deleted.

This first revision also revises annex text for clarity and coordination with the changes being made within 7.1.3.2.1 and explained above.

[Public Input No. 292-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.1.3.2.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 293-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.1.3.2.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 447-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.1.3.2.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 13-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.1.3.2.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.

Perry, Robert R.

Quinterno, Vincent

Saks, Kenneth

Schwarzenberg, Roy W.

Shulman, Michael S.

Simard, J. Francois

Tierney, Michael

Versteeg, Joseph H.

de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5022-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.1.5.3]****7.1.5.3**

Headroom on stairs and stair landings shall be not less than 6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm) and shall be measured vertically above a plane parallel to, and tangent with, the most forward projection of the stair tread.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 10:00:00 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: It is difficult-to-impractical to provide 7'-6" headroom height at an intermediate landing if the headroom on the stair is designed to take advantage of the 6'-8" headroom allowance. The headroom is there to provide a smoke reservoir to permit smoke to bank down from the ceiling without immediately affecting the movement of an occupant who is standing. Within an exit stair enclosure – except for the top floor landing – the smoke will travel upward along the rake of the stair to a higher level rather than accumulating under the landing. The basis for the headroom requirement seems not to be served any better by a 7'-6" headroom than one of 6'-8".

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frale, David W.

Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5036-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 7.1.6.4]****7.1.6.5*** Grab Bars for Bathtubs, Bathtub-Shower Combinations, and Showers.**7.1.6.5.1** General.**7.1.6.5.1.1**

Where required by Chapters [11](#) through [43](#), new bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers, for use by occupants, shall be provided with grab bars complying with [7.1.6.5.2](#) through [7.1.6.5.5](#), except as otherwise permitted for showers in [7.1.6.5.1.2](#), with all dimensions referring to the centerline of the grab bar unless otherwise stipulated.

7.1.6.5.1.2*

Where a dedicated shower does not expose users to changes in elevation exceeding 0.5 in. (13 mm), as described in [7.1.6.2](#), and it provides slip resistance for all surfaces when wet, as a foreseeable condition described in [7.1.6.4](#), the requirements of [7.1.6.5.2](#) through [7.1.6.5.5](#) shall apply only if grab bars are installed.

7.1.6.5.2 Vertical Grab Bar.

A vertical grab bar shall be provided either installed on the control end wall of the bathtub, bathtub-shower combination, or shower as specified in [7.1.6.5.2.1](#) or as a free-standing external pole as specified in [7.1.6.5.2.2](#).

7.1.6.5.2.1* Vertical Grab Bar on Control End Wall.**(A)**

A vertical grab bar, with a minimum length of 24 in. (610 mm), and its lower end between 36 and 39 in. (915 and 990 mm) above the finished floor, shall be installed on the entry/egress side of the control end wall of the bathtub, bathtub-shower combination, or shower unit.

(B)

The grab bar shall be located at least 6 in. (150 mm), measured horizontally, from any shower curtain rod fixing point on the wall.

7.1.6.5.2.2* Vertical Grab Bar as Free Standing, Vertical Pole.

A vertical, pole-type grab bar fixed to the floor and either the room ceiling or an adjacent wall shall be installed outside of the bathtub, bathtub-shower combination, or shower unit within 6 in. (150 mm), measured horizontally, outside of the outer edge of the bathtub, bathtub-shower combination, or shower and within 30 in. (760 mm), measured horizontally, of the vertical plane of the control end wall if there is such a wall.

7.1.6.5.3 Back Wall Grab Bar.

For bathtubs and bathtub-shower combinations bounded on three sides by walls, a grab bar shall be provided on the back wall either as a diagonal grab bar as specified in [7.1.6.5.3.1](#) or as a horizontal grab bar as specified in [7.1.6.5.3.2](#).

7.1.6.5.3.1* Diagonal Grab Bar on Back Wall.**(A)**

A diagonal grab bar shall be installed on the back wall with a minimum length of 24 in. (600 mm) with its higher end placed closer to the control end wall and located a maximum of 12 in. (305 mm) from the control end wall, with a height of 25 to 27 in. (635 to 685 mm) above rim of the bathtub.

(B)

The lower end of the diagonal grab bar shall be located at a height of 8 to 10 in. (205 to 255 mm) above the rim of the bathtub and 28 to 30 in. (710 to 760 mm) from the control end wall.

7.1.6.5.3.2 Horizontal Grab Bar on Back Wall.

A horizontal grab bar shall be installed on the back wall at a height of 8 to 10 in. (205 to 255 mm) above the bathtub rim with one end located a maximum of 12 in. (305 mm) from the control end wall and the other end located a maximum of 24 in. (610 mm) from the opposite, or head, end of the bathtub.

7.1.6.5.4* Grab Bar Details.**7.1.6.5.4.1**

Grab bars shall be circular in cross section with a minimum diameter of 1 ¹/₄ in. (32 mm) and a maximum diameter of 2 in. (51 mm).

7.1.6.5.4.2

If attached to a wall, the grab bar shall provide a minimum clearance of 1 ¹/₂ in. (38 mm) for hand grasp.

7.1.6.5.4.3

The size and clearance dimensions required by [7.1.6.5.4.1](#) and [7.1.6.5.4.2](#) shall be provided, as a minimum, within the height requirements range and the minimum length requirements range of the other provisions of [7.1.6.5](#).

7.1.6.5.5 Grab Bar Structural Loading.

Grab bars shall be designed and constructed to the structural loading conditions in accordance with the building code.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5036_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Aug 03 10:24:48 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The MEA Egress Committee reviewed the detailed justification submitted with PI-382 that would have created new text at the end of Chapter 7 (following current 7.14.9.9). The justification is too detailed to edit and position here. The reviewer is asked to see the original document as part of PI-382.

The committee positioned the new material as 7.1.6.5 as it is tied to the other items in 7.1.6 related to walking surfaces. MEA is not mandating that grab bars be provided. Rather, it is creating a menu that can be mandatorily referenced by other provisions of the Code.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 382-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 7.14.9.9\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
22 Affirmative All
2 Affirmative with Comments
4 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Bush, Kenneth E.

While I am sympathetic to the need for such protective devices, I am not convinced that these devices should be regulated by the fire official who may be responsible for enforcing this Code. I am also concerned with the introduction of this material into the Chapter regarding Means of Egress and with associating these devices to a means of protection along the egress path since there are several other requirements associated with this portion of the egress path, such as floor levels (including stepping over the edges of tubs and shower curbs) and slop resistance, which are not addressed by this Chapter. However, I am submitting an Affirmative Ballot on this issue to permit the introduction of uniform regulations on this subject for possible adoption by the Occupancy Chapter Technical Committees who might feel the need to reference this material.

Pauls, Jake

Comments by the 3 Negative Balloters (Buuck, Saks and Lathrop) warrant rebuttal as follows. (The Affirmative comment by Bush is appreciated; see my Affirmative comment for FR6011 for NFPA 5000.) The three main claims by Daniel Buuck are without foundation. First, the proposed requirements are consistent with the requirements of the widely used standards used by the "accessibility community" at the smaller number of locations, within bath/shower facilities, called for in the NFPA proposals; any review that has been made, and will be further made, by leaders in the accessibility field, confirms that the safety-focused requirements are not at odds with those for accessibility. Ramifications are, moreover, being intensively examined by US accessibility experts prior to public comment concluding in the NFPA process. Finally, the fear about children climbing the vertical pole-form grab bars is completely unfounded; as specified in the proposed requirements—without footholds, they are not conducive to climbing. Pulling yes, but climbing no. Kenneth Saks' main point is that grab bars are not within the scope of NFPA 101 and their inclusion would be more appropriate for NFPA 5000 or a plumbing code. First, grab bars have a comparable role to handrails on stairs and ramps; that is they provide much needed "points of control" to maintain posture in executing difficult transitions, involving elevation impediments and changes while traversing surfaces with highly variable slip resistance. Both of these geometric and surface conditions are dealt with generally by NFPA 101 at 7.1.6 just as they are by NFPA 5000 at 11.1.6. Thus they are legitimate and, indeed, important aspects of means of egress and safety generally. Moreover, the professional skills involved with means of egress features are more related to the movement of people—and thus best dealt with by experts on this topic within the MEA TC—than they are to the movement of water, a topic left to the plumbing professionals' expertise. James Lathrop expresses a heartfelt concern, but one that he and his fellow fire service and enforcement professionals must address realistically. What we have here is a service issue, not a disservice issue. Safety professionals, including fire services and enforcement personnel will, increasingly, have to serve the public by addressing prevention, mitigation and response aspects of the growing problem of falls in the built environment. This problem is growing as the fire problem is being reduced, thanks to the long-term efforts of many professionals including those noted here. It is legitimate and socially responsible to broaden the subject coverage of both NFPA 101 and 5000; it will not result in "less adoptions." Rather it increases the importance of these documents relative to those produced by less-responsive (or slower-to-respond) code-development systems. Furthermore, it increases the collaboration among public health professionals, a group in which we must include fire service professionals. We share a goal of reducing injuries related to our increasing use of, and (for major reasons) vulnerability to, built environment settings. The national public health member organizations in both the US and Canada have endorsed attention to the baths/showers safety issue by codes; the American Public Health Association also highlighted the importance of fire sprinklers for homes before even NFPA adopted the related requirement for homes a decade ago. This is a win-win proposition, not a win-lose one. With fire services now making more service calls for non-fire injury incidents than for fires, they cannot turn their backs on both the problem and their roles in dealing with it professionally. NFPA 101 is an important part of that responsiveness. As of 1997, its legal or formal title is no longer "Code for Safety to Life from Fire." It is the "Life Safety Code." Thus broadening of the subjects covered is to be expected and accepted.

Negative with Comment

Buuck, Daniel

A Committee Input should have been created for this section similar to CI 6004 which, according to the Committee Statement, "is intended to solicit public comments for review during the second draft stage." First of all, I am concerned that the proposed requirements have not been adequately reviewed by the accessibility community. There is also the issue of the proposed vertical grab bars, especially those from the floor to the ceiling, which will be inviting for children to climb. This will more than likely lead to the unintended consequence of serious injuries due to the misuse of the grab bars in dwelling units. It is obvious that the ramifications of this major change to the nation's living spaces has not been fully vetted.

Lathrop, James K.

Although I understand the intent of the submitter, and I think it is a good provision, we must recognize that most enforcers of the Life Safety Code are enforcing the Code for fire safety reasons. The continue broadening of the subjects covered only does the Code a disservice and will result in less adoptions.

Saks, Kenneth

Grab bars are not an item within the scope of NFPA 101. It is more appropriate to include this in a different code such as NFPA 5000 or a

plumbing code. When inside a plumbing fixture, the scope of NFPA 101 does not apply. Additionally, NFPA 101 is typically enforced by fire officials, which will not have the training or expertise to adequately enforce this code section.

de Vries, David A.

I concur with other committee members that grab bars, though a desirable safety feature in and around bathroom fixtures, are not within the scope of the means of egress.

**First Revision No. 5002-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.1.9]****7.1.9 Impediments to Egress.**

Any device or alarm installed to restrict the improper use of a means of egress, and any device or system installed to monitor or record use of a means of egress, shall be designed and installed so that it cannot, even in case of failure, impede or prevent emergency use of such means of egress, unless otherwise provided in 7.2.1.6 and Chapters 18, 19, 22, and 23.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-MEA**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Jul 27 11:46:42 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** Adding requirement to ensure means of egress is not compromised by monitoring systems.**Response Message:**[Public Input No. 436-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.1.9\]](#)**Ballot Results****✔ This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frale, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5042-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.3.2]****7.2.1.3.2**

The elevation of the floor surfaces required by 7.2.1.3.1 shall be maintained on both sides of the door openings for a distance not less than the width of the widest leaf and, for other than existing installations, not less than 36 in. (915 mm) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 03 14:46:49 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A minimum of 36 in. in landing depth is needed to accommodate an adult gait.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Fable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5026-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.4.2]

7.2.1.4.2* Door Leaf Swing Direction.

Door leaves required to be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type shall swing in the direction of egress travel under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Where serving a room or area with an occupant load of 50 or more, except under any of the following conditions:
 - (a) Door leaves in horizontal exits shall not be required to swing in the direction of egress travel where permitted by 7.2.4.3.8.1 or 7.2.4.3.8.2.
 - (b) Door leaves in smoke barriers shall not be required to swing in the direction of egress travel in existing health care occupancies, as provided in Chapter 19.
- (2) Where the door assembly is used in an exit enclosure, unless the door opening serves an individual living unit that opens directly into an exit enclosure
- (3) Where the door opening serves a high-hazard contents area

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5026_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 10:21:12 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed Annex note will serve as an advisory pointer to the new provisions of 7.4.2.1.2 and 7.4.2.2.2. This also allows for the special egress requirements for electrical equipment rooms in one location, rather than scattered throughout Chapter 7.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 79-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.4.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 28 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
 Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5003-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.6]

7.2.1.5.6 ~~Electrically Controlled Door Hardware Release of Electrically Locked~~ Egress Door Assemblies.

Door assemblies in the means of egress shall be permitted to be ~~electrically locked if~~ equipped with approved, ~~listed hardware, electrical locking systems released by the operation of door hardware~~ provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The hardware for egress-side occupant release of the electrical lock is affixed to the door leaf.
- (2) The hardware has an obvious method of operation that is readily operated in the direction of egress under all lighting conditions.
- (3) The hardware is capable of being operated with one hand in the direction of egress.
- (4) Operation of the hardware directly interrupts the power supply ~~directly~~ to the electric lock and unlocks the door assembly in the direction of egress.
- (5)* Loss of power to the listed releasing hardware automatically electrically unlocks the door assembly in the direction of egress.
- (6) Hardware for new installations is listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 294, *Standard for Access Control System Units*.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 12:45:33 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revising the title and description of this electrical locking arrangement to more closely describe the system and to reduce variability of interpretations.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 435-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.6]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frible, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5004-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.5.11]****7.2.1.5.11**

Where pairs of door leaves are required in a means of egress, one of the following criteria shall be met:

- (1) Each leaf of the pair shall be provided with a releasing device that does not depend on the release of one leaf before the other.
- (2) Approved automatic flush bolts shall be used and arranged such that both of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The door leaf equipped with the automatic flush bolts shall have no doorknob or surface-mounted hardware on the egress side of the door.
 - (b) Unlatching of any leaf shall not require more than one operation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 12:55:06 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The requirement for no doorknob or surface mounted hardware in (2) (a) is important on the egress side of the door. While this requirement may or may not be important on the ingress side of the door, that is outside the scope of 101.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 441-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.5.11\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.
Frable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.


First Revision No. 5029-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.6.1]

Global FR-3004

7.2.1.6.1 Delayed-Egress Electrically Locking Systems.

Global FR-5041

7.2.1.6.1.1

Approved, ~~listed~~, delayed-egress electrically locking systems shall be permitted to be installed on door assemblies serving low- and ordinary-hazard contents in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 9.6 or an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, and where permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) ~~The door leaves shall unlock in the direction of delay of the delayed-egress electrically locking system shall deactivate allowing unobstructed~~ egress upon actuation of one of the following:
 - (a) Approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7
 - (b) Not more than one heat detector of an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 9.6
 - (c) Not more than two smoke detectors of an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 9.6
- (2) ~~The door leaves shall unlock in the direction of delay of the delayed-egress electrically locking system shall deactivate allowing unobstructed~~ egress upon loss of power controlling the lock or locking mechanism.
- (3)* An irreversible process shall release the electrical lock in the direction of egress within 15 seconds, or 30 seconds where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, upon application of a force to the release device required in 7.2.1.5.10 under all of the following conditions:
 - (a) The force shall not be required to exceed 15 lbf (67 N).
 - (b) The force shall not be required to be continuously applied for more than 3 seconds.
 - (c) The initiation of the release process shall activate an audible signal in the vicinity of the door opening.
 - (d) Once the electrical lock has been released by the application of force to the releasing device, ~~relocking rearming the delay electronics~~ shall be by manual means only.
- (4)* A readily visible, durable sign in letters not less than 1 in. (25 mm) high and not less than $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3.2 mm) in stroke width on a contrasting background that conforms to the visual characters requirements of ICC/ANSI A117.1, *Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*, shall be located on the door leaf adjacent to the release device in the direction of egress, and shall read as follows:
 - (a) PUSH UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS, DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 SECONDS, for doors that swing in the direction of egress travel
 - (b) PULL UNTIL ALARM SOUNDS, DOOR CAN BE OPENED IN 15 SECONDS, for doors that swing against the direction of egress travel
- (5) The egress side of doors equipped with delayed-egress ~~locks~~ electrically locking system shall be provided with emergency lighting in accordance with Section 7.9.
- (6) Hardware for new installations shall be listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 294, *Standard for Access Control System Units*.

7.2.1.6.1.2

The provisions of 7.2.1.6.2 for ~~access-controlled egress door assemblies~~ sensor-release of electrical locking systems shall not apply to door assemblies with delayed-egress electrically locking systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 12:23:15 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revisions clarify the requirements of this section, and add a needed requirement for electrical locking hardware to be listed to UL 294.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 429-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.6.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
27 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frale, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

Affirmative with Comment

Tierney, Michael

Approve with comment: Recommend slight edit, replace "electrically" with "electrical" as illustrated: 7.2.1.6.1 Delayed-Egress Electrically Locking Systems. 7.2.1.6.1.1 Approved, listed, delayed-egress electrical locking systems shall be permitted to be installed on door

assemblies serving low- and ordinary-hazard contents in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 9.6 or an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 , and where permitted in Chapters 11 through 43 , provided that all of the following criteria are met: (1) The door leaves shall unlock in the direction of delay of the delayed-egress electrical locking system shall deactivate allowing unobstructed egress upon actuation of one of the following: (a) Approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 (b) Not more than one heat detector of an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 9.6 (c) Not more than two smoke detectors of an approved, supervised automatic fire detection system in accordance with Section 9.6 (2) The door leaves shall unlock in the direction of delay of the delayed-egress electrical locking system shall deactivate allowing unobstructed egress upon loss of power controlling the lock or locking mechanism.

7.2.1.6.1.2 The provisions of 7.2.1.6.2 for access-controlled egress door assemblies sensor-release of electrical locking systems shall not apply to door assemblies with delayed-egress electrical locking systems.



First Revision No. 5005-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.6.2]

7.2.1.6.2 Access-Controlled Egress Door Assemblies Sensor-Release of Electrical Locking Systems .

Where permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, door assemblies in the means of egress shall be permitted to be equipped with sensor-release electrical lock hardware that prevents egress, locking system hardware provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) A sensor shall be provided on the egress side, arranged to electrically unlock the door leaf in the direction of egress upon detection of an approaching occupant.
- (2) Door leaves shall automatically electrically unlock in the direction of egress upon loss of power to the sensor or to the part of the access-control-system locking system that electrically locks the door leaves.
- (3) Door locks shall be arranged to electrically unlock in the direction of egress from a manual release device complying with all of the following criteria:
 - (a) The manual release device shall be located on the egress side, 40 in. to 48 in. (1015 mm to 1220 mm) vertically above the floor, and within 60 in. (1525 mm) of the secured door openings, except as otherwise permitted by 7.2.1.6.2(3)(c) .
 - (b) The requirement of 7.2.1.6.2(3)(a) to locate the manual release device within 60 in. (1525 mm) of the secured door opening shall not apply to previously approved existing installations.
 - (c) The manual release device shall be readily accessible and clearly identified by a sign that reads as follows: PUSH TO EXIT.
 - (d) When operated, the manual release device shall result in direct interruption of power to the electrical lock — independent of the locking system electronics — and the lock shall remain unlocked for not less than 30 seconds.
- (4) Activation of the building fire-protective signaling system, if provided, shall automatically electrically unlock the door leaves in the direction of egress, and the door leaves shall remain electrically unlocked until the fire-protective signaling system has been manually reset.
- (5) The activation of manual fire alarm boxes that activate the building fire-protective signaling system specified in 7.2.1.6.2(4) shall not be required to unlock the door leaves.
- (6) Activation of the building automatic sprinkler or fire detection system, if provided, shall automatically electrically unlock the door leaves in the direction of egress, and the door leaves shall remain electrically unlocked until the fire-protective signaling system has been manually reset.
- (7) The egress side of access-controlled sensor-release electrically locked egress doors, other than existing access-controlled sensor-release electrically locked egress doors, shall be provided with emergency lighting in accordance with Section 7.9.
- (8) Hardware for new installations shall be listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 294, Standard for Access Control System Units .

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5005_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 14:19:31 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title and description of these special locking arrangements are renamed to more closely describe the permitted special locking arrangement. This will help to reduce variability in interpretations. Also, the revision adds a requirement for the hardware for new systems to comply with UL 294.

Relative to new item (3)(b), existing manual releasing devices associated with access control doors often are located further than five ft from the doors they operate. While the required motion sensor will release the lock on the door upon an approaching occupant, power operated doors will often not open until the manual release device is depressed. The PI only addresses previously approved existing installations as for new construction two separate releasing devices - one within 60 inches and one not within 60 in.- could be provided.

**Response
Message:**

[Public Input No. 430-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.6.2\]](#)

[Public Input No. 297-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.6.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.

Perry, Robert R.

Quinterno, Vincent

Saks, Kenneth

Schwarzenberg, Roy W.

Shulman, Michael S.

Simard, J. Francois

Tierney, Michael

Versteeg, Joseph H.

de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5006-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.6.3]****7.2.1.6.3 Elevator Lobby Exit Access Door Assemblies Locking.**

Where permitted in Chapters 11 through 43, door assemblies separating the elevator lobby from the exit access required by 7.4.1.6.1 shall be permitted to be electrically locked, provided that all the following criteria are met:

- (1) The lock electrical locking hardware is listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 294, *Standard for Access Control System Units*.
- (2) The building is protected throughout by a fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.6.
- (3) The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (4) Waterflow in the sprinkler system required by 7.2.1.6.3(3) is arranged to initiate the building fire alarm system.
- (5) The elevator lobby is protected by an approved, supervised smoke detection system in accordance with Section 9.6.
- (6) Detection of smoke by the detection system required by 7.2.1.6.3(5) is arranged to initiate the building fire alarm system and notify building occupants.
- (7) Initiation of the building fire alarm system by other than manual fire alarm boxes unlocks the electrical locks on the elevator lobby door assembly.
- (8) Loss of power to the elevator lobby electronic electrical lock system unlocks the electrical locks on the elevator lobby door assemblies.
- (9) Once unlocked, the elevator lobby door assemblies remain electrically unlocked until the building fire alarm system has been manually reset.
- (10) Where the elevator lobby door assemblies remain mechanically latched after being electrically unlocked, latch-releasing hardware in accordance with 7.2.1.5.10 is affixed to the door leaves.
- (11) A two-way communication system is provided for communication between the elevator lobby and a central control point that is constantly staffed.
- (12) The central control point staff required by 7.2.1.6.3 is capable, trained, and authorized to provide emergency assistance.
- (13) The provisions of 7.2.1.6.1 for delayed-egress electrically locking systems are not applied to the elevator lobby door assemblies.
- (14) The provisions of 7.2.1.6.2 for ~~access-controlled egress door assemblies~~ sensor-release of electrical locking systems are not applied to the elevator lobby door assemblies.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 14:34:36 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Recommending revisions are intended to clarify requirements.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 440-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.6.3]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Fable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.

Perry, Robert R.

Quinterno, Vincent

Saks, Kenneth

Schwarzenberg, Roy W.

Shulman, Michael S.

Simard, J. Francois

Tierney, Michael

Versteeg, Joseph H.

de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5027-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.7]

7.2.1.7* Panic Hardware and Fire Exit Hardware.

7.2.1.7.1

Where a side-hinged or pivoted-swinging door assembly is required to be equipped with panic or fire exit hardware, such hardware shall meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) It shall consist of a cross bar or a push pad, with the length of the actuating portion of ~~which extends across the cross bar or push pad~~ not less than one-half of the width of the door leaf.
- (2) It shall be mounted as follows:
 - (a) New installations shall be not less than 34 in. (865 mm), and not more than 48 in. (1220 mm), above the floor.
 - (b) Existing installations shall be not less than 30 in. (760 mm), and not more than 48 in. (1220 mm), above the floor.
- (3) It shall be constructed so that a horizontal force not to exceed 15 lbf (66 N) actuates the cross bar or push pad and latches.

7.2.1.7.2*

Only approved fire exit hardware shall be used on fire protection-rated door assemblies. New panic hardware and new fire exit hardware shall comply with ANSI/UL 305, *Standard for Safety Panic Hardware*, and ANSI/BHMA A156.3, *Exit Devices*.

7.2.1.7.3

Required panic hardware and fire exit hardware, in other than detention and correctional occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23, shall not be equipped with any locking device, set screw, or other arrangement that prevents the release of the latch when pressure is applied to the releasing device.

7.2.1.7.4

Devices that hold the latch in the retracted position shall be prohibited on fire exit hardware, unless such devices are listed and approved for such a purpose.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5027_annex_doc.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 10:40:26 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision adds an asterisk to denote new annex text A.7.2.1.7.

Relative to the change in the introduction so as to make the requirement applicable only to swinging doors, UL 305 is the standard by which panic and fire exit hardware is typically listed. UL 305 applies to outward-opening doors and as such does not apply to the special doors addressed in Section 7.2.1.14. However, some have interpreted the current text in various sections of NFPA 101 to require panic hardware or fire exit hardware on special doors, such as special purpose horizontal sliding, accorian or folding doors. The proposed text clarifies that panic and fire exit hardware is required for pivoted or side-hinged swinging doors.

Clarifying the required minimum length of the actuating portion of the cross bar or push pad. The current 7.2.1.7.2 has been split into two paragraphs in accordance with the Manual of Style and clarifies that ANSI/UL 305 applies to both panic hardware and fire exit hardware.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 80-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.7\]](#)

[Public Input No. 412-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.7.1\]](#)

Public Input No. 442-NFPA 101-2015 [Sections 7.2.1.7.1, 7.2.1.7.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
28 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5008-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 7.2.1.8.3]****7.2.1.8.4** Delayed Action Closers.

Doors required to be self-closing and not required to be automatic closing shall be permitted to be equipped with delayed action closers.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 14:59:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Delayed action closers will be of help to individuals needing extra time to move through the door opening. Currently the Code does not address where they can and can't be used. See FR-5009 in Chapter 3 for definition of 'delayed action closer'.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Fable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

Affirmative with Comment

Saks, Kenneth

A maximum time for the delay of the delayed action closer should be specified by this code.

**First Revision No. 5030-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.9.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]****7.2.1.9.1* General.**

Where means of egress door leaves are operated by power upon the approach of a person or are provided with power-assisted manual operation, the design shall be such that, in the event of power failure, the leaves open manually to allow egress travel or close when necessary to safeguard the means of egress.

7.2.1.9.1.1

New power-operated swinging doors, power-operated sliding doors, and power-operated folding doors shall comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.10, *Power Operated Pedestrian Doors* .

7.2.1.9.1.2

New power-assisted swinging doors and low-energy power-operated swinging doors shall comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.19, *Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors* .

7.2.1.9.1.3

New low-energy power-operated sliding doors and low-energy power-operated folding doors shall comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.38, *Low Energy Power Operated Sliding and Folding Doors* .

7.2.1.9.1.4

The forces required to manually open the door leaves specified in 7.2.1.9.1 shall not exceed those required in 7.2.1.4.5, except that the force required to set the leaf in motion shall not exceed 50 lbf (222 N).

7.2.1.9.1.5

The door assembly shall be designed and installed so that, when a force is applied to the door leaf on the side from which egress is made, it shall be capable of swinging from any position to provide full use of the required width of the opening in which it is installed. (See 7.2.1.4.)

7.2.1.9.1.6

A readily visible, durable sign in letters not less than 1 in. (25 mm) high on a contrasting background that reads as follows shall be located on the egress side of each door opening:

IN EMERGENCY, PUSH TO OPEN

7.2.1.9.1.7

Sliding, power-operated door assemblies in an exit access serving an occupant load of fewer than 50 that manually open in the direction of door leaf travel, with forces not exceeding those required in 7.2.1.4.5, shall not be required to have the swing-out feature required by 7.2.1.9.1.5. The required sign shall be in letters not less than 1 in. (25 mm) high on a contrasting background and shall read as follows:

IN EMERGENCY, SLIDE TO OPEN

7.2.1.9.1.8*

In the emergency breakout mode, a door leaf located within a two-leaf opening shall be exempt from the minimum 32 in. (810 mm) single-leaf requirement of 7.2.1.2.3.2(1), provided that the clear width of the single leaf is not less than 30 in. (760 mm).

7.2.1.9.1.9

For a biparting sliding door assembly in the emergency breakout mode, a door leaf located within a multiple-leaf opening shall be exempt from the minimum 32 in. (810 mm) single-leaf requirement of 7.2.1.2.3.2(1) if a clear opening of not less than 32 in. (810 mm) is provided by all leaves broken out.

7.2.1.9.1.10

Door assemblies complying with 7.2.1.14 shall be permitted to be used.

7.2.1.9.1.11

The requirements of 7.2.1.9.1 through 7.2.1.9.1.10 shall not apply in detention and correctional occupancies where otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 15:19:43 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision adds requirements for new doors to comply with the set of ANSI/BHMA expert standards on power doors. This is reasonable for new door installations.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 191-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.1.9\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
27 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
1 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

Negative with Comment

Frale, David W.

Referenced BHMA standards were not available for Technical Committee members to review. Prior to acceptance of this proposed code change, it is recommended that the subject referenced BHMA standards be available for Technical Committee members to review.


First Revision No. 5031-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.10.1]
7.2.1.10.1

Revolving door assemblies, whether used or not used in the means of egress, shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) New revolving doors shall comply with ANSI/BHMA A156.27, *Power and Manual Operated Revolving Doors*, and shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.
- (2) Revolving door wings shall be capable of ~~being collapsed into a book-fold position or breakout for egress~~ in accordance with BHMA A156.27, unless they are existing revolving doors approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) When revolving door wings are collapsed into the book-fold position, the parallel egress paths formed shall provide an aggregate width of 36 in. (915 mm), unless they are approved existing revolving door assemblies.
- (4) Revolving door assemblies shall not be used within 10 ft (3050 mm) of the foot or the top of stairs or escalators.
- (5) A dispersal area acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction shall be located between stairs or escalators and the revolving door assembly.
- (6) The revolutions per minute (rpm) of revolving door wings shall not exceed the following:
 - (a) The values in [Table 7.2.1.10.1](#) for existing revolving doors.
 - (b) The values in BHMA A156.27 for new revolving doors.
- (7) Each revolving door assembly shall have a conforming side-hinged swinging door assembly in the same wall as the revolving door within 10 ft (3050 mm) of the revolving door, unless one of the following conditions applies:
 - (a) Revolving door assemblies shall be permitted without adjacent swinging door assemblies, as required by [7.2.1.10.1\(6\)](#), in street floor elevator lobbies, provided that no stairways or door openings from other parts of the building discharge through the lobby and the lobby has no occupancy other than as a means of travel between the elevators and street.
 - (b) The requirement of [7.2.1.10.1\(6\)](#) shall not apply to existing revolving door assemblies where the number of revolving door assemblies does not exceed the number of swinging door assemblies within 20 ft (6100 mm) of the revolving door assembly.

Table 7.2.1.10.1 Existing Revolving Door Assembly Maximum Speed

<u>Inside Diameter</u>		<u>Power-Driven Speed Control (rpm)</u>	<u>Manual Speed Control (rpm)</u>
<u>ft/in.</u>	<u>mm</u>		
6 ft 6 in.	1980	11	12
7 ft	2135	10	11
7 ft 6 in.	2285	9	11
8 ft	2440	9	10
8 ft 6 in.	2590	8	9
9 ft	2745	8	9
9 ft 6 in.	2895	7	8
10 ft	3050	7	8

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 15:36:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revisions introduce the reference standard requirements from ANSI/BHMA A156.27 for Revolving Doors. BHMA A156.27 includes provisions for acceptable door speeds (max. RPM), egress / breakout requirements for the various types and configurations of revolving doors, glazing (consistent with Federal and IBC requirements for safety glazing), kinetic energy, and safety requirements such as emergency stop switches, sensors, and speed controls. These provisions enhance current NFPA requirements for new revolving doors.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 220-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.1.10.1]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
28 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5021-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.2.4.1.6]****7.2.2.4.1.6**

Existing stairs, existing ramps, stairs within dwelling units and within guest rooms, and ramps within dwelling units and guest rooms shall be permitted to have a handrail on one side only. Handrails shall be required at one side only for the following components:

- (1) [Existing stairs](#)
- (2) [Existing ramps](#)
- (3) [New and existing stairs within dwelling units and within guest rooms](#)
- (4) [New and existing ramps within dwelling units and within guest rooms](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 09:57:13 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The reformatting makes no technical change. The string of components in the original text made it difficult to understand that within dwelling units and guest rooms, the "one-side only" handrail allowance applies to new as well as to existing installations.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.
Frable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5024-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.2.5.4.1]****7.2.2.5.4.1**

New enclosed stairs serving three or more stories and existing enclosed stairs, other than those addressed in 7.2.2.5.4.1(P), serving five or more stories shall comply with 7.2.2.5.4.1(A) through 7.2.2.5.4.1(O).

(A)

The stairs shall be provided with special signage within the enclosure at each floor landing.

(B)

The signage shall indicate the floor level.

(C)

The signage shall indicate the terminus of the top and bottom of the stair enclosure.

(D)

The signage shall indicate the identification of the stair enclosure.

(E)

The signage shall indicate the floor level of, and the direction to, exit discharge.

(F)

The signage shall be located inside the stair enclosure.

(G)

The bottom of the signage shall be located a minimum of 48 in. (1220 mm) above the floor landing, and the top of the signage shall be located a maximum of 84 in. (2135 mm) above the floor landing.

(H)

The signage shall be in a position that is visible from within the stair enclosure when the door is in the open or closed position.

(I)

The signage shall comply with 7.10.8.1 and 7.10.8.2 of this Code.

Global FR-3004

(J)

The floor level designation shall also be tactile in accordance with ICC/ANSI A117.1, *American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities*.

(K)

The signage shall be painted or stenciled on the wall or on a separate sign securely attached to the wall.

(L)

The stairway identification shall be located at the top of the sign in minimum 1 in. (25 mm) high lettering and shall be in accordance with 7.10.8.2.

(M)*

Signage that reads NO ROOF ACCESS shall designate stairways that do not provide roof access. Lettering shall be a minimum of 1 in. (25 mm) high and shall be in accordance with 7.10.8.2.

(N)

The floor level number shall be located below the stairway identifier in minimum 5 in. (125 mm) high numbers and shall be in accordance with 7.10.8.2. Mezzanine levels shall have the letter "M" or other appropriate identification letter preceding the floor number, while basement levels shall have the letter "B" or other appropriate identification letter preceding the floor level number.

(O)

Identification of the lower and upper terminus of the stairway shall be on the sign in minimum 1 in. (25 mm) high letters or numbers and shall be in accordance with 7.10.8.2.

(P)

Previously approved existing signage shall not be required to comply with 7.2.2.5.4.1(L) through 7.2.2.5.4.1(O).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 10:14:32 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The sign is for providing persons who are within the stair enclosure with useful information. There is no need to see the sign before entering the enclosure. There is no intent to require a vision panel for viewing the sign before entering the enclosure.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Fable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.

Perry, Robert R.

Quinterno, Vincent

Saks, Kenneth

Schwarzenberg, Roy W.

Shulman, Michael S.

Simard, J. Francois

Tierney, Michael

Versteeg, Joseph H.

de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5020-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.2.5.5.10]****7.2.2.5.5.10 Materials.**

Exit stair path markings shall be made of any material, including paint, provided that an electrical charge is not required to maintain the required luminescence. Such materials shall include, but shall not be limited to, self-luminous materials and photoluminescent materials. Materials shall comply with :

~~ASTM E2072, Standard Specification for Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Safety Markings , with the following exceptions:~~

~~The charging source shall be 1 ft candle (10.8 lux) of fluorescent illumination for 60 minutes.~~

~~The minimum luminance shall be 5 millicandelas/m² after 90 minutes.~~

~~ANSI/UL 1994, Standard for Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems~~

(A)

Exit stair path markings shall be made of any material, including paint, provided that an electrical charge is not required to maintain the required luminescence.

(B)

Such materials shall include, but shall not be limited to, self-luminous materials and photoluminescent materials.

(C)

Materials shall comply with either of the following :

- (1) ASTM E2072, Standard Specification for Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Safety Markings, and ASTM E2073, Standard Test Method for Photopic Luminance of Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Markings
- (2) ANSI/UL 1994, Standard for Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 09:49:23 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Both ASTM E2072 and ASTM E2073 need to be referenced to cover the subject adequately. The previous exceptions can be deleted as ASTM E2072-14 calls for luminance of not less than 30 mcd/m² at 10 minutes and 5 mcd/m² at 90 minutes. ASTM E2073-10 addresses how the luminance is measured. The formatting of the introduction is changed to use the words "shall comply with either (1) or (2) that follows" as both of the standards in part (1) must be followed; the previous wording of "shall comply with ONE of the following" could confuse the issue.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frale, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.

Perry, Robert R.

Quinterno, Vincent

Saks, Kenneth

Schwarzenberg, Roy W.

Shulman, Michael S.

Simard, J. Francois

Tierney, Michael

Versteeg, Joseph H.

de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5032-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.3.9]****7.2.3.9 Enclosure Pressurization.****7.2.3.9.1***

Smokeproof enclosures using pressurization shall use an approved engineered system with a design pressure difference across the barrier of not less than 0.05 in. water column (12.5 N/m²) in sprinklered buildings, or 0.10 in. water column (25 N/m²) in nonsprinklered buildings, and shall be capable of maintaining these pressure differences under likely conditions of stack effect or wind. The pressure difference across door openings shall not exceed that which allows the door leaves to begin to be opened by a force of 30 lbf (133 N) in accordance with 7.2.1.4.5.

7.2.3.9.1.1

Smokeproof enclosures using pressurization shall be in accordance with NFPA 92.

7.2.3.9.2*

Equipment, control wiring, power wiring, and ductwork for pressurization shall be located in accordance with one of the following specifications:

- (1) Exterior to the building and directly connected to the enclosure by ductwork enclosed in noncombustible construction
- (2) Within the enclosure with intake and exhaust air vented directly to the outside or through ductwork enclosed by a 2-hour fire-resistive rating
- (3) Within the building under the following conditions:
 - (a) Where the equipment, control wiring, power wiring, and ductwork are separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by a 2-hour fire-resistive rating
 - (b) Where the building, including the enclosure, is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7, and the equipment, control wiring, power wiring, and ductwork are separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by not less than a 1-hour fire-resistive rating

7.2.3.9.3

In all cases specified by 7.2.3.9.2(1) through 7.2.3.9.2(3), openings into the required fire resistance-rated construction shall be limited to those needed for maintenance and operation and shall be protected by self-closing fire protection-rated devices in accordance with 8.3.3.4.1.

7.2.3.9.4

The requirement of 7.2.3.9.2 shall not apply to any of the following:

- (1) Control wiring and power wiring utilizing a 2-hour-rated cable or cable system
- (2) Where encased with not less than 2 in. (5 mm) of concrete
- (3) Control wiring and power wiring protected by a listed electrical circuit protective system with not less than a 2-hour fire resistive rating

7.2.3.9.5

Equipment and ductwork for pressurization shall be located in accordance with one of the following specifications:

~~Exterior to the building and directly connected to the enclosure by ductwork enclosed in noncombustible construction~~

~~Within the enclosure with intake and exhaust air vented directly to the outside or through ductwork enclosed by a 2-hour fire-resistive rating~~

~~Within the building under the following conditions:~~

~~Where the equipment and ductwork are separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by a 2-hour fire-resistive rating~~

~~Where the building, including the enclosure, is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7, and the equipment and ductwork are separated from the remainder of the building, including other mechanical equipment, by not less than a 1-hour fire-resistive rating~~

7.2.3.9.6

In all cases specified by 7.2.3.9.2 (1) through (3), openings into the required fire resistance-rated construction shall be limited to those needed for maintenance and operation and shall be protected by self-closing fire protection-rated devices in accordance with 8.3.4.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5032_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 15:48:06 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The fire safety criteria applicable to air traffic control towers (ATCTs) are originally based on an agreement between the operators and controllers utilizing the ATCTs. The changes relate to providing extra protection for the controllers and fire service.

ATCTs create a unique hazard. ATCTs typically have a limited number of occupants. In addition, occupants must be awake and alert. The hazard associated with ATCTs is affected by the building's limited uses, height, and the potential delay in evacuation because of the handoff of flights.

The proposed annex text to 7.2.3.9.2 clarifies the intent of control wiring such that all wiring integrated with the fan unit is not included.

Section 7.2.3.9.1 is proposed to ensure the requirements for smokeproof enclosures using pressurization systems meet NFPA 92. The design requirements of NFPA 92 are similar to that of NFPA 101 but provides additional detail for the design and testing of pressurization systems.

Section 7.2.3.9.2 – The proposed change includes the requirements for control and power wiring. The existing wording did not clearly indicate whether the control and power wiring required for system operation would be included under the required protection. The change explicitly states that all required parts of the system needed to operate shall be protected.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 391-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.3.9\]](#)

[Public Input No. 178-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.7.2.3.9.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
27 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
1 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frale, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

Abstention

Crowley, Michael A.
Abstain to avoid conflict



First Revision No. 5033-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.3.12]

7.2.3.12 Emergency Power Supply System (EPSS).

Power shall be provided as follows:

- (1) A Type 60, Class 2, Level 2 EPSS for new mechanical ventilation equipment ~~shall and enclosure pressurization systems shall~~ be provided in accordance with NFPA 110, ~~Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems~~ .
- (2) A previously approved existing standby power generator installation with a fuel supply adequate to operate the equipment for 2 hours shall be permitted in lieu of 7.2.3.12.
- (3) The generator shall be located in a room separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 15:52:13 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The fire safety criteria applicable to air traffic control towers (ATCTs) are originally based on an agreement between the operators and controllers utilizing the ATCTs. The changes relate to providing extra protection for the controllers and fire service.

ATCTs create a unique hazard. ATCTs typically have a limited number of occupants. In addition, occupants must be awake and alert. The hazard associated with ATCTs is affected by the building's limited uses, height, and the potential delay in evacuation because of the handoff of flights.

Section 7.2.3.12 (1) is proposed to clarify that the EPSS requirement includes enclosure pressurization systems as the current terminology could be interpreted to only apply to Section 7.2.3.8.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 177-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.2.3.12\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frale, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

Abstention

Crowley, Michael A.
Abstain to avoid conflict



First Revision No. 5023-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.4.1.2]

7.2.4.1.2*

Horizontal exits shall be permitted to be substituted for other exits where the total egress capacity and the total number of the other exits (stairs, ramps, door openings leading outside the building) is not less than half that required for the entire area of the building or connected buildings, and provided that none of the other exits is a horizontal exit provided that both of the following are met, unless otherwise permitted by 7.2.4.1.3:

- (1) A minimum of half of the number of exits from any compartment created by horizontal exits is provided by other than horizontal exits
- (2) A minimum of half of the egress capacity required for any compartment created by horizontal exits is provided by other than horizontal exits

Supplemental Information

File Name

Description

101_FR5023_annex_text.docx

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 10:03:57 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The current text of 7.2.4.1.2 does not explain the “maximum 50 percent” criteria correctly. Each compartment created by horizontal exits needs to prove that at least half the number of exits and at least half the capacity is provided by something other than horizontal exits.

This First Revision also revises annex text. The current text of A.7.2.4.1.2 is incorrect. Extra door openings in a horizontal exit must either be subject to the horizontal exit maximum 50 percent criterion or considered as convenience openings that are not credited with satisfying any means of egress requirements.

Response

Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5034-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.8.4]



7.2.8.4 Stair Details.

Fire escape stairs shall comply with the requirements of [Table 7.2.8.4\(a\)](#). Replacement of fire escape stairs shall comply with the requirements of [Table 7.2.8.4\(b\)](#).

Table 7.2.8.4(a) Fire Escape Stairs

Feature	Serving More Than 10 Occupants	Serving 10 or Fewer Occupants
Minimum widths	22 in. (560 mm) clear between rails	18 in. (455 mm) clear between rails
Minimum horizontal dimension of any landing or platform	22 in. (560 mm) clear	18 in. (455 mm) clear
Maximum riser height	9 in. (230 mm)	12 in. (305 mm)
Minimum tread, exclusive of nosing	9 in. (230 mm)	6 in. (150 mm)
Minimum nosing or projection	1 in. (25 mm)	No requirement
Tread construction	Solid, 1/2 in. (13 mm) diameter perforations permitted <u>Flat metal bars on edge or square bars secured against turning, spaced 1 1/4 in. (32 mm) maximum on centers</u>	Flat metal bars on edge or square bars secured against turning, spaced 1 1/4 in. (32 mm) maximum on centers
Winders	None	Permitted subject to capacity penalty
Risers	None	No requirement
Spiral	None	Permitted subject to capacity penalty
Maximum height between landings	12 ft (3660 mm)	No requirement
Minimum headroom	6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm)	6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm)
Access to escape	Door or casement windows, 24 in. × 6 ft 8 in. (610 mm × 1980 mm); or double-hung windows, 30 in. × 36 in. (760 mm × 915 mm) clear opening	Windows providing a clear opening of at least 20 in. (510 mm) in width, 24 in. (610 mm) in height, and 5.7 ft ² (0.53 m ²) in area
Level of access opening	Not over 12 in. (305 mm) above floor; steps if higher	Not over 12 in. (305 mm) above floor; steps if higher
Discharge to the finished ground level	Swinging stair section permitted if approved by authority having jurisdiction	Swinging stair, or ladder if approved by authority having jurisdiction
Capacity	1/2 in. (13 mm) per person, if access by door; 1 in. (25 mm) per person, if access by climbing over windowsill	10 persons; if winders or ladder from bottom balcony, 5 persons; if both, 1 person

Table 7.2.8.4(b) Replacement Fire Escape Stairs

Feature	Serving More Than 10 Occupants	Serving 10 or Fewer Occupants
Minimum widths	22 in. (560 mm) clear between rails	22 in. (560 mm) clear between rails
Minimum horizontal dimension of any landing or platform	22 in. (560 mm)	22 in. (560 mm)
Maximum riser height	9 in. (230 mm)	9 in. (230 mm)
Minimum tread, exclusive of nosing	10 in. (255 mm)	10 in. (255 mm)
Tread construction	Solid, 1/2 in. (13 mm) diameter perforations permitted	Solid, 1/2 in. (13 mm) diameter perforations permitted
Winders	None	Permitted subject to 7.2.2.2.4
Spiral	None	Permitted subject to 7.2.2.2.3
Risers	None	None
Maximum height between landings	12 ft (3660 mm)	12 ft (3660 mm)
Minimum headroom	6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm)	6 ft 8 in. (2030 mm)
Access to escape	Door or casement windows, 24 in. × 6 ft 8 in. (610 mm × 1980 mm); or double-hung windows, 30 in. × 36 in. (760 mm × 915 mm) clear opening	Windows providing a clear opening of at least 20 in. (510 mm) in width, 24 in. (610 mm) in height, and 5.7 ft ² (0.53 m ²) in area
Level of access opening	Not over 12 in. (305 mm) above floor; steps if higher	Not over 12 in. (305 mm) above floor; steps if higher
Discharge to the finished ground level	Swinging stair section permitted if approved by authority having jurisdiction	Swinging stair section permitted if approved by authority having jurisdiction
Capacity	1/2 in. (13 mm) per person, if access by door; 1 in. (25 mm) per person, if access by climbing over windowsill	10 persons

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 15:54:22 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Note that this revision makes a change to only one cell of Table 7.2.8.4(a). In the column for "serving more than 10 occupants" and the line for "tread construction", the words "Solid 1/2 in. (13 mm) diameter perforations permitted" are changed to "Flat metal bars on edge or square bars secured against turning, spaced 1 1/4 in. (32 mm) maximum on centers".

Permits the use non-solid stair treads and landings. Most fire escapes incorporate flat metals on edge. This configuration will also help to prevent excessive accumulations of ice and snow.

Response

Message:

Public Input No. 404-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.8.4]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frale, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5035-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.2.8.6.2]

7.2.8.6.2*

The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to approve any existing fire escape stair that has been shown by load test or other satisfactory evidence to have adequate strength.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5035_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 03 08:22:16 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The annex text provides needed guidance on how to perform the required evaluation.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 401-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 7.2.8.6.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Fable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5025-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.4.2]

7.4.2 Spaces About Electrical Equipment.

7.4.2.1 600 Volts, Nominal, or Less.

7.4.2.1.1 Number of Means of Egress.

The minimum number of means of egress for working space about electrical equipment, other than existing electrical equipment, shall be in accordance with Section 110.26(C) of NFPA 70, National Electrical Code, ~~Section 110.26(C)~~.

7.4.2.1.2 Door Unlatching and Direction of Door Swing.

The method of door unlatching and direction of door swing for working space about electrical equipment, other than existing electrical equipment, shall be in accordance with Section 110.26(C)(3) of NFPA 70.

7.4.2.2 Over 600 Volts, Nominal.

7.4.2.2.1 Number of Means of Egress.

The minimum number of means of egress for working space about electrical equipment, other than existing electrical equipment, shall be in accordance with Section 110.33(A) of *NFPA 70*.

7.4.2.2.2 Door Unlatching and Direction of Door Swing.

The method of door unlatching and direction of door swing for working space about electrical equipment, other than existing electrical equipment, shall be in accordance with Section 110.33(A)(3) of NFPA 70.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 10:18:22 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Code users should be forewarned that the NEC includes requirements on the means of door unlatching and direction of door swing for spaces about electrical equipment. Design and installation to just the requirements in NFPA 101 will not result in a code complying situation. It is better to know about the requirement and meet it at the time of construction than to be denied a Certificate of Occupancy.

Response

Message:

Public Input No. 78-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.4.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5010-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.7.2]****7.7.2 Exit Discharge Through Interior Building Areas.**

Exits shall be permitted to discharge through interior building areas, provided that all of the following are met:

- (1) Not more than 50 percent of the required number of exit stairs serving normally occupied areas of each floor, and not more than 50 percent of the exit stair capacity required for normally occupied areas of each floor, shall discharge through areas on any level of discharge, except as otherwise permitted by one of the following:
 - (a) One hundred percent of the exits shall be permitted to discharge through areas on any level of discharge in detention and correctional occupancies as otherwise provided in Chapters 22 and 23.
 - (b) In existing buildings, the 50 percent limit on egress capacity shall not apply if the 50 percent limit on the required number of exits is met.
- (2) Each level of discharge shall discharge directly outside at the finished ground level or discharge directly outside and provide access to the finished ground level by outside stairs or outside ramps.
- (3) The interior exit discharge shall lead to a free and unobstructed way to the exterior of the building, and such way shall be readily visible and identifiable ~~apparent~~ or shall be identifiable by exit signage from the point of discharge from the exit.
- (4) The interior exit discharge shall be protected by one of the following methods:
 - (a) The level of discharge shall be protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, or the portion of the level of discharge used for interior exit discharge shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 and shall be separated from the nonsprinklered portion of the floor by fire barriers with a fire resistance rating meeting the requirements for the enclosure of exits. (See 7.1.3.2.1.)
 - (b) The interior exit discharge area shall be in a vestibule or foyer that meets all of the following criteria:
 - i. The depth from the exterior of the building shall be not more than 10 ft (3050 mm), and the length shall be not more than 30 ft (9.1 m).
 - ii. The foyer shall be separated from the remainder of the level of discharge by fire barriers with a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, and existing installations of wired glass in steel frames shall be permitted to be continued in use.
 - iii. The foyer shall serve only as means of egress and shall include an exit directly to the outside.
- (5) The entire area on the level of discharge shall be separated from areas below by construction having a fire resistance rating not less than that required for the exit enclosure, unless otherwise provided in 7.7.2(6).
- (6) Levels below the level of discharge in an atrium shall be permitted to be open to the level of discharge where such level of discharge is protected in accordance with 8.6.7.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Jul 27 16:32:56 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 7.7.2(3) is routinely interpreted that exit signage meets the readily visible and identifiable unobstructed way requirement. Adding the exit signage language to the Code makes the requirement explicitly clear and removes the need to interpret the provision. This change will ensure design professionals and AHJs are clearly aware of the identifiable free and unobstructed way interior exit discharge requirements.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 295-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.7.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned
28 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frale, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5011-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.7.3.3]****7.7.3.3***

Stairs and ramps that continue more than one-half story ~~beyond~~ below the level of discharge shall be provided with an approved means to prevent or dissuade occupants from traveling past the level of discharge during emergency building evacuation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 16:36:08 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: By using the word "Beyond," the requirement, as it is currently written, applies to occupants traveling in both directions past the level of exit discharge. This means that where a stair has points of entry on levels above and below the level of exit discharge, the requirement to dissuade occupants from passing that level would apply in both directions. This would essentially create the need for multiple gates, doors, or other means of disrupting egress within the stair; one above and one below the level of exit discharge.

By replacing the word "Beyond" with the word "Below," the requirement is clarified such that it only applies to occupants traveling in a downward direction past the level of exit discharge.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 236-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.7.3.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frible, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5012-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.8.1.1]****7.8.1.1***

Illumination of means of egress shall be provided in accordance with Section 7.8 for every building and structure where required in Chapters 11 through 43. For the purposes of this requirement, exit access shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators, and passageways leading to an exit. For the purposes of this requirement, exit discharge shall include only designated stairs, aisles, corridors, ramps, escalators, walkways, and exit passageways leading to a public way.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Jul 27 16:45:17 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Exit passageways are exits and not part of exit discharge.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Fable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5013-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.9.2.4]****7.9.2.4**

Emergency generators ~~providing~~ and related transfer switch equipment that ~~provide~~ power to emergency lighting systems shall be installed, ~~inspected~~, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 110, ~~Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems~~. Stored electrical energy systems, where required in this *Code*, other than battery systems for emergency luminaires in accordance with **7.9.2.5**, shall be installed ~~and tested in~~, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 111, ~~Standard on Stored Electrical Energy-Emergency and Standby Power Systems~~.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-MEA**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Jul 27 17:04:15 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** Transfer switches are a fundamental part of the emergency power chain.**Response Message:**[Public Input No. 373-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 7.9.2.4\]](#)**Ballot Results****✔ This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frable, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 5014-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.9.3.1]****7.9.3.1**

Required emergency lighting systems shall be tested in accordance with one of the ~~three~~ four options offered by [7.9.3.1.1](#), [7.9.3.1.2](#), [7.9.3.1.3](#), or [7.9.3.1.4](#).

7.9.3.1.1

Testing of required emergency lighting systems shall be permitted to be conducted as follows:

- (1) Functional testing shall be conducted monthly, with a minimum of 3 weeks and a maximum of 5 weeks between tests, for not less than 30 seconds, except as otherwise permitted by [7.9.3.1.1\(2\)](#).
- (2)* The test interval shall be permitted to be extended beyond 30 days with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) Functional testing shall be conducted annually for a minimum of 1½ hours if the emergency lighting system is battery powered.
- (4) The emergency lighting equipment shall be fully operational for the duration of the tests required by [7.9.3.1.1\(2\)](#) and [7.9.3.1.1\(3\)](#).
- (5) Written records of visual inspections and tests shall be kept by the owner for inspection by the authority having jurisdiction.

7.9.3.1.2

Testing of required emergency lighting systems shall be permitted to be conducted as follows:

- (1) Self-testing/self-diagnostic battery-operated emergency lighting equipment shall be provided.
- (2) Not less than once every 30 days, self-testing/self-diagnostic battery-operated emergency lighting equipment shall automatically perform a test with a duration of a minimum of 30 seconds and a diagnostic routine.
- (3) Self-testing/self-diagnostic battery-operated emergency lighting equipment shall indicate failures by a status indicator.
- (4) A visual inspection shall be performed at intervals not exceeding 30 days.
- (5) Functional testing shall be conducted annually for a minimum of 1½ hours.
- (6) Self-testing/self-diagnostic battery-operated emergency lighting equipment shall be fully operational for the duration of the 1½-hour test.
- (7) Written records of visual inspections and tests shall be kept by the owner for inspection by the authority having jurisdiction.

7.9.3.1.3

Testing of required emergency lighting systems shall be permitted to be conducted as follows:

- (1) Computer-based, self-testing/self-diagnostic battery-operated emergency lighting equipment shall be provided.
- (2) Not less than once every 30 days, emergency lighting equipment shall automatically perform a test with a duration of a minimum of 30 seconds and a diagnostic routine.
- (3) The emergency lighting equipment shall automatically perform annually a test for a minimum of 1½ hours.
- (4) The emergency lighting equipment shall be fully operational for the duration of the tests required by [7.9.3.1.3\(2\)](#) and [7.9.3.1.3\(3\)](#).
- (5) The computer-based system shall be capable of providing a report of the history of tests and failures at all times.

7.9.3.1.4

Testing of required emergency lighting systems shall be permitted to be conducted in accordance with [7.9.2.4](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Jul 27 17:11:05 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: 7.9.2.4 needs to be recognized as an acceptable test method.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
28 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven
Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan
Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Frale, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5015-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 7.11.5]

7.11.6

Doors serving high-hazard content areas shall swing in the direction of egress travel.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 27 17:52:15 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Door swing is the only missing item applicable to high hazard content areas

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frale, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.



First Revision No. 5019-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 7.11.6]

7.12* Special Provisions for Hazardous Materials.

7.12.1

Hazardous materials that are used or stored, and that are also classified as high-hazard contents in accordance with [6.2.2](#), shall comply with [Section 7.11](#).

7.12.2

Where required by the provisions of [Chapter 11](#) through [43](#), occupancies with hazardous materials shall comply with both of the following:

- (1) [Means of egress requirements of this Code](#)
- (2) [Applicable means of egress requirements of NFPA 30, NFPA 45, NFPA 55, NFPA 58, NFPA 400, and NFPA 495 that are stricter than the means of egress requirements of this Code](#)

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_FR5019_annex_text.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 09:35:10 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Means of Egress Committee approved this change based on the substantiation received with PI-98 which read as follows:

This Public Input is submitted on behalf of the Hazardous Materials Task Group. The Life Safety Code Correlating Committee appointed the Hazardous Materials Task Group to review hazardous materials provisions within the code and provide a recommendation. This Task Group included representative membership from the Life Safety Code core and occupancy chapters. The Task Group agreed that a gap existed and ultimately recommended additional provisions to more comprehensively address hazardous materials within the Life Safety Code. The agreed set of recommendations include revisions to the following sections: 1.1.5, 4.1.3, 4.2.3, 6.2.2, 7.12, 8.7.3, and new Annex C. The majority of the revisions reference existing NFPA standards, rather than create new technical requirements within the code. Scoping sections for these standards are reproduced within a new Annex C to provide guidance. Proposed Annex Section A.7.12 is provided for clarity.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 98-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 7.11.6\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 27 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 1 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.

Barlow, Charles V.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Buuck, Daniel

Collins, David S.

Crowley, Michael A.

Day, Richard L.

Dove, Paul L.

Frale, David W.

Guest, Rita C.

Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence

Jackson, Waymon

Lathrop, James K.

Nuschler, Gary L.

Pappas, Denise L.

Pauls, Jake

Peacock, Richard D.

Perry, Robert R.

Quinterno, Vincent

Saks, Kenneth

Schwarzenberg, Roy W.

Shulman, Michael S.

Simard, J. Francois

Tierney, Michael

Versteeg, Joseph H.

de Vries, David A.

Negative with Comment

Bonisch, Warren D.

The proposed hazardous materials approach is not yet ready for NFPA 101. Needs additional work before we change our current approach.

**First Revision No. 5016-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.12.1]****7.13.1**

Mechanical equipment rooms, boiler rooms, furnace rooms, and similar spaces shall be arranged to limit common path of travel to a distance not exceeding 50 ft (15 m), unless otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) A common path of travel not exceeding 100 ft (30 m) shall be permitted in the any of the following locations:
 - (a) In buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7
 - (b) In mechanical equipment rooms with no fuel-fired equipment
 - (c) In existing buildings
- (2) In an existing building, a common path of travel not exceeding 150 ft (46 m) shall be permitted, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7.
 - (b) No fuel-fired equipment is within the space.
 - (c) The egress path is readily identifiable.
- (3) The requirement of 7.13.1 shall not apply to rooms or spaces in existing health care occupancies complying with the arrangement of means of egress provisions of 19.2.5 and the travel distance limits of 19.2.6.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Jul 27 17:54:40 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The current language can be misinterpreted as only permitting a common path of travel of 100 ft (30 m) if all three conditions (a,b, and c) are met. The proposed change adds language that provides clarification and is consistent with the formatting of conditional provisions in the remainder of the document.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 423-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 7.12.1]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Di Pilla, Steven

Vander Roest, Nathan John

Affirmative All

Alles, Ryan

Badeau, Charles A.
Barlow, Charles V.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Buuck, Daniel
Collins, David S.
Crowley, Michael A.
Day, Richard L.
Dove, Paul L.
Fable, David W.
Guest, Rita C.
Hoskins, Bryan Lawrence
Jackson, Waymon
Lathrop, James K.
Nuschler, Gary L.
Pappas, Denise L.
Pauls, Jake
Peacock, Richard D.
Perry, Robert R.
Quinterno, Vincent
Saks, Kenneth
Schwarzenberg, Roy W.
Shulman, Michael S.
Simard, J. Francois
Tierney, Michael
Versteeg, Joseph H.
de Vries, David A.

**First Revision No. 2501-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 8.2.2.4]****8.2.2.5*** Wall Marking and Identification.

For other than existing assemblies, where there is an accessible concealed floor, floor-ceiling, or attic space, fire barriers, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions shall be permanently identified with signs or stenciling in the concealed space and shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) Be located in accessible concealed floor, floor-ceiling, or attic spaces
- (2) Be located within 15 ft (4572 mm) of the end of each wall and at intervals not exceeding 30 ft (9144 mm) measured horizontally along the wall or partition
- (3) Include lettering not less than 3 in. (76 mm) in height with a minimum $\frac{3}{8}$ in. (9.5 mm) stroke in a contrasting color
- (4) Identify the wall type and its fire-resistive rating, as applicable

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_A.8.2.2.5.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 14:57:10 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This proposal supports the concept covered by Public Inputs 285 and 454 for marking fire and smoke rated walls. It clarifies the following points:

The requirements are placed in the general section in Chapter 8 so they are applicable for fire barriers, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions.

Wall markings are only required for assemblies covered by NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000.

The markings are only required for walls that have accessible concealed spaces, and the markings are to be provided in the concealed spaces.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 285-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 8.3.2.3\]](#)
[Public Input No. 454-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 8.3.3.2.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
5 Not Returned
19 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
2 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.
Fairchild, Jack F.
Hopper, Howard
Jones, Adam C.
Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.
Cahanin, Gregory J.
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Dudley, Jeffrey T.
Higgins, Joseph Patrick
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Humble, Jonathan
Klein, Marshall A.
Koffel, William E.
Lambert, Josh
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Shino, Gregory K.
Stashak, Catherine L.

Affirmative with Comment

McHugh, Jr., William J.

The marking of barriers is imperative to long term fire safety for building occupants. Without markings, those working above ceilings have no idea whether the wall provides fire or smoke resistance. The markings set up the inspection and maintenance for the assemblies for the building's life cycle. If markings make no difference, why do hotels mark sprinklers with a sign saying, 'don't hang anything here'? To communicate with those who may not know what the sprinkler is or does. Fire Resistance is a technical trade that the other 20+ building trades may not understand. Without signage, they will not know to not put holes in these walls...nor will they know to notify management if they are breached. .

Negative with Comment

Devlin, John F.

This requirement would lead one to believe that if one found a barrier / partition that was not properly maintained then it is because signage / markings are not present. A knowledgeable person would likely conclude that the reasons for violations of these barriers / partitions are often many and not necessarily because there was no signage / markings. NFPA 1 already provides reasonable guidance for persons conducting building inspections. Requiring these signs / markings is not necessary and will likely not provide any significant improvement in the perceived problem it is attempting to remedy.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

I concur with Mr. Delvin

**First Revision No. 2513-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 8.3.1.3]****8.3.1.4** Smoke Barrier Used as a Fire Barrier.

A smoke barrier shall be permitted to be used as a fire barrier, provided that it meets the requirements of Section [8.3](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 15:04:35 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 8.5 currently contains text for fire barriers used as smoke barriers. New language clarifies the application of the Code for those smoke barriers that are also designed and required to comply with the provisions for fire barriers. Consistent language is also being added to NFPA 5000.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

3 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Klein, Marshall A.

Koffel, William E.

Lambert, Josh

Lovell, Vickie J.

McHugh, Jr., William J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Morin, Kevin D.

Morris, Jeramie W.

Rhodes, Brian T.

Richardson, Dennis A.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Negative with Comment

Devlin, John F.

The proposed section is not necessary because a fire barrier is designed to restrict the passage of smoke; accordingly, by performance requirements it is also a smoke barrier.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

I concur with Mr. Delvin

Shino, Gregory K.

The addition is redundant since smoke barriers utilized as fire barriers must comply with Section 8.3 and 8.5.



First Revision No. 6502-NFPA 101-2015 [Sections 8.3.3, 8.3.4, 8.3.5, 8.3.6]

8.3.3 Fire Doors and Windows. Opening Protectives.

8.3.3.1 General.

Every opening in a fire barrier shall be protected to limit the spread of fire and restrict the movement of smoke from one side of the fire barrier to the other .

8.3.3.1.1

~~Fire resistance-rated glazing tested in accordance with ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials* , or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials* , shall be permitted in fire door assemblies and fire window assemblies where tested and installed in accordance with their listings.~~

8.3.3.1.2

~~New fire resistance-rated glazing shall be marked in accordance with Table 8.3.3.12 and Table 8.3.4.2. Such marking shall be permanently affixed.~~

8.3.3.2 Minimum Fire Protection Rating.

8.3.3.2.1*

Fire protection ratings for products required to comply with **8.3.3** shall be as determined and reported by a nationally recognized testing agency in accordance with NFPA 252, NFPA 257, ANSI/UL 10B, *Standard for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, ANSI/UL 10C, *Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, or ANSI/UL 9, *Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies*.

8.3.3.2.2*

The fire protection rating for opening protectives in fire barriers, fire-rated smoke barriers, and fire-rated smoke partitions shall be in accordance with [Table 8.3.3.2.2](#), except as otherwise permitted in [8.3.3.2.3](#) or [8.3.3.2.4](#).

Table 8.3.3.2.2 Minimum Fire Ratings for Opening Protectives in Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies and Fire-Rated Glazing Markings

Component	Walls and Partitions (hr)	Fire Door Assemblies (hr)	Door Vision Panel Maximum Size (in. ²)	Fire-Rated Glazing Marking Door Vision Pane	Minimum Side Light/Transom Assembly Rating (hr)		Fire-Rated Glazing Marking Side Light/Transom Panel		Minimum Fire-Rated Windows Rating ^{a,b} (hr)		Fire-Ra M _i
					Fire protection	Fire resistance	Fire protection	Fire resistance	Fire protection	Fire resistance	
Elevator hoistways	2	1 1/2	155 in. ² c	D-H-90 or D-H-W-90	NP	2	NP	D-H-W-120	NP	2	NP
	1	1	155 in. ² c	D-H-60 or D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP	D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP
	1/2	1/3	85 in. ² d	D-20 or D-W-20	1/3	1/3	D-H-20	D-W-20	1/3	1/3	OH-20
Elevator lobby (per 7.2.13.4)	1	1	100 in. ² a	≤100 in. ² , D-H-T-60 or D-H-W-60 >100 in. ² , D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP	D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP
Vertical shafts (including stairways, exits, and refuse chutes)	2	1 1/2	Maximum size tested	D-H-90 or D-H-W-90	NP	2	NP	D-H-W-120	NP	2	NP
	1	1	Maximum size tested	D-H-60 or D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP	D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP
Replacement panels in existing vertical shafts	1/2	1/3	Maximum size tested	D-20 or D-W-20	1/3	1/3	D-H-20	D-W-20	1/3	1/3	OH-20
Fire barriers	3	3	100 in. ² a	≤100 in. ² , D-H-180 or D-H-W-180 >100 in. ² , D-H-W-180	NP	3	NP	D-H-W-180	NP	3	NP
	2	1 1/2	Maximum size tested	D-H-90 or D-H-W-90	NP	2	NP	D-H-W-120	NP	2	NP
	1	3/4	Maximum size tested ^e	D-H-45 or D-H-W-45	3/4 ^e	3/4 ^e	D-H-45	D-H-W-45	3/4	3/4	OH-45
	1/2	1/3	Maximum size tested	D-20 or D-W-20	1/3	1/3	D-H-20	D-W-20	1/3	1/3	OH-20
Horizontal exits	2	1 1/2	Maximum size tested	D-H-90 or D-H-W-90	NP	2	NP	D-H-W-120	NP	2	NP
Horizontal exits served by bridges between buildings	2	3/4	Maximum size tested ^e	D-H-45 or D-H-W-45	3/4 ^e	3/4 ^e	D-H-45	D-H-W-45	3/4	3/4	OH-45
Exit access corridors ^f	1	1/3	Maximum size tested	D-20 or D-W-20	3/4	3/4	D-H-45	D-H-W-20	3/4	3/4	OH-45
	1/2	1/3	Maximum size tested	D-20 or D-W-20	1/3	1/3	D-H-20	D-H-W-20	1/3	1/3	OH-20
Smoke barriers ^f	1	1/3	Maximum size tested	D-20 or D-W-20	3/4	3/4	D-H-45	D-H-W-20	3/4	3/4	OH-45

Component	Walls and Partitions (hr)	Fire Door Assemblies (hr)	Door Vision Panel Maximum Size (in. $\frac{2}{2}$)	Fire-Rated Glazing Marking Door Vision Pane	Minimum Side Light/Transom Assembly Rating (hr)		Fire-Rated Glazing Marking Side Light/Transom Panel		Minimum Fire-Rated Windows Rating ^{a,b} (hr)		Fire-Ra M _i
					Fire protection	Fire resistance	Fire protection	Fire resistance	Fire protection	Fire resistance	
Smoke partitions ^{f,g}	1/2	1/3	Maximum size tested	D-20 or D-W-20	1/3	1/3	D- H-20	D-H-W-20	1/3	1/3	OH-20
	1	1	Maximum size tested	D-H-60 or D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP	D-H-W-60	NP	1	NP

For SI units, 1 in. $\frac{2}{2}$ = 0.00064516 m $\frac{2}{2}$.

NP: Not permitted.

^a Fire resistance-rated glazing tested to ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials* , or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials* , shall be permitted in the maximum size tested. (see 8.3.3.7) .

^b Fire-rated glazing in exterior windows shall be marked in accordance with Table 8.3.3.12.

^c See ASME A17.1/CSA B44, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators* , for additional information.

^d See ASME A17.3, *Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators* , for additional information.

^e Maximum area of individual exposed lights shall be 1296 in. $\frac{2}{2}$ (0.84 m $\frac{2}{2}$), with no dimension exceeding 54 in. (1.37 m) unless otherwise tested. [80: Table 4.4.5 Note b and 80: 4.4.5.1].

^f Fire doors are not required to have a hose stream test per ANSI/UL 10B, *Standard for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies* , or ANSI/UL 10C, *Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies* .

^g For residential board and care, see 32.2.3.1 and 33.2.3.1.

8.3.3.2.3

Existing fire door assemblies having a minimum 3/4-hour fire protection rating shall be permitted to continue to be used in vertical openings and in exit enclosures in lieu of the minimum 1-hour fire protection rating required by Table 8.3.3.2.2.

8.3.3.2.4

Where a 20-minute fire protection-rated door is required in existing buildings, an existing 1 1/4 in. (44 mm) solid-bonded wood-core door, an existing steel-clad (tin-clad) wood door, or an existing solid-core steel door with positive latch and closer shall be permitted, unless otherwise specified by Chapters 11 through 43.

8.3.3.2.5

Openings required to have a fire protection rating by Table 8.3.3.2.2 shall be protected by approved, listed, and labeled fire door assemblies and fire window assemblies and their accompanying hardware, including all frames, closing devices, anchorage, and sills in accordance with the requirements of NFPA 80 except as otherwise specified in this Code.

8.3.3.3* Fire Doors.

Fire protection ratings for products required to comply with 8.3.3 shall be as determined and reported by a nationally recognized testing agency in accordance with NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies* ; ANSI/UL 10B, *Standard for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies* ; ANSI/UL 10C, *Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies* ; NFPA 257, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies* ; or ANSI/UL 9, *Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies* .

8.3.3.3.1

Fire protection-rated glazing shall be evaluated under positive pressure in accordance with NFPA 257, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies* . Fire door assemblies shall be installed, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 80 .

8.3.3.3.2

All products required to comply with 8.3.3.2 shall bear an approved label. All fire door assemblies shall bear an approved label.

8.3.3.3.3

Labels on fire door assemblies shall be maintained in a legible condition.

8.3.3.3.4*

In existing installations, steel door frames without a label shall be permitted where approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

8.3.3.3.5

The maximum size of the fire doors shall not exceed that specified in NFPA 80 , except as modified by Chapter 7 .

8.3.3.3.6

Unless otherwise specified, fire doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8 .

8.3.3.3.5 Labels.

8.3.3.4 Floor Fire Door Assemblies.

8.3.3.4.1

Floor fire door assemblies used to protect openings in fire resistance-rated floors shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 288, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies*, and shall achieve a fire resistance rating not less than the assembly being penetrated.

8.3.3.4.2

Floor fire door assemblies shall be listed and labeled.

8.3.3.5 Fire Windows.**8.3.3.5.1**

Fire window assemblies shall be installed, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 80.

8.3.3.5.2

All fire window assemblies shall bear an approved label.

8.3.3.5.3*

Fire protection-rated glazing Fire window assemblies shall be permitted in fire barriers having a required fire resistance rating of 1 hour or less and shall be of an approved type with the appropriate fire protection rating for the location in which the barriers they are installed.

8.3.3.6 Glazing.**8.3.3.6.1**

Glazing materials that have been listed and labeled to indicate the type of opening to be protected for fire protection purposes shall be permitted to be used in approved opening protectives in accordance with [Table 8.3.3.2.2](#) and in sizes in accordance with NFPA 80.

8.3.3.6.2

Fire-rated glazing assemblies shall be permitted as follows:

- (1) Those marked as complying with hose stream requirements (H) shall be permitted in applications that do not require compliance with hose stream requirements.
- (2) Those marked as complying with temperature rise requirements (T) shall be permitted in applications that do not require compliance with temperature rise requirements.
- (3) Those marked with ratings that exceed the ratings required by this Code (XXX) shall be permitted.

8.3.3.6.3

New fire protection-rated glazing shall be marked in accordance with [Table 8.3.3.6.3](#) and [Table 8.3.3.2.2](#), and such marking shall be permanently affixed.

Table 8.3.3.6.3 Marking Fire-Rated Glazing Assemblies

Fire Test Standard	Marking	Definition of Marking
ASTM E119 or ANSI/UL 263 ^a	W	Meets wall assembly criteria
NFPA 257	OH	Meets fire window assembly criteria, including the hose stream test
NFPA 252	D	Meets fire door assembly criteria
	H	Meets fire door assembly hose stream test
	T	Meets 450°F (232°C) temperature rise criteria for 30 minutes
	XXX	The time, in minutes, of fire resistance or fire protection rating of the glazing assembly

^a ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials* and ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*.

8.3.3.6.4

New fire resistance-rated glazing shall bear the identifier "W-XXX" where "XXX" is the fire resistance rating in minutes. Such identification be marked in accordance with [Table 8.3.3.6.3](#) and [Table 8.3.3.2.2](#), and such marking shall be permanently affixed.

8.3.3.6.5

Fire protection-rated glazing shall be permitted in fire barriers having a required fire resistance rating of 1 hour or less and shall be of an approved type with the appropriate fire protection rating for the location in which the barriers are installed.

8.3.3.6.6*

Glazing in fire window assemblies, other than in existing fire window installations of wired glass and other fire-rated glazing material, shall be of a design that has been tested to meet the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 257 or ANSI/UL 9, *Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies*.

8.3.3.6.7

Fire protection-rated glazing in fire door assemblies, other than in existing fire-rated door assemblies, shall be of a design that has been tested to meet the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*; ANSI/UL 10B, *Standard for Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*; or ANSI/UL 10C, *Standard for Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*.

8.3.3.6.8

Fire resistance-rated glazing complying with ~~8.3.2.1.1~~ tested in accordance with ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, shall be permitted in fire doors and fire window assemblies in accordance with their listings.

8.3.3.6.9

Nonsymmetrical fire protection-rated glazing systems shall be tested with each face exposed to the furnace, and the assigned fire protection rating shall be the shortest duration obtained from the two tests conducted in compliance with NFPA 257 or ANSI/UL 9, *Standard for Fire Tests of Window Assemblies*.

8.3.3.6.10

The total combined area of glazing in fire-rated window assemblies and fire-rated door assemblies used in fire barriers shall not exceed 25 percent of the area of the fire barrier that is common with any room, unless the installation meets one of the following criteria:

- (1) The installation is an existing fire window installation of wired glass and other fire-rated glazing materials in approved frames.
- (2) The fire protection-rated glazing material is installed in approved existing frames.

8.3.3.6.11

Existing installations of wired glass of ¼ in. (6.3 mm) thickness and labeled for fire protection purposes shall be permitted to be used in approved opening protectives, provided that the maximum size specified by the listing is not exceeded.

8.3.3.10

~~Fire-rated door assemblies shall be inspected and tested in accordance with NFPA 80.~~

8.3.3.7 Sidelights and Transoms.

Glazing used in sidelights and transoms adjacent to 20-minute doors in 1-hour corridor fire barriers shall be tested in accordance with 8.3.3.2, including hose stream, and shall attain a minimum 45-minute fire protection rating.

8.3.5 Joints.**8.3.5.1 General.****8.3.5.1.1**

The provisions of 8.3.5 shall govern the materials and methods of construction used to protect joints in fire barriers, in between fire barriers, and at the perimeter of fire barriers where fire barriers meet other fire barriers, the floor or roof deck above, or the outside walls.

8.3.5.1.2

The provisions of 8.3.5 shall not apply to approved existing materials and methods of construction used to protect existing joints in fire barriers, unless otherwise required by Chapters 11 through 43.

8.3.5.2 Joint System Requirements.**8.3.5.2.1***

Joints made within or at the perimeter of fire barriers, between fire resistance-rated assemblies, or where fire barriers meet other fire barriers, the floor or ~~rook roof~~ deck above, or the outside walls shall be protected with a joint system that is designed and tested to prevent the spread of fire for a time period equal to that of the assembly in which the joint is located.

8.3.5.2.2

Joints made within or at the perimeter of fire barriers used as smoke barriers shall be capable of restricting the transfer of smoke in accordance with 8.5.7.4.

8.3.5.2.3

Joints shall be installed in accordance with a tested system, and installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8.3.5.2.4

Testing of the joint system in a fire barrier shall be representative of the actual installation suitable for the required engineering demand without compromising the fire resistance rating of the assembly or the structural integrity of the assembly.

8.3.5.2.5

Such materials, systems, or devices shall be tested as part of the assembly in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E1966, *Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems*, or ANSI/UL 2079, *Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems*.

8.3.5.2.6

All joint systems shall be tested at their maximum joint width in accordance with the requirements of ASTM E1966, *Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems*, or ANSI/UL 2079, *Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems*, under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m²) for a time period equal to that of the assembly.

8.3.5.2.7

All test specimens shall comply with the minimum height or length required by the standard.

8.3.5.2.8

Wall assemblies shall be subjected to a hose stream test in accordance with ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*.

[Detail FR-6503](#)**8.3.5.3**

Joints made between a fire barrier and a non-fire-resistance-rated floor or roof sheathing, slab, or deck above shall be protected by an approved continuity head of wall joint system installed as tested in accordance with ASTM E2837, *Standard Test Method for Determining the Fire Resistance of Continuity Head-of-Wall Joint Systems Installed Between Rated Wall Assemblies and Nonrated Horizontal Assemblies*, and the system shall have an F rating and T rating of not less than the required fire resistance rating of the fire barrier.

8.3.5.4* Exterior Curtain Walls and Perimeter Joints.

8.3.5.4.1

Voids created between the fire resistance-rated floor assembly and the exterior curtain wall shall be protected with a perimeter joint system that is designed and tested in accordance with ASTM E2307, *Standard Test Method for Determining Fire Resistance of Perimeter Fire Barriers Using Intermediate-Scale, Multi-story Apparatus*.

8.3.5.4.2

The perimeter joint system shall have an F rating equal to the fire resistance rating of the floor assembly.

8.3.4 Penetrations.**8.3.4.1 General.****8.3.4.1.1**

The provisions of **8.3.4** shall govern the materials and methods of construction used to protect through-penetrations and membrane penetrations in fire walls, fire barrier walls, and fire resistance-rated horizontal assemblies.

8.3.4.1.2

The provisions of **8.3.4** shall not apply to approved existing materials and methods of construction used to protect existing through-penetrations and existing membrane penetrations in fire walls, fire barrier walls, or fire resistance-rated horizontal assemblies, unless otherwise required by Chapters 11 through 43.

8.3.4.1.3

Penetrations shall be installed in accordance with a tested system, and installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8.3.4.2* Firestop Systems and Devices Required.

8.3.4.2.1

Penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device.

8.3.4.2.2 Testing.

The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Fire Stops*, or ANSI/UL 1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops*, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column ($2.5 \text{ N/m}^2 \text{ Pa}$) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly.

8.3.4.2.3 F Ratings.

Firestop systems and devices shall have an F rating of not less than 1 hour, and not less than the required fire resistance rating of the fire barrier penetrated.

8.3.4.2.4 T Ratings.**8.3.4.2.4.1**

Penetrations in fire resistance-rated horizontal assemblies shall be required to have a T rating of at least not less than 1 hour, ~~but and~~ not less than the fire resistance rating of the horizontal assembly.

8.3.4.2.4.2

~~and~~ A T rating shall not be required for either of the following:

- (1) Floor penetrations contained within the cavity of a wall assembly
- (2) Penetrations through floors or floor assemblies where the penetration is not in direct contact with combustible material

8.3.4.2.5 Alternative Firestop Requirements.

8.3.4.2.5.1

The requirements of 8.3.4.2 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by any one of the following:

- (1) Where penetrations are tested and installed as part of an assembly tested and rated in accordance with ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*
- (2) Where penetrations through floors are enclosed in a shaft enclosure designed as a fire barrier
- (3) Where concrete, grout, or mortar has been used to fill the annular spaces around cast-iron, copper, or steel piping, conduit, or tubing that penetrates one or more concrete or masonry fire resistance-rated assemblies, and both all of the following criteria are also met applies :
 - (a) The nominal diameter of each penetrating item ~~shall~~ does not exceed 6 in. (150 mm).
 - (b) The opening size ~~shall~~ does not exceed 1 ft² (0.09 m²).
 - (c) The thickness of the concrete, grout, or mortar ~~shall be~~ is the full thickness of the assembly.
- (4) ~~Where firestopping materials are used with the following penetrating items, the~~ penetration is limited to one floor, and the firestopping material is capable of preventing the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste when subjected to the time-temperature fire conditions of ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Materials*, NFPA 251 under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 Pa) at the location of the penetration for the time period equivalent to the required fire resistance rating of the assembly penetrated, and the firestopping materials are used with the following penetrating items :
 - (a) Steel, ferrous, or copper cables
 - (b) Cable or wire with steel jackets
 - (c) Cast-iron, steel, or copper pipes
 - (d) Steel conduit or tubing

8.3.4.2.5.2

The maximum nominal diameter of the penetrating item, as indicated in 8.3.4.2.5.1(4)(a) through 8.3.4.2.5.1(4)(d), shall not be greater than 4 in. (100 mm) and shall not exceed an aggregate 100 in.² (64,520 mm²) opening in any 100 ft² (9.3 m²) of floor or wall area.

8.3.4.3 Sleeves.

Where the penetrating item uses a sleeve to penetrate the wall or floor, the sleeve shall be securely set in the wall or floor, and the space between the item and the sleeve shall be filled with a material that complies with 8.3.4.2.

8.3.4.4 Insulation and Coverings.

Insulation and coverings for penetrating items shall not pass through the wall or floor unless the insulation or covering has been tested as part of the firestop system or device.

8.3.4.5 ~~Transmission of Vibrations~~ Vibration Isolation .

Where designs take transmission of vibrations into consideration, any vibration isolation shall meet one of the following conditions:

- (1) It shall be provided on either side of the wall or floor.
- (2) It shall be designed for the specific purpose.

8.3.4.6 Transitions.**8.3.4.6.1**

Where piping penetrates a fire resistance-rated wall or floor assembly, combustible piping shall not connect to noncombustible piping within 36 in. (915 mm) of the firestop system or device without demonstration that the transition will not reduce the fire resistance rating, except in the case of previously approved installations.

8.3.4.6.2

Unshielded couplings shall not be used to connect noncombustible piping to combustible piping unless it can be demonstrated that the transition complies with the fire-resistive requirements of 8.3.4.2.

8.3.4.7 Membrane Penetrations.**8.3.4.7.1**

Membrane penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a membrane of a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device and shall comply with 8.3.4.2 through 8.3.4.6.2.

8.3.4.7.2

The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Fire Stops*, or ANSI/UL 1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops*, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m²) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly, unless one of the following conditions applies:

- (1) Membrane penetrations of ceilings that are not an integral part of a fire resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly ~~shall be permitted.~~
- (2) Membrane penetrations of steel, ferrous, or copper conduits, and pipes, tubes, or combustion vents or exhaust vents, ~~shall be permitted~~ where the annular space is protected with an approved material and the aggregate area of the openings does not exceed 0.7 ft² (0.06 m²) in any 100 ft² (9.3 m²) of ceiling area.
- (3) Electrical outlet boxes and fittings ~~shall be permitted,~~ provided that such devices are listed for use in fire resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with their listing.
- (4) The annular space created by the membrane penetration of a fire sprinkler shall be permitted, provided that the space is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.

8.3.4.7.3

Where walls or partitions are required to have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, recessed fixtures shall be installed in the wall or partition in such a manner that the required fire resistance is not reduced, unless one of the following criteria is met:

- (1) Any steel electrical box not exceeding 0.1 ft² (0.01 m²) in area shall be permitted where the aggregate area of the openings provided for the boxes does not exceed 0.7 ft² (0.06 m²) in any 100 ft² (9.3 m²) of wall area, and, where outlet boxes are installed on opposite sides of the wall, the boxes shall be separated by one of the following means :
 - (a) Horizontal distance of not less than 24 in. (610 mm)
 - (b) Horizontal distance of not less than the depth of the wall cavity, where the wall cavity is filled with cellulose loose-fill, rock wool, or slag wool insulation
 - (c) * Solid fireblocking
 - (d) Other listed materials and methods
- (2) Membrane penetrations for any listed electrical outlet box made of any material shall be permitted, provided that such boxes have been tested for use in fire resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing.
- (3) The annular space created by the membrane penetration of a fire sprinkler shall be permitted, provided that the space is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.
- (4) Membrane penetrations by electrical boxes of any size or type, which have been listed as part of a wall opening protective material system for use in fire resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing, shall be permitted.

8.3.4.8 Openings for Air-Handling Ductwork. Ducts and Air-Transfer Openings.

Openings in fire barriers for air-handling ductwork or air movement shall be protected in accordance with 9.2.1.

8.3.6 Penetrations.

~~The provisions of 8.3.4 shall govern the materials and methods of construction used to protect through penetrations and membrane penetrations in fire walls, fire barrier walls, and fire resistance-rated horizontal assemblies. The provisions of 8.3.4 shall not apply to approved existing materials and methods of construction used to protect existing through penetrations and existing membrane penetrations in fire walls, fire barrier walls, or fire resistance-rated horizontal assemblies, unless otherwise required by Chapters 14 through 43 .~~

8.3.6.1² Firestop Systems and Devices Required.

~~Penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device. The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Fire Stops* , or ANSI/UL 1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Firestops* , at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m²) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly.~~

8.3.6.1.1

The requirements of 8.3.4.2 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by any one of the following:

Where penetrations are tested and installed as part of an assembly tested and rated in accordance with ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*

Where penetrations through floors are enclosed in a shaft enclosure designed as a fire barrier

Where concrete, grout, or mortar has been used to fill the annular spaces around cast-iron, copper, or steel piping that penetrates one or more concrete or masonry fire resistance-rated assemblies and both of the following criteria are also met:

The nominal diameter of each penetrating item shall not exceed 6 in. (150 mm), and the opening size shall not exceed 4 ft² (0.09 m²).

The thickness of the concrete, grout, or mortar shall be the full thickness of the assembly.

Where firestopping materials are used with the following penetrating items, the penetration is limited to one floor, and the firestopping material is capable of preventing the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste when subjected to the time-temperature fire conditions of ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Materials*, NFPA 251 under a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 Pa) at the location of the penetration for the time period equivalent to the required fire resistance rating of the assembly penetrated:

- Steel, ferrous, or copper cables
- Cable or wire with steel jackets
- Cast-iron, steel, or copper pipes
- Steel conduit or tubing

8.3.6.1.2

The maximum nominal diameter of the penetrating item, as indicated in 8.3.4.2.5.1(4)(a) through (d), shall not be greater than 4 in. (100 mm) and shall not exceed an aggregate 100 in.² (64,520 mm²) opening in any 100 ft² (9.3 m²) of floor or wall area.

8.3.6.1.3

Firestop systems and devices shall have a minimum 1-hour F-rating, but not less than the required fire resistance rating of the fire barrier penetrated.

8.3.6.1.4 T-Ratings.

Penetrations in fire resistance-rated horizontal assemblies shall be required to have a T rating of at least 1 hour, but not less than the fire resistance rating of the horizontal assembly, and shall not be required for either of the following:

Floor penetrations contained within the cavity of a wall assembly.

Penetrations through floors or floor assemblies where the penetration is not in direct contact with combustible material.

8.3.6.2 Sleeves.

Where the penetrating item uses a sleeve to penetrate the wall or floor, the sleeve shall be securely set in the wall or floor, and the space between the item and the sleeve shall be filled with a material that complies with 8.3.4.2.

8.3.6.3 Insulation and Coverings.

Insulation and coverings for penetrating items shall not pass through the wall or floor unless the insulation or covering has been tested as part of the firestop system or device.

8.3.6.4 Transmission of Vibrations.

Where designs take transmission of vibrations into consideration, any vibration isolation shall meet one of the following conditions:

It shall be provided on either side of the wall or floor.

It shall be designed for the specific purpose.

8.3.6.5 Transitions.**8.3.6.5.1**

Where piping penetrates a fire resistance-rated wall or floor assembly, combustible piping shall not connect to noncombustible piping within 36 in. (915 mm) of the firestop system or device without demonstration that the transition will not reduce the fire resistance rating, except in the case of previously approved installations.

8.3.6.5.2

Unshielded couplings shall not be used to connect noncombustible piping to combustible piping unless it can be demonstrated that the transition complies with the fire-resistive requirements of [8.3.4.2](#).

8.3.6.6 Membrane Penetrations:**8.3.6.6.1**

Membrane penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, combustion vents and exhaust vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a membrane of a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a fire barrier shall be protected by a firestop system or device and shall comply with [8.3.4.2](#) through [8.3.4.6.2](#).

8.3.6.6.2

The firestop system or device shall be tested in accordance with ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Fire Stops*, or ANSI/UL-1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through Penetration Firestops*, at a minimum positive pressure differential of 0.01 in. water column (2.5 N/m²) between the exposed and the unexposed surface of the test assembly, unless one of the following applies:

Membrane penetrations of ceilings that are not an integral part of a fire resistance-rated floor/ceiling or roof/ceiling assembly shall be permitted.

Membrane penetrations of steel, ferrous, or copper conduits, and pipes, tubes, or combustion vents or exhaust vents, shall be permitted where the annular space is protected with an approved material and the aggregate area of the openings does not exceed 0.7 ft² (0.06 m²) in any 100 ft² (9.3 m²) of ceiling area.

Electrical outlet boxes and fittings shall be permitted, provided that such devices are listed for use in fire resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with their listing.

The annular space created by the membrane penetration of a fire sprinkler shall be permitted, provided that the space is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.

8.3.6.6.3

Where walls or partitions are required to have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, recessed fixtures shall be installed in the wall or partition in such a manner that the required fire resistance is not reduced, unless one of the following is met:

Any steel electrical box not exceeding 0.1 ft² (0.01 m²) shall be permitted where the aggregate area of the openings provided for the boxes does not exceed 0.7 ft² (0.06 m²) in any 100 ft² (9.3 m²) of wall area, and, where outlet boxes are installed on opposite sides of the wall, the boxes shall be separated by one of the following:

Horizontal distance of not less than 24 in. (610 mm)

Horizontal distance of not less than the depth of the wall cavity, where the wall cavity is filled with cellulose loose-fill, rock wool, or slag wool insulation

* Solid fireblocking

Other listed materials and methods

Membrane penetrations for any listed electrical outlet box made of any material shall be permitted, provided that such boxes have been tested for use in fire resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing.

The annular space created by the membrane penetration of a fire sprinkler shall be permitted, provided that the space is covered by a metal escutcheon plate.

Membrane penetrations by electrical boxes of any size or type, which have been listed as part of a wall-opening protective material system for use in fire resistance-rated assemblies and are installed in accordance with the instructions included in the listing, shall be permitted.

8.3.6.7 Openings for Air Handling Ductwork :

Openings in fire barriers for air handling ductwork or air movement shall be protected in accordance with [9.2.1](#).

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
NFPA_101_Opening_Protectives_FIRST_REVISION_attachment.docx	
101_A.8.3.3.5.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOC

Street Address:**City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Tue Aug 11 10:59:11 EDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: ALL: At the end of the 2015 revision cycle a task group was formed to evaluate the requirements for opening protectives. The current requirements for opening protectives are unorganized and not presented in a logical, user friendly format. The goal of the proposed changes is to reorganize the provisions for opening protectives and to make consistent the provisions in both NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000. The proposed changes are intended to be strictly editorial in nature and include reordering and renumbering requirements for better usability and application of the opening protective provisions. Any revisions that were outside of the scope of the task group were discussed by the committee and are substantiated below.

Former section 8.3.3.2.1 was deleted as NFPA 257 requires all fire protection rated glazing shall be evaluated under positive pressure and is addressed by the general reference to NFPA 257.

Section 8.3.3.7: Deleted as it is a duplicate of Section 8.3.3.1.1 (newly renumbered 8.3.3.6.7)

Section 8.3.3.3.1: 2015 text has multiple references for fire doors to be compliant with NFPA 80. References to NFPA 80 was combined to require installation, inspection, testing, and maintenance in accordance with NFPA 80 in once section.

Section 8.3.3.3.6: The pointer to Section 7.2.1.8 was deleted as it is too limiting and implies that the provision may only be applicable to those doors in the means of egress as addressed by 7.2.1.8.1 or buildings with low or ordinary hazard contents.

Section 8.3.3.3.7: Existing provision referencing NFPA 72 was deleted as it is already addressed by the reference to NFPA 80 noted above.

Section 8.3.4.2.1 and 8.3.5.2.3: To be consistent with other opening protectives, the 'Testing, Installation, Inspection, and Maintenance' directives for penetrations and joints need to be specific in the code. New language provides installation and maintenance provisions for penetrations. Language is consistent with opening protectives such as fire doors and glazing providing language that installation, testing and maintenance be in accordance with NFPA 80.

Section 8.3.5: The current requirements do not clearly explain the purpose for the joint protection in the fire barrier or when a fire barrier is used as a smoke barrier. This input consolidates the requirements already scattered through the section into an easier to use format.

A.8.3.3.5.3 is being added for consistency with NFPA 5000.

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 265-NFPA 101-2015 \[Sections 8.3.3, 8.3.4, 8.3.5, 8.3.6\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

17 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

5 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Devlin, John F.
Dudley, Jeffrey T.
Higgins, Joseph Patrick
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Humble, Jonathan
Lambert, Josh
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Stashak, Catherine L.

Negative with Comment

Gerdes, Ralph D.

I agree with Mr. Klein's comment.

Klein, Marshall A.

In revised Table 8.3.3.2.2, the last row in the Table on "Smoke Partitions" added requirements for one hour rated walls/partitions. The requirements for such one hour walls will now be for one hour fire rated door assemblies which is greater than for the similar one hour rated walls in exit access corridors or in one hour rated smoke barriers. The question is why and is not covered in the reason statement for this code proposal. A smoke partition should not have fire door ratings greater than what is now required for similar openings in exit access corridors without adequate justification. FR-6502 should be rejected and come back in a public comment for the second draft meeting.

Koffel, William E.

I disagree with 8.3.3.1 in that not all opening protectives in a fire barrier are tested to limit the spread of smoke. It appears as if the existing Annex note to 8.3.3.2.3 has been moved to 8.3.3.3.4 which address missing labels. However, the Annex note addresses missing labels and illegible labels. Maybe the Annex note should be split between multiple paragraphs. While I did not abstain on the language proposed for 8.3.5.3, in this revision the text added by FR-6503 was simply relocated. I did abstain on FL-6503.

McHugh, Jr., William J.

Opening Protectives are not tested for smoke resistance.

Shino, Gregory K.

Section 8.3.4.1.3 identifies "tested" systems for penetrations but no references are given to listed systems.

**First Revision No. 2504-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 8.4.3.1]****8.4.3.1**

Doors in smoke partitions shall comply with 8.4.3.2 through 8.4.3.6.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 15:41:31 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Renumbering of section per new 8.4.3.6.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 310-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 8.4.3.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Klein, Marshall A.

Koffel, William E.

Lambert, Josh

Lovell, Vickie J.
McHugh, Jr., William J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Shino, Gregory K.
Stashak, Catherine L.

**First Revision No. 2503-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 8.4.3.5]****8.4.3.6**

Shutters that protect openings shall be automatic-closing upon detection of smoke by smoke detectors installed in accordance with *NFPA 72* .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 15:37:46 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: In order to limit the transfer of smoke an opening provided with a shutter must close upon smoke detector activation and not merely a fusible link. The new language will provide direction on how to install a shutter in a smoke partition to avoid problems during commissioning.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 302-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 8.4.3.5\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Shino, Gregory K.
Stashak, Catherine L.

Affirmative with Comment

Koffel, William E.

The new language needs to be more clear than what is proposed. The proposed language merely requires that smoke detectors be installed in accordance with NFPA 72. However, the intent is that the smoke detectors are installed with specific provisions of NFPA 72. For example see Paragraph 7.2.1.9.2(4).

Negative with Comment

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

I think this decision should be left open to the designer.

Abstention

McHugh, Jr., William J.

This passage does not reflect the intent of which detectors are needed.



First Revision No. 2505-NFPA 101-2015 [Sections 8.5.6.2, 8.5.6.3, 8.5.6.4, 8.5.6.5]

8.5.6.2

Penetrations for cables, cable trays, conduits, pipes, tubes, vents, wires, and similar items to accommodate electrical, mechanical, plumbing, and communications systems that pass through a wall, floor, or floor/ceiling assembly constructed as a smoke barrier, or through the ceiling membrane of the roof/ceiling of a smoke barrier assembly, shall be protected by a system or material capable of restricting the transfer of smoke.

8.5.6.3

Where a smoke barrier is also constructed as a fire barrier, the penetrations shall be protected in accordance with the requirements of 8.3.4 to limit the spread of fire for a time period equal to the fire resistance rating of the assembly and the requirements of 8.5.6 to restrict the transfer of smoke, unless the requirements of 8.5.6.4 are met.

8.5.6.4

Where sprinklers penetrate a single membrane of a fire resistance-rated assembly in buildings equipped throughout with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system, noncombustible escutcheon plates shall be permitted, provided that the space around each sprinkler penetration does not exceed ½ in. (13 mm), measured between the edge of the membrane and the sprinkler.

8.5.6.5

In new construction, penetrations shall be protected by an approved through-penetration firestop system installed and tested in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/UL 1479, Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops, for air leakage. The L rating of the system measured at 0.30 in. (7.47 Pa) of water, in both the ambient temperature and elevated temperature tests, shall comply with one of the following:

- (1) 5 ft³ /m per ft² (0.025 m³ /s per m²) of penetration opening for each through-penetration firestop system
- (2) A total cumulative leakage of 50 ft³ /m (0.024 m³ /s) for any 100 ft² (9.3 m²) of wall area or floor area

8.5.6.6

Where the penetrating item uses a sleeve to penetrate the smoke barrier, the sleeve shall be securely set in the smoke barrier, and the space between the item and the sleeve shall be filled with a listed system or of a material capable of or restricting the transfer of smoke.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 15:47:52 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Penetrations through smoke barriers are to restrict the passage of smoke. In NFPA 101/5000, there is no performance test standard listed nor value provided for the designer to use for compliance. Using this performance requirement will provide a measure of consistency and predictability for the installed system.

A nationally recognized testing laboratory through performance testing proves that any product is smoke resistant after it is tested. Otherwise, smoke barriers receive whatever material that the contractors think works for limiting smoke. The quantified air leakage rating ("L") in UL 1479 provides designers a quantified value to communicate through construction documents to contractors for compliance.

Over 1/3 of the tested Firestop Systems have L Ratings. The labor and material to install an L rated firestop system is the same as non L Rated firestop assembly.

This would follow the same approach currently taken in NFPA 101 for other elements within smoke barriers and would be consistent with the current smoke barrier requirements in other model codes. Consistent changes are also being proposed for NFPA 5000.

Section 8.5.6.6 remains unchanged from the 2015 language to address existing smoke barriers.

**Response
Message:**

[Public Input No. 331-NFPA 101-2015 \[Sections 8.5.6.2, 8.5.6.3, 8.5.6.4, 8.5.6.5\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
5 Not Returned
14 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
6 Negative with Comments
1 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.
Fairchild, Jack F.
Hopper, Howard
Jones, Adam C.
Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.
Cahanin, Gregory J.
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Dudley, Jeffrey T.
Humble, Jonathan
Lambert, Josh
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Stashak, Catherine L.

Affirmative with Comment

McHugh, Jr., William J.

The current code communicates no specific guidance to the designer nor contractor about how air leakage is handled for firestop products that are installed to tested and listed systems to become smoke resistant. The variability in products provided that may not perform any smoke resistance to those with quantified air leakage (L) ratings means the building owner and manager may not get close to what they paid for. This language helps increase safety and communicates clearly what is needed for breaches in smoke barriers.

Negative with Comment

Devlin, John F.

As I have voted on similar proposals in past code development cycles, I vote negative on this proposal because Chapter 8 is general requirements that apply to all other chapters (occupancies) unless specifically amended by the chapter (occupancies). There is no technical justification submitted with the code change proposal that: 1) demonstrates the need to require/confirm maximum leakage rates as a general matter of life safety practice, 2) shows that failure of a through-penetration system to meet this minimum requirement will result in unacceptable life safety consequence.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

I concur with Mr. Delvin.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

I believe the existing requirements are already acceptable.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Proposed text is not clear. It appears to apply to membrane penetration in addition to through-penetration.

Klein, Marshall A.

I have changed my vote on this issue based on the negative Ballot comments of Mr. Devlin, Mr. Higgins and Mr. Hugo.

Shino, Gregory K.

Smoke barriers are utilized in a variety of applications and some leeway should be given to designers rather than prescribing performance criteria. Also, pressure differentials for smoke management systems employing pressurization methodology typically has pressure from 0.05 inches of water column to 0.18 inches of water column (NFPA 92). Testing at 0.30 inches of water column is excessive.

Abstention

Koffel, William E.

In accordance with the policy of the Standards Council, I have abstained from voting on this item.



First Revision No. 2506-NFPA 101-2015 [Sections 8.5.7.1, 8.5.7.2, 8.5.7.3, 8.5.7.4]

8.5.7.1

The provisions of [8.5.7](#) shall govern the materials and methods of construction used to protect joints in between and at the perimeter of smoke barriers or, where smoke barriers meet other smoke barriers, the floor or roof deck above, or the outside walls. The provisions of [8.5.7](#) shall not apply to approved existing materials and methods of construction used to protect existing joints in smoke barriers, unless otherwise required by Chapters [11](#) through [43](#).

8.5.7.2

Joints made within, between, or at the perimeter of smoke barriers shall be protected with a joint system that is ~~capable of limiting the transfer of smoke tested in accordance with the requirements of ANSI/UL 2079, Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems~~, for air leakage. The L rating of the joint system shall not exceed $5 \text{ ft}^3 / \text{m per ft}$ ($0.00775 \text{ m}^3 / \text{s per m}$) of joint at 0.30 in. (7.47 Pa) of water for both the ambient temperature and elevated temperature tests .

8.5.7.3

~~Joints made within or between smoke barriers shall be protected with a smoke-tight joint system that is capable of limiting the transfer of smoke.~~

8.5.7.3

Smoke barriers that are also constructed as fire barriers shall be protected with a joint system that is designed and tested to resist the spread of fire for a time period equal to the required fire resistance rating of the assembly and restrict the transfer of smoke in accordance with [8.5.7.2](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 16:06:29 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Joints in or between smoke barriers are to restrict the passage of smoke. In NFPA 101/5000, there is no performance test standard listed nor value provided for the designer to use for compliance.

A nationally recognized testing laboratory through performance testing proves that any product is smoke resistant after it is tested. Otherwise, smoke barriers receive whatever material that the contractors think works for limiting smoke. The quantified air leakage rating ("L") based on UL 2079 testing provides designers a quantified value to communicate through construction documents to contractors for compliance.

Over 1/3 of the tested Firestop Systems have L Ratings. The labor and material to install an L rated firestop system is the same as non L Rated firestop assembly.

This would follow the same approach currently taken in NFPA 101 for other elements within smoke barriers and would be consistent with the current smoke barrier requirements in other model codes.

Using this performance requirement will provide a measure of consistency and predictability for the installed system.

Response

Message:

Public Input No. 333-NFPA 101-2015 [Sections 8.5.7.1, 8.5.7.2, 8.5.7.3, 8.5.7.4]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

15 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

5 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Lambert, Josh

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Morin, Kevin D.

Morris, Jeramie W.

Rhodes, Brian T.

Richardson, Dennis A.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Affirmative with Comment

McHugh, Jr., William J.

The current code communicates no specific guidance to the designer nor contractor about how air leakage is handled for firestop products that are installed to tested and listed systems to become smoke resistant. The variability in products provided that may not perform any smoke resistance to those with quantified air leakage (L) ratings means the building owner and manager may not get close to what they paid for. This language helps increase safety and communicates clearly what is needed for breaches in smoke barriers.

Negative with Comment

Devlin, John F.

As I have voted on similar proposals in past code development cycles, I vote negative on this proposal because Chapter 8 is general requirements that apply to all other chapters (occupancies) unless specifically amended by the chapter (occupancies). There is no technical justification submitted with the code change proposal that: 1) demonstrates the need to require/confirm maximum leakage rates as a general matter of life safety practice, 2) shows that failure of a through-penetration system to meet this minimum requirement will result in unacceptable life safety consequence.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

I concur with Mr. Delvin.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

I believe the existing requirements are already acceptable.

Klein, Marshall A.

I have changed my vote on this issue based on the negative Ballot comments of Mr. Devlin and Mr. Higgins.

Shino, Gregory K.

Pressure differentials for smoke management systems employing pressurization methodology typically has pressure from 0.05 inches of water column to 0.18 inches of water column (NFPA 92). Testing at 0.30 inches of water column is excessive.

Abstention

Koffel, William E.

In accordance with the policy of the Standards Council, I have abstained from voting on this item.



First Revision No. 2512-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 8.6.9.1]

8.6.9.1

Where permitted by Chapters 11 through 43, unenclosed vertical openings not concealed within the building construction shall be permitted as follows:

- (1) Such openings shall connect not more than two adjacent stories (one floor pierced only).
- (2) Such openings shall be separated from unprotected vertical openings serving other floors by a barrier complying with 8.6.5.
- (3)* Such openings shall be separated from corridors.
- (4)* In other than approved, existing convenience openings, such openings shall be separated from other fire or smoke compartments on the same floor.
- (5) In new construction, the convenience opening shall be separated from the corridor referenced in 8.6.9.1(3) by a smoke partition, unless Chapters 11 through 43 require the corridor to have a fire resistance rating.
- (6)* Such openings shall not serve as a required means of egress.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_A.8.6.9.1_3_.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:58:02 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This annex note is intended to clarify the code requirement, not change it. It is not clear to all AHJ's and designers what type of separation from corridors is required, as this provision is allowed by 10 of the occupancy chapters for new construction, not all of which have the same requirements for construction of corridor walls.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 451-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after A.8.6.7(6)]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
 5 Not Returned
 21 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 1 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.
 Fairchild, Jack F.
 Hopper, Howard
 Jones, Adam C.
 Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Klein, Marshall A.

Koffel, William E.

Lambert, Josh

Lovell, Vickie J.

McHugh, Jr., William J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Morin, Kevin D.

Morris, Jeramie W.

Rhodes, Brian T.

Richardson, Dennis A.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Shino, Gregory K.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Negative with Comment

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

I believe this note would be more applicable to the handbook than the annex.

**First Revision No. 2510-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 8.6.10.2.1]****8.6.10.2.1**

The aggregate area of mezzanines located within a room, other than those located in special-purpose industrial occupancies normally unoccupied equipment platforms, shall not exceed one-third the open area of the room in which the mezzanines are located. Enclosed space shall not be included in a determination of the size of the room in which the mezzanine is located.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-FIR**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submission Date:** Thu Jul 30 17:13:53 EDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: Current 8.6.10.2.1 does not mean to exempt partial levels serving as equipment platforms from the 1/3 aggregate area criterion where those platforms are there for the function/access/servicing of the large pieces of industrial equipment (think, for example, of a distillation tower). The exemption is meant to keep from penalizing the multiple industrial levels around a piece of equipment, regardless of occupancy, as would occur if the levels, in aggregate, failed the mezzanine maximum area test and had to be considered as floors or stories.

Response**Message:****Ballot Results**

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Humble, Jonathan
Klein, Marshall A.
Koffel, William E.
Lambert, Josh
Lovell, Vickie J.
McHugh, Jr., William J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Shino, Gregory K.
Stashak, Catherine L.

**First Revision No. 4506-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 8.6.11.1]****8.6.11.1**

Any concealed combustible space in which exposed building materials having a flame spread index greater than Class A are exposed 25, when tested in accordance with 10.2.3, shall be draftstopped as follows:

- (1) Every exterior and interior wall and partition shall be firestopped at each floor level, at the top-story ceiling level, and at the level of support for roofs.
- (2) Every unoccupied attic space shall be subdivided by draftstops into areas not to exceed 3000 ft² (280 m²).
- (3) Any concealed space between the ceiling and the floor or roof above shall be draftstopped for the full depth of the space along the line of support for the floor or roof structural members and, if necessary, at other locations to form areas not to exceed 1000 ft² (93 m²) for any space between the ceiling and floor, and 3000 ft² (280 m²) for any space between the ceiling and roof.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 10:14:16 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: In reference to attic draftstops, both 101 and 5000 exempt attics with materials "having a flame spread index greater than Class A" There is no such thing as a flame spread index greater than Class A – flame spread index is a dimensionless, numerical value that comes from the tunnel test (ASTM E84); Class A refers to an interior finish classification defined by the code (FSI of 0-25 and SDI of 0-450).

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffry T.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Higgins, Joseph Patrick
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Humble, Jonathan
Klein, Marshall A.
Koffel, William E.
Lambert, Josh
Lovell, Vickie J.
McHugh, Jr., William J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Shino, Gregory K.
Stashak, Catherine L.

**First Revision No. 2511-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 8.6.11.3]****8.6.11.3***

Draftstopping materials shall be not less than ½ in. (13 mm) thick type X gypsum board, ~~15/32 in. (12 mm) thick wood structural panel,~~ or other approved materials that are adequately supported.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 18:22:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Recent significant fires in buildings with unsprinklered concealed combustible attics demonstrate the need for additional performance from draftstopping materials in limiting fire spread in these spaces. This proposal changes the materials so a minimum 25 minute calculated fire resistive material is utilized in lieu of the current allowance for a 10 minute material. This will provide improvements to fire containment in non-fire sprinkler protected concealed combustible spaces, improved firefighter safety and allow firefighters much needed additional time during response and mobilization in dealing with fires that progress into these spaces.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

15 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

6 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Lambert, Josh

Lovell, Vickie J.
McHugh, Jr., William J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Roeper, Kurt A.

Affirmative with Comment

Koffel, William E.
Is Type C gypsum board not acceptable?

Negative with Comment

Devlin, John F.

This code change proposal and supporting rationale gives one the impression that the reason fires in combustibile attic spaces cause the extent of damage as indicated is because the draft stopping materials used did not meet or exceed the fire resistance properties of 1/2-inch thick Type X gypsum. A knowledgeable person would likely conclude that there are often many contributing factors that lead to the destruction caused by a fire in a combustibile attic space including that the draft stop was not properly constructed. The code change proponent has not provided any technical justification that supports the premise that by requiring draft stops be a minimum of 1/2-inch thick Type X gypsum (with a 25 minute calculated fire resistance rating as indicated in the committee statement) the result will be a reduction in draft stop failure and/or extent of fire damage.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

I concur with Mr. Delvin and Mr. Klein.

Klein, Marshall A.

There was no supporting data or justification for this code change. In fact, if one reads the Report done in the Florida study on draftstopping in new and existing buildings, the report notes that all the draft stops were being installed, or had been installed, correctly. This code change is premature before any justification based on fire data is provided to the Committee. FR-2511 should be rejected.

Richardson, Dennis A.

Draft stops are not intended to limit the spread of fire as a barrier. They are intended to limit the amount of oxygen that feeds a fire thus slowing them. This change will not accomplish the desired effect.

Shino, Gregory K.

There is insufficient technical justification supporting 1/2-inch thick type X gypsum will significantly improve the draft stop performance over the existing requirement.

Stashak, Catherine L.

This language is difficult for enforcers. What is "other approved materials..." I agree with comments made by Koffel, Richardson, Devlin, and Klein.



First Revision No. 2507-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 8.7.3]

8.7.3 Flammable Liquids and Gases Hazardous Materials .

8.7.3.1

The storage and handling of flammable liquids or gases shall be in accordance with the following applicable standards:

NFPA 30 , *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*

NFPA 54 , *National Fuel Gas Code*

NFPA 58 , *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*

Where required by the provisions of Chapters 11 through 43 , occupancies with storage and handling of hazardous materials shall comply with the following codes unless otherwise modified by other provisions of this Code : NFPA 30 , NFPA 54 , NFPA 55 , NFPA 58 , NFPA 400 , and NFPA 495 .

8.7.3.2*

No storage, use, or handling of flammable liquids or gases hazardous materials shall be permitted in any location where such storage, use, or handling would jeopardize egress from the structure, unless otherwise permitted by a document listed in 8.7.3.1 .

8.7.3.3* Alcohol-Based Hand-Rub Dispensers.

Where permitted by Chapters 11 through 43 , alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers shall be permitted provided they meet all of the following criteria:

- (1) The maximum individual dispenser fluid capacity shall be as follows:
 - (a) 0.32 gal (1.2 L) for dispensers in corridors and areas open to corridors
 - (b) 0.53 gal (2.0 L) for dispensers in rooms or suites of rooms separated from corridors
- (2) Where aerosol containers are used, the maximum capacity of the aerosol dispenser shall be 18 oz (0.51 kg) and shall be limited to Level 1 aerosols as defined in NFPA 30B , *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products* .
- (3) Dispensers shall be separated from each other by horizontal spacing of not less than 48 in. (1220 mm).
- (4) Not more than an aggregate 10 gal (37.8 L) of alcohol-based hand-rub solution or 1135 oz (32.2 kg) of Level 1 aerosols, or a combination of liquids and Level 1 aerosols not to exceed, in total, the equivalent of 10 gal (37.8 L) or 1135 oz (32.2 kg,) shall be in use outside of a storage cabinet in a single smoke compartment or fire compartment or story, whichever is less in area. One dispenser complying with 8.7.3.3(1) per room and located in that room shall not be included in the aggregated quantity.
- (5) Storage of quantities greater than 5 gal (18.9 L) in a single smoke compartment or fire compartment or story, whichever is less in area, shall meet the requirements of NFPA 30 , *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code* .
- (6) Dispensers shall not be installed in the following locations:
 - (a) Above an ignition source for a horizontal distance of 1 in. (25 mm) to each side of the ignition source
 - (b) To the side of an ignition source within a 1 in. (25 mm) horizontal distance from the ignition source
 - (c) Beneath an ignition source within a 1 in. (25 mm) vertical distance from the ignition source
- (7) Dispensers installed directly over carpeted floors shall be permitted only in sprinklered areas of the building.
- (8) The alcohol-based hand-rub solution shall not exceed 95 percent alcohol content by volume.
- (9) Operation of the dispenser shall comply with the following criteria:
 - (a) The dispenser shall not release its contents except when the dispenser is activated, either manually or automatically by touch-free activation.
 - (b) Any activation of the dispenser shall only occur when an object is placed within 4 in. (100 mm) of the sensing device.
 - (c) An object placed within the activation zone and left in place shall not cause more than one activation.
 - (d) The dispenser shall not dispense more solution than the amount required for hand hygiene consistent with label instructions.
 - (e) The dispenser shall be designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that ensures accidental or malicious activation of the dispensing device is minimized.
 - (f) The dispenser shall be tested in accordance with the manufacturer's care and use instructions each time a new refill is installed.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_A.8.7.3.2.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 16:51:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This Public Input is submitted on behalf of the Hazardous Materials Task Group. The Life Safety Code Correlating Committee appointed the Hazardous Materials Task Group to review hazardous materials provisions within the code and provide a recommendation. This Task Group included representative membership from the Life Safety Code core and occupancy chapters. The Task Group agreed that a gap existed and ultimately recommended additional provisions to more comprehensively address hazardous materials within the Life Safety Code. The majority of the revisions reference existing NFPA standards, rather than create new technical requirements within the code. Scoping sections for these standards are reproduced within a new Annex C to provide guidance. Proposed Annex Section A.8.7.3.2 is provided for clarity.

Response

Message:

[Public Input No. 99-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 8.7.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Klein, Marshall A.

Koffel, William E.

Lambert, Josh

Lovell, Vickie J.

McHugh, Jr., William J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Morin, Kevin D.

Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Shino, Gregory K.
Stashak, Catherine L.

**First Revision No. 2508-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 8.7.5]****8.7.5*** Hyperbaric Facilities.

All occupancies containing hyperbaric facilities shall comply with [Chapter 14](#) of NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, ~~Chapter 20~~, unless otherwise modified by other provisions of this *Code*.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FIR

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 30 16:56:30 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Hyperbaric facilities is now chapter 14 in NFPA 99. No updates were needed for A.8.7.5.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 203-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 8.7.5\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Butcher, Richard C.

Fairchild, Jack F.

Hopper, Howard

Jones, Adam C.

Wahl, Andrew M.

Affirmative All

Bainbridge, Russell B.

Cahanin, Gregory J.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Devlin, John F.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Higgins, Joseph Patrick

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Humble, Jonathan

Klein, Marshall A.

Koffel, William E.

Lambert, Josh
Lovell, Vickie J.
McHugh, Jr., William J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Morin, Kevin D.
Morris, Jeramie W.
Rhodes, Brian T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Shino, Gregory K.
Stashak, Catherine L.



First Revision No. 1005-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 9.6.2.10.4]

9.6.2.10.4*

Smoke Unless otherwise provided in [9.6.2.10.5](#), smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within an area of exclusion determined by a 10 ft (3.0 m) radial distance along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance, unless listed for installation in close proximity to cooking appliances. Smoke alarms and smoke detectors installed between 10 ft (3.0 m) and 20 ft (6.1 m) along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance shall be equipped with an alarm-silencing means or use photoelectric detection. [72:29.8.3.4(4)]

Exception: Smoke alarms or smoke detectors that use photoelectric detection shall be permitted for installation at a radial distance greater than 6 ft (1.8 m) from any stationary or fixed cooking appliance when the following conditions are met:

The kitchen or cooking area and adjacent spaces have no clear interior partitions or headers

The 10 ft (3.0 m) area of exclusion would prohibit the placement of a smoke alarm or smoke detector required by other sections of NFPA 72. [72 : 29.8.3.4(4)]

9.6.2.10.5

Smoke alarms or smoke detectors that use photoelectric detection shall be permitted for installation at a radial distance greater than 6 ft (1.8 m) from any stationary or fixed cooking appliance when the following conditions are met:

- (1) The kitchen or cooking area and adjacent spaces have no clear interior partitions or headers.
- (2) The 10 ft (3.0 m) area of exclusion would prohibit the placement of a smoke alarm or smoke detector required by other sections of this NFPA 72. [72:29.8.3.4(4)]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BSF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 13:14:03 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision editorially rewrites the exception, as extracted from NFPA 72, as positive language, consistent with the remainder of NFPA 101.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Chen, Flora F.

Donga, Paul M.

Grill, Raymond A.

Noveh, James

Szmanda, Michael R.

Affirmative All

Bradley, Harry L.
Brinkman, Kevin L.
Brock, Pat D.
Dale, Stephen E.
Hagood, Claudia
Hammerberg, Thomas P.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Hutton, Claude O.
Jardin, Joseph M.
Kellett, Michael
Killian, David A.
Klepitch, David L.
Larrimer, Peter A.
Lazarz, Daniel J.
Moore, Wayne D.
Panowitz, Scott E.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Richard Jay
Ruchala, Kurt A.
Shudak, Lawrence J.
Warner, Todd W.
Wren, Carl D.
Wyatt, David M.

**First Revision No. 1003-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 9.6.3.7]****9.6.3.7**

Audible alarm notification appliances shall be of such character and so distributed as to be effectively heard above the average ambient sound level that exists under normal conditions of occupancy comply with [NFPA 72](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BSF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 12:25:24 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The existing language is too vague. There are more requirements in NFPA 72 that go beyond "just being able to hear" above ambient conditions. There is the 110 max db language, the 105bd and greater requirement for visual notification, the min 15db above ambient in sleeping areas, etc. (From PI 27)

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 27-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 9.6.3.7\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Chen, Flora F.

Donga, Paul M.

Grill, Raymond A.

Noveh, James

Szmanda, Michael R.

Affirmative All

Bradley, Harry L.

Brinkman, Kevin L.

Brock, Pat D.

Dale, Stephen E.

Hagood, Claudia

Hammerberg, Thomas P.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Hutton, Claude O.

Jardin, Joseph M.

Kellett, Michael
Killian, David A.
Klepitch, David L.
Lazarz, Daniel J.
Moore, Wayne D.
Panowitz, Scott E.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Richard Jay
Ruchala, Kurt A.
Shudak, Lawrence J.
Warner, Todd W.
Wren, Carl D.
Wyatt, David M.

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

The requirement for audible devices to comply with NFPA 72 is already covered in 9.6.1.3 and allows an exception for approved existing systems. This change can be interpreted to require existing audible devices to comply with NFPA 72. Existing devices may not comply with NFPA 72 but they should comply with the verbiage that is being deleted, that is: Audible alarm notification appliances shall be of such character and so distributed as to be effectively heard above the average ambient sound level that exists under normal conditions of occupancy. If the TC doesn't like that existing code language, then deleting 9.6.3.7 entirely would be better than making this change that effectively states the same requirement as that in 9.6.1.3 without the exception for approved existing installations.



First Revision No. 1007-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 9.11.3]

9.11.4* Integrated Systems.

Where required by Chapters [11](#) through [43](#) , and where fire protection systems are integrated with other building systems and equipment, the integrated systems shall be tested in accordance with [NFPA 4](#) .

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR_1007-NFPA-101-2015_Attachment.docx	New A.9.11.4

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BSF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 03 10:57:32 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Since NFPA 4 is now a standard, it is important to have it referenced in the Codes.

New Annex A material (A.9.11.4) is also being added.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 280-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 9.6.1.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Chen, Flora F.

Donga, Paul M.

Grill, Raymond A.

Noveh, James

Szmanda, Michael R.

Affirmative All

Bradley, Harry L.

Brinkman, Kevin L.

Brock, Pat D.

Dale, Stephen E.

Hagood, Claudia

Hammerberg, Thomas P.

Hutton, Claude O.
Jardin, Joseph M.
Kellelt, Michael
Killian, David A.
Klepitch, David L.
Larrimer, Peter A.
Lazarz, Daniel J.
Moore, Wayne D.
Panowitz, Scott E.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Richard Jay
Ruchala, Kurt A.
Shudak, Lawrence J.
Warner, Todd W.
Wren, Carl D.
Wyatt, David M.

Negative with Comment

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

The current language requires NFPA 4 where required by Chapters 11 through 43 but inserts a blanket requirement for all integrated systems with "...and where fire protection...". I suggest the following modification to clean up the dual requirements: Where required by Chapters 11 through 43, fire protection systems that are integrated with other building systems and equipment shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 4.

**First Revision No. 1006-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 9.13]****9.14 Risk Analysis for Mass Notification Systems.****9.14.1 Where Required.**

Where required by Chapters [11](#) through [43](#), a risk analysis for mass notification systems shall be provided in accordance with the requirements of [NFPA 72](#) and the provisions of [9.14.2](#) through [9.14.4](#).

9.14.2 Considerations.

The risk analysis required by [9.14.1](#) shall additionally address all of the following considerations:

- (1) [Fire and non-fire emergencies](#)
- (2) [Specific nature and anticipated risks of each facility](#)
- (3) [Characteristics of associated buildings, areas, spaces, campuses, equipment, and operations](#)

9.14.3 Emergency Communications System.

An emergency communications system in accordance with [NFPA 72](#) shall be provided where need for such is identified by the risk analysis required by [9.14.1](#), commensurate with the likelihood, vulnerability, magnitude, and potential consequences of emergencies.

9.14.4 Emergency Action Plan.

The completed emergency action plan in accordance with [Section 4.8](#) shall be used for the design of the mass notification/emergency communications system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BSF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 18:09:15 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This first revision seeks to provide a requirement to conduct a risk analysis and create an emergency action plan for occupancies where required by Chapters 11-43. The need for effective emergency communications in the United States came into sharp focus in the 20th century in response to threats to homeland security and our educational occupancies. We have learned from the recent incidents that occurred in our college/university campuses, and other buildings, and have created installation guidelines to be followed for life safety. [Aurora, CO. Theater 2012; Columbine 1999; Virginia Tech 2007; Sandy Hook 2012; Weather Tornadoes/Storms]. //

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) School Safety, Codes and Security Workshop was held December 3-4, 2014 in College Park, Maryland, and was sponsored and hosted by NFPA. The resulting report highlights the need for real time communication systems in appropriate occupancies. //

NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, has a chapter dedicated to emergency communication systems. This contains the detailed information on the risk analysis and emergency action plan as required in the above proposed sections. //

This is NOT intended to require a mass notification system. There are many elements contained within a mass notification system. The process of the risk analysis will outline what is needed based on risk and engineering study for the occupancy. It will be the responsibility of the occupancy to react to the risk assessment. //

A task group has been appointed to further review the location of the proposed material in Ch. 9. The committee requests the Correlating Committee review this action in conjunction with any related actions by the TC on Fundamentals and the occupancy chapter committees to ensure the provisions are appropriately coordinated. The committee also requests the Correlating Committee review the scope of the TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment to recommend any needed changes to accommodate the addition of the proposed language.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Chen, Flora F.

Donga, Paul M.

Grill, Raymond A.

Noveh, James

Szmanda, Michael R.

Affirmative All

Bradley, Harry L.

Brinkman, Kevin L.

Brock, Pat D.

Dale, Stephen E.

Hagood, Claudia

Hammerberg, Thomas P.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Hutton, Claude O.

Jardin, Joseph M.

Kellett, Michael

Killian, David A.

Klepitch, David L.

Lazarz, Daniel J.

Moore, Wayne D.

Panowitz, Scott E.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Richard Jay

Ruchala, Kurt A.

Shudak, Lawrence J.

Warner, Todd W.

Wren, Carl D.

Wyatt, David M.

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

As written, this is not ready to be accepted in the Life Safety Code. The text has numerous problems.

**First Revision No. 4505-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 10.2]****10.2*** Interior Finish.**10.2.1*** General.**10.2.1.1**

Classification of interior finish materials shall be in accordance with tests made under conditions simulating actual installations, provided that the authority having jurisdiction is permitted to establish the classification of any material for which classification by a standard test is not available, ~~unless otherwise provided in 10.2.1.2 or 10.2.1.4.~~

10.2.1.2

Fixed or movable walls and partitions, paneling, wall pads, and crash pads applied structurally or for decoration, acoustical correction, surface insulation, or other purposes shall be considered interior finish and shall not be considered decorations or furnishings.

10.2.1.3

~~Lockers constructed of combustible materials~~ shall be considered interior finish.

10.2.1.4

Washroom water closet partitions shall be considered interior finish.

10.2.1.5

Fire-retardant coatings shall be in accordance with [10.2.6](#).

10.2.2* Use of Interior Finishes.**10.2.2.1**

Requirements for interior wall and ceiling finish shall apply as follows:

- (1) Where specified elsewhere in this *Code* for specific occupancies (see *Chapter 7* and *Chapters 11 through 43*)
- (2) As specified in [10.2.3](#) through [10.2.6](#).

10.2.2.2*

Interior floor finish shall comply with [10.2.7](#) under any of the following conditions:

- (1) Where floor finish requirements are specified elsewhere in the *Code*
- (2) Where the fire performance of the floor finish cannot be demonstrated to be equivalent to floor finishes with a critical radiant flux of at least 0.1 W/cm^2

10.2.3* Interior Wall or Ceiling Finish Testing and Classification.

~~Interior Where interior wall or ceiling finish that is required elsewhere in this Code to be classified for fire performance and smoke development, it shall be classified in accordance with 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.3.3, except as indicated in sections 10.2.4, Class A, Class B, or Class C shall be classified based on test results from ASTM E84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, or ANSI/UL 723, Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, except as indicated in 10.2.4.2 or 10.2.3.9.~~

10.2.3.1 Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Materials Tested in Accordance with NFPA 286.**10.2.3.1.1**

Interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be classified in accordance with NFPA 286 and comply with 10.2.3.2.

10.2.3.1.2

Materials tested in accordance with 10.2.3.1.1 and complying with 10.2.3.2 shall be considered also to comply with the requirements of a Class A, Class B, or Class C in accordance with 10.2.3.3.

10.2.3.2 Acceptance Criteria for NFPA 286.

The interior finish shall comply with the following:

- (1) During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.
- (2) The flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling.
- (3) Flashover, as defined in NFPA 286, shall not occur.
- (4) The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.
- (5) For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m^2 .

10.2.3.3* Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Materials Tested in Accordance with ASTM E84 or ANSI/UL 723.

Interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be classified in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, except as indicated in 10.2.3.4 and 10.2.3.5, and shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame spread and smoke developed indexes.

Class A: Flame spread index 0–25; smoke developed index 0–450.

Class B: Flame spread index 26–75; smoke developed index 0–450.

Class C: Flame spread index 76–200; smoke developed index 0–450.

10.2.3.3.1

Existing interior finish shall be exempt from the smoke developed index criteria of 10.2.3.3 through 10.2.3.4.3.

10.2.3.3.2

The classification of interior finish specified in 10.2.3.3 shall be that of the basic material used by itself or in combination with other materials.

10.2.3.3.3

Wherever the use of Class C interior wall and ceiling finish is required, Class A or Class B shall be permitted. Where and where Class B interior wall and ceiling finish is required, Class A shall be permitted.

10.2.3.3.4

Products required to be tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, shall be grouped in the classes described in 10.2.3.3.4.1 through 10.2.3.3.4.3 in accordance with their flame spread index and smoke developed index, except as indicated in 10.2.3.3.1.

10.2.3.3.4.1 Class A Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish.

Class A interior wall and ceiling finishes shall be those finishes with a flame spread index of 0–25 and a smoke developed index of 0–450 and shall include any material classified at 25 or less on the flame spread index test scale and 450 or less on the smoke developed index test scale.

10.2.3.3.4.2 Class B Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish.

Class B interior wall and ceiling finishes shall be those finishes with a flame spread index of 26–75 and a smoke developed index of 0–450 and shall include any material classified at more than 25 but not more than 75 on the flame spread index test scale and 450 or less on the smoke developed index test scale.

10.2.3.3.4.3 Class C Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish.

Class C interior wall and ceiling finishes shall be those finishes with a flame spread index of 76–200 and a smoke developed index of 0–450 and shall include any material classified at more than 75 but not more than 200 on the flame spread index test scale and 450 or less on the smoke developed index test scale.

10.2.3.4

Materials complying with the requirements of 10.2.3.1 shall not be required to be tested in accordance with 10.2.3.3.

10.2.3.5

Materials described in 10.2.4 shall be tested as indicated as described in the corresponding sections.

10.2.3.6

If a material having a total thickness of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (0.9 mm) is applied to a surface that is not noncombustible or not limited-combustible, the provisions of 10.2.1.4 shall apply.

10.2.3.7

Approved existing installations of materials applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings in a total thickness of less than $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (0.9 mm) shall be permitted to remain in use, and the provisions of 10.2.2 through 10.2.3.10.2 shall not apply.

10.2.3.8

Interior wall and ceiling finish tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, and meeting the conditions of 10.2.3.10.2 shall be permitted to be used where interior wall and ceiling finish is required to be Class A in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*.

10.2.3.9

For fire retardant coatings, see 10.2.6.

10.2.3.10

Products tested in accordance with NFPA 265 shall comply with the criteria of 10.2.3.10.1. Products tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, shall comply with the criteria of 10.2.3.10.2.

10.2.3.10.1*

The interior finish shall comply with all of the following when tested using method B of the test protocol of NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls* :

During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.

The flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the samples on the 8 ft x 12 ft (2440 mm x 3660 mm) walls.

Flashover, as described in NFPA 265, shall not occur.

For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m².

10.2.3.10.2

The interior finish shall comply with all of the following when tested using the test protocol of NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth* :

During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.

The flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling.

Flashover, as described in NFPA 286, shall not occur.

The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.

For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m².

10.2.4* Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Materials with Special Requirements.

The materials indicated in [10.2.4.1](#) through [10.2.4.16](#) shall be tested as indicated in the corresponding sections.

10.2.4.1 Thickness Exemption.

The provisions of [10.2.3](#) shall not apply to materials having a total thickness of less than 1/28 in. (0.9 mm) that are applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings where both of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The wall or ceiling surface is a noncombustible or limited combustible material.
- (2) The materials applied meet the requirements of Class A interior wall or ceiling finish when tested in accordance with [10.2.3](#), using fiber cement board as the substrate material.

10.2.4.1.1

If a material having a total thickness of less than 1/28 in. (0.9 mm) is applied to a surface that is not noncombustible or not limited-combustible, the provisions of [10.2.3](#) shall apply.

10.2.4.1.2

Approved existing installations of materials applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings in a total thickness of less than 1/28 in. (0.9 mm) shall be permitted to remain in use, and the provisions of [10.2.3](#) shall not apply.

10.2.4.2* Exposed Portions of Structural Members.

In other than new interior exit stairways, new interior exit ramps, and new exit passageways, exposed portions of structural members complying with the requirements for Type IV (2HH) construction in accordance with NFPA 220 or with the building code shall be exempt from testing and classification in accordance with [10.2.3](#).

10.2.4.3 Cellular or Foamed Plastic.**10.2.4.3.1**

Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall not be used as interior wall and ceiling finish unless specifically permitted by [10.2.4.3.2](#) or [10.2.4.3.4](#).

10.2.4.3.2

The requirements of [10.2.4.3](#) through [10.2.4.3.2](#) shall apply both to exposed foamed plastics and to foamed plastics used in conjunction with a textile or vinyl facing or cover.

10.2.4.3.3*

Cellular or foamed plastic materials shall be permitted where subjected to large-scale fire tests that substantiate their combustibility and smoke release characteristics for the use intended under actual fire conditions.

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10.2.4.3.3.1

One of the following fire tests shall be used for assessing the combustibility of cellular or foamed plastic materials as interior finish:

- (1) NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, with the acceptance criteria of 10.2.3.10.2
- (2) ANSI/UL 1715, *Standard for Fire Test of Interior Finish Material* (including smoke measurements, with total smoke release not to exceed 1000 m²)
- (3) ANSI/UL 1040, *Standard for Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction*
- (4) ANSI/FM Approval 4880, *American National Standard for Evaluating Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Assemblies, Plastic Interior Finish Materials, Plastic Exterior Building Panels, Wall/Ceiling Coating Systems, Interior or Exterior Finish Systems Approval Standard for Class 1 Rating of Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels, Interior Finish Materials or Coatings, and Exterior Wall Systems*

10.2.4.3.3.2*

The tests shall be performed on a finished foamed plastic assembly related to the actual end-use configuration, including any cover or facing, and at the maximum thickness intended for use.

10.2.4.3.4

Cellular or foamed plastic shall be permitted for trim not in excess of 10 percent of the specific wall or ceiling area to which it is applied, provided that it is not less than 20 lb/ft³ (320 kg/m³) in density, is limited to ½ in. (13 mm) in thickness and 4 in. (100 mm) in width, and complies with the requirements for Class A or Class B interior wall and ceiling finish as described in 10.2.3.3; however, the smoke developed index shall not be limited.

10.2.4.4* Textile Wall Coverings.

Where used as interior wall finish materials, textile materials shall be tested in the manner intended for use, using the product mounting system, including adhesive, and shall comply with the requirements of either, 10.2.3.1, 10.2.4.4.1, or 10.2.4.4.3.

10.2.4.4.1*

Products tested in accordance with NFPA 265 shall comply with the criteria of 10.2.4.4.2.

10.2.4.4.2*

The interior finish shall comply with all of the following when tested using method B of the test protocol of NFPA 265:

- (1) During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.
- (2) The flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the samples on the 8 ft × 12 ft (2440 mm × 3660 mm) walls.
- (3) Flashover, as described in NFPA 265, shall not occur.
- (4) For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m².

10.2.4.4.3

Textile materials meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E2404, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (Including Vinyl) and Wood Wall or Ceiling Coverings, Facings and Veneers, to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, shall be permitted as follows:

- (1) On the walls of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.
- (2) On partitions that do not exceed three-quarters of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 8 ft (2440 mm) in height, whichever is less.
- (3) On the lower 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.
- (4) Previously approved existing installations of textile material meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials or ANSI/UL 723, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, shall be permitted to be continued to be used.

10.2.4.5* Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings.

Where used as interior wall finish materials, expanded vinyl wall coverings shall be tested in the manner intended for use, using the product mounting system, including adhesive, and shall comply with the requirements of either 10.2.3.1, 10.2.4.4.1, or 10.2.4.4.3.

10.2.4.6 Textile Ceiling Coverings.

Where used as interior ceiling finish materials, textile materials shall be tested in the manner intended for use, using the product mounting system, including adhesive, and shall meet one of the following:

- (1) Comply with the requirements of [10.2.3.1](#)
- (2) Meet the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E2404, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (Including Vinyl) and Wood Wall or Ceiling Coverings, Facings and Veneers, to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, and used on the ceilings of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system

10.2.4.7 Expanded Vinyl Ceiling Coverings.

Where used as interior ceiling finish materials, expanded vinyl materials shall be tested in the manner intended for use, using the product mounting system, including adhesive, and shall meet one of the following:

- (1) Comply with the requirements of [10.2.3.1](#)
- (2) Meet the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, using the specimen preparation and mounting method of ASTM E2404, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (Including Vinyl) and Wood Wall or Ceiling Coverings, Facings and Veneers, to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*, and used on the ceilings of rooms or areas protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system

10.2.4.8 Lockers.

10.2.4.8.1 Combustible Lockers.

Where lockers constructed of combustible materials other than wood are used, the lockers shall be considered interior finish and shall comply with [10.2.3](#), except as permitted by [10.2.4.8.2](#).

10.2.4.8.2 Wood Lockers.

Lockers constructed entirely of wood and of noncombustible materials shall be permitted to be used in any location where interior finish materials are required to meet a Class C classification in accordance with [10.2.3](#).

10.2.4.9 Polypropylene (PP) and High-Density Polyethylene (HDPE).

10.2.4.9.1

Polypropylene and high-density polyethylene materials shall not be permitted as interior wall or ceiling finish unless the material complies with the requirements of [10.2.3.1](#).

10.2.4.9.2

The tests shall be performed on a finished assembly and on the maximum thickness intended for use.

10.2.4.10 Site-Fabricated Stretch Systems.

10.2.4.10.1

For new installations, site-fabricated stretch systems containing all three components described in the definition in Chapter 3 shall be tested in the manner intended for use and shall comply with the requirements of [10.2.3.1](#) or [10.3.8](#).

10.2.4.10.2

If the materials are tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with ASTM E2573, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Site-Fabricated Stretch Systems to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*.

10.2.4.11 Reflective Insulation Materials.

10.2.4.11.1

Reflective insulation materials shall be tested in the manner intended for use and shall comply with the requirements of [10.2.3](#) or [10.2.3.3](#).

10.2.4.11.2

If the materials are tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or ANSI/UL 723, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with ASTM E2599, *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Reflective Insulation, Radiant Barrier, and Vinyl Stretch Ceiling Materials for Building Applications to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*.

10.2.4.12 Metal Ceiling and Wall Panels.

10.2.4.12.1

Listed factory finished metal ceiling and wall panels meeting the requirements of Class A when tested in accordance with [10.2.3](#) [ASTM E84](#), *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or [ANSI/UL 723](#), *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* (see [10.2.3.3.4](#)), shall be permitted to be finished with one additional application of paint.

10.2.4.12.2

Such painted panels shall be permitted for use in areas where Class A interior finishes are required. The total paint thickness shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (0.9 mm).

10.2.4.13 Laminated Products Factory Produced with a Wood Substrate.**10.2.4.13.1**

Laminated products factory produced with a wood substrate shall be tested in the manner intended for use and shall comply with the requirements of [10.2.3.1](#) or [10.2.3.3](#).

10.2.4.13.2

If the materials are tested in accordance with [ASTM E84](#), *Standard Test method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or [ANSI/UL 723](#), *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with [ASTM E2404](#), *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (Including Vinyl) and Wood Wall or Ceiling Coverings, Facings and Veneers, to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*.

10.2.4.14 Facings or Wood Veneers Intended to be Applied on Site over a Wood Substrate.**10.2.4.14.1**

Facings or veneers intended to be applied on site over a wood substrate shall be tested in the manner intended for use and shall comply with the requirements of [10.2.3.1](#) or [10.2.3.3](#).

10.2.4.14.2

If the materials are tested in accordance with [NFPA 286](#), they shall use the product-mounting system, including adhesive, described in Section 5.8.9 of [NFPA 286](#).

10.2.4.14.3

If the materials are tested in accordance with [ASTM E84](#), *Standard Test method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or [ANSI/UL 723](#), *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with [ASTM E2404](#), *Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Textile, Paper or Polymeric (Including Vinyl) and Wood Wall or Ceiling Coverings, Facings and Veneers, to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics*.

10.2.4.15* Light-Transmitting Plastics.

Light-transmitting plastics shall be permitted to be used as interior wall and ceiling finish if approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

10.2.4.16 Decorations and Furnishings.

Decorations and furnishings that do not meet the definition of interior finish, as defined in [3.3.95.2](#), shall be regulated by the provisions of Section [10.3](#).

10.2.5 Trim and Incidental Finish.**10.2.5.1** General.

Interior wall and ceiling trim and incidental finish, other than wall base in accordance with [10.2.5.2](#) and bulletin boards, posters, and paper in accordance with [10.2.5.3](#), not in excess of 10 percent of the specific wall and ceiling areas of any room or space to which it is applied shall be permitted to be Class C materials in occupancies where interior wall and ceiling finish of Class A or Class B is required.

10.2.5.2 Wall Base.

Interior floor trim material used at the junction of the wall and the floor to provide a functional or decorative border, and not exceeding 6 in. (150 mm) in height, shall meet the requirements for interior wall finish for its location or the requirements for Class II interior floor finish as described in [10.2.7.4](#) using the test described in [10.2.7.3](#). If a Class I floor finish is required, the interior floor trim shall be Class I.

10.2.5.3 Bulletin Boards, Posters, and Paper.**10.2.5.3.1**

Bulletin boards, posters, and paper attached directly to the wall shall not exceed 20 percent of the aggregate wall area to which they are applied.

10.2.5.3.2

The provision of [10.2.5.3.1](#) shall not apply to artwork and teaching materials in sprinklered educational or day-care occupancies in accordance with [14.7.4.3\(2\)](#), [15.7.4.3\(2\)](#), [16.7.4.3\(2\)](#), or [17.7.4.3\(2\)](#).

10.2.6* Fire-Retardant Coatings.**10.2.6.1***

The required flame spread index or smoke developed index of existing surfaces of walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings shall be permitted to be secured by applying approved fire-retardant coatings to surfaces having higher flame spread index values than permitted.

10.2.6.1.1

Such treatments shall be tested, or shall be listed and labeled for application to the material to which they are applied, and shall comply with the requirements of NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant-Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*.

10.2.6.2*

Surfaces of walls, partitions, columns, and ceilings shall be permitted to be finished with factory-applied fire-retardant-coated products that have been listed and labeled to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of ASTM E2768, *Standard Test Method for Extended Duration Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, on the coated surface.

10.2.6.3

Fire-retardant coatings or factory-applied fire-retardant-coated assemblies shall possess the desired degree of permanency and shall be maintained so as to retain the effectiveness of the treatment under the service conditions encountered in actual use.

10.2.7* Interior Floor Finish Testing and Classification.

10.2.7.1*

Carpet and carpet-like interior floor finishes shall comply with ASTM D2859, *Standard Test Method for Ignition Characteristics of Finished Textile Floor Covering Materials*.

10.2.7.2*

Floor coverings, other than carpet for which 10.2.2.2 establishes requirements for fire performance, shall have a minimum critical radiant flux of 0.1 W/cm².

10.2.7.3*

Interior floor finishes shall be classified in accordance with 10.2.7.4, based on test results from NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor-Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, or ASTM E648, *Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*.

10.2.7.4

Interior floor finishes shall be grouped in the classes specified in 10.2.7.4.1 and 10.2.7.4.2 in accordance with the critical radiant flux requirements.

10.2.7.4.1 Class I Interior Floor Finish.

Class I interior floor finish shall have a critical radiant flux of not less than 0.45 W/cm², as determined by the test described in 10.2.7.3.

10.2.7.4.2 Class II Interior Floor Finish.

Class II interior floor finish shall have a critical radiant flux of not less than 0.22 W/cm², but less than 0.45 W/cm², as determined by the test described in 10.2.7.3.

10.2.7.5

Wherever the use of Class II interior floor finish is required, Class I interior floor finish shall be permitted.

10.2.8 Automatic Sprinklers.

10.2.8.1

Other than as required in 10.3.10, where an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 9.7, Class C interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be permitted in any location where Class B is required, and Class B interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be permitted in any location where Class A is required.

10.2.8.2

Where an approved automatic sprinkler system is installed in accordance with Section 9.7, throughout the fire compartment or smoke compartment containing the interior floor finish, Class II interior floor finish shall be permitted in any location where Class I interior floor finish is required, and where Class II is required, the provisions of 10.2.7.2 shall apply.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description
101_10.2_reorg_FR_final.docx	Including Annex material

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-INT

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Jul 29 16:44:28 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: 10.2 (all): This reorganizes section 10.2 for a more logical organization but it does not change any of the requirements. The key issue is to recognize that the default test for assessing interior finish fire safety requirements is NFPA 286 (room-corner test) because any interior finish material is allowed to be tested to NFPA 286, while not all materials are allowed to be tested to ASTM E84 or to NFPA 265. In fact, foam plastics, HDPE and PP are not allowed to be tested to ASTM E84. Moreover, both textile wall and ceiling coverings and expanded vinyl wall coverings and ceiling coverings are only allowed to be tested to ASTM E84 under certain conditions. Also, while textile and expanded vinyl wall coverings are allowed to be tested to NFPA 265, neither textile nor expanded vinyl ceiling coverings are permitted to be tested to NFPA 265. Also, several materials are required to use special mounting methods in order to be tested to ASTM E84. Finally, this reorganization does incorporate both the very thin linings (< 1/28 of an inch) and the exposed portions of structural members in the same sections as all other products, while not changing the requirements.

10.2.4.13 (NEW) and 10.2.4.14 (NEW): ASTM has developed mounting methods for both "facings or wood veneer intended to be applied on site over a wood substrate" and laminated products that are factory produced and have a wood substrate. The concept is that facings that are produced as part of a commercial (factory-produced) panel are finished products and the manufacturer should be responsible to ensure that the product itself (the full panel) is safe and there is no need to discuss a substrate. It has been shown that, when veneers are applied over a wood substrate the resulting flame spread is much higher than when applied over gypsum board or over a noncombustible substrate. Therefore the requirement in ASTM E2579 is that the testing be done with the full product and, thus, there will no need to retest for different substrates. Similarly, NFPA 286 contains a section that addresses testing of wall covering materials, including facings applied on site and laminated products produced in the factory. Facings applied on site over wood substrates are tested using ASTM E2404.

10.2.1.3 (revision): The text "constructed of combustible material" was deleted as lockers, regardless of material, are to be considered interior finish.

10.2.1.4 (NEW): The new language moves the current annex note from existing 10.2.1.5 into the body of the code to further clarify the application of interior finish requirements.

10.2.4.2 (revision) and A.10.2.4.2 (NEW): Taller wood buildings and new technology, primarily new "mass timber" make taller buildings of Type IV possible. To that end, the requirements for Type IV have been changed to require the testing for components in the egress system such that they too need to be tested and meet the appropriate classification required in this section. This means that Type IV is "presumed" to comply with the finish requirements in this section for the purpose of meeting the requirements of this section for any wall or ceiling finish of elements other than those listed in this section.

A.10.2: The reorganization to Section 10.2 in the Code have increased the the ease of application of the interior finish provisions and created a more user friendly and comprehensive set of provisions. Table A.10.2, which was developed to summarize the interior finish provisions is no longer needed. New language summarizing the organization of 10.2 has been added. The annex sections are also being moved to addressed the reorganization of Section 10.2.

A.10.2.1.5: This section has been deleted and relocated to the annex for the definition of 'interior wall finish'. It has also been repeated in Section 10.2.1 to reinforce that interior wall finish provisions are applicable to washroom water closet partitions.

A.10.2.3.7: The last sentence of current A.10.2.3.7 has been deleted as the sentence is obsolete as it refers to older editions of NFPA 265 and of the code.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 123-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 10.2.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 180-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 10.2\]](#)

[Public Input No. 124-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 10.2.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 188-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.10.2\]](#)

[Public Input No. 186-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.10.2.1.5\]](#)

[Public Input No. 184-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.10.2.3.7\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

17 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

11 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyer, Patrick
Carrigan, Matthew
Cutrer, Peter S.
Penaloza, C. Anthony

Affirmative All

Babrauskas, Vytenis
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Evans, Michael W.
Fitch, William E.
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Paszczuk, Henry
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Siegel, Shelley
Sloan, Dwayne E.

Affirmative with Comment

Hirschler, Marcelo M.

There is a mistake in section 10.2.4.13.2 dealing with factory-produced laminated products. The mounting method needs to be ASTM E2579 and not ASTM E2404. It needs to read as follows (see PI 122): 10.2.4.13 Laminated Products Factory Produced with a Wood Substrate. 10.2.4.13.1 Laminated products factory produced with a wood substrate shall be tested in the manner intended for use and shall comply with the requirements of 10.2.3.1 or 10.2.3.3. 10.2.4.13.2 If the materials are tested in accordance with ASTM E84, Standard Test method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, or ANSI/UL 723, Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, specimen preparation and mounting shall be in accordance with ASTM E2579, Standard Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Wood Products to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics. 10.2.4.14 Facings or Wood Veneers Intended to be Applied on Site over a Wood Substrate. I am not sure if it is clear that the annex contains short section A.10.2 and a short section A.10.2.1, while the remainder of the annex to section 10.2 (including the tables) is deleted.

Negative with Comment

Richardson, Dennis A.

Proposed revisions. A) Revise as follows: 10.2.3.2 Acceptance Criteria for NFPA 286. The interior finish shall comply with the following: (1) Delete, (2) Delete, (3) Flashover, as defined in NFPA 286, shall not occur. (4) The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW. (5) The total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 10,764 ft² (1000 m²). Rationale: NFPA 286 does not require reporting when flames spread to the ceiling or when flame spread to the outer extremity. Furthermore "outer extremity" is not defined. B) Revise as follows: 10.2.3.3* Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Materials Tested in Accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. Interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be classified in accordance with ASTM E84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, or UL 723, Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, except as indicated in 10.2.3.4 and 10.2.3.5 and shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame spread and smoke-developed indexes: (1) Class A: Flame spread index 0–25; smoke developed index 0–450. (2) Class B: Flame spread index 30–75; smoke developed index 0–450. (3) Class C: Flame spread index 80–200; smoke developed index 0–450. Rationale: Since the 1997 edition, ASTM E84 reports flame spread indices, rounded to the nearest 5. C) Delete: 10.2.3.6* Fire-retardant coatings shall not be used to obtain compliance with the interior finish requirements of this Code. Rationale: Coatings are an engineering solution to meet flame spread requirements. There is little reason to specifically exempt such coatings. D) Delete as follows: 10.2.4.3.2 The requirements of 10.2.4.3 shall apply both to exposed foamed plastics and to foamed plastics used in conjunction with a facing or cover. Rationale: The same criteria should apply irrespective of the type of facing or cover used for formed plastic interior finish. F) Revise as follows: 10.2.4.4.1* Products tested in accordance with NFPA 265 shall comply with the criteria of 10.2.4.4.2. 10.2.4.4.2* The interior finish shall comply with all of the following when tested using method B of the test protocol of NFPA 265: (1) Delete, (2) Delete, (3) Flashover, as described in NFPA 265, shall not occur. (4) The total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 10,764 ft² (1000m²). Rationale: NFPA 265 does not require reporting when flames spread to the ceiling or when flame spread to the outer extremity. Furthermore "outer extremity" is not defined.



First Revision No. 4504-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 10.3.4]

10.3.4*

Where required by the applicable provisions of this *Code*, mattresses shall comply with [10.3.4.1](#) or [10.3.4.2](#) , unless the mattress is located in a building protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

10.3.4.1

The mattress shall have limited rates of heat release when tested in accordance with ASTM E1590, *Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses*, as follows:

- (1) The peak rate of heat release for the mattress shall not exceed 100 kW.
- (2) The total heat released by the mattress during the first 10 minutes of the test shall not exceed 25 MJ.

10.3.4.2

The mattress shall have a mass loss not exceeding 15 percent when tested in accordance with the fire test in Appendix A3 of ASTM F1085, *Standard Specification for Mattress and Box Springs for Use in Berths and Marine Vessels* .

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
101_10.3.4_STAFF_USE_ONLY.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-INT

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 11:44:14 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed revision does not require a change in the current testing provisions of ASTM E1590 but simply provides an alternative. As an option, the fire test in Annex A3 of ASTM F1085 is being recommended as an optional alternative to the test in ASTM E1590. The existing test in ASTM E1590 (and its pass/fail criteria) are not being modified.

The test method in Annex A3 of ASTM F1085 was developed originally for use in detention and correctional occupancies and it is a very severe test that is a reasonable (and less expensive) alternative to ASTM E1590.

This test is very simple and can be conducted at any facility and does not require the use of an instrumented fire test lab. The test can be described in a few words: it involves rolling up a mattress, placing it at an angle (for example by holding it with a brick), introducing newspaper into the volume surrounding the rolled up mattress and igniting the newspaper with a match.

One of the advantages of using the ASTM F1085 Annex A3 test is that if the mattress materials melt away from the flame with flaming drips they may "pass" the ASTM E1590 test but melting will not allow a mattress to pass this test. In this test the material that flames on the floor will keep burning the mattress itself.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 133-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 10.3.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 134-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 10.3.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

17 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

13 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyer, Patrick

Carrigan, Matthew

Cutrer, Peter S.

Penaloza, C. Anthony

Affirmative All

Babrauskas, Vytenis

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Evans, Michael W.

Fitch, William E.

Hirschler, Marcelo M.

Lathrop, James K.

Long, Jr., Richard T.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Paszczuk, Henry

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Richardson, Dennis A.

Siegel, Shelley

Sloan, Dwayne E.



First Revision No. 3001-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 11.1.1]

11.1.1 Application.

The requirements of Sections 11.1 through 11.11 shall apply to occupancies regulated by Chapters 12 through 42 that are in a special structure. The applicable provisions of Chapters 12 through 42 shall apply, except as modified by this chapter. Section 11.8 shall apply to all new high-rise buildings. Section 11.8 shall apply to existing high-rise buildings only where specifically required by Chapters 12 through 42.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 08:05:22 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Since the 2012 edition of the Code, Section 11.8 has applied to all new high-rise buildings. See 11.8.11(1). Existing high-rise buildings continue to fall under the requirements of Section 11.8 only where specifically required by Chapters 12 through 42.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.


First Revision No. 4009-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 11.3.1.3.1]

Global FR-3006

11.3.1.3.1 Sprinklered Towers.

In towers protected throughout by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, the levels located below the observation level shall be permitted to be occupied only for the following ~~uses~~:

- (1) Uses that support tower operations such as electrical and mechanical equipment rooms, including emergency power, radar, communications, and electronics rooms
- (2)* Incidental accessory uses that support tower operations
- (3) Other approved existing airport traffic control tower uses

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
11.3.1.3.1.docx	For staff use only.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 12:11:07 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed change is the recommendation of the Airport Traffic Control Tower Fire Life Safety Task Group. Section 11.3.1.3.1 is proposed to exclude existing uses in air traffic control towers (ATCTs) that have been previously approved by the AHJ. Existing ATCTs contain uses that may not directly support ATCT operations however have been previously approved.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 383-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 11.3.1.3.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters
 1 Not Returned
 27 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 1 Negative with Comments
 1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.
 Arntson, Raymond E.
 Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan
Cusimano, Alberto
Dale, Stephen E.
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Dudley, Jeffrey T.
Golinveaux, James E.
Humble, Jonathan
Johnson, Aaron
Klein, Marshall A.
Klinkhardt, Jeffrey
Kobelski, Richard J.
Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Negative with Comment

Pruett, Scot
Item 3 is to vague and open ended.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4010-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 11.3.1.3.2]****11.3.1.3.3 Nonsprinklered Towers.**

The levels located within a tower below the observation level and the equipment room for that level in nonsprinklered towers shall not be occupied.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 12:19:58 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The section was inadvertently omitted from NFPA 101 2015 edition and should be added back here to address nonsprinklered towers.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.

Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4011-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 11.3.2.4.2]****11.3.2.4.2**

Towers with 360-degree line-of-sight requirements shall be permitted to have a single means of egress for a distance of travel to the exit not exceeding 75 ft (23 m), or 100 ft (30 m) if the tower is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 12:27:13 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The change clarifies the intent of the requirement that the travel distance limit is to the entrance of the exit and not the exit discharge.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 175-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 11.3.2.4.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.



First Revision No. 4012-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 11.3.4]

Global FR-3006

11.3.4 Additional Requirements for Air/Airport Traffic Control Towers.

11.3.4.1 Definition: — Air/Airport Traffic Control Tower.

See 3.3.285.1.

11.3.4.2 Use of Accessory Levels.

The levels located below the observation level shall be permitted to be occupied only for the following ~~uses that support tower operations~~:

- (1) ~~Uses that support tower operations~~ as electrical and mechanical equipment rooms, including emergency and standby power, radar, communications, and electronics rooms
- (2)* Incidental accessory uses that support tower operations
- (3) Other approved existing airport traffic control tower uses

11.3.4.3 Minimum Construction Requirements.

New air/airport traffic control towers shall be of Type I or Type II construction. (See 8.2.1.)

11.3.4.4 Means of Egress.

11.3.4.4.1* Number of Means of Egress.

Air/Airport traffic control towers shall be permitted to have a single exit, provided that all the following conditions are met in addition to the requirements of 11.3.2.4:

- (1) Each level of new air/airport traffic control towers, served by a single exit, shall be subject to a calculated occupant load of 15 or fewer persons.
- (2) The requirements of 11.3.4.4.1(1) shall not apply to existing air/airport traffic control towers.
- (3) A fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.6. Smoke detection shall be provided throughout air/airport traffic control towers to meet the requirements of partial coverage, as defined in 17.5.3.2 of *NFPA 72 – National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, and shall include coverage of all of the following:
 - (a) ~~Occupiable areas~~ Observation level
 - (b) ~~Common areas~~ Means of egress
 - (c) ~~Work spaces~~ All equipment rooms
 - (d) ~~Equipment areas~~ Incidental accessory uses
 - (e) ~~Means of egress~~ Accessible utility shafts
Accessible utility shafts
- (4) The requirements of 11.3.2.4.1(5) shall not apply.
- (5) Rooms or spaces used for the storage, processing, or use of combustible supplies shall be permitted in quantities deemed acceptable by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (6) Smokeproof exit enclosures shall be provided in accordance with 7.2.3.

11.3.4.4.2 Remoteness.

Where an airport traffic control tower is equipped throughout with an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, the minimum separation distance between two exits, or exit accesses, measured in accordance with 7.5.1.3.2 shall be not less than one-fourth of the length of the maximum overall dimension of the building or area to be served.

11.3.4.4.3 Accessible Means of Egress.

Accessible means of egress shall not be required to serve the observation level and the floor immediately below the observation level in airport traffic control towers.

11.3.4.4.4 Egress for Occupant Load.

Means of egress for air/airport traffic control towers shall be provided for the occupant load, as determined in accordance with 7.3.1.

11.3.4.4.5 Areas Excluded from Occupant Load.

Shafts, stairs, ~~and~~ spaces, and floors not subject to human occupancy shall be excluded from consideration in determining the total calculated occupant load of the tower, as required by 11.3.2.4.1(1) and 11.3.4.4.1(1).

11.3.4.4.6 Single Means of Egress.

A single means of egress shall be permitted from the observation level of an air/airport traffic control tower to an exit, as permitted by 11.3.2.4.2.

11.3.4.4.7 Smokeproof Enclosures.

For other than ~~existing, previously approved~~ existing air/airport traffic control towers, smokeproof exit enclosures complying with 7.2.3 shall be provided for all air/airport traffic control tower exit ~~stair~~ enclosures.

11.3.4.4.8 Discharge from Exits.**11.3.4.4.8.1**

Air/airport traffic control towers shall comply with the requirements of 7.7.2, except as permitted by 11.3.4.4.8.2.

11.3.4.4.8.2

Existing, single-exit air/airport traffic control towers shall be permitted to have discharge of the exit comply with one of the following:

- (1) Discharge of the exit in a ~~previously an~~ approved existing, single-exit air/airport traffic control tower is permitted to a vestibule or foyer complying with the requirements of 7.7.2(4) (b).
- (2)* Discharge of the exit in a single-exit air/airport traffic control tower is permitted within the building to a location where two means of egress are available and are arranged to allow travel in independent directions after leaving the exit enclosure, so that both means of egress do not become compromised by the same fire or similar emergency.

Global FR-3006

11.3.4.5 Protection.**11.3.4.5.1** Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.

For other than ~~existing, previously approved~~ existing, air/airport traffic control towers, air/airport traffic control towers shall be provided with a fire alarm system in accordance with Section 9.6. Smoke detection shall be provided throughout the air/airport traffic control tower to meet the requirements for selective partial coverage, as defined in 17.5.3.2 of NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code, and shall include coverage of all of the following:

- (1) All equipment areas rooms
- (2) Observation level
- (3) Outside each opening into exit enclosures
- (4) Along the single means of egress permitted from observation levels in 11.3.2.4.2
- (5) Outside each opening into the single means of egress permitted from observation levels in 11.3.2.4.2

11.3.4.5.2 Extinguishing Requirements.

New air/airport traffic control towers shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

11.3.4.5.3 Standpipe Requirements.

New air/airport traffic control towers where the floor of the each observation level is greater than 30 ft (9.1 m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access shall be protected throughout with a Class I standpipe system in accordance with Section 9.7. Class I standpipes shall be manual standpipes as defined in NFPA 14, Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems, where permitted by the authority having jurisdiction.

11.3.4.6 Contents and Furnishings.

Contents and furnishings in air/airport traffic control towers shall comply with 10.3.1, 10.3.2, 10.3.6, and 10.3.7.

11.3.4.7 Uses.

Sleeping areas shall be prohibited in air/airport traffic control towers.

11.3.4.8 Emergency Command Center.**11.3.4.8.1**

In other than approved existing airport traffic control towers, an emergency command center shall be provided in a location approved by the fire department where the floor of an occupiable story is greater than 75 ft (23 m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. The emergency command center is permitted to be located in the airport traffic control tower or an adjacent contiguous building where building functions are interdependent.

11.3.4.8.2

The emergency command center shall contain the following:

- (1) Fire department two-way telephone communication service panels and controls
- (2) Fire detection and fire alarm system control unit and annunciator
- (3) Elevator floor location and operation annunciators
- (4) Elevator fire recall switch in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*
- (5) Controls and annunciators for systems supporting smokeproof enclosures
- (6) Sprinkler valve and waterflow annunciators
- (7) Emergency generator status indicators
- (8) Schematic building plans indicating a typical floor plan and detailing the building core, means of egress, fire protection systems, fire-fighting equipment, and fire department access as well as the locations of fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions.
- (9) Fire pump status indicators
- (10) Telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system
- (11) An approved building information card that contains, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) General building information that includes property name, address, the number of floors in the building (above and below grade), use and occupancy classification (for mixed uses, identify the different types of occupancies on each floor), estimated building population (i.e., day, night, weekend)
 - (b) Building emergency contact information that includes a list of the building's emergency contacts (e.g., building manager, building engineer, etc.) and their respective work phone numbers, cell phone numbers, and email addresses
 - (c) Building construction information that includes the type of building construction (e.g., floors, walls, columns, and roof assembly)
 - (d) Exit stair information that includes number of exit stairs in the building, each exit stair designation and floors served, location where each exit stair discharges, exit stairs that are pressurized, exit stairs provided with emergency lighting, each exit stair that allows reentry, and exit stairs providing roof access
 - (e) Elevator information that includes the number of elevator banks, elevator bank designation, elevator car numbers and respective floors that they serve, location of elevator machine rooms, location of sky lobby, and location of freight elevator banks
 - (f) Building services and system information that includes the location of mechanical rooms, location of building management system, location and capacity of all fuel oil tanks, location of emergency generator, and location of natural gas service
 - (g) Fire protection system information that includes locations of standpipes, location of fire pump room, location of fire department connections, floors protected by automatic sprinklers, location of different types of sprinkler systems installed (e.g., dry, wet, pre-action)
 - (h) Hazardous material information that includes location of hazardous material and quantity of hazardous material
- (12) Worktable

Global FR-3006

11.3.4.9 Emergency Action Plans and Fire Drills.**11.3.4.9.1**

All airport traffic control towers shall have written copies of an emergency action plan as required by Section 4.8.

11.3.4.9.2

Fire drills shall be conducted such that all employees participate at least once annually in accordance with Section 4.7.

11.3.4.9.3

Employees of airport traffic control towers shall be instructed at least annually in the emergency action plan.

11.3.4.9.4

The emergency action plan shall be updated at least annually.

11.3.4.8 Emergency Command Center.**11.3.4.8.1**

In other than approved existing airport traffic control towers, an emergency command center shall be provided in a location approved by the fire department where the floor of an occupiable story is greater than 75 ft (23 m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. The emergency command center is permitted to be located in the airport traffic control tower or an adjacent contiguous building where building functions are interdependent.

11.3.4.8.2

The emergency command center shall contain the following:

- (1) Fire department two-way telephone communication service panels and controls
- (2) Fire detection and fire alarm system control unit and annunciator
- (3) Elevator floor location and operation annunciators
- (4) Elevator fire recall switch in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*
- (5) Controls and annunciators for systems supporting smokeproof enclosures
- (6) Sprinkler valve and waterflow annunciators
- (7) Emergency generator status indicators
- (8) Schematic building plans indicating a typical floor plan and detailing the building core, means of egress, fire protection systems, fire-fighting equipment, and fire department access as well as the locations of fire walls, fire barriers, fire partitions, smoke barriers- and smoke partitions.
- (9) Fire pump status indicators
- (10) Telephone for fire department use with controlled access to the public telephone system
- (11) An approved building information card that contains, but is not limited to, the following information:
 - (a) General building information that includes property name, address, the number of floors in the building (above and below grade), use and occupancy classification (for mixed uses, identify the different types of occupancies on each floor), estimated building population (i.e., day, night, weekend)
 - (b) Building emergency contact information that includes a list of the building's emergency contacts (e.g., building manager, building engineer, etc.) and their respective work phone numbers, cell phone numbers, and email addresses
 - (c) Building construction information that includes the type of building construction (e.g., floors, walls, columns, and roof assembly)
 - (d) Exit stair information that includes number of exit stairs in the building, each exit stair designation and floors served, location where each exit stair discharges, exit stairs that are pressurized, exit stairs provided with emergency lighting, each exit stair that allows reentry, and exit stairs providing roof access
 - (e) Elevator information that includes the number of elevator banks, elevator bank designation, elevator car numbers and respective floors that they serve, location of elevator machine rooms, location of sky lobby, and location of freight elevator banks
 - (f) Building services and system information that includes the location of mechanical rooms, location of building management system, location and capacity of all fuel oil tanks, location of emergency generator, and location of natural gas service
 - (g) Fire protection system information that includes locations of standpipes, location of fire pump room, location of fire department connections, floors protected by automatic sprinklers, location of different types of sprinkler systems installed (e.g., dry, wet, pre-action)
 - (h) Hazardous material information that includes location of hazardous material and quantity of hazardous material
- (12) Worktable

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
11.3.4_ATCT.docx	For staff use only.
A.11.3.4.4.1.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 12:36:38 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: All of the proposed changes are the recommendation of the Airport Traffic Control Tower Fire Life Safety Task Group, and reflect the current approach to fire protection and life safety in airport traffic control towers (ATCT). The fire safety criteria applicable to ATCTs are originally based on an agreement between the operator of and controllers utilizing the ATCTs. Many of the changes

relate to providing extra protection for the controllers and fire service.

ATCTs create a unique hazard. ATCTs typically have a limited number of occupants. In addition, occupants must be awake and alert. The hazard associated with ATCTs is affected by the building's limited uses, height, and the potential delay in evacuation because of the handoff of flights.

The occupied levels of an ATCT are typically located at the top of the structure that typically contains support equipment and services but has limited occupancy. In addition, the area of ATCTs has been increasing, even though the number of floors located on top of the shaft is still typically limited.

The terminology "previously approved" has been edited to "approved existing" which is the defined term which is the intent of the criteria.

Section 11.3.4.2 is proposed to exclude existing uses in ATCTs that have been previously approved by the AHJ. Existing ATCTs contain uses that may not directly support ATCT operations however have been previously approved.

Section 11.3.4.4.1(3) is proposed to clarify the spaces that require automatic smoke detection where a single means of egress is provided and that a fire alarm system is required to be provided. The majority of spaces in single exit towers would require detection to provide an enhanced level of detection. The terminology is revised to provide consistency with Section 11.3.4.5.1.

Section 11.3.4.4.1(6) is proposed to require smoke proof enclosures for all single exit ATCTs, regardless of previous approval, to provide an additional level of safety in occupancies where delayed evacuations are likely.

Section 11.3.4.4.2: ATCTs typically have a limited number of occupants. In addition, occupants must be awake and alert. The hazard associated with ATCTs is affected by the building's limited uses, size and height. The occupied levels of an ATCT are located at the top of the structure that typically contains support equipment and services but has limited occupancy. The lower levels of the ATCT are typically limited in size with the upper levels are larger in size. This means that towards the upper floors of the building where the structure flares out the diagonal distance of the building increases. This flared space is used for equipment that serves air traffic control. Architectural analysis has shown that meeting the 1/3 diagonal distance separation requirement is possible by routing access to one of the two means of egress through an equipment room. It is this task group's judgment that an arrangement routing egress through an equipment room creates a larger risk than reducing the diagonal separation requirement. The limited area and layout of the normally unoccupied lower levels can make separation of the exit access by 1/3 of the diagonal of the floor plan difficult. This revision reduces the required separation distance of multiple exit ATCTs in ATCTs that are typically low in occupancy and size.

Section 11.3.4.4.3: The proposed change is the recommendation of the Airport Traffic Control Tower Fire Life Safety Task Group, and reflect the current approach to fire protection and life safety in airport traffic control towers (ATCT). This change provides consistency with the typical building practices for airport traffic control towers.

Section 11.3.4.4.6 is proposed to clarify the intent of the requirement that the travel distance limit is to the entrance of the exit and not the exit discharge.

Section 11.3.4.4.7 is proposed to require smoke proof enclosures for all exit enclosures. While stairs are the primary means of egress provided for ATCTs, this change provides protection for all exits due to the potential for delayed evacuation of tower operators.

Section 11.3.4.5.1 is proposed to provide consistent terminology with Section 11.3.4.4.1 as well as require smoke detection in the observation level of all air traffic control towers regardless of the number of exits provided.

Section 11.3.4.5.3 is proposed to provide consistent terminology with the rest of the air traffic control tower section.

Section 11.3.4.8 is proposed to provide a control location for fire fighter operations due to the unique aspects of fighting fires in ATCTs. It is proposed that the emergency command center be located in either the tower footprint or the adjacent base building (where provided). The base building supports the tower operations and is built contiguous to the ATCT. Requirements were taken from Section 11.8.6 with a few exceptions. The voice fire alarm system controls were removed as ATCTs are not provided with voice systems. The fire alarm control unit would be located in the fire command center and provide status indicators for all associated systems. The requirement for elevator power selector switches was removed as ATCTs are typically designed with a single elevator. Controls for stairway door unlocking systems and video monitoring were not included as ATCTs are located in areas with restricted access.

Section 11.3.4.9 is proposed to provide a regular requirement for emergency training for air traffic control tower operators. In the event of an emergency, operators are potentially not able to immediately egress due to the necessity of handing off flights to other locations. Requiring regular training on the steps to take in the event of an emergency provides benefit to the controllers and the general public.

**Response
Message:**

[Public Input No. 174-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.11.3.4.2\(2\)\]](#)

[Public Input No. 403-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 11.3.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

26 Affirmative All

2 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.

Laberge, Todd

Lonabaugh, Raymond W.

Lozano-Rosales, Roberto

McLaughlin, Patrick A.

Pierrottie, Jerald

Saric, Jr., Marko J.

Sheldon, Steven A.

Skinker, Cleveland B.

Swiecicki, Bruce J.

White, Michael S.

Wren, Carl D.

Affirmative with Comment

Allison, Thomas L.

The change in 11.3.4.2 (1) is missing a word. It should say, "Uses that support tower operations, such as electrical and mechanical equipment rooms, including emergency and standby power, radar, communications, and electronics rooms

Pruett, Scot

With the exception of FR-4009 text

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4014-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 11.7.3.1.1]****11.7.3.1.1 One-Story Structures.**

One-story structures shall have finished ground level doors or emergency access openings in accordance with [11.7.3.2](#) on two sides of the building structure , spaced not more than 125 ft (38 m) apart on the exterior walls.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 16:19:47 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The terminology is updated to be consistent throughout the section.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.

Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.



First Revision No. 4018-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 11.7.3.1.2]

11.7.3.1.2 Multiple-Story Structures.

Multiple-story structures shall comply with the following:

- (1) The story at the finished ground level shall comply with [11.7.3.1.1](#).
- (2) Other stories shall be provided with emergency access openings in accordance with [11.7.3.2](#) and all of the following:
 - (a) The openings are provided on two sides of the building.
 - (b) The openings are spaced not more than 30 ft (9.1 m) apart.
 - (c) For other than approved existing installations, the distance between each end of the applicable building exterior walls and an emergency access opening does not exceed 15 ft (4.6 m) or the distance from an access opening on one wall, and the nearest access opening on an adjacent wall does not exceed 30 ft (9.1 m).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:32:34 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The intent of the current maximum 30-ft spacing between emergency access openings can be met, in the case where the emergency access openings are positioned on opposite sides of the building, only by also requiring the distance between each end of the building exterior wall and an emergency access opening to be not in excess of 15 ft. Once the exterior wall with emergency access openings is a little more than 30 ft in length (i.e., 30 ft + width of the emergency access opening), a minimum of two access openings must be provided. Where access openings are positioned in adjacent walls, a maximum 30-ft spacing between access openings on two adjacent walls can serve in lieu of the 15-ft criterion. For example, an access opening might be 20 ft from a building wall end and then an additional 10 ft to the nearest access opening on the adjacent wall for a total of 30 ft. These concepts are illustrated by the four figures being added as advisory guidance in annex paragraph A.11.7.3.1.2(2).

The proposed annex figures help to illustrate the requirement of revised 11.7.3.1.2, especially subpart (c) relative to the positioning of emergency access openings near the ends of exterior walls.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan
Cusimano, Alberto
Dale, Stephen E.
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Dudley, Jeffrey T.
Golinveaux, James E.
Humble, Jonathan
Johnson, Aaron
Klein, Marshall A.
Klinkhardt, Jeffrey
Kobelski, Richard J.
Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.



First Revision No. 4013-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 11.7.4]

11.7.4 Additional Provisions for Underground Structures.

11.7.4.1

The requirements of 11.7.3 shall apply.

11.7.4.2

Exits from underground structures with an occupant load of more than 100 persons in the underground portions of the structure and having a floor used for human occupancy located more than 30 ft (9.1 m) below the lowest level of with an exit discharge, or having more than one level located below the lowest level of with an exit discharge, shall be provided with outside smoke-venting facilities or other means to prevent the exits from becoming charged with smoke from any fire in the areas served by the exits.

11.7.4.3

The underground portions of an underground structure, other than an existing underground structure, shall be provided with approved automatic smoke venting in accordance with Section 9.3 where the underground structure has the following features:

- (1) Occupant load of more than 100 persons in the underground portions of the structure
- (2) Floor level used for human occupancy located more than 30 ft (9.1 m) below the lowest level of with an exit discharge, or more than one level located below the lowest level of with an exit discharge
- (3) Combustible contents, combustible interior finish, or combustible construction

11.7.4.4

Exit stair enclosures in underground structures having a floor level used for human occupancy located more than 30 ft (9.1 m) below the lowest level of with an exit discharge, or having more than one level located below the lowest level of with an exit discharge, shall be provided with signage in accordance with 7.2.2.5.4 at each floor level landing traversed in traveling to the exit discharge. The signs shall include a chevron-shaped indicator to show direction to the exit discharge.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Aug 25 15:54:30 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provisions of Sections 11.7.2 through 11.7.4 were written with the assumption that more than one level can be classified as the Level of Exit Discharge. Recent updates to the definition of "Level of Exit Discharge" allow for only one level in a structure to be considered the Level of Exit Discharge. The proposed changes shown in Sections 11.7.2 through 11.7.4 reflect that there is only one LED in a building.

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.
Arntson, Raymond E.
Birchler, Donald C.
Cummings, Ryan
Cusimano, Alberto
Dale, Stephen E.
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Dudley, Jeffrey T.
Golinveaux, James E.
Humble, Jonathan
Johnson, Aaron
Klein, Marshall A.
Klinkhardt, Jeffrey
Kobelski, Richard J.
Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.



First Revision No. 3026-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 11.8.2.2]

11.8.2.3

All new vertical exit enclosures serving the high-rise portion of the building shall be smokeproof enclosures in accordance with 7.2.3 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 11:35:38 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NOTE: The following Public Input appeared as "Reject but Hold" in Public Comment No.10 of the A2014 Second Draft Report for NFPA 101 and per the Regs. at 4.4.8.3.1.

Evacuation times in high-rise buildings are often greatly extended, often making use of staged evacuations, or protect in place procedures for non-fire floors. It is imperative that exit stairway enclosures are adequately protected from smoke to ensure the safety of occupants on floors above the fire.

The committee limited the new provision to applying only to those vertical exit enclosures that serve the high-rise portion of the building. In podium buildings with high-rise towers, the stairs that serve the "low-rise" podium only, and that do not serve the tower, need not be made smokeproof enclosures.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 18-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 11.8.2.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramee, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3027-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 11.11.6.2.3]

11.12 Animal Housing Facilities.

11.12.1

The provisions of Section [11.1](#) shall apply.

11.12.2

Where occupants are expected to delay their emergency egress to care for animals, the means of egress requirements of NFPA 150, where more stringent than those of this Code, shall be followed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Aug 05 11:40:38 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A proposal to add requirements to address animal housing facilities was rejected during the last revision cycle. As such, the Standards Council made a suggestion during the Appeals process to consider adding such facilities to the Special Structures chapter. This inclusion addresses the need to apply the means of egress requirements of both NFPA 101 and NFPA 150 to the life safety needs of humans who work in animal housing facilities.

NFPA 150 has been added to Section 2.2 NFPA Publications via FR-3009.

Response Message:

Public Input No. [242-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 11.11.6.2.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramee, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 21-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.1.1.3]****12.1.1.4** Construction, Alteration, or Demolition Operations.

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 15:10:38 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake

Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 23-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 12.2.1]****12.2.1** General.**12.2.1.1**

All means of egress shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 and this chapter.

12.2.1.2

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of 7.1.6.5 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 15:22:57 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.1.6.5 for grab bars are appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 14-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 12.2.2.3.1]****12.2.2.3.1 General.**

Stairs complying with [7.2.2](#) shall be permitted, unless one of the following criteria applies:

- (1)* Stairs serving seating that is designed to be repositioned shall not be required to comply with [7.2.2.3.1](#).
- (2) This requirement shall not apply to stages and platforms as permitted by [12.4.6.1.2](#).
- (3) The stairs connecting only a stage or platform and the immediately adjacent assembly seating shall be permitted to have a handrail in the center only or on one side only.
- (4) The stairs connecting only a stage or platform and the immediately adjacent assembly seating shall be permitted to omit the guards required by [7.1.8](#) where both of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The guard would restrict audience sight lines to the stage or platform.
 - (b) The height between any part of the stair and the adjacent floor is not more than 42 in. (1065 mm).
- (5) Stairs connecting aisle stairs with cross-aisles, concourses, or other aisle stairs and landings in compliance with [12.2.6.6.8](#) shall be permitted to comply with [12.2.6.6.6](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 13:47:27 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Coordination with changes being made to 12.2.5.6.8 so that there will not be a conflict within the chapter.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.
Hollinger, David W.
Humble, Jonathan
Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lake, John
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 1-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 12.2.5.4.1]****12.2.5.4.1**

Festival seating, as defined in [3.3.243.1](#), shall be prohibited within a building, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies ~~having occupant loads of where the festival seating occupant load is~~ 250 or less.
- (2) Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies where ~~occupant loads exceed the festival seating occupant load exceeds~~ 250, provided that an approved life safety evaluation has been performed. (See [12.4.1](#).)
- (3) ~~Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies without dance halls, discotheques, and nightclubs, where the festival seating occupant load is 1000 or less.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 11:32:34 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The original intent in the reduction of number of occupants in festival seating was to address dance halls, disco, etc. where a greater density of occupants can occur. In other types of facilities with not more than 1000 occupants, hazards similar to those found in dance halls, disco, etc. are typically not present. These facilities would require an emergency action plan in accordance with 4.8, as required by 12.7.3. Section 4.8 provides latitude for AHJ to require additional analysis based on the hazard expected for the individual facility or event.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.
Hollinger, David W.
Humble, Jonathan
Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lake, John
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.



First Revision No. 12-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 12.2.5.6.8]

12.2.5.6.8 Aisle Landings Transitions .

Where the path of travel on a stair, or an aisle stair, or aisle ramp continues to another stair of different rise or tread depth, another aisle stair of different rise or tread depth, or where the path of travel on an aisle ramp continues to a stair, aisle stair, or another aisle ramp of different slope, there shall be a landing tread at that transition whose depth is equal to or greater than the width of the stair, aisle stair, or ramp, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Maximum height between landings in accordance with 7.2.2 shall not be required within aisles.
- (2) No landing shall be required at the termination of an aisle stair.
- (3) No landing shall be required within aisle stairs with nonuniform risers, as permitted by 12.2.6.6.6(7) .
- (4) No landing shall be required between aisle ramps of different slopes.
- (5) No landing shall be required between an aisle ramp and an aisle accessway or between an aisle stair and an aisle accessway.
- (6) A minimum 30 in. (760 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle stair and a stair with the same tread depths or between an aisle stair and another aisle stair with the same tread depths.
- (7) A minimum 30 in. (760 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle stair and a stair with greater tread depth in the descending direction and between an aisle stair and another aisle stair with greater tread depth in the descending direction.
- (8) A minimum 30 in. (760 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle stair and a stair with less tread depth in the descending direction and between an aisle stair and another aisle stair with less tread depth in the descending direction.
- (9) A minimum 22 in. (560 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle ramp and a stair and between an aisle ramp and an aisle stair.
- (10) No landing depth shall be required to exceed 48 in. (1220 mm).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 13:23:43 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The definition of aisle stairs includes transition stair. This FR clarifies that transition stairs are allowed to use aisle stair riser heights in lieu of stair riser heights in accordance with 7.2.2. It also clarifies that the transition between aisle stairs or aisle ramps and stairs, aisle stairs or aisle ramps is not a landing in accordance with 7.2.2, they are deeper treads for the transition. The reduction from 30" to 22" in the tread depth at the transition between an aisle stair or stair and another aisle stair or stair having greater tread depth in the descending direction is in recognition of a negative impact at the transition from the aisle accessway into the aisle for some seating row spacings.

Response

Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell
Bushey, George D.
Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.
Battalora, Raymond J.
Conner, William
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Gandy, Max L.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Hansen, Harold C.
Hollinger, David W.
Humble, Jonathan
Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lake, John
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 17-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.2.11.2]****12.2.11.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 14:35:33 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.12.2 for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 19-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.3.2.2]****12.3.2.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 14:40:22 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 8.7.3.1 for the protection of hazardous materials are appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 10-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.3.4]****12.3.4.4 Carbon Monoxide Detection.****12.3.4.4.1**

New assembly occupancies shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in accordance with Section 9.12 in the locations specified as follows:

- (1) On the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances
- (2) Centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from permanently installed, fuel burning HVAC systems
- (3) Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage
- (4) Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage with a separation wall constructed of gypsum wallboard

12.3.4.4.2

Carbon monoxide detectors as specified in 12.3.4.4.1 shall not be required in the following locations:

- (1) Garages
- (2) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined in 3.3.276.7.4
- (3) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code
- (4) Occupiable spaces having a separation wall constructed of gypsum wallboard with attached garages that are open parking structures as defined in 3.3.276.7.4
- (5) Occupiable spaces having a separation wall constructed of gypsum wallboard with attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 24 15:15:12 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This First Revision (FR) is intended to protect the public and workers from serious injury or possibly death from unintentional non-fire related carbon monoxide (CO) exposure by mandating the installation of CO detection devices in assembly occupancies. This FR models the location requirements for assembly occupancies after the requirements in the 2015 edition of NFPA 101 for CO detection in schools as a basis.

In the absence of a model building code for the installation of CO detection in restaurants many jurisdictions are developing their own regulations with varying installation requirements. This First Revision adds the needed model language.

Public Input No. 241-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.3.4]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake

Peavey, Steven W.

Quinterno, Vincent

Roether, Ed

Ruling, Karl G.

Scandaliato, Steven J.

Schweitzer, Charles J.

Sherman, Philip R.

Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

Negative with Comment

Humble, Jonathan

Please see attached pdf file for negative comment.

**First Revision No. 11-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.3.4.3]****12.3.4.5 Risk Analysis for Mass Notification Systems.**

A risk analysis for mass notification systems shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.14 in new assembly occupancies with an occupant load of 500 or more.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 16:31:52 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This will have Assembly occupancies over 500 people point to Chapter 9 for Risk Analysis and Emergency Response plans.

The need for effective emergency communications in the United States came into sharp focus in the 20th century in response to threats to homeland security.

NFPA 72 National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code has a chapter dedicated to Emergency Communication Systems. This contains the detailed information on the Risk Analysis and Emergency Response Plan as required in the above proposed sections.

This is NOT intended to require a Mass Notification System in every building. There are many elements contained within a Mass Notification System, the process of the Risk Analysis will outline what is needed based on Risk and engineering study for the occupancy.

A task group of the Assembly Occupancies Technical Committee was formed to continue review of the risk analysis concept and the applications stated above.

Response**Message:**

Public Input No. 223-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.3.4.3.2]

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.
Gandy, Max L.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Hansen, Harold C.
Hollinger, David W.
Humble, Jonathan
Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lake, John
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

Negative with Comment

Miller, Gregory R.

This proposed change is neither warranted nor necessary. More importantly, it adds cost unnecessarily and requires owners to hire a consultant to provide a very subjective analysis based on risk thresholds. Further, finding a person qualified to perform this task is challenging. Even more challenging is having the authority having jurisdiction trained and qualified to assess and evaluate the risk analysis and render a decision based on sound criteria from project to project.

**First Revision No. 4-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 12.4.1]****12.4.1 Life Safety Evaluation.****12.4.1.1* General.**

Where a life safety evaluation is required by other provisions of this *Code*, it shall comply with the following:

- (1) The life safety evaluation shall be performed by persons acceptable to the AHJ.
- (2) The life safety evaluation shall include a written assessment of safety measures for conditions listed in [12.4.1.2](#) and of the building systems and facility management in accordance with [12.4.1.3](#).
- (3) The life safety evaluation shall be approved annually by the AHJ and shall be updated for special or unusual conditions in accordance with the provisions of [13.4.1](#) for existing assembly occupancies.

12.4.1.2 Conditions to Be Assessed.

Life safety evaluations shall include an assessment of all of the following conditions and related appropriate safety measures:

- (1) Nature of the events and the participants and attendees
- (2) Access and egress movement, including crowd density problems
- (3) Medical emergencies
- (4) Fire hazards
- (5) Permanent and temporary structural systems
- (6) Severe weather conditions
- (7) Earthquakes
- (8) Civil or other disturbances
- (9) Hazardous materials incidents within and near the facility
- (10) Relationships among facility management, event participants, emergency response agencies, and others having a role in the events accommodated in the facility

12.4.1.3* Building Systems and Facility Management Assessments.

Life safety evaluations shall include assessments of both building systems and facility management upon which reliance is placed for the safety of facility occupants, and such assessments shall consider scenarios appropriate to the facility.

12.4.1.3.1 Building Systems.

Prior to issuance of the building permit, the design team shall provide the AHJ with building systems documentation in accordance with [12.4.1.4](#).

12.4.1.3.2 Facility Management.

Prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the facility management shall provide the AHJ with facility management documentation in accordance with [12.4.1.5](#).

12.4.1.3.3 Life Safety Evaluation.**12.4.1.3.3.1**

Prior to issuance of the building permit, the persons performing the life safety evaluation shall confirm that the building systems provide appropriate safety measures.

12.4.1.3.3.2

Prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy, the persons performing the life safety evaluation owner shall confirm that the facility management and operational plans provide appropriate safety measures.

12.4.1.3.3.3

~~The AHJ shall approve the acceptable persons performing the life safety evaluation in a timely manner to enable the design team and facility management to resolve concerns to the satisfaction of the persons performing the life safety evaluation prior to their submission shall be performed by persons acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction .~~

12.4.1.4 Life Safety Building Systems Document.

The AHJ shall be provided with a life safety building systems document providing the information required in [12.4.1.4.2](#) through [12.4.1.4.4](#).

12.4.1.4.1 Document Distribution.

The persons performing the life safety evaluation, the AHJ, the A/E design team, and the building owner shall receive a copy of the life safety building systems document prior to issuance of the building permit.

12.4.1.4.2 Life Safety Narrative.

A life safety narrative shall be provided describing the following, as applicable :

- (1) Building occupancy, construction type, and intended uses and events
- (2) Building area and population capacity of the proposed facility
- (3) Principal fire and life safety features/strategies for the building, including, ~~as acceptable~~ applicable, — the following:
 - (a) Egress
 - (b) Access control
 - (c) Fire barriers, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions
 - (d) Fire suppression systems
 - (e) Smoke control/protection
 - (f) Fire detection and alarm
 - (g) PA system
 - (h) Emergency elevator operation
 - (i) Emergency power and lighting
 - (j) Provisions for patrons with disabilities
 - (k) Fire department access
 - (l) Fire/emergency command center
- (4) Exterior construction design parameters used/applied

12.4.1.4.3 Life Safety Floor Plans.

Life safety floor plans of each level shall be provided— ~~as applicable~~— as applicable— with the following:

- (1) Occupant load, exit location, egress capacity, main entrance/exit, horizontal exits, travel distance, and exit discharge
- (2) Fire barriers, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions
- (3) Areas of smoke-protected assembly occupancy
- (4) Separate smoke-protected areas or zones
- (5) Areas of other occupancy type and separations
- (6) Unprotected vertical openings
- (7) Event plans for each anticipated type of event depicting the following:
 - (a) Seating configuration
 - (b) Exhibit booth layout
 - (c) Stage location
 - (d) Occupant load, egress capacity required, exits provided, and travel distance
 - (e) Any floor or stage use restrictions
 - (f) Plan and/or section drawing indicating ~~areas where the roof construction is more than 50 ft (15 m) above floor level and areas where sprinkler protection is omitted~~
 - (g) Areas of refuge — interior and exterior

12.4.1.4.4 Engineering Analysis and Calculations.

An Where active or passive smoke control is used, an engineering analysis shall be provided with the following and shall include the following, as applicable :

- (1) Smoke protection analysis to substitute the use of smoke-protected assembly seating as follows:
 - (a) Performance-based design methods approved by the AHJ
 - (b) Smoke control requirements per NFPA 92, ~~Standard for Smoke Control Systems~~
 - (c) Smoke control assumptions, such as fire scenario description, fire size quantification, and smoke development/smoke movement analysis
 - (d) Proposed testing protocol for smoke control system and pass/fail criteria
 - (e) Timed egress analysis assumed flow rates and travel speeds
- (2) Sprinkler protection calculations, including an engineering analysis substantiating locations in accordance with [12.3.5.3](#) where sprinkler protection would be ineffective due to height and combustible loading
- (3) Load diagram of rigging/load capacity of gridiron, fly loft, or long-span roof structure used for hanging overhead objects

12.4.1.5 Life Safety Management Document.

The AHJ shall be provided with a life safety management document providing the information required in [12.4.1.5.2](#) through [12.4.1.5.7](#).

12.4.1.5.1 Document Distribution.

The persons performing the life safety evaluation, the AHJ, the A/E design team, and the building owner shall receive a copy of the life safety management document prior to issuance of the certificate of occupancy.

12.4.1.5.2 Facility Management and Operational Plans.

Facility management and operational plans shall address the following, as applicable :

- (1) Best practices adopted or recognized
- (2) Emergency plans
- (3) Evacuation plans
- (4) Shelter-in-place plans, including capacities and protection considerations
- (5) Crowd management training plan
- (6) Safety plans, which include the following:
 - (a) Training plans
 - (b) Safety equipment plans
- (7) Fire alarm, smoke control system protocol, and testing plans
- (8) First aid or medical treatment plans, which include the following:
 - (a) Defined levels of service
 - (b) Standing orders adopted
 - (c) Supply and equipment plan
- (9) Housekeeping plans — biological, medical, hazardous materials cleaning
- (10) Emergency communication plans, which include the following:
 - (a) Chain of authority and incident command system employed
 - (b) Contact information for the following:
 - i. Venue personnel
 - ii. Emergency management and response organizations (such as fire, police, medical, utility, transportation, and key stakeholders)
 - (c) Communication systems
 - (d) Standard announcement for incidents or emergency situations
- (11) Risk and threat assessment for venue and surrounding area for the following:
 - (a) Severe weather
 - (b) Hazardous materials
 - (c) Terrorism
 - (d) Hostile intruder
- (12) Operating procedures and protocols for risks, such as the following:
 - (a) Severe weather preparedness and monitoring plans
 - (b) Hazardous materials incidence response plans
 - (c) Terrorism response plans
 - (d) Hostile intruder response plans
- (13) First responder response/arrival routes plans
- (14) Alcohol management plans
- (15) Food safety plans
- (16) Rigging and temporary performance structure, which includes the following:
 - (a) Design and safety review plans
 - (b) Emergency action plans
- (17) Chemical and hazardous materials information and data
- (18) Barrier and wall protection plans for motor sports or similar events

12.4.1.5.3 Records.

Records of the facility management plans, including procedures and location, shall be maintained for the following:

- (1) Crowd management training
- (2) Safety training
- (3) Fire alarm, smoke control system maintenance, and test records
- (4) First aid or medical treatment and regulation compliance

12.4.1.5.4 Building Systems Reference Guide.

A building systems reference guide shall be provided in accordance with **12.4.1.5.4.1** through **12.4.1.5.4.3**.

12.4.1.5.4.1

A basic life safety building systems reference guide shall be developed and maintained.

12.4.1.5.4.2

The life safety building systems reference guide shall contain the important and key information for the venue management's use when planning events/activities for the safety of patrons, performers/participants, employees, and vendors.

12.4.1.5.4.3

The life safety building systems document in accordance with **12.4.1.4** shall be permitted to be used, and additionally the life safety building systems reference guide shall include the following, as applicable :

- (1) Occupant capacity of every space/room
- (2) Egress flow diagrams, including assumed flow rates, and capacities of all aisles and hallways, including public and nonpublic areas
- (3) Capacities of all exterior doors and/or choke points in immediate perimeter areas
- (4) Limitations or assumptions for ingress control that could be in place during an emergency egress/evacuation, including control gates, queuing barriers, and turnstiles
- (5) Capacities of immediate perimeter exterior walkways, including assumed flow rates for exterior areas
- (6) Assumed egress paths for normal conditions — transportation modes
- (7) Management-level sequencing charts for alarm and emergency communication systems, the manual, or override options/instructions that include the following:
 - (a) List of codes or alarm signals
 - (b) Location of manual overrides
 - (c) Description of sequence of operations during an alarm, such as exhaust fans operate or doors open
- (8) Principal fire and life safety features/strategies, such as sprinklers, smoke control, fire alarm notifications, PA system, emergency power, and fire department access
- (9) Assumptions when developing occupancy plans for venue floor, open areas, and nonevent spaces, such as the following:
 - (a) Event floor plans/setup diagrams for each typical event/activity
 - (b) Fire sprinkler and smoke protection capabilities
- (10) Severe weather shelter areas, locations, structure considerations (limitations), capacities (occupancy and density factor)
- (11) Command center, which includes the following:
 - (a) Location (formal or informal)
 - (b) Structural integrity considerations
 - (c) Redundant locations and/or capabilities
 - (d) Jurisdictional rights — assumed and/or applied
- (12) Locations and capacities of wheelchair and mobility-impaired seating
- (13) Locations and capacities of areas of refuge and other safe areas
- (14) Rigging or structural load capacities of grids, truss structure, fly lofts, ceilings, floors, ramps, and staging
- (15) List of locations of emergency equipment, such as fire extinguishers, fire hose cabinets, fire hydrants, and AEDs.
- (16) Sequencing of electrical service, such as the following:
 - (a) Emergency generators and charts of all areas illuminated during power outages
 - (b) Multiple electrical feed capabilities
- (17) List of mechanical, movable equipment in the facility
- (18) Potential hazards in the surrounding neighborhood, including train tracks and propane stations
- (19) Assumptions or accommodations considered and used in design

12.4.1.5.5

The facility management plans shall be maintained and adjusted as necessary for changes to the venue structure, operating purposes and style, and event occupancy.

12.4.1.5.6

Facility management and operational plans shall be submitted to the AHJ annually.

12.4.1.5.7

For events and activities at the venue that are outside the normal operating conditions or vary from the normal facility management plans, the following shall apply:

- (1) Facility management shall perform an event/activity-specific facility management plan for the AHJ to review.
- (2) Approval of the AHJ for the specific facility management plan shall occur prior to such event.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 12:46:24 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: After evaluating the 2015 edition changes to 12.4.1, the committee noted several items that needed to be changed for coordination. "As applicable" was added for consistency and items were deleted that posed an undue burden on the AHJ.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.



First Revision No. 6-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 12.4.6.5]

12.4.6.5 Ventilators.

Regular stages in excess of 1000 ft² (93 m²) and legitimate stages shall be provided with emergency ventilation to provide a means of removing smoke and combustion gases directly to the outside in the event of a fire, and such ventilation shall be achieved by one or a combination of the methods specified in [12.4.6.5.1](#) through [12.4.6.5.3](#).

12.4.6.5.1 Smoke Control.

12.4.6.5.1.1

A means complying with Section [9.3](#) shall be provided to maintain the smoke level at not less than 6 ft (1830 mm) above the highest level of assembly seating or above the top of the proscenium opening where a proscenium wall and opening protection are provided.

12.4.6.5.1.2

Smoke control systems used for compliance with [12.4.6.5.1.1](#) shall be in accordance with NFPA 92, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems*.

12.4.6.5.1.3

The smoke control system shall be activated independently by each of the following:

- (1) Activation of the sprinkler system in the stage area
- (2) Activation of smoke detectors over the stage area
- (3) Activation by manually operated switch at an approved location

12.4.6.5.1.4

The emergency ventilation system shall be supplied by both normal and standby power.

12.4.6.5.1.5

The fan(s) power wiring and ducts shall be located and properly protected to ensure a minimum of 20 minutes of operation in the event of activation.

12.4.6.5.2 Roof Vents.

12.4.6.5.2.1

~~Two or more vents shall be located near the center of and above the highest part of the stage area~~ Roof vents used for compliance with [12.4.6.5.1.1](#) shall be in accordance with [NFPA 204](#).

(A)

Vents shall be designed to maintain the smoke level at not less than 6 ft (1830 mm) above the highest level of assembly seating or above the top of the proscenium opening where a proscenium wall and opening protection are provided.

(B)

Vents for regular stages shall comply with [NFPA 204](#); however, vent shall be permitted to provide a net free vent area of 5 percent of the stage area, in lieu of the engineering analysis required by [NFPA 204](#).

12.4.6.5.2.2

~~The vents shall be raised above the roof and shall provide a net free vent area equal to 5 percent of the stage area.~~

12.4.6.5.2.2

Vents shall be constructed to open automatically by approved heat-activated devices, and supplemental means shall be provided for manual emergency operation and periodic testing of the ventilator from the stage floor.

12.4.6.5.2.3

Vents shall be listed and labeled.

(A)

Where labeled devices permitting manual operation from the stage floor are not available for a labeled vent, the manual operation device is not required to be listed and labeled.

12.4.6.5.3 Other Means.

Approved, alternate means of removing smoke and combustion gases shall be permitted.

12.4.6.5.4 Testing.

Vents shall be inspected, maintained, and tested in accordance with Chapter 12 of [NFPA 204](#).

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
AXM-FR-6_12.4.6.5.docx	For staff use.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 14:30:34 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: These changes require an engineering basis for the design of stage venting systems for legitimate stages while maintaining the prescriptive requirements for regular stages. It adds guidance for detection for operation of vents on regular stages based on the FPRF report Fire Safety in Theatres – A New Design Approach. The “two or more” and “raised above the roof” requirements are deleted and replaced by reference to NFPA 204. A requirement is added for inspecting, maintaining, and testing stage vent systems.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake

Peavey, Steven W.

Quinterno, Vincent

Roether, Ed

Ruling, Karl G.

Scandaliato, Steven J.

Schweitzer, Charles J.

Sherman, Philip R.

Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 8-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 12.4.6.12]****12.4.6.12** Standpipes.**12.4.6.12.1**

Regular stages over 1000 ft² (93 m²) in area and all legitimate stages shall be equipped with 1 1/2 in. (38 mm) hose lines for first aid fire fighting at each side of the stage.

12.4.6.12.2

Hose connections shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, unless Class II or Class III standpipes in accordance with NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, are used.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 15:00:19 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The variation in equipment and resources is different such that the AHJ should have freedom to make the call on hose requirements. If needed, they should be installed based on NFPA 13.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

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Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

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Keberle, Kenneth F.
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Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

Negative with Comment

Lake, John

This removes the requirement for standpipes. I can see not designating the size of the discharge, but not eliminating the requirement altogether.

**First Revision No. 24-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 12.7.13.2]****12.7.14** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 15:27:20 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 9.11.4 for integrated fire protection systems testing are appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 22-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 13.1.1.3]****13.1.1.4 Construction, Alteration, or Demolition Operations.****13.1.1.4.1**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

13.1.1.4.2

An existing building housing an assembly occupancy established prior to the effective date of this Code shall be permitted to be approved for continued use if it conforms to, or is made to conform to, the provisions of this Code to the extent that, in the opinion of the authority having jurisdiction, reasonable life safety against the hazards of fire, explosion, and panic is provided and maintained.

13.1.1.4.3

Additions to existing buildings shall conform to the requirements of [4.6.7](#).

13.1.1.4.4

Existing portions of buildings shall be upgraded if the addition results in an increase in the required minimum number of separate means of egress in accordance with [7.4.1.2](#).

13.1.1.4.5

Existing portions of the structure shall not be required to be modified, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The new construction has not diminished the fire safety features of the facility.
- (2) The addition does not result in an increase in the required minimum number of separate means of egress in accordance with [7.4.1.2](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 15:14:07 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.
Battalora, Raymond J.
Conner, William
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Gandy, Max L.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Hansen, Harold C.
Hollinger, David W.
Humble, Jonathan
Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lake, John
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 15-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 13.2.2.3.1]****13.2.2.3.1 General.**

Stairs complying with [7.2.2](#) shall be permitted, unless one of the following criteria applies:

- (1)* Stairs serving seating that is designed to be repositioned shall not be required to comply with [7.2.2.3.1](#).
- (2) This requirement shall not apply to stages and platforms as permitted by [13.4.6](#).
- (3) The stairs connecting only a stage or platform and the immediately adjacent assembly seating shall be permitted to have a handrail in the center only or on one side only.
- (4) The stairs connecting only a stage or platform and the immediately adjacent assembly seating shall be permitted to omit the guards required by [7.1.8](#) where both of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The guard would restrict audience sight lines to the stage or platform.
 - (b) The height between any part of the stair and the adjacent floor is not more than 42 in. (1065 mm).
- (5) Stairs connecting aisle stairs with cross-aisles, concourses, or other aisle stairs and landings in compliance with [13.2.5.6.8](#) shall be permitted to comply with [13.2.5.6.6](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 13:50:43 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Coordination with changes being made to [13.2.5.6.8](#) so that there will not be a conflict within the chapter.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.
Hollinger, David W.
Humble, Jonathan
Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lake, John
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 3-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 13.2.5.4.1]****13.2.5.4.1**

Festival seating, as defined in [3.3.248.1](#), shall be prohibited within a building, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies ~~having occupant loads of where the festival seating occupant load is~~ 250 or less.
- (2) Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies where ~~occupant loads exceed the festival seating occupant load exceeds~~ 250, provided that an approved life safety evaluation has been performed. (See [13.4.1](#).)
- (3) ~~Festival seating shall be permitted in assembly occupancies without dance halls, discotheques, and nightclubs, where the festival seating occupant load is 1000 or less.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 12:17:32 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The original intent in the reduction of number of occupants in festival seating was to address dance halls, disco, etc. where a greater density of occupants can occur. In other types of facilities with not more than 1000 occupants, hazards similar to those found in dance halls, disco, etc. are typically not present. These facilities would require an emergency action plan in accordance with 4.8, as required by 12.7.3. Section 4.8 provides latitude by for AHJ to require additional analysis based on the hazard expected for the individual facility or event.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.
Hollinger, David W.
Humble, Jonathan
Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lake, John
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 13-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 13.2.5.6.8]****13.2.5.6.8 Aisle Landings Transitions .**

Where the path of travel on a stair ~~or an aisle stair, or aisle ramp~~ continues to another stair or aisle stair , of different rise or tread depth, ~~another aisle stair of different rise or tread depth, or where the path of travel on an aisle ramp continues to a stair, aisle stair , or another aisle ramp of different slope, there shall be a landing tread at that transition~~ whose depth is equal to or greater than the width of the ~~stair, aisle stair or ramp, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:~~

- (1) ~~Maximum height between landings in accordance with 7.2.2 shall not be required within aisles.~~
- (2) ~~No landing shall be required at the termination of an aisle stair.~~
- (3) ~~No landing shall be required within aisle stairs with nonuniform risers as permitted by 13.2.5.6.6(7).~~
- (4) ~~No landing shall be required between aisle ramps of different slopes.~~
- (5) ~~No landing shall be required between an aisle ramp and an aisle accessway or between an aisle stair and an aisle accessway.~~
- (6) ~~A minimum 30 in. (760 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle stair and a stair with the same tread depths or between an aisle stair and another aisle stair with the same tread depths.~~
- (7) ~~A minimum 30 22 in. (760 560 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle stair and a stair with greater tread depth in the descending direction and between an aisle stair and another aisle stair with greater tread depth in the descending direction.~~
- (8) ~~A minimum 30 in. (760 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle stair and a stair with less tread depth in the descending direction and between an aisle stair and another aisle stair with less tread depth in the descending direction.~~
- (9) ~~A minimum 22 in. (560 mm) deep landing tread at that transition shall be permitted between an aisle ramp and a stair and between an aisle ramp and an aisle stair.~~
- (10) ~~No landing depth shall be required to exceed 48 in. (1220 mm).~~
- (11) ~~Approved existing installations shall be permitted.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 13:36:55 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The definition of aisle stairs includes transition stair. This FR clarifies that transition stairs are allowed to use aisle stair riser heights in lieu of stair riser heights in accordance with 7.2.2. It also clarifies that the transition between aisle stairs or aisle ramps and stairs, aisle stairs or aisle ramps is not a landing in accordance with 7.2.2, they are deeper treads for the transition. The reduction from 30" to 22" in the tread depth at the transition between an aisle stair or stair and another aisle stair or stair having greater tread depth in the descending direction is in recognition of a negative impact at the transition from the aisle accessway into the aisle for some seating row spacings.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake

Peavey, Steven W.

Quinterno, Vincent

Roether, Ed

Ruling, Karl G.

Scandaliato, Steven J.

Schweitzer, Charles J.

Sherman, Philip R.

Tubbs, Jeffrey S.



First Revision No. 16-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 13.2.11.1]

13.2.11.1 Guards and Railings: Boxes, Balconies, and Galleries.

Boxes, balconies, and galleries shall meet the following criteria:

- (1) The fasciae of boxes, balconies, and galleries shall rise not less than 26 in. (660 mm) above the adjacent floor or shall have substantial railings not less than 26 in. (660 mm) above the adjacent floor.
- (2) The height of the rail above footrests on the adjacent floor immediately in front of a row of seats shall be not less than 26 in. (660 mm), and the following also shall apply:
 - (a) Railings at the ends of aisles shall be not less than 36 in. (915 mm) high for the full width of the aisle.
 - (b) Railings at the end of aisles shall be not less than 36 in. (915 mm) high at the ends of aisles where steps occur.
- (3) Aisle accessways adjacent to orchestra pits and vomitories, and all cross aisles, shall be provided with railings not less than 26 in. (660 mm) above the adjacent floor.
- (4) The requirement of 13.2.11.1(3) shall not apply where the backs of seats located at the front of the aisle project 24 in. (610 mm) or more above the adjacent floor of the aisle.
- (5) Guardrails shall not be required on the audience side of stages, raised platforms, and other raised floor areas such as runways, ramps, and side stages used for entertainment or presentations.
- (6) Permanent guardrails shall not be required at vertical openings in the performance area of stages.
- (7) Guardrails shall not be required where the side of an elevated walking surface is required to be open for the normal functioning of special lighting or for access and use of other special equipment.
- (8)* Where a guard is ordinarily required but not provided in accordance with 13.2.11.1(5) or 13.2.11.1(6), a written plan shall be developed and maintained to mitigate the fall hazards of unguarded raised floor areas and vertical openings on stages.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
AXM_101_FR-16_A_13_2_11_1.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 14:00:20 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Consistency with the annex text that exists on the associated provision in Chapter 12.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 3 Not Returned
 23 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake

Peavey, Steven W.

Quinterno, Vincent

Roether, Ed

Ruling, Karl G.

Scandaliato, Steven J.

Schweitzer, Charles J.

Sherman, Philip R.

Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 18-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 13.2.11.2]****13.2.11.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 14:38:05 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 8.7.3.1 for the protection of hazardous materials are appropriate for adoptions for assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 20-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 13.3.2.2]****13.3.2.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 14:44:46 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 8.7.3.1 for the protection of hazardous materials are appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 5-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 13.4.1]****13.4.1 Life Safety Evaluation.****13.4.1.1* General.**

Where a life safety evaluation is required by other provisions of this *Code*, it shall comply with the following:

- (1) The life safety evaluation shall be performed by persons acceptable to the AHJ.
- (2) The life safety evaluation shall include a written assessment of safety measures for conditions listed in [13.4.1.2](#) and of the building systems and facility management in accordance with [13.4.1.3](#).
- (3) The life safety evaluation shall be approved annually by the AHJ and shall be updated for special or unusual conditions in accordance with the provisions of [13.4.1](#) for existing assembly occupancies.

13.4.1.2 Conditions to Be Assessed.

Life safety evaluations shall include an assessment of all of the following conditions and related appropriate safety measures:

- (1) Nature of the events and the participants and attendees
- (2) Access and egress movement, including crowd density problems
- (3) Medical emergencies
- (4) Fire hazards
- (5) Permanent and temporary structural systems
- (6) Severe weather conditions
- (7) Earthquakes
- (8) Civil or other disturbances
- (9) Hazardous materials incidents within and near the facility
- (10) Relationships among facility management, event participants, emergency response agencies, and others having a role in the events accommodated in the facility

13.4.1.3* Building Systems and Facility Management Assessments.

Life safety evaluations shall include assessments of both building systems and facility management upon which reliance is placed for the safety of facility occupants, and such assessments shall consider scenarios appropriate to the facility.

13.4.1.3.1 Building Systems.

Documentation of the building systems in accordance with [13.4.1.4](#) shall be provided upon request of the AHJ.

13.4.1.3.2 Facility Management.

Facility management shall provide the AHJ with facility management documentation in accordance with [13.4.1.5](#) upon request of the AHJ.

13.4.1.3.3 Life Safety Evaluation.

The life safety evaluation shall confirm that the building systems and the facility management and operational plans provide appropriate safety measures.

13.4.1.4 Life Safety Building Systems Document.

The AHJ shall be provided with a life safety building systems document providing the information required in [13.4.1.4.2](#) through [13.4.1.4.4](#).

13.4.1.4.1 Reserved.

13.4.1.4.2 Life Safety Narrative.

A life safety narrative shall be provided describing the following, as applicable :

- (1) Building occupancy, construction type, and intended uses and events
- (2) Building area and population capacity of the proposed facility
- (3) Principal fire and life safety features/strategies for the building, including — as applicable — the following:
 - (a) Egress
 - (b) Access control
 - (c) Fire barriers, smoke barriers, and smoke partitions
 - (d) Fire suppression systems
 - (e) Smoke control/protection
 - (f) Fire detection alarm
 - (g) PA system
 - (h) Emergency elevator operation
 - (i) Emergency power and lighting
 - (j) Provisions for patrons with disabilities
 - (k) Fire department access
 - (l) Fire/emergency command center
- (4) Exterior construction design parameters used/applied

13.4.1.4.3 Life Safety Floor Plans.

Life safety floor plans of each level shall be provided — as applicable — with the following:

- (1) Occupant load, egress location, exit capacity, main entrance/exit, horizontal exits, travel distance, and exit discharge
- (2) Fire barriers, ~~and~~ smoke barriers, and fire partitions
- (3) Areas of smoke-protected assembly occupancy
- (4) Separate smoke-protected areas or zones
- (5) Areas of other occupancy type and separations
- (6) Unprotected vertical openings
- (7) Event plans for each anticipated type of event depicting the following:
 - (a) Seating configuration
 - (b) Exhibit booth layout
 - (c) Stage location
 - (d) Occupant load, egress capacity required, exits provided, and travel distance
 - (e) Any floor or stage use restrictions
 - (f) Plan and/or section drawing indicating ~~areas where the roof construction is more than 50 ft (15 m) above floor level and areas where~~ sprinkler protection is omitted
 - (g) Areas of refuge — interior and exterior

13.4.1.4.4 Engineering Analysis and Calculations.

An Where active or passive smoke control is used, an engineering analysis shall be provided with the following; and shall include the following, as applicable :

- (1) Smoke protection analysis to substantiate the use of smoke-protected assembly seating as follows:
 - (a) Performance-based design methods approved by the AHJ
 - (b) Smoke control requirements per NFPA 92, ~~Standard for Smoke Control Systems~~
 - (c) Smoke control assumptions, such as fire scenario description, fire size quantification, and smoke development/smoke movement analysis
 - (d) Proposed testing protocol for smoke control system and pass/fail criteria
 - (e) Timed egress analysis and assumed flow rates and travel speeds
- (2) Sprinkler protection calculations, including an engineering analysis substantiating locations in accordance with [13.3.5.3](#) where sprinkler protection would be ineffective due to height and combustible loading
- (3) Load diagram of rigging/load capacity of gridiron, fly loft, or long-span roof structure used for hanging overhead objects

13.4.1.5 Life Safety Management Document.

The AHJ shall be provided with a life safety management document providing the information required in [13.4.1.5.2](#) through [13.4.1.5.7](#).

13.4.1.5.1 Reserved.**13.4.1.5.2** Facility Management and Operational Plans.

Facility management and operational plans shall address the following, as applicable :

- (1) Best practices adopted or recognized
- (2) Emergency plans
- (3) Evacuation plans
- (4) Shelter-in-place plans including capacities and protection considerations
- (5) Crowd management training plans
- (6) Safety plans, which include the following:
 - (a) Training plans
 - (b) Safety equipment plans
- (7) Fire alarm, smoke control system protocol, and testing plans
- (8) First aid or medical treatment plans, which include the following:
 - (a) Defined levels of service
 - (b) Standing orders adopted
 - (c) Supply and equipment plan
- (9) Housekeeping plans — biological, medical, hazardous materials cleaning
- (10) Emergency communication plans, which include the following:
 - (a) Chain of authority and incident command system employed
 - (b) Contact information for the following:
 - i. Venue personnel
 - ii. Emergency management and response organizations such as fire, police, medical, utility, transportation, and key stakeholders
 - (c) Communication systems
 - (d) Standard announcement for incidents or emergency situations
- (11) Risk and threat assessment for venue and surrounding area for the following:
 - (a) Severe weather
 - (b) Hazardous materials
 - (c) Terrorism
 - (d) Hostile intruder
- (12) Operating procedures and protocols for risks, such as the following:
 - (a) Severe weather preparedness and monitoring plans
 - (b) Hazardous materials incidence response plans
 - (c) Terrorism response plans
 - (d) Hostile intruder response plans
- (13) First responder response/arrival routes plans
- (14) Alcohol management plans
- (15) Food safety plans
- (16) Rigging and temporary performance structure, which includes the following:
 - (a) Design and safety review plans
 - (b) Emergency action plans
- (17) Chemical and hazardous materials information and data
- (18) Barrier and wall protection plans for motor sports or similar events

13.4.1.5.3 Records.

Records of the facility management plans, including procedures and location, shall be maintained for the following:

- (1) Crowd management training
- (2) Safety training
- (3) Fire alarm, smoke control system maintenance, and test records
- (4) First aid or medical treatment and regulation compliance

13.4.1.5.4 Building Systems Reference Guide.

A building systems reference guide shall be provided in accordance with 13.4.1.5.4.1 through 13.4.1.5.4.3.

13.4.1.5.4.1

A basic life safety building systems reference guide shall be developed and maintained.

13.4.1.5.4.2

The life safety building systems reference guide shall contain the important and key information for the venue management's use when planning events/activities for the safety of patrons, performers/participants, employees, and vendors.

13.4.1.5.4.3

The life safety building systems document in accordance with 13.4.1.4 shall be permitted to be used, and additionally the life safety building systems reference guide shall include the following, as applicable :

- (1) Occupant capacity of every space/room
- (2) Egress flow diagrams, including assumed flow rates, and capacities of all aisles and hallways, including public and nonpublic areas
- (3) Capacities of all exterior doors and/or choke points in immediate perimeter areas
- (4) Limitations or assumptions for ingress control that could be in place during an emergency egress/evacuation, including control gates, queuing barriers, and turnstiles
- (5) Capacities of immediate perimeter exterior walkways, including assumed flow rates for exterior areas
- (6) Assumed egress paths for normal conditions — transportation modes
- (7) Management level sequencing charts for alarm and emergency communication systems, the manual, or override options/instructions that include the following:
 - (a) List of codes or alarm signals
 - (b) Location of manual overrides
 - (c) Description of sequence of operations during an alarm, such as exhaust fans operate or doors open
- (8) Principal fire and life safety features/strategies, such as sprinklers, smoke control, fire alarm notifications, PA system, emergency power, and fire department access
- (9) Assumptions when developing occupancy plans for venue floor, open areas, and nonevent spaces
 - (a) Event floor plans/setup diagrams for each typical event/activity
 - (b) Fire sprinkler and smoke protection capabilities
- (10) Severe weather shelter areas, locations, structure considerations (limitations), capacities (occupancy and density factor)
- (11) Command center, which includes the following:
 - (a) Location (formal or informal)
 - (b) Structural integrity considerations
 - (c) Redundant locations and/or capabilities
 - (d) Jurisdictional rights — assumed and/or applied
- (12) Locations and capacities of wheelchair and mobility-impaired seating
- (13) Locations and capacities of areas of refuge and other safe areas
- (14) Rigging or structural load capacities of grids, truss structure, fly lofts, ceilings, floors, ramps, and staging.
- (15) List of locations of emergency equipment such as fire extinguishers, fire hose cabinets, fire hydrants, and AEDs.
- (16) Sequencing of electrical service, such as the following:
 - (a) Emergency generators and charts of all areas illuminated during power outages
 - (b) Multiple electrical feed capabilities
- (17) List of mechanical, movable equipment in the facility
- (18) Potential hazards in the surrounding neighborhood, including train tracks and propane stations
- (19) Assumptions or accommodations considered and used in design

13.4.1.5.5

The facility management plans shall be maintained and adjusted as necessary for changes to the venue structure, operating purposes and style, and event occupancy.

13.4.1.5.6

Facility management and operational plans shall be submitted to the AHJ annually.

13.4.1.5.7

For events and activities at the venue that are outside the normal operating conditions or vary from the normal facility management plans, the following shall apply:

- (1) Facility management shall perform an event/activity-specific facility management plan for the AHJ to review.
- (2) Approval of the AHJ for the specific facility management plan shall occur prior to such event.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 12:54:56 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: After evaluating the 2015 edition changes to 13.4.1, the committee noted several items that needed to be changed for coordination. "As applicable" was added for consistency and items were deleted that posed an undue burden on the AHJ.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake

Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 7-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 13.4.6.5.3]**

13.4.6.5.3 Other Means.

13.4.6.5.3.1

Approved, alternate means of removing smoke and combustion gases shall be permitted.

13.4.6.5.3.2

Roof venting in accordance with [12.4.6.5.2](#) shall be permitted as an alternative to compliance with [13.4.6.5.2](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 24 14:38:10 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Venting installed per the requirements of new must be recognized for existing buildings.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 9-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 13.4.6.12]****13.4.6.12** Standpipes.**13.4.6.12.1**

Stages over 1000 ft² (93 m²) in area shall be equipped with 1 1/2 in. (38 mm) hose lines for first aid fire fighting at each side of the stage.

13.4.6.12.2

Hose connections shall be in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, unless Class II or Class III standpipes in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, are used.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 15:02:02 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The variation in equipment and resources is different such that the AHJ should have freedom to make the call on hose requirements. If needed, they should be installed based on NFPA 13.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.
Lambert, Josh
Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

Negative with Comment

Lake, John

This removes the requirement for standpipes. I can see not designating the size of the discharge, but not eliminating the requirement altogether.

**First Revision No. 25-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 13.7.13.2]****13.7.14** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-AXM

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 15:30:42 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 9.11.4 for integrated fire protection systems testing are appropriate for application to assembly occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.

Miller, Gregory R.

Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.

**First Revision No. 2014-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 14.1.1.4]****14.1.1.5**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:41:44 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2018-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 14.2.1.4]****14.2.1.5**

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of [7.1.6.5](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:48:52 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.1.6.5 for grab bars are appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

While I agree that providing the structural blocking to accommodate grab bars makes sense in new construction, I am not willing to turn a fire safety standard into a social engineering document by requiring every bathtub to be fully handicapped-accessible.

Shirey, Jeffrey

I do not think this proposal is within the Scope of the Life safety Code. I think this is more of an ADA requirement.



First Revision No. 2001-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 14.2.2.2.3]

14.2.2.2.4 Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry.

- (1) The locking means is approved.
- (2) The locking means can be engaged without opening the door.
- (3) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key or tool.
- (4) The unlocking and unlatching requires not more than one releasing operation.
- (5) The unlocking and unlatching means are mounted at a height not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (6) Locks, if remotely engaged, can be unlocked from the classroom side.
- (7) The door is capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room by staff with the necessary key or other credential.
- (8) The locking means does not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (9) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80 .
- (10) The emergency action plan, required by 14.7.1 , addresses the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room.
- (11) Staff is drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 14.7.2 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 11:01:51 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Workshop on School Safety, Codes and Security – Final Report documented the need to lock classroom doors against unwanted entry. The multiple provisions proposed as part of 14.2.2.2.4 / 15.2.2.2.4 cover the concerns for accomplishing door locking in a safe manner. The detailed criteria will weed out the dangerous hardware and locking means being promoted in the marketplace by those unfamiliar with traditional egress needs.

Ask Correlating Committee to prepare First Correlating Revisions (FCR) to Chapter 7:

101-FCR-xx

7.2.1.5.10.2 The releasing mechanism shall open the door leaf with not more than one releasing operation, unless otherwise specified in 7.2.1.5.10.3, 7.2.1.5.10.4, or 7.2.1.5.10.6, or 7.2.1.5.10.7.

Statement: The reference to new 7.2.1.5.10.7 is needed for completeness and correlation.

101-FCR-xx

7.2.1.5.10.7 Two releasing operations shall be permitted for educational occupancy classroom doors secured against unwanted entry in accordance with the provisions of Chapters 14 and 15.

Statement: The new provision of 7.2.1.5.10.7 is needed so that the new provisions of 14.2.2.2.4 and 15.2.2.2.4 do not conflict with Chapter 7.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 405-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 14.2.2.2.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 193-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 14.2.2.2.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
18 Affirmative All
3 Affirmative with Comments
1 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard
Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
Biddle, Judy
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Day, Richard L.
Frangiamore, Keith S.
Haidacher, Jeffrey L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Dubrowski, Victor L.

The lack of a charging statement is an editorial error that can be addressed by the Correlating Committee. I also agree that, if the Correlating Committee develops language similar to the Section 7.2.1.5.10.7 shown in the Committee Statement, it should apply only to existing educational occupancies per Chapter 15.

Gandy, Max L.

I agree with the new 14.2.2.2.4 as proposed. The proposed 7.2.1.5.10.7 should apply only to chapter 15 and for existing educational occupancies, which allows up to two releasing operations in an existing facility. Chapter 14 for new educational occupancies should only allow one releasing operation. New buildings with new hardware should be able to meet all requirements proposed with 14.2.2.2.4 with only one releasing operation. Therefore the existing 7.2.1.5.10.2 would cover new installations.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Badly needed direction for field use by the AHJ

Negative with Comment

Roeper, Kurt A.

The ballot language is not what was shown to the Committee, or approved, as the charging statement has now been removed. The Committee approved the following charging statement; Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that all of the following conditions are met: Additionally; Item #1 - Locking systems should be 'listed and labeled', not approved Item #3 - the term "special knowledge or effort", as required in 7.2.1.5.3, should be used instead of 'use of a key or tool' Item #5 - Operable parts of releasing mechanisms should be located between 34" and 48"

**First Revision No. 2004-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 14.2.3.2]**

14.2.3.2 Minimum Corridor Width.

14.2.3.2.1

Exit access corridors shall have not less than 6 ft (1830 mm) of clear width except as otherwise permitted in [14.2.3.2.2](#) .

14.2.3.2.2

Exit access corridors with a required capacity of less than 100 persons shall have not less than 44 in. (1120 mm) of clear width.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 12:48:52 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: 6 ft. wide corridors are not needed for smaller schools with small populations. Some schools, especially for special education students, may have as few as 15 students in the building. Some small schools will purchase an existing building to house their program, and the corridors will not be 6 ft. in clear width.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 196-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 14.2.3.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Mertens, Matthew J.

Agree with Committee Comments. The width is consistent with other egress width requirements, however, highly recommend that this only be allowed for corridors with no out-swinging doors, and no lockers/ storage cubbies etc. which can further reduce the corridor width.

**First Revision No. 2006-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 14.2.11.2]****14.2.11.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 07:44:15 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.12.2 for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

Wassom, Mark S.

This is in a section titled "special means of egress features" This subject does not belong under this heading. It should be in the "protection from hazards" section.

**First Revision No. 2027-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 14.3.1.1]****14.3.1.1**

Any vertical opening, other than unprotected vertical openings in accordance with [8.6.9.1](#) or [8.6.9.2](#) , shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section [8.6](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 11:41:49 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provisions of 8.6.9.2 are adequate for educational occupancies.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 249-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 14.3.1.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.



First Revision No. 2028-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 14.3.2.1]

14.3.2.1

Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials shall be protected in accordance with the following:

- (1) Such rooms or spaces shall be separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating or protected by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in Section 8.7 in the following areas:
 - (a) Boiler and furnace rooms, unless such rooms enclose only air-handling equipment
 - (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustibles in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction
 - (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards
 - (d) Janitor closets [see also 14.3.2.1(4)]
- (2) Such rooms or spaces shall be separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating and protected by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in Section 8.7 in the following areas:
 - (a)* Laundries
 - (b) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas
 - (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustibles deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction
 - (d) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards
- (3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 14.3.2.1(1) or 14.3.2.1(2), the protection shall be permitted in accordance with 9.7.1.2.
- (4) Where janitor closets addressed in 14.3.2.1(1)(d) are protected in accordance with the sprinkler option of 14.3.2.1(1), the janitor closet doors shall be permitted to have ventilating louvers.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
END_101_FR-2028_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 11:49:20 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The annex language being added already appears in the day-care provisions. It is equally helpful for educational occupancies.
Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 22 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wassom, Mark S.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2010-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 14.3.2.4]****14.3.2.5 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:31:45 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 8.7.3.1 for the protection of hazardous materials are appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Wassom, Mark S.

Reference to 8.7.3.1 is appropriate, however 8.7.3.1 should be rewritten. It appears to require compliance with all of the listed standards, not just the applicable ones. For example, a flammable liquids condition would be required to comply with NFPA 495, which covers explosive materials. The standard is not appropriate for the application.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area

**First Revision No. 2030-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 14.3.4.4]****14.3.4.4 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.**

Global FR-2035

14.3.4.4.1

Carbon monoxide ~~alarms or carbon monoxide~~ detectors in accordance with Section 9.12 shall be provided in new educational occupancies in the locations specified as follows:

- (1) ~~On~~ Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances.
- (2) Centrally Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system.
- (3) Centrally Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage.
- (4) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage with a separation wall constructed of gypsum wallboard.

14.3.4.4.2

Where carbon monoxide detectors are installed in accordance with 14.3.4.4.1(1), the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 720.

Global FR-2035

14.3.4.4.3

Carbon monoxide ~~alarms and carbon monoxide~~ detectors as specified in 14.3.4.4.1 shall not be required in the following locations:

- (1) Garages
- (2) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined in 3.3.276.7.4
- (3) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the applicable mechanical code
- (4) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum wallboard where the garage is an open parking structure as defined in 3.3.276.7.4
- (5) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum wallboard where the garage is mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-END**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submission Date:** Tue Sep 01 12:19:24 CDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: This First Revision seeks to ensure that the carbon monoxide audible alarm and trouble signal will be heard so that appropriate action will be taken.

The objective of installing carbon monoxide detection/notification devices in occupied spaces is to wake/alert occupants so they can exit the premises. However, installations in furnace or boiler rooms, as is required by 14.3.4.4.1(1) should be designed so that a responsible party can take immediate action if a fuel-burning appliance malfunctions, potentially spreading carbon monoxide throughout the occupancy. Such rooms are often not regularly staffed. Therefore, the notification in such installations should sound in a constantly attended location, so that action can be taken quickly.

The term "carbon monoxide alarms" is being deleted as listing of such devices per UL 2034 is only for dwelling units. System detectors are listed to UL 2075.

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 243-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 14.3.4.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 400-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 14.3.4.4\]](#)

Ballot Results**✔ This item has passed ballot**

24 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
18 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
3 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard
Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
Biddle, Judy
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Day, Richard L.
Dubrowski, Victor L.
Frangiamore, Keith S.
Gandy, Max L.
Haidacher, Jeffrey L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Stashak, Catherine L.

The State of Illinois is dealing with this situation right now. We are requiring CO detection in new and existing public schools and there is no UL listed battery powered CO alarm that is listed for a non-residential application. UL 2075 deal with commercial CO alarms but the criteria for triggering a 2075 CO alarm is geared to compliance with OSHA/NIOSH requirements for employees that are working in a CO environment, just as driving a forklift truck and measured on an 8 hour time-weighted approach. UL 2034 is the listing for residential CO alarms, but they "behave and respond" more like we would like to see in a school. It alarms when something is broken and there is a leak. The PPM trigger is a little higher (to prevent false alarms), but it is low enough that occupants can respond to the alarm and evacuate. 2034 also alleviates alarms for short spikes of CO. New York City, the State of Virginia, and the State of California all require CO detection in commercial areas and when a battery operated alarm is permitted, the reference is to UL 2034. Even though the 2034 listing is for residential, we like their response in the school setting. How should the committee deal with this?

Negative with Comment

Mertens, Matthew J.

While this proposal has great merit, I find it flawed to a fault. The directed locations of the CO installations can be contrary to manufacturers

installation instructions/ listings. Additionally, very large rooms adjacent to parking with a centrally located detector may be likely outside the effectiveness desired. Lastly, While exceptions for open and mechanically ventilated parking garages is common in the code world, given the data provided indicating migration of the CO through drywall the requirement should stand on its own. The reality is that in many situations (especially in cold climates) mechanical ventilation is defeated by residents to conserve heat and/or subject to failure without notice which is when this detection is most important. Open parking areas are a more reasonable exception, but even here weather conditions can have a negative effect.

Shirey, Jeffrey

I am unable to find sufficient data on UL Listed carbon monoxide detectors outside the home setting. The installation of these detectors anywhere else may negate the UL Listing.

Wassom, Mark S.

Single station carbon monoxide alarms should not be removed from the standard. There are cases where they make more sense than a full detection system. Single station alarms can be interconnected to avoid the unoccupied space condition. UL 2034 covers single and multiple station CO alarms intended for residential applications, but is not limited to residential applications.

**First Revision No. 2023-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 14.3.4.4.2]****14.3.4.5 Risk Analysis for Mass Notification Systems.**

A risk analysis for mass notification systems shall be provided in accordance with Section [9.14](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 09:03:07 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of Section 9.14 for risk analysis for mass notification systems are appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 227-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 14.3.4.3.1.1]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Negative with Comment

Shirey, Jeffrey

This requirement would raise a lot of concerns surrounding it's ability to be enforced. How/can an AHJ enforce the findings of this risk analysis?

Wassom, Mark S.

Emergency voice alarm communication systems can accomplish the needs of an educational occupancy without the additional equipment and cost of a MNS. An EVAC system is not the same as MNS. This section could cause authorities to require an MNS system in Group E occupancies which more complex and costly than necessary.

**First Revision No. 2003-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 14.3.5]****14.3.5 Extinguishment Requirements.****14.3.5.1**

Educational occupancy buildings ~~exceeding 12,000 ft² (1120 m²)~~ shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 ~~except as otherwise permitted by 14.3.5.2~~.

14.3.5.2

~~Educational occupancy buildings four or more stories in height shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7. The requirement of 14.3.5.1 shall not apply to any of the following:~~

- (1) ~~Non-relocatable buildings having an area not exceeding 1000 ft² (93 m²)~~
- (2) ~~Non-relocatable buildings containing a single classroom~~
- (3) ~~Relocatable buildings complying with all of the following:~~
 - (a) ~~Building area does not exceed 1000 ft² (93 m²)~~
 - (b) ~~Building contains a single classroom~~
 - (c) ~~Building is located not less than 30 ft (9.1 m) from another building~~

14.3.5.3

Every portion of educational buildings below the level of exit discharge shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

14.3.5.4

Buildings with unprotected openings in accordance with 8.6.6 shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

14.3.5.5

Where another provision of this chapter requires an automatic sprinkler system, the sprinkler system shall be installed in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 11:36:55 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Fully sprinklered schools provide active fire protection regardless of any scenario for which it is used. Public schools are often used as a public shelter, before or after a tornado, hurricane, flood, wild fire, etc. Some states require new schools be built as public shelters. In many emergencies, natural or man-made disasters, a school becomes the center for several temporary occupancies and agencies that providing emergency services, such as cooking, nursing, surgery, psychiatric, along with housing, to area residents. All of these emergency uses, if built separately from a school, require sprinklers.

The "NFPA School Safety, Codes and Security Workshop" report from December of 2014, makes several suggestions to improve school security. Several areas of the report suggest improving fire protection, such as fire sprinklers, in order to facilitate egress options. One example is delayed evacuation when lockdown procedures are implemented. A procedure that holds students and staff in an area, preventing egress after fire alarm activation is a concept contrary to the life safety code. Only by mandating an active fire protection system is this even remotely possible.

Schools are a significant investment by the community, state and federal government. Losing schools through fire is irresponsible planning and the cost to rebuild bears a heavy burden to the school district and local taxpayers. According to 2013 NFPA report titled, "Structure Fires in Educational Properties", the abstract states, "In 2007-2011, U.S. fire departments responded to an estimated average of 5,690 structure fires in educational properties, annually. These fires caused an annual average of 85 civilian fire injuries and \$92 million in direct property damage." When sprinklers are installed, there is 62% less in fire damage.

Mandating sprinklers is only part of the emergency planning and by no means solves all of the security aspects of schools.

However, from experience, it is one of the more easily obtainable of all goals and provides a safe environment from fire.

Note that the text of current 14.3.5.3, 14.3.5.4 and 14.3.5.5 are being retained as NOT all new buildings will be required to be sprinklered. Thee non-sprinkler options must be retained as Chapter 43, Building Rehabilitation, requires compliance with Chapter 14-New (not Chapter 15-Existing) for added or replaced elements and systems. The user who is performing the renovation in a non-sprinklered existing school building must not be misled into using provisions that apply only to new construction. For example, if an 8.6.6 unprotected vertical opening is present, the building must be sprinklered in accordance with (retained) 14.3.5.4

Annex: The sprinkler threshold of 14.3.5.1 is being changed such that the annex note is no longer needed; the language, if kept, would be incorrect.

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 296-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 14.3.5\]](#)

[Public Input No. 128-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 14.3.5.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 312-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.14.3.5.1\]](#)

Ballot Results**✔ This item has passed ballot**

- 24 Eligible Voters
- 2 Not Returned
- 14 Affirmative All
- 3 Affirmative with Comments
- 5 Negative with Comments
- 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard
Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
Biddle, Judy
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Day, Richard L.
Frangiamore, Keith S.
Gandy, Max L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Mertens, Matthew J.

This is a critical change to provide the flexibility necessary for effective emergency planning in schools.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Educational occupancies provide vital and critical function in a community and to have a school destroyed by fire is disastrous. Protecting all schools, no matter, the size, with sprinklers is the right choice.

Wassom, Mark S.

I agree with promoting fire sprinklers in educational occupancies, but the jump from a 12,000sf threshold to 1,000sf seems excessive. Perhaps a lesser reduction, such as to 5,000sf would be more reasonable.

Negative with Comment

Dubrowski, Victor L.

The existing threshold of 12,000 square feet is appropriate and provides a reasonable design option for very small schools and for relocatable classroom pods.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Requiring sprinklers for small re-locatable temporary classrooms or quad re-locatable temporary classrooms would be an expensive hardship for small and large school districts. Water service lines would need to be installed and connected for a temporary mobile classroom that may only be used for 6 months at a time or less and do not have any other plumbing lines associated with the units. Under our current code criteria for temporary classrooms all units are required to be located within 150 feet of a fire hydrant, must be a minimum of 20 feet away from the school and a minimum of 10 feet between each unit.

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This change means that a classroom building smaller than my house, located out in the country where there is no water supply, needs a sprinkler system and the associated water supply that may cost as much as the building itself, to protect the occupants who could rapidly evacuate the building to a place of safety.

Roeper, Kurt A.

The existing threshold of 12,000 square feet is appropriate and should be maintained per the 2015 LSC

Shirey, Jeffrey

This proposal does not include any supporting technical data, such as property loss, or any type of savings. Also, there is not any information on number of injuries or loss of life indicating a need to reduce the sprinkler threshold. This requirement would also greatly impact the one-room school house communities and the temporary or relocatable buildings.

**First Revision No. 2015-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 15.1.1.4]****15.1.1.5**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:43:23 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wassom, Mark S.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2002-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 15.2.2.2.3]****15.2.2.2.4 Classroom Door Locking to Prevent Unwanted Entry.**

- (1) The locking means is approved.
- (2) The locking means can be engaged without opening the door.
- (3) The unlocking and unlatching from the classroom side of the door can be accomplished without the use of a key or tool.
- (4) The unlocking and unlatching requires not more than two releasing operations.
- (5) The unlocking and unlatching means are mounted at a height not exceeding 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor.
- (6) Locks, if remotely engaged, can be unlocked from the classroom side.
- (7) The door is capable of being unlocked and opened from outside the room by staff with the necessary key or other credential.
- (8) The locking means does not modify the door closer, panic hardware, or fire exit hardware.
- (9) Modifications to fire door assemblies, including door hardware, shall be in accordance with NFPA 80 .
- (10) The emergency action plan, required by 14.7.1 , addresses the use of the locking and unlocking means from within and outside the room.
- (11) Staff is drilled in the engagement and release of the locking means, from within and outside the room, as part of the emergency egress drills required by 14.7.2 .

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-END**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Tue Aug 25 11:04:09 CDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: The Workshop on School Safety, Codes and Security – Final Report documented the need to lock classroom doors against unwanted entry. The multiple provisions proposed as part of 14.2.2.2.4 / 15.2.2.2.4 cover the concerns for accomplishing door locking in a safe manner. The detailed criteria will weed out the dangerous hardware and locking means being promoted in the marketplace by those unfamiliar with traditional egress needs.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 406-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.1]

Public Input No. 443-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 15.2.2.2.1]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

18 Affirmative All

3 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
Biddle, Judy
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Day, Richard L.
Frangiamore, Keith S.
Haidacher, Jeffrey L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Dubrowski, Victor L.

The lack of a charging statement is an editorial error that can be addressed by the Correlating Committee. I also agree that, if the Correlating Committee develops language similar to the Section 7.2.1.5.10.7 shown in the Committee Statement for FR-2001, it should apply only to existing educational occupancies per Chapter 15.

Gandy, Max L.

The proposed 7.2.1.5.10.7 listed in FR-2001 should be used for this FR-2002 modified as show below. 7.2.1.5.10.7 Two releasing operations shall be permitted for educational occupancy classroom doors secured against unwanted entry in accordance with the provisional of Chapter 15.

Mertens, Matthew J.

necessary direction for field applications.

Negative with Comment

Roeper, Kurt A.

The ballot language is not what was shown to the Committee, or approved, as the charging statement has now been removed. The Committee approved the following charging statement; Classroom doors shall be permitted to be locked to prevent unwanted entry provided that all of the following conditions are met: Additionally; Item #1 - Locking systems should be 'listed and labeled', not approved Item #3 - the term "special knowledge or effort", as required in 7.2.1.5.3, should be used instead of 'use of a key or tool' Item #4 - multiple releasing operations violates the fundamental premise of life safety. Multiple releasing operations do not add to the safety of the environment, and in fact are a detriment to the occupants. Item #5 - Operable parts of releasing mechanisms should be located between 34" and 48"

**First Revision No. 2005-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 15.2.3.2]**

15.2.3.2 Minimum Corridor Width.

15.2.3.2.1

Exit access corridors shall have not less than 6 ft (1830 mm) of clear width except as otherwise permitted in [15.2.3.2.2](#) .

15.2.3.2.2

Exit access corridors with a required capacity of less than 100 persons shall have not less than 44 in. (1120 mm) of clear width.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 12:51:34 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: 6 ft. wide corridors are not needed for smaller schools with small populations. Some schools, especially for special education students, may have as few as 15 students in the building. Some small schools will purchase an existing building to house their program, and the corridors will not be 6 ft. in clear width.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 197-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 15.2.3.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Mertens, Matthew J.

Agree with Committee Comments. The width is consistent with other egress width requirements, however, highly recommend that this only be allowed for corridors with no out-swinging doors, and no lockers/ storage cubbies etc. which can further reduce the corridor width.

**First Revision No. 2007-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 15.2.11.2]****15.2.11.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 08:26:42 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.12.2 for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area

Wassom, Mark S.

This is in a section titled "special means of egress features" This subject does not belong under this heading. It should be in the "protection from hazards" section.

**First Revision No. 2031-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 15.3.1.1]****15.3.1.1**

Any vertical opening, other than unprotected vertical openings in accordance with [8.6.9.1](#) or [8.6.9.2](#), shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section [8.6](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 12:49:58 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provisions of 8.6.9.2 are adequate for educational occupancies.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 251-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 15.3.1.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.



First Revision No. 2032-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 15.3.2.1]

15.3.2.1

Rooms or spaces for the storage, processing, or use of materials shall be protected in accordance with the following:

- (1) Such rooms or spaces shall be separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating or protected by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in Section 8.7 in the following areas:
 - (a) Boiler and furnace rooms, unless such rooms enclose only air-handling equipment
 - (b) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of combustible supplies in quantities deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction
 - (c) Rooms or spaces used for the storage of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards
 - (d) Janitor closets [see also 15.3.2.1(4)]
- (2) Such rooms or spaces shall be separated from the remainder of the building by fire barriers having a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating and protected by automatic extinguishing systems as specified in Section 8.7 in the following areas:
 - (a)* Laundries
 - (b) Maintenance shops, including woodworking and painting areas
 - (c) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of combustible supplies deemed hazardous by the authority having jurisdiction
 - (d) Rooms or spaces used for processing or use of hazardous materials or flammable or combustible liquids in quantities deemed hazardous by recognized standards
- (3) Where automatic extinguishing is used to meet the requirements of 15.3.2.1(1) or (2), the protection shall be permitted in accordance with 9.7.1.2.
- (4) Where janitor closets addressed in 15.3.2.1(1)(d) are protected in accordance with the sprinkler option of 15.3.2.1(1), the janitor closet doors shall be permitted to have ventilating louvers.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
END_101_FR-2032_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 12:52:50 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The annex language being added already appears in the day-care provisions. It is equally helpful for educational occupancies.
Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 22 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wassom, Mark S.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2011-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 15.3.2.4]****15.3.2.5 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:33:33 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 8.7.3.1 for the protection of hazardous materials are appropriate for application to educational occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Wassom, Mark S.

Reference to 8.7.3.1 is appropriate, however 8.7.3.1 should be rewritten. It appears to require compliance with all of the listed standards, not just the applicable ones. For example, a flammable liquids condition would be required to comply with NFPA 495, which covers explosive materials. The standard is not appropriate for the application.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area

**First Revision No. 2016-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 16.1.1.8.4]****16.1.1.9**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:44:23 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.



First Revision No. 2033-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 16.1.6.2]

16.1.6.2

Where day-care occupancies, other than day-care homes, with clients who are 24 30 months or less younger in age, or who are incapable of self-preservation, are located one or more stories above the level of exit discharge, or where day-care occupancies are located two or more stories above the level of exit discharge, smoke partitions shall be provided to divide such stories into not less than two compartments. The smoke partitions shall be constructed in accordance with Section 8.4 but shall not be required to have a fire-resistance rating.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 13:03:29 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: In accordance with the Fire Protection Research Foundation's "Determining Self-Preservation Capability in Pre-School Children (September 2013), I propose that the TC debate increasing the age at which a majority of children are considered capable of self-preservation to between 30 and 36 months. Make any other adjustments/correlations to any code sections in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 and NFPA 101A that relate to the present 24 month age provision being increased.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 91-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 16.1.6.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Mertens, Matthew J.

Agree with committee comments. To expect a child of 2 yrs old to navigate a stairs without assistance is unrealistic, even more so in the chaos of an emergency.

**First Revision No. 2019-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 16.2.1]****16.2.1** General.

Means of egress shall be in accordance with Chapter 7 and Section 16.2.

16.2.1.1

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of 7.1.6.5 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:50:30 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.1.6.5 for grab bars are appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 340-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 16.5.4]

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

While I agree that providing the structural blocking to accommodate grab bars makes sense in new construction, I am not willing to turn a fire safety standard into a social engineering document by requiring every bathtub to be fully handicapped-accessible.

Shirey, Jeffrey

I do not think this proposal is within the Scope of the Life safety Code. I think this is more of an ADA requirement.

**First Revision No. 2008-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 16.2.11.2]****16.2.11.3** [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 08:28:29 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.12.2 for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

Wassom, Mark S.

This is in a section titled "special means of egress features" This subject does not belong under this heading. It should be in the "protection from hazards" section.

**First Revision No. 2036-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 16.3.1]****16.3.1** Protection of Vertical Openings.

Any vertical opening, other than unprotected vertical openings in accordance with [8.6.9.1](#) and [8.6.9.2](#), shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section [8.6](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 13:46:13 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provisions of 8.6.9.2 are adequate for day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Public Input No. [253-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 16.3.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2012-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 16.3.2.5]****16.3.2.6 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:35:10 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 8.7.3.1 for the protection of hazardous materials are appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Wassom, Mark S.

Reference to 8.7.3.1 is appropriate, however 8.7.3.1 should be rewritten. It appears to require compliance with all of the listed standards, not just the applicable ones. For example, a flammable liquids condition would be required to comply with NFPA 495, which covers explosive materials. The standard is not appropriate for the application.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

**First Revision No. 2020-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 16.6.2.1]**

16.6.2.1 General.

16.6.2.1.1

Means of escape shall comply with Section 24.2.

16.6.2.1.2

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present for client use, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of 7.1.6.5 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 08:52:10 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.1.6.5 for grab bars are appropriate for application to day-care homes where clients use the tub or shower.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

3 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wassom, Mark S.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Negative with Comment

Dubrowski, Victor L.

This requirement is excessive when applied to Day Care Homes.

Longhitano, Alfred J.

While I agree that providing the structural blocking to accommodate grab bars makes sense in new construction, I am not willing to turn a fire safety standard into a social engineering document by requiring every bathtub to be fully handicapped-accessible.

Shirey, Jeffrey

I do not think this proposal is within the Scope of the Life safety Code. I think this is more of an ADA requirement.

**First Revision No. 2038-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 16.6.3.4]****16.6.3.4** Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.**16.6.3.4.1**

Smoke alarms shall be installed within day-care homes in accordance with [9.6.2.10](#).

16.6.3.4.2

Where a day-care home is located within a building of another occupancy, such as in an apartment building or office building, any corridors serving the day-care home shall be provided with a smoke detection system in accordance with Section [9.6](#) except as otherwise provided in [16.6.3.4.3](#).

16.6.3.4.3

The corridor smoke detection system addressed in [16.6.3.4.2](#) shall not be required where all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The day-care home is in a building of another occupancy that is not required to have a fire alarm system by some other provision of this Code.
- (2) Smoke alarms are installed in accordance with [9.6.2.10](#) in the corridor serving the day-care home.
- (3) Smoke alarms are installed within the day-care home as required by [16.6.3.4.1](#).
- (4) Additional smoke alarms are installed within the day-care home within 15 ft (4.6 m) of all sleeping rooms.
- (5) The smoke alarms required by [16.6.3.4.3\(2\)](#), (3), and (4) are interconnected, as required by NFPA 72, so that each sounds an alarm when any of these smoke alarms detects smoke.

16.6.3.4.4

Single-station or multiple-station smoke alarms or smoke detectors shall be provided in all rooms used for sleeping in accordance with [9.6.2.10](#).

16.6.3.4.5 Reserved.**16.6.3.4.6**

Single-station or multiple-station carbon monoxide alarms or detectors shall be provided in accordance with Section [9.12](#) in day-care homes where client sleeping occurs and one or both of the following conditions exist:

- (1) Fuel-fired equipment is present.
- (2) An enclosed parking structure is attached to the day-care home.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 14:00:21 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This alternative fire protection design is financially feasible for day-care home owners and will provide adequate protection. The purpose of [16.6.3.4.2](#) is to protect the egress corridor for the day-care home clients and staff. The protection of other occupants of the building is not within the scope of the detection requirements in [16.6.3.4.2](#). This option can only be used in a building that is not required to have an NFPA 72 fire alarm system as required by another chapter in NFPA 101. The interconnected smoke alarm system will sound within the corridor as well as within the day-care home providing notification of smoke and fire in both of those areas as intended by [16.6.3.4.2](#) without the financial hardship created by the NFPA 72 detection system.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 198-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after [16.6.3.4.2](#)]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
20 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
1 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard
Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
Biddle, Judy
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Day, Richard L.
Dubrowski, Victor L.
Frangiamore, Keith S.
Gandy, Max L.
Haidacher, Jeffrey L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Stashak, Catherine L.

A code the provides options that can help a business afford compliance is a better code for all involved.

Abstention

Mertens, Matthew J.

While the proposal carries merit, life safety should not have financial cost at its heart. Implement of this proposed exception must come with very specific and direct guidance for its use in the annex.

**First Revision No. 2041-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 16.7.2.2]****16.7.2.2**

Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted as follows:

- (1) Not less than one emergency egress and relocation drill shall be conducted every month the facility is in session, unless both of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) In climates where the weather is severe, the monthly emergency egress and relocation drills shall be permitted to be deferred.
 - (b) The required number of emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted, and not less than four shall be conducted before the drills are deferred.
- (2) The monthly frequency specified by 16.7.2.2(1) shall be permitted to be bimonthly in adult day-care centers.
- (3) All occupants of the building shall participate in the drill.
- (4) One additional emergency egress and relocation drill, other than for day-care occupancies that are open on a year-round basis, shall be required within the first 30 days of operation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:22:18 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Requiring monthly drills in adult day care centers to be the same as for child day care centers is excessive. Adults don't need to be drilled this much nor does adult day care staff need to be drilled this much either. This is overly burdensome on adult day care operators without a perceived benefit or increase in the level of safety.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 209-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 16.7.2.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.
Frangiamore, Keith S.
Gandy, Max L.
Haidacher, Jeffrey L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Mertens, Matthew J.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2017-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 17.1.1.8.4]****17.1.1.9**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:45:43 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Stashak, Catherine L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wassom, Mark S.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2009-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 17.2.11.2]****17.2.11.3 Hazardous Materials.**

The new provisions of [7.12.2](#) for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 08:30:04 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.12.2 for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Dubrowski, Victor L.

The ballot contains an editorial error that should be addressed by the Correlating Committee. Code language was proposed similar to FR-2008.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This is not code language. It appears the justification, weak as it is, was inserted instead of the code requirement.

Wassom, Mark S.

This is in a section titled "special means of egress features" This subject does not belong under this heading. It should be in the "protection from hazards" section.

**First Revision No. 2037-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 17.3.1]****17.3.1** Protection of Vertical Openings.

Any vertical opening, other than unprotected vertical openings in accordance with [8.6.9.1](#) or [8.6.9.2](#), shall be enclosed or protected in accordance with Section [8.6](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 13:47:29 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provisions of 8.6.9.2 are adequate for day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 254-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 17.3.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

**First Revision No. 2013-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 17.3.2.5]****17.3.2.6 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 08:36:52 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 8.7.3.1 for the protection of hazardous materials are appropriate for application to day-care occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Mertens, Matthew J.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Wassom, Mark S.

Reference to 8.7.3.1 is appropriate, however 8.7.3.1 should be rewritten. It appears to require compliance with all of the listed standards, not just the applicable ones. For example, a flammable liquids condition would be required to comply with NFPA 495, which covers explosive materials. The standard is not appropriate for the application.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.



First Revision No. 2039-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 17.6.3.4]

17.6.3.4 Detection, Alarm, and Communications Systems.

17.6.3.4.1

Smoke alarms shall be installed within day-care homes in accordance with [9.6.2.10](#).

17.6.3.4.2

Where a day-care home is located within a building of another occupancy, such as in an apartment building or office building, any corridors serving the day-care home shall be provided with a smoke detection system in accordance with Section [9.6](#) except as otherwise provided in [17.6.3.4.4](#).

17.6.3.4.3

The corridor smoke detection system addressed in [17.6.3.4.2](#) shall not be required where all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The day-care home is in a building of another occupancy that is not required to have a fire alarm system by another provision of this Code.
- (2) Smoke alarms are installed in accordance with [9.6.2.10](#) in the corridor serving the day-care home.
- (3) Smoke alarms are installed within the day-care home as required by [17.6.3.4.1](#).
- (4) Additional smoke alarms are installed within the day-care home within 15 ft (4.6 m) of all sleeping rooms.
- (5) The smoke alarms required by [17.6.3.4.3\(2\)](#), (3), and (4) are interconnected, as required by *NFPA 72*, so that each sounds an alarm when any of these smoke alarms detects smoke.
- (6) The exemption of [17.6.3.4.5](#) for existing battery-powered smoke alarms does not apply.

17.6.3.4.4

Single-station or multiple-station smoke alarms or smoke detectors shall be provided in all rooms used for sleeping in accordance with [9.6.2.10](#), other than as permitted by [17.6.3.4.5](#).

17.6.3.4.5

Approved existing battery-powered smoke alarms, rather than house electrical service-powered smoke alarms required by [17.6.3.4.4](#), shall be permitted where the facility has testing, maintenance, and battery replacement programs that ensure reliability of power to the smoke alarms.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:08:52 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This alternative fire protection design is financially feasible for day-care home owners and will provide adequate protection. The purpose of [17.6.3.4.2](#) is to protect the egress corridor for the day-care home clients and staff. The protection of other occupants of the building is not within the scope of the detection requirements in [17.6.3.4.2](#). This option can only be used in a building that is not required to have an NFPA 72 fire alarm system as required by another chapter in NFPA 101. The interconnected smoke alarm system will sound within the corridor as well as within the day-care home providing notification of smoke and fire in both of those areas as intended by [17.6.3.4.2](#) without the financial hardship created by the NFPA 72 detection system.

Response Message:

Public Input No. [200-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 17.6.3.4.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
1 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Marks, Maria B.

Merck, Richard E.

Roeper, Kurt A.

Savage, Sr., Michael L.

Shirey, Jeffrey

Sinsigalli, Michael L.

Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.

Wassom, Mark S.

Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Stashak, Catherine L.

A code the provides options for compliance that can help a business is a better code for all involved.

Abstention

Mertens, Matthew J.

While the proposal carries merit, life safety should not have financial cost at its heart. Implement of this proposed exception must come with very specific and direct guidance for its use in the annex.

**First Revision No. 2040-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 17.7.2.2]****17.7.2.2**

Emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted as follows:

- (1) Not less than one emergency egress and relocation drill shall be conducted every month the facility is in session, unless both of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) In climates where the weather is severe, the monthly emergency egress and relocation drills shall be permitted to be deferred.
 - (b) The required number of emergency egress and relocation drills shall be conducted, and not less than four shall be conducted before the drills are deferred.
- (2) The monthly frequency specified by 17.7.2.2(1) shall be permitted to be bimonthly in adult day-care centers.
- (3) All occupants of the building shall participate in the drill.
- (4) One additional emergency egress and relocation drill, other than for day-care occupancies that are open on a year-round basis, shall be required within the first 30 days of operation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:15:27 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Requiring monthly drills in adult day care centers to be the same as for child day care centers is excessive. Adults don't need to be drilled this much nor does adult day care staff need to be drilled this much either. This is overly burdensome on adult day care operators without a perceived benefit or increase in the level of safety.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 208-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 17.7.2.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.
Frangiamore, Keith S.
Gandy, Max L.
Haidacher, Jeffrey L.
Kasmauskas, Dominick G.
Lazebnik, Rosa
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Mertens, Matthew J.
Roeper, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.



First Revision No. 3546-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.1.1.1.9]

18.1.1.1.9

Facilities that do not provide housing on a 24-hour basis for their occupants shall be classified as other occupancies and shall be covered by other chapters of this Code -

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:08:35 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision confuses more than it helps. There is adequate text, without this sentence, to assist the user in properly determining whether something is a health care occupancy.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

I disagree that this statement is confusing. It has helped me to properly classify an occupancy more times than I remember. If this is removed, how will we determine the difference between a bed for sleeping accommodation from a bed in an ambulatory occupancy?

**First Revision No. 3552-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.1.4.2]****18.1.4.2** Special Definitions.

The following is a list of special terms used in this chapter:

- (1) **Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy.** (See [3.3.196.1.](#))
- (2) **Deep-fat Fat Frying.** (See [3.3.57.](#))
- (3) **Hospital.** (See [3.3.150.](#))
- (4) **Limited Care Facility.** (See [3.3.93.2.](#))
- (5) **Nursing Home.** (See [3.3.148.2.](#))
- (6) Self-Preservation Capability (Health Care and Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies). (See [3.3.251](#))

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:32:26 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Correlation with placement of new definition in Chapter 3 so that users find the term from within the occupancy chapter.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3556-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.1.6.6]

18.1.6.6*

Fire-retardant-treated wood that serves as supports for the installation of fixtures and equipment shall be permitted to be installed behind noncombustible or limited-combustible sheathing.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR_3556_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Tue Sep 08 09:46:09 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This First Revision adds annex text as A.18.1.6.6.

When this provision was added in the 2003 edition of NFPA 101, the proposer's text stated, "...with fire retardant backing material being permitted to be installed for fixture installation." The technical committee put this in the form of an exception and added the word "equipment." In a subsequent edition, a definition was added by Fundamentals that narrowly defines equipment and fixtures as being mechanical/electrical/fire protection/elevator equipment. This has led some AHJ's, reasonably enough, to link 18.1.6.6 to the definition in 3.3.75, even though this was not the intent of the Health Care Committee. This annex note clarifies the original and current intent of this provision.

Note that this annex text is not being added to Chapters 20 and 21 which rely instead on the language in NFPA 220. NFPA 5000 also uses the same language as in NFPA 220.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 25 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3511-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.2.2.5.2]****18.2.2.5.2***

Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where patient special needs require specialized protective measures for their safety, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 18.2.2.2.6.
- (2) A total (complete) smoke detection system is provided throughout the locked space in accordance with 9.6.2.9, or locked doors can be remotely unlocked at an approved, constantly attended location within the locked space.
- (3)* The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 18.3.5.1.
- (4) The locks are electrical locks that fail safely so as to release upon loss of power to the device.
- (5) The locks release by independent activation of each of the following:
 - (a) Activation of the smoke detection system required by 18.2.2.5.2(2)
 - (b) Waterflow in the automatic sprinkler system required by 18.2.2.5.2(3)
- (6) Hardware for new electric lock installations is listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 294, Standard for Access Control System Units .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 09:33:37 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Adding the requirement for hardware for electrical locking systems to listed to UL 294, as is currently required per 7.2.1.5.6 for electrically controlled egress door assemblies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3502-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.2.2.2.10]

18.2.2.2.10

~~High-rise health care occupancies~~ Stairs that serve an occupiable story that is more than 75 ft (23 m) above the level of fire department vehicle access shall comply with the re-entry provisions of 7.2.1.5.8.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 26 10:59:14 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A high-rise building is defined as "A building where the floor of an occupiable story is greater than 75 ft (23 m) above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access." However, there may be stairs in a building that is classified as a high-rise building, that serve portions of the building where the top occupied floor is less than 75 ft above the access.

Presently, the code allows a non-high-rise building classified as a healthcare occupancy to lock exit stair doors against re-entry provided it is not a high-rise building. The modified language would allow a stair that serves only five floors to be locked against re-entry while still requiring any stair that serves the high-rise portions of the building to meet the re-entry provisions of Chapter 7.

Response

Message:

[Public Input No. 76-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.2.2.2.10\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3504-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.2.2.2.11 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]**

~~Horizontal-sliding~~ Sliding doors shall be permitted in accordance with 18.2.2.2.11.1 or 18.2.2.2.11.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 26 11:15:00 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Removed "horizontal" for coordination with change made to 18.2.2.11.1.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James

O'Connor, Daniel J.

Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3503-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.2.2.2.11.1]****18.2.2.2.11.1**

~~Horizontal-sliding doors~~ Special-purpose horizontally sliding accordion or folding door assemblies in accordance with [7.2.1.14](#), that are not automatic-closing shall be limited to a single leaf and shall have a latch or other mechanism that ensures that the doors will not rebound into a partially open position if forcefully closed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 26 11:04:06 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The last cycle, reference to 7.2.1.14 was removed from the code in 18/19.2.2.2.11.1. Presently, 18/19.2.2.2.11 allows two options for horizontal-sliding doors. However, it appears that the user of the code can use the first option and none of the restrictions in the second option would apply effectively negating the need for the second option.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 213-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.2.2.2.11.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3519-NFPA 101-2015 [Sections 18.2.3.4, 18.2.3.5]



18.2.3.4*

Aisles, corridors, and ramps required for exit access in a hospital or nursing home shall be not less than 8 ft (2440 mm) in clear and unobstructed width, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1)* Aisles, corridors, and ramps in adjunct areas not intended for the housing, treatment, or use of inpatients shall be not less than 44 in. (1120 mm) in clear and unobstructed width.
- (2)* Projections from the corridor wall shall be permitted by one of the following:
 - (a) Noncontinuous projections not more than 6 4 in. (150 100 mm) from the corridor wall, positioned not less than 38 in. (965 mm) above the floor, shall be permitted.
 - (b) Noncontinuous projections of more than 4 in. (100 mm) but not more than 6 in. (150 mm) from the corridor wall shall be permitted provided that both of the following are met:
 - i. The projecting item is positioned not less than 38 in. (965 mm) above the floor.
 - ii. A vertical extension is provided below the projection such that the extension has a leading edge that is within 4 in. (100 mm) of the leading edge of the projection at a point that is 27 in. (685 mm) maximum above the floor.
- (3)* Exit access within a room or suite of rooms complying with the requirements of 18.2.5 shall be permitted.
- (4) Projections into the required width shall be permitted for wheeled equipment, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The wheeled equipment does not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 60 in. (1525 mm).
 - (b) The health care occupancy fire safety plan and training program address the relocation of the wheeled equipment during a fire or similar emergency.
 - (c)* The wheeled equipment is limited to the following:
 - i. Equipment in use and carts in use
 - ii. Medical emergency equipment not in use
 - iii. Patient lift and transport equipment
- (5)* Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for fixed furniture, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The fixed furniture is securely attached to the floor or to the wall.
 - (b) The fixed furniture does not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 6 ft (1830 mm), except as permitted by 18.2.3.4(2).
 - (c) The fixed furniture is located only on one side of the corridor.
 - (d) The fixed furniture is grouped such that each grouping does not exceed an area of 50 ft² (4.6 m²).
 - (e) The fixed furniture groupings addressed in 18.2.3.4(5)(d) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).
 - (f)* The fixed furniture is located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
 - (g) Corridors throughout the smoke compartment are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 18.3.4, or the fixed furniture spaces are arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nurses' station or similar space.
- (6)* Cross-corridor door openings in corridors with a required minimum width of 8 ft (2440 mm) shall have a clear width of not less than 6 ft 11 in. (2110 mm) for pairs of doors or a clear width of not less than 41½ in. (1055 mm) for a single door.
- (7) Nursing home corridors shall be permitted to be not less than 6 ft (1830 mm) wide in smoke compartments housing not more than 30 patients.
- (8) Cross-corridor door openings in corridors with a required minimum width of 6 ft (1830 mm) shall have a clear width of not less than 64 in. (1625 mm) for pairs of doors or a clear width of not less than 41½ in. (1055 mm) for a single door.
- (9) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for emergency stair travel devices, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) These devices do not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 72 in. (1830 mm).
 - (b) These devices are secured to the wall.
 - (c) Where furniture is placed in the corridor in accordance with 18.2.3.4(4), the emergency stair travel devices are placed on the same side of the corridor as the furniture.
 - (d) These devices are located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
 - (e) These devices are grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 12 ft² (3.7 m²).
 - (f) The groupings addressed in 18.2.3.4(6) (e) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

18.2.3.5

Aisles, corridors, and ramps required for exit access in a limited care facility or hospital for psychiatric care shall be not less than 6 ft (1830 mm) in clear and unobstructed width, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1)* Aisles, corridors, and ramps in adjunct areas not intended for the housing, treatment, or use of inpatients shall be not less than 44 in. (1120 mm) in clear and unobstructed width.
- (2)* Projections from the corridor wall shall be permitted by one of the following:
 - (a) Noncontinuous projections not more than 4 in. (100 mm) from the corridor wall, positioned not less than 38 in. (965 mm) above the floor, shall be permitted.
 - (b) Noncontinuous projections of more than 4 in. (100 mm) but not more than 6 in. (150 mm) from the corridor wall shall be permitted provided that both of the following are met:
 - i. The projecting item is positioned not less than 38 in. (965 mm) above the floor.
 - ii. A vertical extension is provided below the projection such that the extension has a leading edge that is within 4 in. (100 mm) of the leading edge of the projection at a point that is 27 in. (685 mm) maximum above the floor.
- (3) Noncontinuous projections not more than 6 in. (150 mm) from the corridor wall, positioned not less than 38 in. (965 mm) above the floor, shall be permitted.
- (4)* Exit access within a room or suite of rooms complying with the requirements of 18.2.5 shall be permitted.
- (5) Projections into the required width shall be permitted for wheeled equipment, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The wheeled equipment does not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 60 in. (1525 mm).
 - (b) The health care occupancy fire safety plan and training program address the relocation of the wheeled equipment during a fire or similar emergency.
 - (c)* The wheeled equipment is limited to the following:
 - i. Equipment in use and carts in use
 - ii. Medical emergency equipment not in use
 - iii. Patient lift and transport equipment
- (6)* Cross-corridor door openings in corridors with a required minimum width of 6 ft (1830 mm) shall have a clear width of not less than 64 in. (1625 mm) for pairs of doors or a clear width of not less than 32 in. (810 mm) for a single door.
- (7) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for emergency stair travel devices, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) These devices do not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 72 in. (1830 mm).
 - (b) These devices are secured to the wall.
 - (c) Where furniture is placed in the corridor in accordance with 18.2.3.4(5), the emergency stair travel devices are placed on the same side of the corridor as the furniture.
 - (d) These devices are located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
 - (e) These devices are grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 12 ft² (3.7 m²).
 - (f) The groupings addressed in 18.2.3.5(7) (e) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR-3519_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Sep 02 14:59:51 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee 18.2.3.4(2) and 18.2.3.5(2) are revised for correlation with ADA. The annex text relative to cane detection has been updated

Statement: for correlation.

New 18.2.3.4(9) and 18.2.3.5(6) recognize the need to store emergency stair travel devices in a location near where they will be employed. This would permit evacuation sleds with or without wheels to be stored in the corridor which aide in the unlikely evacuation of patients. since these are used for the same primary purpose of the corridor (i.e., evacuation / relocation / movement of patients) there shouldn't be anything that prohibits them from being located in the corridor.

[Public Input No. 444-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.2.3.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 194-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.2.3.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 338-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 18.2.3.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
24 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

Affirmative with Comment

Rickard, John A.

The reference in 18.2.3.4(9)(f) should be to 18.2.3.4(9)(e), not 18.2.3.4(6)(e).

**First Revision No. 3539-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.2.4.4]****18.2.4.4 Exits from Smoke Compartments.****18.2.4.4.1**

Not less than two exits shall be accessible from each smoke compartment, and egress shall be permitted through an adjacent compartment(s), provided that the two required egress paths are arranged so that both do not pass through the same adjacent smoke compartment.

18.2.4.4.2

A door in a smoke barrier shall not serve as the only exit access from any space in a smoke compartment.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 07:23:33 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: As currently written, the Code permits rooms to be in one smoke compartment while the only egress path from the room is through the corridor door into the adjacent smoke compartment. The new provision is intended to prohibit the situation where a patient room, for example, has its only exit access door arranged such that it is in a smoke barrier such that upon leaving the room, the patient is in a different smoke compartment.

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 112-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.2.4.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3558-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.3.6.1]

18.3.6.1 Corridor Separation.

Corridors shall be separated from all other areas by partitions complying with 18.3.6.2 through 18.3.6.5 (see also 18.2.5.4), unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1)* Spaces shall be permitted to be unlimited in area and open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a)* The spaces are not used for patient sleeping rooms, treatment rooms, or hazardous areas.
 - (b) The corridors onto which the spaces open in the same smoke compartment are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 18.3.4, or the smoke compartment in which the space is located is protected throughout by quick-response sprinklers.
 - (c) The open space is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 18.3.4, or the entire space is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nurses' station or similar space.
 - (d) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (2) Waiting areas shall be permitted to be open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The aggregate waiting area in each smoke compartment does not exceed 600 ft² (55.7 m²).
 - (b) Each area is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 18.3.4, or each area is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nursing station or similar space.
 - (c) The area does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (3)* This requirement shall not apply to spaces for nurses' stations.
- (4) Gift shops not exceeding 500 ft² (46.4 m²) shall be permitted to be open to the corridor or lobby.
- (5) In a limited care facility, group meeting or multipurpose therapeutic spaces shall be permitted to open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The space is not a hazardous area.
 - (b) The space is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 18.3.4, or the space is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from the nurses' station or similar location.
 - (c) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (6) Cooking facilities in accordance with 18.3.2.5.3 shall be permitted to be open to the corridor.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR-3558_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 10:02:32 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The need for the new annex text is explained by the text itself.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned
23 Affirmative All
1 Affirmative with Comments
1 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

Affirmative with Comment

Rickard, John A.

The TC vote included the correction of the typo in the spelling of "louvre" (which should be "louver."

Negative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

This makes no sense – if a space is physically separated from the corridor by walls and doors why would we consider it “open to the corridor”? If others have issue with the requirements for corridor doors and walls it should be addressed in other areas of the code.



First Revision No. 3534-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.3.6.2.1]

18.3.6.2.1*

Corridor walls shall be permitted to terminate at the ceiling where the ceiling is constructed to limit the transfer of smoke.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR_3534_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Tue Sep 08 07:01:30 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The National Bureau of Standards (now NIST) research report, NBSIR-81-2444, on which the exemption from having to carry the corridor wall to the deck or floor above, included successful testing where the corridor wall extended above the ceiling membrane.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 25 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
 Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
 Crowley, Michael A.
 Dannaway, Samuel S.
 Epstein, Alice L.
 Farraher, Martin J.
 Fishbeck, John E.
 Furdell, Gary
 Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3507-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.3.7.1]****18.3.7.1**

Buildings containing health care facilities shall be subdivided by smoke barriers (see [18.2.4.3](#)), unless otherwise permitted by [18.3.7.2](#), as follows:

- (1) To divide every story used by inpatients for sleeping or treatment into not less than two smoke compartments
- (2) To divide every story having an occupant load of 50 or more persons, regardless of use, into not less than two smoke compartments
- (3) To limit the size of each smoke compartment required by [18.3.7.1\(1\)](#) and [18.3.7.1\(2\)](#) to an area not exceeding one of the following:
 - (a) ~~22,500 ft² (2100 m²), unless the area is an atrium separated in accordance with [8.6.7](#), in which case no limitation in size is required in hospital smoke compartments where any patient sleeping room is configured for two or more patients~~
 - (b) ~~40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in hospital smoke compartments where all patient sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient, in which case suites in accordance with [18.2.5.7](#) shall be permitted where every occupiable sleeping room within the suite is configured for only one patient~~
 - (c) ~~40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in hospital smoke compartments that contain no patient sleeping rooms~~
 - (d) ~~22,500 ft² (2100 m²) in nursing homes and limited care facilities~~
- (4) ~~To separate atriums in accordance with [8.6.7](#), in which case no limitation in size is required~~
- (5) To limit the travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier to a distance not exceeding 200 ft (61 m)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 26 16:30:49 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For several years there has been discussion over the appropriate size of a healthcare occupancy smoke compartment. During the last NFPA 101 cycle, the Second draft report contained language that would have increased the maximum size of smoke compartments to 40,000 sf for hospitals and kept the size at 22,500 sf for nursing homes and limited care facilities. This change was overturned by a Certified amending motion at the technical hearing by a narrow margin. Based on the testimony received, there appeared to be concern over this increase in size for a multitude of reasons.

There was concern over the lack of technical substantiation for the change. This was balanced with questions of the origin of the existing language and the technical basis for arriving at 22,500 sf. There was concern that the increase in smoke compartment size resulted in a reduction in passive protection that placed too much reliance on sprinkler systems. The response to this concern was that healthcare facilities have robust active and passive systems even with the increase. In addition, they have the benefit of well trained staff that act as immediate responders as well as frequently and rigorous inspections by state licensing, federal certification and third party accreditation agencies - all of which verify that the existing systems and practices are being appropriately maintained. There was concern relating to the fire history of healthcare occupancies: recent NFPA reports of fire data healthcare occupancies still show deaths in healthcare occupancies. The 2nd draft attempted to deal with this concept by allowing only hospitals to increase smoke compartment size. Hospitals have a much better fire history than nursing homes and limited care facilities.

There was concern that other countries do not have the infrastructure to ensure that water mains and sprinkler systems would reliably work and that hospital staff would be trained appropriately to be the immediate responders. These concerns highlight the importance of the "total concept" approach that NFPA has fostered since the early 1950's. If there is not a united approach to active system, passive systems, staff training and regulatory oversight - there is a higher risk of failure. If any adopting jurisdiction knows that one of the these components will reliably fail, that adopting jurisdiction should be able to amend the rule according to the special needs of that jurisdiction. There was the point that hospitals operational needs are driving larger, single-occupant patient rooms and which have less risk, while compartment size is not changing. The challenge to this argument was that the proposed language took a one-size-fits-all approach to compartment size and did not take into account the variables of facilities who might choose to perpetuate smaller, double occupancy rooms.

Regardless of the point, there was a counterpoint to every argument in this discussion. The major contributors to this debate committed to discussing the issue further in hopes of uncovering better data and reaching common ground. A separate egress study was procured, unfortunately the study was limited and the results were inconclusive. However, the proponents of this change were able to reach an agreement that we believe resolves the major concerns of the parties involved:

1. Focus the increase of smoke compartment size to hospitals only.
2. Only allow the increase to 40,000 sf to smoke compartments that have single occupancy sleeping rooms -or- smoke compartments without patient sleeping rooms.
3. Allow the use of suites (which might contain multiple sleeping rooms) in all smoke compartments. However, limit those smoke compartments that contained multiple patient sleeping rooms (whether they be inside of a suite or outside of a suite) to 22,500 sf. Sleeping suites with only single occupancy sleeping rooms would be permitted to be in a 40,000 sf smoke compartment.
4. Clarify that arrangements for single- vs. multiple-occupancy rooms is intended to be by design, rather than administrative decision. Thus we have used the term "configured for single patient occupancy".

**Response
Message:**

[Public Input No. 232-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.3.7.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 453-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.3.7.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 233-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 18.3.7.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
22 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
3 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farraher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay

Schultz, Terry

Widdekind, Michael D.

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Bush, Kenneth E.

There is still insufficient justification to almost double the permitted size of smoke compartments in hospitals. As was previously stated, the increased size is based upon a correlation to travel distance which is measured by a different means than the measurement of overall area of the smoke compartment. Even though the hospital design may be configured for single patient room occupancy, there is no guarantee that hospital operations will limit these rooms to a single patient. Although not conclusive, the preliminary results of recent studies on evacuation of larger smoke compartments indicate that the evacuation of these larger compartments requires increased times, and is dependent upon a number of factors, such as the time of day; staff to patient ratios; and the number, location, and capabilities of both patients and staff, which are not clearly defined or specified by current Code provisions. In addition, the capabilities to evacuate patients undergoing treatment in non-sleeping areas may require additional assistance and time commensurate with patients in sleeping areas. There is likewise, no specification or guarantee of staff to be immediately available for patient assistance in these areas. Before this provision moves forward, further study should be completed to provide appropriate justification for the actual increased sizes of these compartments in order to maintain an acceptable level of safety of all building occupants.

Furdell, Gary

The proposal to increase from 22,500 to 40,000 sq. ft. was previously defeated on the floor and has returned with some changes in this cycle. As discussed at the first draft meeting the basis presented is to be in line with the most recent FGI models. The models presented, illustrated sleeping compartments designed as single occupancy. The disagreement discussed was based on sleeping compartments. Although the design would have single occupant rooms, the actual number of patients is not limited. A straw vote to limit the 40,000 sq. ft. sleeping compartment to 36 patients failed. If the FGI design is the reason for the 40,000 sq.ft. sleeping compartment then there should not be opposition to limiting the patient occupants to 36. The argument that fire sprinkler protection and trained staff limit the need for these barriers does not weigh when factoring the failure of active fire protection i.e. human factors of the staff, and the fire sprinkler systems dependence on the municipal water system. This coupled with the compartment size nearly doubling which will increase the travel distance out of the compartment of origin, and the amount of time that medically compromised patients being not capable of self preservation having a longer time exposure to a hostile environment. Passive fire protection is all that is left when active fire protection fails. Maintaining the number of barriers does not actually change the design. The smoke doors are held open with magnetic hold open devices. The only design change is for Hospital to have less barriers to maintain. The proposal does not substantiate the need to decrease the level of protection. The sleeping compartment should remain 22,500 sq.ft. or the smoke compartment be limited in patient numbers to prevent a higher level of risk to a higher number of patients.

Schmitt, Dennis L.

With a proposed increase in Hospital sleeping compartments from 22,500sf to 40,000sf as outlined in 18.3.7.1 (3)(b) and having an occupant load of up to 50 or more persons the area nursing staff will have to cover during an emergency is excessive. Nursing staff will be required to cover a larger area and may be limited on visual control of the unit due to this proposed size increase. The sleeping room smoke compartment should remain at 22,500sf.

**First Revision No. 3560-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 18.5.1.3]****18.5.1.4**

Maintenance and testing of essential electrical systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 99 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 10:15:38 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This new requirement provides the link for the user of NFPA 101 to get to the maintenance and testing requirements of NFPA 99. This has become more important with the elimination of occupancy chapters from NFPA 99.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3512-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 18.7.5.7.1]

18.7.5.7.1

Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles shall not exceed 32 gal (121 L) in capacity and shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The average density of container capacity in a room or space shall not exceed 0.5 gal/ft² (20.4 L/m²).
~~A capacity of 32 gal (121 L) shall not be exceeded within any 64 ft² (6 m²) area.~~
- (2)* Mobile soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 32 gal (121 L) shall be located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended.
- (3) Container size and density shall not be limited in hazardous areas.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 10:01:39 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision being deleted is too specific and excludes arrangements that are safe. Maximum container size and an average density not to exceed that specified accomplish the intent.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3547-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.1.1.1.9]****19.1.1.1.9**

Facilities that do not provide housing on a 24-hour basis for their occupants shall be classified as other occupancies and shall be covered by other chapters of this Code -

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:13:09 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision confuses more than it helps. There is adequate text, without this sentence, to assist the user in properly determining whether something is a health care occupancy.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

I disagree that this statement is confusing. It has helped me to properly classify an occupancy more times than I remember. If this is removed, how will we determine the difference between a bed for sleeping accommodation from a bed in an ambulatory occupancy?

**First Revision No. 3553-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.1.4.2]****19.1.4.2** Special Definitions.

The following is a list of special terms used in this chapter:

- (1) **Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy.** (See [3.3.192.1.](#))
- (2) **Deep-fat Fat Frying.** (See [3.3.57.](#))
- (3) **Hospital.** (See [3.3.146.](#))
- (4) **Limited Care Facility.** (See [3.3.92.2.](#))
- (5) **Nursing Home.** (See [3.3.144.2.](#))
- (6) **Self-Preservation Capability (Health Care and Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies).** (See [3.3.251 .](#))

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:35:43 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Correlation with placement of new definition in Chapter 3 so that users find the term from within the occupancy chapter.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3509-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.1.6.2]****19.1.6.2***

Any building of Type I(442), Type I(332), Type II(222), or Type II(111) construction shall be permitted to include roofing systems involving combustible or non-fire-rated steel supports, decking, or roofing, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The roof covering shall meet Class C requirements in accordance with ASTM E108, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, or ANSI/UL 790, *Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*.
- (2) The roof shall be separated from all occupied portions of the building by a noncombustible floor assembly that includes not less than 2½ in. (63 mm) of concrete or gypsum fill.
- (3) The attic or other space shall be either unoccupied or protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 09:26:58 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There are existing facilities with roofing systems that have a combination of combustible as well as non-fire-rated steel supports used in the construction. Both are intended to be permitted by this exemption.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 8-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 19.1.6.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3557-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.1.6.6]

19.1.6.6*

Fire-retardant-treated wood that serves as supports for the installation of fixtures and equipment shall be permitted to be installed behind noncombustible or limited-combustible sheathing.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR_3557_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:51:21 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This First Revision adds annex text as A.19.1.6.6.

When this provision was added in the 2003 edition of NFPA 101, the proposer's text stated, "...with fire retardant backing material being permitted to be installed for fixture installation." The technical committee put this in the form of an exception and added the word "equipment." In a subsequent edition, a definition was added by Fundamentals that narrowly defines equipment and fixtures as being mechanical/electrical/fire protection/elevator equipment. This has led some AHJ's, reasonably enough, to link 18.1.6.6 to the definition in 3.3.75, even though this was not the intent of the Health Care Committee. This annex note clarifies the original and current intent of this provision.

Note that this annex text is not being added to Chapters 20 and 21 which rely instead on the language in NFPA 220. NFPA 5000 also uses the same language as in NFPA 220.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 25 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
 Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3510-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.2.2.2.5.2]****19.2.2.2.5.2***

Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where patient special needs require specialized protective measures for their safety, provided that all of the following are met:

- (1) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with [19.2.2.2.6](#).
- (2) A total (complete) smoke detection system is provided throughout the locked space in accordance with [9.6.2.9](#), or locked doors can be remotely unlocked at an approved, constantly attended location within the locked space.
- (3)* The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with [19.3.5.7](#).
- (4) The locks are electrical locks that fail safely so as to release upon loss of power to the device.
- (5) The locks release by independent activation of each of the following:
 - (a) Activation of the smoke detection system required by [19.2.2.2.5.2\(2\)](#)
 - (b) Waterflow in the automatic sprinkler system required by [19.2.2.2.5.2\(3\)](#)
- (6) Hardware for new electric lock installations is listed in accordance with ANSI/UL 294, *Standard for Access Control System Units*.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 09:30:59 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Adding the requirement for hardware for electrical locking systems to listed to UL 294, as is currently required per 7.2.1.5.6 for electrically controlled egress door assemblies.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 426-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 19.2.2.2.5.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3505-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.2.2.2.11]****19.2.2.2.11**

~~Horizontal-sliding~~ Sliding doors shall be permitted in accordance with [19.2.2.2.11.1](#) or [19.2.2.2.11.2](#).

19.2.2.2.11.1

~~Horizontal-sliding doors that are not automatic-closing~~ Special-purpose horizontally sliding accordion or folding door assemblies in accordance with [7.2.1.14](#) that are not automatic-closing shall be limited to a single leaf and shall have a latch or other mechanism that ensures that the doors will not rebound into a partially open position if forcefully closed.

19.2.2.2.11.2

Horizontal-sliding doors serving an occupant load of fewer than 10 shall be permitted, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The area served by the door has no high hazard contents.
- (2) The door is readily operable from either side without special knowledge or effort.
- (3) The force required to operate the door in the direction of door travel is not more than 30 lbf (133 N) to set the door in motion and is not more than 15 lbf (67 N) to close the door or open it to the minimum required width.
- (4) The door assembly complies with any required fire protection rating and, where rated, is self-closing or automatic-closing by means of smoke detection in accordance with [7.2.1.8](#) and is installed in accordance with NFPA 80, ~~Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives~~ .
- (5) Where corridor doors are required to latch, the doors are equipped with a latch or other mechanism that ensures that the doors will not rebound into a partially open position if forcefully closed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Aug 26 11:16:27 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The last cycle, reference to 7.2.1.14 was removed from the code in 18/19.2.2.2.11.1. Presently, 18/19.2.2.2.11 allows two options for horizontal-sliding doors. However, it appears that the user of the code can use the first option and none of the restrictions in the second option would apply effectively negating the need for the second option.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farraher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3520-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.2.3.4]



19.2.3.4*

Any required aisle, corridor, or ramp shall be not less than 48 in. (1220 mm) in clear width where serving as means of egress from patient sleeping rooms, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) Aisles, corridors, and ramps in adjunct areas not intended for the housing, treatment, or use of inpatients shall be not less than 44 in. (1120 mm) in clear and unobstructed width.
- (2)* Where corridor width is at least 6 ft (1830 mm), ~~noncontinuous projections not more than 6 in. (150 mm)~~ projections from the corridor wall, above the handrail height, shall be permitted by one of the following:
 - (a) Noncontinuous projections not more than 4 in. (100 mm) from the corridor wall, positioned above handrail height, are permitted.
 - (b) Noncontinuous projections of more than 4 in. (100 mm) but not more than 6 in. (150 mm) from the corridor wall are permitted provided that both of the following are met:
 - i. The projecting item is positioned above handrail height
 - ii. A vertical extension is provided below the projection such that the extension has a leading edge that is within 4 in. (100 mm) of the leading edge of the projection at a point that is 27 in. (685 mm) maximum above the floor
- (3) Exit access within a room or suite of rooms complying with the requirements of 19.2.5 shall be permitted.
- (4) Projections into the required width shall be permitted for wheeled equipment, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The wheeled equipment does not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 60 in. (1525 mm).
 - (b) The health care occupancy fire safety plan and training program address the relocation of the wheeled equipment during a fire or similar emergency.
 - (c)* The wheeled equipment is limited to the following:
 - i. Equipment in use and carts in use
 - ii. Medical emergency equipment not in use
 - iii. Patient lift and transport equipment
- (5)* Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for fixed furniture, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The fixed furniture is securely attached to the floor or to the wall.
 - (b) The fixed furniture does not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 6 ft (1830 mm), except as permitted by 19.2.3.4(2).
 - (c) The fixed furniture is located only on one side of the corridor.
 - (d) The fixed furniture is grouped such that each grouping does not exceed an area of 50 ft² (4.6 m²).
 - (e) The fixed furniture groupings addressed in 19.2.3.4(5)(d) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).
 - (f)* The fixed furniture is located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
 - (g) Corridors throughout the smoke compartment are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the fixed furniture spaces are arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nurses' station or similar space.
 - (h) The smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8.
- (6) Where the corridor width is at least 8 ft (2440 mm), projections into the required width shall be permitted for emergency stair travel devices, provided that all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) These devices do not reduce the clear unobstructed corridor width to less than 72 in. (1830 mm).
 - (b) These devices are secured to the wall.
 - (c) Where furniture is placed in the corridor in accordance with 19.2.3.4(5), the emergency stair travel devices are placed on the same side of the corridor as the furniture.
 - (d) These devices are located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
 - i. These devices are grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 12 ft² (3.7 m²).
 - ii. The groupings addressed in 19.2.3.4(6)(e) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).
 - iii. The smoke compartment is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR-3520_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Sep 03 09:39:43 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: 19.2.3.4(2) is revised for correlation with ADA. The annex text relative to cane detection has been updated for correlation.

New 19.2.3.4(6) recognizes the need to store emergency stair travel devices in a location near where they will be employed. This would permit evacuation sleds with or without wheels to be stored in the corridor which aide in the unlikely evacuation of patients. since these are used for the same primary purpose of the corridor (i.e., evacuation / relocation / movement of patients) there shouldn't be anything that prohibits them from being located in the corridor.

[Public Input No. 339-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 19.2.3.4\]](#)

[Public Input No. 195-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 19.2.3.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 25 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
 Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
 Crowley, Michael A.
 Dannaway, Samuel S.
 Epstein, Alice L.
 Farraher, Martin J.
 Fishbeck, John E.
 Furdell, Gary
 Gencarelli, Michael O.
 Harmeyer, Robert J.
 Harris, Donald W.
 Hood, David R.
 Horeis, Richard M.
 Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 3559-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.3.6.1]



19.3.6.1 Corridor Separation.

Corridors shall be separated from all other areas by partitions complying with 19.3.6.2 through 19.3.6.5 (see also 19.2.5.4), unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1)* Smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8 shall be permitted to have spaces that are unlimited in size and open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a)* The spaces are not used for patient sleeping rooms, treatment rooms, or hazardous areas.
 - (b) The corridors onto which the spaces open in the same smoke compartment are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the smoke compartment in which the space is located is protected throughout by quick-response sprinklers.
 - (c) The open space is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the entire space is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nurses' station or similar space.
 - (d) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (2) In smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8, waiting areas shall be permitted to be open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The aggregate waiting area in each smoke compartment does not exceed 600 ft² (55.7 m²).
 - (b) Each area is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or each area is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from a nursing station or similar space.
 - (c) The area does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (3)* This requirement shall not apply to spaces for nurses' stations.
- (4) Gift shops not exceeding 500 ft² (46.4 m²) shall be permitted to be open to the corridor or lobby, provided that one of the following criteria is met:
 - (a) The building is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
 - (b) The gift shop is protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, and storage is separately protected.
- (5) Limited care facilities in smoke compartments protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 19.3.5.8 shall be permitted to have group meeting or multipurpose therapeutic spaces open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The space is not a hazardous area.
 - (b) The space is protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4, or the space is arranged and located to allow direct supervision by the facility staff from the nurses' station or similar location.
 - (c) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (6) Cooking facilities in accordance with 19.3.2.5.3 shall be permitted to be open to the corridor.
- (7) Spaces, other than patient sleeping rooms, treatment rooms, and hazardous areas, shall be permitted to be open to the corridor and unlimited in area, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The space and the corridors onto which it opens, where located in the same smoke compartment, are protected by an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4.
 - (b)* Each space is protected by automatic sprinklers, or the furnishings and furniture, in combination with all other combustibles within the area, are of such minimum quantity and arrangement that a fully developed fire is unlikely to occur.
 - (c) The space does not obstruct access to required exits.
- (8)* Waiting areas shall be permitted to be open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) Each area does not exceed 600 ft² (55.7 m²).
 - (b) The area is equipped with an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4.
 - (c) The area does not obstruct any access to required exits.
- (9) Group meeting or multipurpose therapeutic spaces, other than hazardous areas, that are under continuous supervision by facility staff shall be permitted to be open to the corridor, provided that all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) Each area does not exceed 1500 ft² (139 m²).
 - (b) Not more than one such space is permitted per smoke compartment.
 - (c) The area is equipped with an electrically supervised automatic smoke detection system in accordance with 19.3.4.
 - (d) The area does not obstruct access to required exits.

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR-3559_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Tue Sep 08 10:08:51 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The need for the new annex text is explained by the text itself.
Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
24 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
1 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.

Schultz, Terry

Widdekind, Michael D.

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

This makes no sense – if a space is physically separated from the corridor by walls and doors why would we consider it “open to the corridor”? If others have issue with the requirements for corridor doors and walls it should be addressed in other areas of the code.

**First Revision No. 3508-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.3.7.1]****19.3.7.1**

Smoke barriers shall be provided to divide every story used for sleeping rooms for more than 30 patients into not less than two smoke compartments (see 19.2.4.4), and the following also shall apply:

- (1) The size of any such smoke compartment shall comply with one of the following:
 - (a) Smoke compartments shall not exceed 22,500 ft² (2100 m²).
 - (b) Where compliant with the provisions of 18.3.7.1(4) and where the building is sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.8, hospital smoke compartments where all sleeping rooms are configured for only one patient shall not exceed 40,000 ft² (3720 m²).
 - (c) Where compliant with the provisions of 18.3.7.1(5) and where the building is sprinklered in accordance with 19.3.5.8, hospital smoke compartments without patient sleeping rooms shall not exceed 40,000 ft² (3720 m²).
- (2) The travel distance from any point to reach a door in the required smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m).
- (3) Where neither the length nor width of the smoke compartment exceeds 150 ft (46 m), the travel distance to reach the smoke barrier door shall not be limited.
- (4) The area of an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7 shall not be limited in size.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 26 16:49:51 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For several years there has been discussion over the appropriate size of a healthcare occupancy smoke compartment. During the last NFPA 101 cycle, the Second draft report contained language that would have increased the maximum size of smoke compartments to 40,000 sf for hospitals and kept the size at 22,500 sf for nursing homes and limited care facilities. This change was overturned by a Certified amending motion at the technical hearing by a narrow margin. Based on the testimony received, there appeared to be concern over this increase in size for a multitude of reasons.

There was concern over the lack of technical substantiation for the change. This was balanced with questions of the origin of the existing language and the technical basis for arriving at 22,500 sf. There was concern that the increase in smoke compartment size resulted in a reduction in passive protection that placed too much reliance on sprinkler systems. The response to this concern was that healthcare facilities have robust active and passive systems even with the increase. In addition, they have the benefit of well trained staff that act as immediate responders as well as frequently and rigorous inspections by state licensing, federal certification and third party accreditation agencies - all of which verify that the existing systems and practices are being appropriately maintained. There was concern relating to the fire history of healthcare occupancies: recent NFPA reports of fire data healthcare occupancies still show deaths in healthcare occupancies. The 2nd draft attempted to deal with this concept by allowing only hospitals to increase smoke compartment size. Hospitals have a much better fire history than nursing homes and limited care facilities.

There was concern that other countries do not have the infrastructure to ensure that water mains and sprinkler systems would reliably work and that hospital staff would be trained appropriately to be the immediate responders. These concerns highlight the importance of the "total concept" approach that NFPA has fostered since the early 1950's. If there is not a united approach to active system, passive systems, staff training and regulatory oversight - there is a higher risk of failure. If any adopting jurisdiction knows that one of these components will reliably fail, that adopting jurisdiction should be able to amend the rule according to the special needs of that jurisdiction. There was the point that hospitals operational needs are driving larger, single-occupant patient rooms and which have less risk, while compartment size is not changing. The challenge to this argument was that the proposed language took a one-size-fits-all approach to compartment size and did not take into account the variables of facilities who might choose to perpetuate smaller, double occupancy rooms.

Regardless of the point, there was a counterpoint to every argument in this discussion. The major contributors to this debate committed to discussing the issue further in hopes of uncovering better data and reaching common ground. A separate egress study was procured, unfortunately the study was limited and the results were inconclusive. However, the proponents of this change were able to reach an agreement that we believe resolves the major concerns of the parties involved:

1. Focus the increase of smoke compartment size to hospitals only.
2. Only allow the increase to 40,000 sf to smoke compartments that have single occupancy sleeping rooms -or- smoke compartments without patient sleeping rooms.
3. Allow the use of suites (which might contain multiple sleeping rooms) in all smoke compartments. However, limit those smoke compartments that contained multiple patient sleeping rooms (whether they be inside of a suite or outside of a suite) to 22,500 sf. Sleeping suites with only single occupancy sleeping rooms would be permitted to be in a 40,000 sf smoke compartment.
4. Clarify that arrangements for single- vs. multiple-occupancy rooms is intended to be by design, rather than administrative decision. Thus the revised text uses the term "configured for single patient occupancy".

Note that the text regarding the travel distance requirement was separated into it's own line item to reduce the amount of text in this change. No technical change to the travel distance requirement was intended. Also, the text clarifies that existing smoke compartments that want to take advantage of the larger size must comply with the requirements of 18.3.7.1.

**Response
Message:**

[Public Input No. 438-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 19.3.7.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 336-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 19.3.7.1\]](#)

[Public Input No. 455-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 19.3.7.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
22 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
3 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schultz, Terry

Widdekind, Michael D.

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Bush, Kenneth E.

There is still insufficient justification to almost double the permitted size of smoke compartments in hospitals. As was previously stated, the increased size is based upon a correlation to travel distance which is measured by a different means than the measurement of overall area of the smoke compartment. Even though the hospital design may be configured for single patient room occupancy, there is no guarantee that hospital operations will limit these rooms to a single patient. Although not conclusive, the preliminary results of recent studies on evacuation of larger smoke compartments indicate that the evacuation of these larger compartments requires increased times, and is dependent upon a number of factors, such as the time of day; staff to patient ratios; and the number, location, and capabilities of both patients and staff, which are not clearly defined or specified by current Code provisions. In addition, the capabilities to evacuate patients undergoing treatment in non-sleeping areas may require additional assistance and time commensurate with patients in sleeping areas. There is likewise, no specification or guarantee of staff to be immediately available for patient assistance in these areas. Before this provision moves forward, further study should be completed to provide appropriate justification for the actual increased sizes of these compartments in order to maintain an acceptable level of safety of all building occupants.

Furdell, Gary

The proposal to increase from 22,500 to 40,000 sq. ft. was previously defeated on the floor and has returned with some changes in this cycle. As discussed at the first draft meeting the basis presented is to be in line with the most recent FGI models. The models presented, illustrated sleeping compartments designed as single occupancy. The disagreement discussed was based on sleeping compartments. Although the design would have single occupant rooms, the actual number of patients is not limited. A straw vote to limit the 40,000 sq. ft. sleeping compartment to 36 patients failed. If the FGI design is the reason for the 40,000 sq.ft. sleeping compartment then there should not be opposition to limiting the patient occupants to 36. The argument that fire sprinkler protection and trained staff limit the need for these barriers does not weigh when factoring the failure of active fire protection i.e. human factors of the staff, and the fire sprinkler systems dependence on the municipal water system. This coupled with the compartment size nearly doubling which will increase the travel distance out of the compartment of origin, and the amount of time that medically compromised patients being not capable of self preservation having a longer time exposure to a hostile environment. Passive fire protection is all that is left when active fire protection fails. Maintaining the number of barriers does not actually change the design. The smoke doors are held open with magnetic hold open devices. The only design change is for Hospital to have less barriers to maintain. The proposal does not substantiate the need to decrease the level of protection. The sleeping compartment should remain 22,500 sq.ft. or the smoke compartment be limited in patient numbers to prevent a higher level of risk to a higher number of patients.

Schmitt, Dennis L.

With a proposed increase in Hospital sleeping compartments from 22,500sf to 40,000sf as outlined in 19.3.7.1 (1)(b) and having an occupant load of 30 patients the area nursing staff will have to cover during an emergency is excessive. Nursing staff will be required to cover a larger area and may be limited on visual control of the unit due to this proposed size increase. The sleeping room smoke compartment should remain at 22,500sf.



First Revision No. 3518-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.4.2]

19.4.2 High-Rise Buildings.

19.4.2.1

All high-rise buildings containing health care occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7 within 12 years of the adoption of this Code, except as otherwise provided in 19.4.2.3 or 19.4.2.4, or 19.4.2.4.

19.4.2.2*

Where a jurisdiction adopts this edition of the Code and previously adopted the 2015 edition, the sprinklering required by 19.4.2.1 shall be installed within 9 years of the adoption of this Code.

19.4.2.3*

Where a jurisdiction adopts this edition of the Code and previously adopted the 2012 edition, the sprinklering required by 19.4.2.1 shall be installed within 9 years of the adoption of this Code.

19.4.2.4*

Where a jurisdiction adopts this edition of the Code and previously adopted the 2009 edition, the sprinklering required by 19.4.2.1 shall be installed within 6 years of the adoption of this Code.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
HEA_101_FR_3518_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 11:34:30 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provisions of 19.4.2.2 through 19.4.2.4 are intended to prevent the phase-in period for the installation of sprinklers from being reset to 12 years upon adoption of the 2018 edition of the Code in jurisdictions where the 12-year period had already begun via the adoption of the 2009, 2012 or 2015 edition.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 25 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
 Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farraher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3561-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 19.5.1.2]****19.5.1.3**

Maintenance and testing of essential electrical systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 99 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 10:18:23 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This new requirement provides the link for the user of NFPA 101 to get to the maintenance and testing requirements of NFPA 99. This has become more important with the elimination of occupancy chapters from NFPA 99.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3513-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 19.7.5.7.1]****19.7.5.7.1**

Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles shall not exceed 32 gal (121 L) in capacity and shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The average density of container capacity in a room or space shall not exceed 0.5 gal/ft² (20.4 L/m²).
~~A capacity of 32 gal (121 L) shall not be exceeded within any 64 ft² (6 m²) area.~~
- (2)* Mobile soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 32 gal (121 L) shall be located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended.
- (3) Container size and density shall not be limited in hazardous areas.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 10:02:49 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision being deleted is too specific and excludes arrangements that are safe. Maximum container size and an average density not to exceed that specified accomplish the intent.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3554-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 20.1.4.2]****20.1.4.2** Definition Special Definitions .

The following is a list of special definitions used in this chapter:

- (1) Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy. (See [3.3.196.1](#) .)
- (2) Self-Preservation Capability (Health Care and Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies). (See [3.3.251](#) .)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:37:32 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Correlation with placement of new definition in Chapter 3 so that users find the term from within the occupancy chapter.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3514-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 20.2.2.5]****20.2.2.2.6**

Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where patient special needs require specialized protective measures for their safety, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 20.2.2.2.7 .
- (2) A total (complete) smoke detection system is provided throughout the locked space in accordance with 9.6.2.9 , or locked doors can be remotely unlocked at an approved, constantly attended location within the locked space.
- (3) The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7 .
- (4) The locks are electrical locks that fail safely so as to release upon loss of power to the device.
- (5) The locks release by independent activation of each of the following:
 - (a) Activation of the smoke detection system required by 20.2.2.2.6(2)
 - (b) Waterflow in the automatic sprinkler system required by 20.2.2.2.6(3)

20.2.2.2.7

Doors that are located in the means of egress and are permitted to be locked under other provisions of 20.2.2.2.6 shall comply with both of the following:

- (1) Provisions shall be made for the rapid removal of occupants by means of one of the following:
 - (a) Remote control of locks from within the locked smoke compartment
 - (b) Keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times
 - (c) Other such reliable means available to the staff at all times
- (2) Only one locking device shall be permitted on each door.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 11:04:55 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Infant abduction and emergency department security area a concern in ambulatory health care occupancies as well as in health care occupancies. The locking provisions proposed offer safeguards for life safety during a fire event or similar emergency. Staff in ambulatory health care occupancies are also highly trained and capable of responding during a fire event. An infant should be afforded the same security whether born in a hospital or an ambulatory health care facility.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 288-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 20.2.2.2.5]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James

O'Connor, Daniel J.

Pethe, Ben

Prediger, G. Brian

Rickard, John A.

Roberts, Richard Jay

Schmitt, Dennis L.

Schultz, Terry

Widdekind, Michael D.

Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3562-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 20.2.4]**

20.2.4 Number of Means of Egress.

20.2.4.1

The number of means of egress shall be in accordance with Section 7.4.

20.2.4.2

Not less than two exits of the types described in 20.2.2 that are remotely located from each other shall be provided for each floor or fire section of the building. shall be provided on every story.

20.2.4.3

Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

20.2.4.4

Not less than two exits of the types described in 20.2.2 shall be accessible from each smoke compartment.

20.2.4.5

Egress from smoke compartments addressed in 20.2.4.4 shall be permitted through adjacent compartments provided that the two required egress paths are arranged so that both do not pass through the same adjacent smoke compartment.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 10:25:47 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revisions take the format used in Chapters 18 and 19 (and those for business occupancies in Chapters 38 and 39) so as to assure that everyone on the floor has access to two exits. The revision permits the undefined term "fire section" to be deleted.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3540-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 20.3.7]****20.3.7 Subdivision of Building Space.****20.3.7.1**

Ambulatory health care occupancies shall be separated from other tenants and occupancies and shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) Walls shall have not less than a 1-hour fire resistance rating and shall extend from the floor slab below to the floor or roof slab above.
- (2) Doors shall be constructed of not less than 1¾ in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood core or the equivalent and shall be equipped with positive latches.
- (3) Doors shall be self-closing and shall be kept in the closed position, except when in use.
- (4) Any windows in the barriers shall be of fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with Section 8.3.

20.3.7.2

Every story of an ambulatory health care occupancy shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) This requirement shall not apply where the area of the ambulatory health care occupancy is less than 5000 ft² (465 m²) per story and that area is protected by an approved automatic smoke detection system.
- (2) This requirement shall not apply where the area of the ambulatory health care occupancy is less than 10,000 ft² (929 m²) per story and the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (3) An area in an adjoining occupancy shall be permitted to serve as a smoke compartment for an ambulatory health care occupancy if all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The separating wall and both compartments meet the requirements of 20.3.7.
 - (b) The ambulatory health care occupancy does not exceed one of the following:
 - i. 22,500 ft² (2100 m²)
 - ii. 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7
 - (c) Access from the ambulatory health care occupancy to the other occupancy is unrestricted.

20.3.7.3

Smoke compartments shall not exceed ~~, and the travel distance from any point to reach a door in a smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m).~~ one of the following:

- (1) An area of 22,500 ft² (2100 m²)
- (2) An area of 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7

20.3.7.4

The travel distance from any point to reach a door in a smoke barrier shall not exceed 200 ft (61 m).

20.3.7.5

The area of an atrium separated in accordance with 8.6.7 shall not be limited in size.

20.3.7.6

Required smoke barriers shall be constructed in accordance with Section 8.5 and shall have a minimum 1-hour fire resistance rating, unless otherwise permitted by 20.3.7.8.

20.3.7.7

Smoke barriers shall be permitted to terminate at the required occupancy separation where the ambulatory health care occupancy is constructed as a separated multiple occupancy in accordance with 6.1.14.4 and the separation also meets the requirements for a smoke barrier.

20.3.7.8

Smoke dampers shall not be required in duct penetrations of smoke barriers in fully ducted heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning systems for buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.

20.3.7.9

Windows in the smoke barrier shall be of fixed fire window assemblies in accordance with Section 8.3.

20.3.7.10

Not less than 15 net ft² (1.4 net m²) per ambulatory health care facility occupant shall be provided within the aggregate area of corridors, patient rooms, treatment rooms, lounges, and other low hazard areas on each side of the smoke compartment for the total number of occupants in adjoining compartments.

20.3.7.11*

Doors in smoke barriers shall be not less than 1¾ in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood core or the equivalent and shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 20.2.2.2.2.

20.3.7.12

Latching hardware shall not be required on smoke barrier cross-corridor doors.

20.3.7.13

A vision panel consisting of fire-rated glazing in approved frames shall be provided in each cross-corridor swinging door and at each cross-corridor horizontal-sliding door in a smoke barrier.

20.3.7.14

Vision panels in doors in smoke barriers, if provided, shall be of fire-rated glazing in approved frames.

20.3.7.15*

Rabbets, bevels, or astragals shall be required at the meeting edges, and stops shall be required at the head and sides of door frames in smoke barriers.

20.3.7.16

Center mullions shall be prohibited in smoke barrier door openings where pairs of cross-corridor doors are provided.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 08:04:31 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Ambulatory Health Care (AHC) occupancies have no patient sleeping areas. If Health Care occupancies are to permit 40,000 ft² smoke compartments for non-patient sleeping areas, then the same should be ok for AHC occupancies, but only if the entire building is sprinklered. The travel distance limitation has been split into its own requirement for clarity.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Bush, Kenneth E.

There is still insufficient justification to almost double the permitted size of smoke compartments in these facilities. As was previously stated, the increased size is based upon a correlation to travel distance which is measured by a different means than the measurement of the overall area of the smoke compartment. Although not conclusive, the preliminary results of recent studies on evacuation of larger smoke compartments indicate that the evacuation of these larger compartments requires increased times, and is dependent upon a number of factors, such as the time of day; staff to patient ratios; and the number, location, and capabilities of both patients and staff, which are not clearly defined or specified by current Code provisions. In addition, the capabilities to evacuate patients undergoing treatment may require additional assistance and time. There is likewise, no specification or guarantee of staff to be immediately available for patient assistance. Before this provision moves forward, further study should be completed to provide appropriate justification for the actual increased sizes of these compartments in order to maintain an acceptable level of safety of all building occupants.



First Revision No. 3516-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 20.7.5.5.1]

20.7.5.5.1

Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles shall not exceed 32 gal (121 L) in capacity, and all of the following also shall apply:

- (1) The average density of container capacity in a room or space shall not exceed 0.5 gal/ft² (20.4 L/m²).

~~A capacity of 32 gal (121 L) shall not be exceeded within any 64 ft² (6 m²) area.~~

- (2) Mobile soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 32 gal (121 L) shall be located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended.
- (3) Container size and density shall not be limited in hazardous areas.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 11:28:40 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision being deleted is too specific and excludes arrangements that are safe. Maximum container size and an average density not to exceed that specified accomplish the intent.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 322-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.20.7.5.4\(4\)\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3555-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 21.1.4.2]****21.1.4.2 Definition Special Definitions .**

The following is a list of special definitions used in this chapter:

- (1) Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy. (See [3.3.192.1](#) .)
 - (2) Self-Preservation Capability (Health Care and Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies). (See [3.3.251](#) .)
- (See [3.3.192.1](#).)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 09:40:45 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Correlation with placement of new definition in Chapter 3 so that users find the term from within the occupancy chapter.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3515-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 21.2.2.5]****21.2.2.2.6**

Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where patient special needs require specialized protective measures for their safety, provided that all of the following are met:

- (1) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with [21.2.2.2.7](#) .
- (2) A total (complete) smoke detection system is provided throughout the locked space in accordance with [9.6.2.9](#) , or locked doors can be remotely unlocked at an approved, constantly attended location within the locked space.
- (3) The building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section [9.7](#) .
- (4) The locks are electrical locks that fail safely so as to release upon loss of power to the device.
- (5) The locks release by independent activation of each of the following:
 - (a) Activation of the smoke detection system required by [21.2.2.2.6\(2\)](#)
 - (b) Waterflow in the automatic sprinkler system required by [21.2.2.2.6\(3\)](#)

21.2.2.2.7

Doors that are located in the means of egress and are permitted to be locked in accordance with [21.2.2.2.6](#) shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) Provisions shall be made for the rapid removal of occupants by means of one of the following:
 - (a) Remote control of locks
 - (b) Keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times
 - (c) Other such reliable means available to the staff at all times
- (2) Only one locking device shall be permitted on each door.
- (3) More than one lock shall be permitted on each door, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 11:18:08 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Infant abduction and emergency department security are a concern in ambulatory health care occupancies as well as in health care occupancies. The locking provisions proposed offer safeguards for life safety during a fire event or similar emergency. Staff in ambulatory health care occupancies are also highly trained and capable of responding during a fire event. An infant should be afforded the same security whether born in a hospital or an ambulatory health care occupancy. Existing text in Chapter 21 will be required to be renumbered and relocated.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 290-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 21.2.2.2.5]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned
25 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric
Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?
Crowley, Michael A.
Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3563-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 21.2.4]**

21.2.4 Number of Means of Egress.

21.2.4.1

The number of means of egress shall be in accordance with 7.4.1.1 and 7.4.1.3 through 7.4.1.6.

21.2.4.2

Not less than two exits of the types described in 21.2.2 that are remotely located from each other shall be provided for each floor or fire section of the building shall be provided on every story.

21.2.4.3

Not less than two separate exits shall be accessible from every part of every story.

21.2.4.4

Not less than two exits of the types described in 21.2.2 shall be accessible from each smoke compartment.

21.2.4.5

Egress from smoke compartments addressed in 21.2.4.4 shall be permitted through adjacent compartments provided that the two required egress paths are arranged so that both do not pass through the same adjacent smoke compartment.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 10:33:08 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revisions take the format used in Chapters 18 and 19 (and those for business occupancies in Chapters 38 and 39) so as to assure that everyone on the floor has access to two exits. The revision permits the undefined term "fire section" to be deleted.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 3541-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 21.3.7.2]****21.3.7.2**

Every story of an ambulatory health care occupancy shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) This requirement shall not apply where the area of the ambulatory health care occupancy is less than 5000 ft² (465 m²) per story and that area is protected by an approved automatic smoke detection system.
- (2) This requirement shall not apply where the area of the ambulatory health care occupancy is less than 10,000 ft² (929 m²) per story and the building is protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (3) An area in an adjoining occupancy shall be permitted to serve as a smoke compartment for an ambulatory health care occupancy if all of the following criteria are met:
 - (a) The separating wall and both compartments meet the requirements of 21.3.7.
 - (b) The ambulatory health care occupancy ~~is less than~~ does not exceed one of the following:
 - i. 22,500 ft² (2100 m²)
 - ii. 40,000 ft² (3720 m²) in buildings protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7
 - (c) Access from the ambulatory health care occupancy to the other occupancy is unrestricted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 08:40:18 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Consistency with similar exemption offered to new facilities by Chapter 20.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.
Epstein, Alice L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Fishbeck, John E.
Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Bush, Kenneth E.

There is still insufficient justification to almost double the permitted size of smoke compartments in these facilities. As was previously stated, the increased size is based upon a correlation to travel distance which is measured by a different means than the measurement of the overall area of the smoke compartment. Although not conclusive, the preliminary results of recent studies on evacuation of larger smoke compartments indicate that the evacuation of these larger compartments requires increased times, and is dependent upon a number of factors, such as the time of day; staff to patient ratios; and the number, location, and capabilities of both patients and staff, which are not clearly defined or specified by current Code provisions. In addition, the capabilities to evacuate patients undergoing treatment may require additional assistance and time. There is likewise, no specification or guarantee of staff to be immediately available for patient assistance. Before this provision moves forward, further study should be completed to provide appropriate justification for the actual increased sizes of these compartments in order to maintain an acceptable level of safety of all building occupants.

**First Revision No. 3517-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 21.7.5.5.1]****21.7.5.5.1**

Soiled linen or trash collection receptacles shall not exceed 32 gal (121 L) in capacity, and all of the following also shall apply:

- (1) The average density of container capacity in a room or space shall not exceed 0.5 gal/ft² (20.4 L/m²).

~~A capacity of 32 gal (121 L) shall not be exceeded within any 64 ft² (6 m²) area.~~

- (2) Mobile soiled linen or trash collection receptacles with capacities greater than 32 gal (121 L) shall be located in a room protected as a hazardous area when not attended.
- (3) Container size and density shall not be limited in hazardous areas.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 11:30:50 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision being deleted is too specific and excludes arrangements that are safe. Maximum container size and an average density not to exceed that specified accomplish the intent.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 323-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after A.21.7.5.4\(4\)\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Harmeyer, Robert J.
Harris, Donald W.
Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 1512-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 22.1.1.4.2]****22.1.1.4.3**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 11:26:49 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for adoption for detention and correctional occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1508-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 22.2.11]****22.2.11 Special Features.****22.2.11.1 Doors.****22.2.11.1.1**

Doors within means of egress shall be in accordance with Chapter 7, unless otherwise provided in 22.2.11.1.2 through 22.2.11.1.12.

22.2.11.1.2

Doors shall be permitted to be locked in accordance with the applicable use condition.

22.2.11.1.3

Where egress doors are locked with key-operated locks, the provisions of 22.7.6 shall apply.

22.2.11.1.4*

Doors to resident sleeping rooms shall be not less than 28 in. (710 mm) in clear width.

22.2.11.1.5 Reserved.**22.2.11.1.6**

Doors in a means of egress shall be permitted to be of the horizontal-sliding type, provided that the force necessary to slide the door to its fully open position does not exceed 50 lbf (222 N) where a force of 50 lbf (222 N) is simultaneously applied perpendicular to the door.

22.2.11.1.7

Doors from areas of refuge to the exterior shall be permitted to be locked with key locks in lieu of locking methods described in 22.2.11.1.8, the keys to unlock such doors shall be maintained and available at the facility at all times, and the locks shall be operable from the outside.

22.2.11.1.8*

Any remote-control release used in a means of egress shall be provided with a reliable means of operation to release locks on all doors and shall be remotely located from the resident living areas, unless otherwise permitted by 22.2.11.1.8.2.

22.2.11.1.8.1

The remote location of a remote-control release used in a means of egress shall provide sight and sound supervision of the resident living areas.

22.2.11.1.8.2

Remote-control locking and unlocking of occupied rooms in Use Condition IV shall not be required, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Not more than 10 locks need to be unlocked to relocate all occupants from one smoke compartment to an area of refuge as promptly as is required where remote-control unlocking is used. (See 22.3.7.9 for requirements for smoke barrier doors.)
- (2) Unlocking of all necessary locks is accomplished with not more than two separate keys.

22.2.11.1.9 Remote-Control Release–Operated Doors.**22.2.11.1.9.1**

All remote-control release–operated doors shall be provided with a redundant means of operation as follows:

- (1) Power-operated sliding doors or power-operated locks shall be constructed so that, in the event of power failure, a manual mechanical means to release and open the doors is provided at each door, and either emergency power arranged in accordance with 22.2.11.1.9.2 is provided for the power operation or a remote-control manual mechanical release is provided.
- (2) Mechanically operated sliding doors or mechanically operated locks shall be provided with a manual mechanical means at each door to release and open the door.

22.2.11.1.9.2

The emergency power required by 23.2.11.9.1(1) shall be arranged to provide the required power automatically in the event of any interruption of normal power due to any of the following:

- (1) Failure of a public utility or other outside electrical power supply
- (2) Opening of a circuit breaker or fuse
- (3) Manual act(s), including accidental opening of a switch controlling normal lighting facilities

22.2.11.1.10

The provisions of 7.2.1.5.8 for stairway re-entry shall not apply.

22.2.11.1.11

Doors unlocked by means of remote control under emergency conditions shall not automatically relock when closed, unless specific action is taken at the remote-control location to enable doors to relock.

22.2.11.1.12

Emergency power shall be provided for all electric power-operated sliding doors and electric power-operated locks, unless otherwise permitted by [22.2.11.1.12.2](#).

22.2.11.1.12.1

The emergency power shall be arranged to automatically operate within 10 seconds upon failure of normal power and to maintain the necessary power source for a minimum of 1½ hours.

22.2.11.1.12.2

The emergency power specified in [22.2.11.1.12](#) shall not be required in facilities with 10 or fewer locks complying with [22.2.11.1.8.2](#).

22.2.11.2 [Reserved.](#)

22.2.11.3 [Hazardous Materials.](#)

[Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of \[7.12.2\]\(#\) shall apply.](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 10:51:45 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.12.2 for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for adoption for detention and correctional occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

11 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael
Lumley, Troy A.
Perry, Robert R.
Poole, Jack
Schultz, Terry
Stapleton, Jr., James A.

Affirmative with Comment

Gaw, Randy

Note the following editorial error. In 22.2.11.1.9.2 there is an incorrect reference to 23.2.11.9.1(1) which is from the following Occupancy Chapter. The correct reference should be to 22.2.11.9.1(1) which is the paragraph immediately preceding this one in Chapter 22.



First Revision No. 1503-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 22.7.4.3]

22.7.4.3*

Newly introduced mattresses within detention and correctional occupancies shall be tested in accordance with the provisions of 10.3.2.2.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
DET_101_FR-1503_22_7_4_3_Annex.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 10:21:03 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: a
Response Message:
[Public Input No. 458-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 22.7.4.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters
 4 Not Returned
 12 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.
 Gaut, Chris
 McNamara, Jack
 Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.
 Collins, Peter J.
 DiMascio, Michael
 Gaw, Randy
 Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry
 Kelly, John
 Kruszelnicki, Michael
 Lumley, Troy A.
 Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack
Schultz, Terry
Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1504-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 22.7.4.4]****22.7.4.4**

Combustible decorations shall be prohibited in any detention or correctional occupancy unless they are flame retardant and approved .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 10:30:27 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Clarification is needed that flame retardancy is to be judged by the AHJ.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1514-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 22.7.7]****22.7.8** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 11:33:26 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 9.11.4 for integrated systems testing is appropriate for adoption for detention and correctional occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1505-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 22.7.7]****22.7.7** Door Inspection.

Doors and door hardware in means of egress shall be inspected ~~monthly~~ annually by an appropriately trained person. The inspection shall be documented.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-DET**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Fri Aug 28 10:43:17 CDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: The current requirement for a trained person to conduct and document a monthly inspection of all doors and door hardware in the means of egress places an unnecessary burden on the operators of detention and correctional facilities. It is not uncommon for a secure facility to have in excess of 1,000 doors in the means of egress.

Sound correctional practice dictates that doors and other building systems be checked daily to ensure the safety and security of the institution. In addition, virtually all doors in the means of egress are operated multiple times per day. Maintaining the functionality of doors is a mission critical component in the detention and correctional environment. Repairs to broken doors are a high priority.

The current requirement to maintain monthly door inspection records requires staff time while doing little to improve the safety or security of the facility.

[Public Input No. 238-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 22.7.7\]](#)

[Public Input No. 237-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 22.7.7\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

11 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.
Collins, Peter J.
DiMascio, Michael
Gaw, Randy
Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry
Kelly, John
Lumley, Troy A.
Perry, Robert R.
Poole, Jack
Schultz, Terry
Stapleton, Jr., James A.

Negative with Comment

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Annually is too infrequent. At least make it quarterly. Check frequency of fire drill and match door inspection with fire drill frequency. Also must not conflict with requirement to check fire doors on a daily basis! Note that National Fire Code of Canada requires monthly checks of egress doors. Should this article also define the type of inspection and the need for records keeping?

**First Revision No. 1513-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 23.1.1.4.2]****23.1.1.4.3**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 11:30:19 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 4.6.10.2 for compliance with NFPA 241 is appropriate for adoption for detention and correctional occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1509-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 23.2.11]****23.2.11 Special Features.****23.2.11.1 Doors.****23.2.11.1.1**

Doors within means of egress shall be in accordance with Chapter 7, unless otherwise provided in 23.2.11.1.2 through 23.2.11.1.10.

23.2.11.1.2

Doors shall be permitted to be locked in accordance with the applicable use condition.

23.2.11.1.3

Where egress doors are locked with key-operated locks, the provisions of 23.7.6 shall apply.

23.2.11.1.4*

Doors to resident sleeping rooms shall be not less than 28 in. (710 mm) in clear width.

23.2.11.1.5

Existing doors to resident sleeping rooms housing four or fewer residents shall be permitted to be not less than 19 in. (485 mm) in clear width.

23.2.11.1.6

Doors in a means of egress shall be permitted to be of the horizontal-sliding type, provided that the force necessary to slide the door to its fully open position does not exceed 50 lbf (222 N) where a force of 50 lbf (222 N) is simultaneously applied perpendicular to the door.

23.2.11.1.7

Doors from areas of refuge to the exterior shall be permitted to be locked with key locks in lieu of locking methods described in 23.2.11.1.8, the keys to unlock such doors shall be maintained and available at the facility at all times, and the locks shall be operable from the outside.

23.2.11.1.8*

Any remote-control release used in a means of egress shall be provided with a reliable means of operation to release locks on all doors and shall be remotely located from the resident living area, unless otherwise permitted by 23.2.11.1.8.2.

23.2.11.1.8.1

The remote location of a remote-control release used in a means of egress shall provide sight and sound supervision of the resident living areas.

23.2.11.1.8.2

Remote-control locking and unlocking of occupied rooms in Use Condition IV shall not be required, provided that both of the following criteria are met:

- (1) Not more than 10 locks need to be unlocked to relocate all occupants from one smoke compartment to an area of refuge as promptly as is required where remote-control unlocking is used. (See 23.3.7.9 for requirements for smoke barrier doors.)
- (2) Unlocking of all necessary locks is accomplished with not more than two separate keys.

23.2.11.1.9 Remote-Control Release–Operated Doors.**23.2.11.1.9.1**

All remote-control release–operated doors shall be provided with a redundant means of operation as follows:

- (1) Power-operated sliding doors or power-operated locks shall be constructed so that, in the event of power failure, a manual mechanical means to release and open the doors is provided at each door, and either emergency power arranged in accordance with 23.2.11.1.9.1(1) is provided for the power operation or a remote-control manual mechanical release is provided.
- (2) A combination of the emergency power–operated release of selected individual doors and remote-control manual mechanical ganged release specified in 23.2.11.1.9(1) shall be permitted without mechanical release means at each door.
- (3) Mechanically operated sliding doors or mechanically operated locks shall be provided with a manual mechanical means at each door to release and open the door.

23.2.11.1.9.2

The emergency power required by 23.2.11.1.9.1(1) shall be arranged to provide the required power automatically in the event of any interruption of normal power due to any of the following:

- (1) Failure of a public utility or other outside electrical power supply
- (2) Opening of a circuit breaker or fuse
- (3) Manual act(s), including accidental opening of a switch controlling normal lighting facilities

23.2.11.1.10

The provisions of [7.2.1.5.8](#) for stairway re-entry shall not apply.

23.2.11.1.11 [Reserved.](#)**23.2.11.1.12** [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 11:11:52 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provisions of 7.12.2 for egress requirements for hazardous materials are appropriate for adoption for detention and correctional occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1507-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 23.7.4.4]****23.7.4.4**

Combustible decorations shall be prohibited in any detention or correctional occupancy unless they are flame retardant and approved .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 10:59:56 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Clarification is needed that flame retardancy is to be judged by the AHJ.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1515-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 23.7.6]****23.7.7 Integrated Fire Protection Systems.**

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 11:39:29 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new provision of 9.11.4 for integrated systems testing is appropriate for adoption for detention and correctional occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1506-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 23.7.6]****23.7.6** Door Inspection.

Doors and door hardware in means of egress shall be inspected ~~monthly~~ annually by an appropriately trained person. The inspection shall be documented.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-DET**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Fri Aug 28 10:46:07 CDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: The current requirement for a trained person to conduct and document a monthly inspection of all doors and door hardware in the means of egress places an unnecessary burden on the operators of detention and correctional facilities. It is not uncommon for a secure facility to have in excess of 1,000 doors in the means of egress.

Sound correctional practice dictates that doors and other building systems be checked daily to ensure the safety and security of the institution. In addition, virtually all doors in the means of egress are operated multiple times per day. Maintaining the functionality of doors is a mission critical component in the detention and correctional environment. Repairs to broken doors are a high priority.

The current requirement to maintain monthly door inspection records requires staff time while doing little to improve the safety or security of the facility.

[Public Input No. 237-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 22.7.7\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

11 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.
DiMascio, Michael
Gaw, Randy
Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry
Kelly, John
Lumley, Troy A.
Perry, Robert R.
Poole, Jack
Schultz, Terry
Stapleton, Jr., James A.

Negative with Comment

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Annually is too infrequent. At least make it quarterly. Check frequency of fire drill and match door inspection with fire drill frequency. Also must not conflict with requirement to check fire doors on a daily basis! Note that National Fire Code of Canada requires monthly checks of egress doors. Should this article also define the type of inspection and the need for records keeping?

**First Revision No. 6015-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 24.3.2]**

24.3.2 Protection from Hazards. ~~(Reserved)~~ — Hazardous Materials.

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 13:54:27 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for one- and two-family dwellings.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

4 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Lambert, Josh

Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Negative with Comment

Klein, Marshall A.

I have changed my vote on this issue based on the negative Ballot comments of Mr. Longhitano, Mr. Weaver and Mr. Mayl.

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

Mayl, Eric N.

Compliance with §8.7.3.1 is overly restrictive in single family homes.

Weaver, Carl F.

I do not see how this requirement could be enforced in a single-family home.

**First Revision No. 6003-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 24.3.5.2]****24.3.5.2**

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7; in buildings of four or fewer stories in height, and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, and with NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, shall also be permitted.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-RES**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Wed Aug 26 15:55:34 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** The revision recognizes that stories in height is a defined term in NFPA 101 and brings in the 60 ft limitation in the scope of NFPA 13R.**Response Message:**

Public Input No. 45-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 24.3.5.2]

Ballot Results**✔ This item has passed ballot**

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

3 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.
Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Asp, Roland A.

I agree with the concept but the wording is awkward, it sounds like this section would allow a NFPA 13D system in a four story apartment building. Wording should be modified to something like "Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7; in buildings of four or fewer stories in height, and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R shall be permitted, in one- and two family dwellings and manufactured homes, systems in accordance with NFPA 13D shall also be permitted".

Klein, Marshall A.

The requirement addressing both NFPA 13R and NFPA 13D requirements in the same sentence is confusing since the NFPA 13R requirements dealing with the number of stories and 60' in height only relate to NFPA 13R, not NFPA 13D. Should read: "Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7; in buildings of four or fewer stories in height, and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies shall be permitted; and in buildings with NFPA 13D shall also be permitted."

Weaver, Carl F.

Editorial change to correlate to other codes.

**First Revision No. 6021-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 26.1.1.4]****26.1.1.5**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 14:15:03 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revisions incorporates the requirements of NFPA 241 for lodging or rooming houses.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change.

**First Revision No. 6016-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 26.3.2]**

26.3.2 Protection from Hazards.

26.3.2.1 Alcohol-Based Hand-Rub Dispensers.

Alcohol-based hand-rub dispensers in accordance with [8.7.3.3](#) shall be permitted.

26.3.2.2 Hazardous Materials.

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 13:58:27 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for lodging or rooming houses.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.
Isman, Kenneth E.
Klein, Marshall A.
Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.

The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for lodging or rooming houses.

**First Revision No. 6005-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 26.3.6.2.2]****26.3.6.2.2**

In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 09:01:25 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Intent of the code proposal is to correlate the revised wording in the 2013 NFPA 13R under its Scope 1.1 with NFPA Codes that reference NFPA 13R.

The 2015 IBC did this correlation under its revision of Section 903.3.1.2.

Correlation of the IBC, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 with the scope of NFPA 13R will make this codes user friendly and will not leave room for misinterpretation of the requirements for application of NFPA 13R.

2013 NFPA 13R revised Section 1.1 states:

"1.1 Scope. This standard shall cover the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies up to and including four stories in height in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18 m) in height above grade plane."

Response Message:

Public Input No. 46-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 26.3.6.2.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.
Buuck, Daniel
Coats, Paul D.
Cronin, Bradford T.
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Isman, Kenneth E.
Klein, Marshall A.
Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change to correlate to other codes.

**First Revision No. 6022-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 28.1.1.5]****28.1.1.6**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 14:17:05 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the requirements of NFPA 241 for new hotels and dormitories.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change.

**First Revision No. 6008-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 28.2.1.3]****28.2.1.4**

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of [7.1.6.5](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 09:57:01 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: See the substantiation for PI-351.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 351-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 28.5.4]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

16 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

6 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Long, Jr., Richard T.

Nickson, Ronald G.

Paszczuk, Henry

Roberts, Richard Jay

Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Affirmative Ballot Comment on FR-6008 (submitted by RES TC Representatives for APHA: Harbuck & Pauls): Grab bars for NFPA 101, Ch 28, New Hotels & Dormitories Comments by the 5 Negative Balloters (Lathrop, Buuck, Longhitano, Weaver and Mayl) warrant rebuttal during the RES TC ballot circulation as follows. An argument, from James Lathrop, about the topic not being appropriate for NFPA 101 because it is "typically enforced by fire safety personnel," is ironic at best and unfair at worst. Fire personnel now apparently respond to more non-fire injury incidents than to fire incidents. This should not be surprising in view of epidemiological data presented in the detailed justification for grab bars for baths/showers; namely that for each civilian fire-related injury now, there are about 13 ER-treated injuries due to falls related to baths and showers (and many more due to stair-related injuries which has been within the scope of NFPA 101 for decades). Moreover the baths/showers-related injuries are growing relatively rapidly—doubling or tripling respectively for ER-treated and hospital-admitted—in a two-decade period, 1991-2010. This rapid growth is exactly opposite the declining trend seen in civilian fire-related injuries in recent decades. Fire services have more time—not dominated by fire—on their hands now and some of that time is quite rightly going to other injury events, notably falls and, most dramatically, falls associated with baths/showers. (These epidemiology data were in the proposal.) The three main claims by Daniel Buuck are without foundation. First, the proposed requirements are consistent with the requirements of the widely used standards used by the "accessibility community" at the smaller number of locations, within bath/shower facilities, called for in the NFPA proposals; any review that has been made, and will be further made, by leaders in the accessibility field, confirms that the safety-focused requirements are not at odds with those for accessibility. Ramifications are, moreover, being intensively examined by US accessibility experts prior to public comment concluding in the NFPA process. Finally, the fear about children climbing the vertical pole-form grab bars is completely unfounded; as specified in the proposed requirements—without footholds, they are not conducive to climbing. Pulling yes, but climbing no. Alfred Longhitano is being unfair with the characterization that a fire safety standard (which is an outdated characterization of NFPA 101 which is concerned with life safety with regard to means of egress) is being turned into a "social engineering document." Furthermore, given the proposal's explicit statements that the proposed measures do NOT provide what is in the usual accessibility standards and rules, it is unfair to claim that the proposal requires "every bathtub to be fully handicapped-accessible." That requires more features than included in the proposal. Carl Weaver apparently misunderstands the comparisons made between baths/showers and stairs in terms of relative risks per use and the significantly more conservative approach traditionally taken by the NFPA documents in requiring at least twice as many "points of control" for stairs as is now the common situation with baths/showers which have only one point of control and a dicey one at that, i.e., one foot on a potentially slippery surface. Before making the groundless statement that "mandating grab bars for all hotel rooms is not warranted," Eric Mayl should perhaps stay in more hotels, especially the chain that has had a chain-wide policy to provide at least one grab bar for baths/showers for a long time. Apparently he is as confused about the scope of full accessibility for certain hotel rooms versus the simpler set of fall-mitigation measures proposed now for all new hotel baths/showers based on safety, not full accessibility!

Negative with Comment

Buuck, Daniel

A Committee Input should have been created for this section similar to CI 6004 which, according to the Committee Statement, "is intended to solicit public comments for review during the second draft stage." First of all, I am concerned that the proposed requirements have not been adequately reviewed by the accessibility community. There is also the issue of the proposed vertical grab bars, especially those from the floor to the ceiling, which will be inviting for children to climb. This will more than likely lead to the unintended consequence of serious injuries due to the misuse of the grab bars in hotels and apartment buildings. It is obvious that the ramifications of this major change to the nation's living spaces has not been fully vetted.

Lathrop, James K.

Although I concur with the intent of this provision. I should be in NFPA 5000 but not NFPA 101. NFPA 101 is typically enforced by fire safety personnel

Longhitano, Alfred J.

While I agree that providing the structural blocking to accommodate grab bars makes sense in new construction, I am not willing to turn a fire safety standard into a social engineering document by requiring every bathtub to be fully handicapped-accessible.

Mayl, Eric N.

Mandating grab grab in all hotel rooms is not warranted.

Spangler, Kevin

Suggest adjusting code requirement to only be required for Dormitories, not hotels. The reason being that hotels are provided with ADA compliant rooms with the grab bar provisions. Many examples provided in the justification included persons in their home rather than hotels, which would indicate dormitories would be an appropriate inclusion in the code. In hotel settings, higher risk individuals, such as the data examples of an elderly individual with a walker who fell, would be in an ADA room with the grab bar provisions. Requiring grab bars in all hotel rooms is an unnecessary cost for all rooms. Additional data should be provided for hotel injuries to require hotel grab bars as part of the code.

Weaver, Carl F.

While I agree that there have been injuries in the bathtub, I believe this is a stretch to equate entering and exiting a bathtub to using stairs in a means of egress.

**First Revision No. 6017-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 28.3.2.2.3]****28.3.2.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:03:21 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for new hotels and dormitories.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.

The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for hotels and dormitories.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

**First Revision No. 6007-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 28.3.5.3]****28.3.5.3**

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 28.3.5.4. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 09:52:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Intent of the code proposal is to correlate the revised wording in the 2013 NFPA 13R under its Scope 1.1 with NFPA Codes that reference NFPA 13R.

The 2015 IBC did this correlation under its revision of Section 903.3.1.2.

Correlation of the IBC, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 with the scope of NFPA 13R will make this codes user friendly and will not leave room for misinterpretation of the requirements for application of NFPA 13R.

2013 NFPA 13R revised Section 1.1 states:

"1.1 Scope. This standard shall cover the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies up to and including four stories in height in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18 m) in height above grade plane."

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 47-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 28.3.5.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Lathrop, James K.

Long, Jr., Richard T.

Longhitano, Alfred J.

Mayl, Eric N.

Nickson, Ronald G.

Paszczuk, Henry

Roberts, Richard Jay

Spangler, Kevin

Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.

Editorial change to correlate to other codes.



First Revision No. 6023-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 29.1.1.5]

29.1.1.6

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:18:25 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the requirements of NFPA 241 for existing hotels and dormitories.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change.

**First Revision No. 6018-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 29.3.2.2.3]****29.3.2.2.4 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:04:46 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for existing hotels and dormitories.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.

The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for hotels and dormitories.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

**First Revision No. 6009-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 29.3.5.3]****29.3.5.3***

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 29.3.5.4 and 29.3.5.5. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 10:57:14 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Intent of the code proposal is to correlate the revised wording in the 2013 NFPA 13R under its Scope 1.1 with NFPA Codes that reference NFPA 13R.

The 2015 IBC did this correlation under its revision of Section 903.3.1.2.

Correlation of the IBC, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 with the scope of NFPA 13R will make this codes user friendly and will not leave room for misinterpretation of the requirements for application of NFPA 13R.

2013 NFPA 13R revised Section 1.1 states:

"1.1 Scope. This standard shall cover the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies up to and including four stories in height in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18 m) in height above grade plane."

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 48-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 29.3.5.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bradley, Harry L.
Brown, Phillip A.
Buuck, Daniel
Coats, Paul D.
Cronin, Bradford T.
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Isman, Kenneth E.
Klein, Marshall A.
Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change to correlate to other codes.



First Revision No. 6024-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 30.1.1.4]

30.1.1.5

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:21:05 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the requirements of NFPA 241 for new apartment buildings.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change.

**First Revision No. 6011-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 30.2.1.2]****30.2.1.3**

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of [7.1.6.5](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 31 11:08:18 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: See the substantiation for PI-354.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 354-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 30.5.4\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

16 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

6 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Long, Jr., Richard T.

Paszczuk, Henry

Roberts, Richard Jay

Spangler, Kevin

Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Affirmative Ballot Comment on FR-6011 (submitted by RES TC Representatives for APHA: Harbuck & Pauls): Grab bars for NFPA 101, Ch 30, New Apartment Buildings Comments by the 6 Negative Balloters (Lathrop, Buuck, Longhitano, Weaver, Nickson and Mayl) warrant rebuttal during the RES TC ballot circulation as follows. An argument, from James Lathrop, about the topic not being appropriate for NFPA 101 because it is "typically enforced by fire safety personnel," is ironic at best and unfair at worst. Fire personnel now apparently respond to more non-fire injury incidents than to fire incidents. This should not be surprising in view of epidemiological data presented in the detailed justification for grab bars for baths/showers; namely that for each civilian fire-related injury now, there are about 13 ER-treated injuries due to falls related to baths and showers (and many more due to stair-related injuries which has been within the scope of NFPA 101 for decades). Moreover the baths/showers-related injuries are growing relatively rapidly—doubling or tripling respectively for ER-treated and hospital-admitted—in a two-decade period, 1991-2010. This rapid growth is exactly opposite the declining trend seen in civilian fire-related injuries in recent decades. Fire services have more time—not dominated by fire—on their hands now and some of that time is quite rightly going to other injury events, notably falls and, most dramatically, falls associated with baths/showers. (These epidemiology data were in the proposal.) The three main claims by Daniel Buuck are without foundation. First, the proposed requirements are consistent with the requirements of the widely used standards used by the "accessibility community" at the smaller number of locations, within bath/shower facilities, called for in the NFPA proposals; any review that has been made, and will be further made, by leaders in the accessibility field, confirms that the safety-focused requirements are not at odds with those for accessibility. Ramifications are, moreover, being intensively examined by US accessibility experts prior to public comment concluding in the NFPA process. Finally, the fear about children climbing the vertical pole-form grab bars is completely unfounded; as specified in the proposed requirements—without footholds, they are not conducive to climbing. Pulling yes, but climbing no. Alfred Longhitano is being unfair with the characterization that a fire safety standard (which is an outdated characterization of NFPA 101 which is concerned with life safety with regard to means of egress) is being turned into a "social engineering document." Furthermore, given the proposal's explicit statements that the proposed measures do NOT provide what is in the usual accessibility standards and rules, it is unfair to claim that the proposal requires "every bathtub to be fully handicapped-accessible." That requires more features than included in the proposal. Carl Weaver apparently misunderstands the comparisons made between baths/showers and stairs in terms of relative risks per use and the significantly more conservative approach traditionally taken by the NFPA documents in requiring at least twice as many "points of control" for stairs as is now the common situation with baths/showers which have only one point of control and a dicey one at that, i.e., one foot on a potentially slippery surface. Ron Nickson's statement is true if it is qualified to state ANSI A117.1's provisions address accessibility for a small subset of the population, not safety for the entire population. Eric Mayl's comment should have recognized that apartments are occupied by many persons vulnerable to falls and, increasingly, persons whose falls result in more serious, life-changing injuries and disabilities at worst and fear of taking showers and baths at best.

Negative with Comment

Buuck, Daniel

A Committee Input should have been created for this section similar to CI 6004 which, according to the Committee Statement, "is intended to solicit public comments for review during the second draft stage." First of all, I am concerned that the proposed requirements have not been adequately reviewed by the accessibility community. There is also the issue of the proposed vertical grab bars, especially those from the floor to the ceiling, which will be inviting for children to climb. This will more than likely lead to the unintended consequence of serious injuries due to the misuse of the grab bars in hotels and apartment buildings. It is obvious that the ramifications of this major change to the nation's living spaces has not been fully vetted.

Lathrop, James K.

Although I concur with the intent of this provision. I should be in NFPA 5000 but not NFPA 101. NFPA 101 is typically enforced by fire safety personnel

Longhitano, Alfred J.

While I agree that providing the structural blocking to accommodate grab bars makes sense in new construction, I am not willing to turn a fire safety standard into a social engineering document by requiring every bathtub to be fully handicapped-accessible.

Mayl, Eric N.

Requiring grab bars in all apartment showers is not warranted.

Nickson, Ronald G.

Necessary grab bar provisions are already covered by ANSI A117.1

Weaver, Carl F.

While I agree that there have been injuries in the bathtub, I believe this is a stretch to equate entering and exiting a bathtub to using stairs in a means of egress.

**First Revision No. 6019-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 30.3.2.1.2]****30.3.2.2 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 14:05:56 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for new apartment buildings.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.

The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for apartment buildings.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

**First Revision No. 6010-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 30.3.5.2]****30.3.5.2**

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be installed in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 30.3.5.3 and 30.3.5.4. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 11:06:04 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Intent of the code proposal is to correlate the revised wording in the 2013 NFPA 13R under its Scope 1.1 with NFPA Codes that reference NFPA 13R.

The 2015 IBC did this correlation under its revision of Section 903.3.1.2.

Correlation of the IBC, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 with the scope of NFPA 13R will make this codes user friendly and will not leave room for misinterpretation of the requirements for application of NFPA 13R.

2013 NFPA 13R revised Section 1.1 states:

"1.1 Scope. This standard shall cover the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies up to and including four stories in height in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18 m) in height above grade plane."

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 49-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 30.3.5.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.
Bradley, Harry L.
Brown, Phillip A.
Buuck, Daniel
Coats, Paul D.
Cronin, Bradford T.
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Isman, Kenneth E.
Klein, Marshall A.
Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change to correlate to other codes.



First Revision No. 6025-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 31.1.1.4]

31.1.1.5

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:22:19 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the requirements of NFPA 241 for existing apartment buildings.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buuck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh

Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.
Editorial change.

**First Revision No. 6020-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 31.3.2.1.2]****31.3.2.2 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 14:08:31 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for existing apartment buildings.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Brown, Phillip A.

Buck, Daniel

Coats, Paul D.

Cronin, Bradford T.

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Isman, Kenneth E.

Klein, Marshall A.

Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.

The revision incorporates the 8.7.3.1 hazardous materials storage and handling provisions for apartment buildings.

Negative with Comment

Longhitano, Alfred J.

This language is so broad that an inspector seeing an alcohol hand sanitizer could require egress as required for a hazardous area.

**First Revision No. 6012-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 31.3.5.2]****31.3.5.2***

Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be installed in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 31.3.5.3 and 31.3.5.4. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-RES

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 31 11:16:49 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Intent of the code proposal is to correlate the revised wording in the 2013 NFPA 13R under its Scope 1.1 with NFPA Codes that reference NFPA 13R.

The 2015 IBC did this correlation under its revision of Section 903.3.1.2.

Correlation of the IBC, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 with the scope of NFPA 13R will make this codes user friendly and will not leave room for misinterpretation of the requirements for application of NFPA 13R.

2013 NFPA 13R revised Section 1.1 states:

"1.1 Scope. This standard shall cover the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies up to and including four stories in height in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18 m) in height above grade plane."

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 50-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 31.3.5.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyd, H. Wayne

Boyer, Patrick

Damron, Donald P.

Sharry, John A.

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Asp, Roland A.

Bonisch, Warren D.
Bradley, Harry L.
Brown, Phillip A.
Buuck, Daniel
Coats, Paul D.
Cronin, Bradford T.
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Isman, Kenneth E.
Klein, Marshall A.
Lambert, Josh
Lathrop, James K.
Long, Jr., Richard T.
Longhitano, Alfred J.
Mayl, Eric N.
Nickson, Ronald G.
Paszczuk, Henry
Roberts, Richard Jay
Spangler, Kevin
Versteeg, Joseph H.

Affirmative with Comment

Weaver, Carl F.

Editorial change to correlate to other codes.

**First Revision No. 521-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.1.1.6]****32.1.1.7**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:30:20 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the provisions of NFPA 241 where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

What is the problem that is to be solved by adding this requirement? This is much too restrictive for both small and large board and care facilities. Many requirements in NFPA 241 should not be applied to small residential board and care facilities. As an example, a nonsprinkler protected construction area is required by NFPA 241 to be separated from an occupied space by temporary one hour partitions. That might be the only one hour rated partition in the residence. NFPA 241 should not be applied to small board and care facilities.

**First Revision No. 501-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 32.1.3.4]****32.1.3.4**

No board and care occupancy shall be located above a nonresidential or non-health care any other occupancy, unless the board and care occupancy and exits therefrom are is separated from the nonresidential or non-health care occupancy by construction having a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating other occupancy in accordance with [Table 6.1.14.4.1\(a\)](#) and [Table 6.1.14.4.1\(b\)](#) .

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-BCF**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Aug 24 11:28:40 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** The revision is intended to meet the intent of PI-120 by referencing the occupancy separation provisions of 6.2.1.14**Response Message:**[Public Input No. 120-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 32.1.3.4\]](#)**Ballot Results****✔ This item has passed ballot**

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farragher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 515-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.1.8]****32.1.9 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are present the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:11:29 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the means of egress provisions of 7.12.2 for both small and large facilities where hazardous materials are present.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

What is to be solved with this requirement? The new requirement reference 7.12.2 which requires means of egress to comply with other codes. However, small board and care facilities don't have a means of egress. They have a means of escape. Do we want to apply means of egress requirements from other standards to board and care facilities? What is broken that we need to add this?

**First Revision No. 507-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.2.2.6.3]****32.2.2.7**

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of [7.1.6.5](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 24 14:27:09 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: See the statement on PI-356.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 356-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.2.5.3]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Kowalenko, Henry

Although grab bars are valuable safety features for residents in need of them, they are not necessary for all individuals. To require grab bars in all bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations or showers puts an undue burden on the provider to provide these safety features when in fact they may not be required by the resident.

Nichols, Daniel E.

The addition of this topic is inappropriate for this section "means of escape".

**First Revision No. 517-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.2.3.2.5]****32.2.3.2.6**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:17:03 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the requirements of 8.7.3.1 for hazardous materials storage and handling.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

What is the problem such that the committee needs a small board and care facility to comply with NFPA 30, 54, 55, 58, 400, and 495? This seems to fix something that isn't broken and it could place unnecessary burdens on small facility owners without any justification.

**First Revision No. 502-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 32.2.3.4.1]****32.2.3.4.1** General.

A manual fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Section [9.6](#).

32.2.3.4.2 Initiation.

Initiation of the required fire alarm system shall be by one of the following means:

- (1) Manual means in accordance with [9.6.2.1\(1\)](#)
- (2) Automatic sprinkler system that complies with [9.6.2.1\(3\)](#) and provides protection throughout the building

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 11:38:01 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Use statement from agenda p. 41.

It also recognized that automatic sprinklers are a viable option for initiation of the fire alarm system.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 29-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 32.2.3.4.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.
Jose, Philip R.
Kowalenko, Henry
McDermott, Randy S.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

It appears that this change is going to create some problems. 1. 32.2.3.4.2 (2) states "...and provides protection throughout the building" What does that mean with respect to a 13D and a 13R system that, by design, is not throughout the building like a 13 system? 2. 32.2.3.5.6 requires the fire alarm to be initiated with a partial sprinkler system. This should be added or somehow addressed. 3. The base paragraph says that the fire alarm system should be initiated by either or, but it appears that presently, both are required to initiate the alarm. 4. 32.2.3.5.4 requires the 13 or 13R system to be supervised, but 32.2.3.5.5 doesn't mandate a 13D system to be supervised. It is one of the three options. Leaving the language in the code without making this change will reduce these conflicting issues.

**First Revision No. 529-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.2.3.4.3.4]****32.2.3.4.4 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.****32.2.3.4.4.1**

Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with Section [9.12](#) and [32.2.3.4.4](#) shall be provided in new, small board and care facilities where either of the following conditions exists:

- (1) [Where small board and care facilities have communicating attached garages, unless otherwise exempted by \[32.2.3.4.4.3\]\(#\)](#)
- (2) [Where small board and care facilities contain fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces](#)

32.2.3.4.4.2

Where required by [32.2.3.4.4.1](#), carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the following locations:

- (1) [Outside each separate sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms](#)
- (2) [Within sleeping rooms containing fuel-burning-appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces](#)
- (3) [On every occupiable level, including basements and excluding attics and crawl spaces](#)
- (4) [Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage, unless otherwise exempted by \[32.2.3.4.4.3\]\(#\)](#)

32.2.3.4.4.3

Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors as specified in [32.2.3.4.4.1\(1\)](#) shall not be required in the following locations:

- (1) [In garages](#)
- (2) [Within small board and care facilities with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined by the building code](#)
- (3) [Within small board and care facilities with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 15:16:08 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision adds requirements for CO detection in new, small board and care facilities in response to direction from the correlating committee, modeled on the CO requirements for lodging or rooming houses in Ch. 26.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 407-NFPA 101-2015 \[New Section after 32.2.3.5\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Bonisch, Warren D.

No technical justification provided to justify need for such additional detection equipment in this specific occupancy.



First Revision No. 505-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 32.2.3.5.3.1]

32.2.3.5.3.1

In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted. All habitable areas, closets, roofed porches, roofed decks, and roofed balconies shall be sprinklered.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 12:21:45 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Intent of the code proposal is to correlate the revised wording in the 2013 NFPA 13R under its Scope 1.1 with NFPA Codes that reference NFPA 13R.

The 2015 IBC did this correlation under its revision of Section 903.3.1.2.

Correlation of the IBC, NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 with the scope of NFPA 13R will make this codes user friendly and will not leave room for misinterpretation of the requirements for application of NFPA 13R.

2013 NFPA 13R revised Section 1.1 states:

"1.1 Scope. This standard shall cover the design and installation of automatic sprinkler systems for protection against fire hazards in residential occupancies up to and including four stories in height in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18 m) in height above grade plane."

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 51-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 32.2.3.5.3.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bradley, Harry L.
Day, Richard L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Jose, Philip R.
Kowalenko, Henry
Larrimer, Peter A.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

Affirmative with Comment

McDermott, Randy S.

for clarification should "combustible constructed" roofed porches, "combustible constructed" roofed decks, and "combustible constructed" roofed balconies be added to avoid confusion on non combustible construction



First Revision No. 508-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.3.2.1.2]

32.3.2.1.3

Where bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations, or showers are present, grab bars shall be provided in accordance with the provisions of [7.1.6.5](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 24 14:31:17 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: PI-356

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Kowalenko, Henry

Although grab bars are valuable safety features for residents in need of them, they are not necessary for all individuals. To require grab bars in all bathtubs, bathtub-shower combinations or showers puts an undue burden on the provider to provide these safety features when in fact they may not be required by the resident.

Nichols, Daniel E.

The addition of this topic is inappropriate for this section "means of escape".



First Revision No. 506-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.3.3.2.2]

32.3.3.2.3

Doors to hazardous areas shall be self-closing or automatic-closing.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 12:55:41 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The reference is added for user-friendliness.

Public Input No. 211-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.3.3.2.2]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 518-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.3.3.2.2]****32.3.3.2.4**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:21:35 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the provisions of 8.7.3.1 for hazardous materials storage and handling.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 530-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.3.3.4.8.3]****32.3.3.4.9 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.****32.3.3.4.9.1**

Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with Section [9.12](#) and [32.3.3.4.9](#) shall be provided in new large board and care facilities where either of the following conditions exists:

- (1) [Where large board and care facilities have communicating attached garages, unless otherwise exempted by \[32.3.3.4.9.3\]\(#\)](#)
- (2) [Where sleeping rooms or sleeping room suites contain fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces](#)

32.3.3.4.9.2

Where required by [32.3.3.4.9.1](#), carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the following locations:

- (1) [Outside each separate sleeping room area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms](#)
- (2) [Within sleeping rooms containing fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces](#)
- (3) [On every occupiable level of a sleeping room and sleeping room suite](#)
- (4) [Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage, unless otherwise exempted by \[32.3.3.4.9.3\]\(#\)](#)

32.3.3.4.9.3

Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors as specified in [32.3.3.4.9.1\(1\)](#) shall not be required in the following locations:

- (1) [In garages](#)
- (2) [Within facilities with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined by the building code](#)
- (3) [Within facilities with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code](#)

32.3.3.4.9.4

Where fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces are installed outside sleeping rooms, carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the locations specified as follows:

- (1) [Within rooms containing fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces](#)
- (2) [Centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a fuel-burning HVAC system](#)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Fri Aug 28 15:23:44 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision adds requirements for CO detection in new, large board and care facilities in response to direction from the correlating committee, modeled on the CO requirements for hotels and dormitories in Ch. 28.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters
2 Not Returned
20 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
1 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.
Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.
Asp, Roland A.
Beebe, Chad E.
Bellamy, Tracey D.
Blum, Andrew
Bradley, Harry L.
Day, Richard L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Jose, Philip R.
Kowalenko, Henry
Larrimer, Peter A.
McDermott, Randy S.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Bonisch, Warren D.
No technical justification provided to justify need for such additional detection equipment in this specific occupancy.

**First Revision No. 509-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 32.3.3.6.2]****32.3.3.6.2**

Sleeping rooms shall be separated from ~~corridors, living areas, and kitchens~~ all spaces, other than adjacent sleeping rooms, adjacent bathrooms, or lounge areas, by walls complying with 32.3.3.6.3 through 32.3.3.6.6.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 14:46:25 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Sleeping rooms need to be protected from all other spaces that are not like kind uses by fire resistance rated barriers. It's easier to provide exceptions where fire resistance rated barriers are not required than to specify those spaces where fire resistance rated barriers are required as currently stated (e.g., "living areas and kitchens"). The exceptions provided are meant to deal with bathrooms, both those that directly serve the sleeping room or sleeping suite, and common bathrooms serving corridors, which don't require a fire resistance rating; and for "lounge" spaces within sleeping room suites. All other spaces (e.g., housekeeping closets, laundry rooms, common TV rooms, meeting rooms, offices, etc.) that don't require a fire resistance rating themselves should be separated from sleeping rooms by fire resistance rated barriers.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 119-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 32.3.3.6.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✓ **This item has passed ballot**

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Affirmative with Comment

Bonisch, Warren D.

Proposal is not clear as to location of the lounge. Is the lounge "adjacent"? or is it a lounge that is a separate room, out the door, door the corridor?

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

The new wording provided doesn't accomplish what the requester wanted. It has changed the requirements and no longer requires sleeping rooms to be separated from lounges (living spaces). If there is a need to change the language, it should be done without changing the requirement.

**First Revision No. 523-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 32.3.3.7.1]****32.3.3.7.1**

Every story shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments, unless it meets the requirement of [32.3.3.7.4](#), [32.3.3.7.5](#), [32.3.3.7.6](#), or [32.3.3.7.7](#), or [32.3.3.7.8](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Fri Aug 28 12:34:15 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: See FR-512 (new 32.3.3.7.8).

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 512-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.3.3.7.7]****32.3.3.7.8**

Smoke barriers shall not be required in single-story buildings that are less than 10,000 ft² (929 m²) in area and where all sleeping rooms have direct egress to the exterior.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 17:36:54 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: It is unnecessary to require smoke barriers in small buildings that house residents who do not need to stay in the building during a fire (i.e., they can evacuate the building quickly and without difficulty). The 10,000 sq ft number has been selected as this is the same delimiting factor used to determine when smoke barriers are required for ambulatory health care occupancies. In truth, this figure could be larger and not cause an issue since travel distance limitations are 250 ft. Note: this configuration is common for LRB&C facilities using single dorm room configurations where one exit leads to a corridor and the other to an exterior door.

Response**Message:**

Public Input No. 207-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 32.3.3.7.7]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry
Larrimer, Peter A.
McDermott, Randy S.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Nichols, Daniel E.

The installation of smoke barriers provides a needed level of protection in all Board and Care Facilities, especially larger facilities. A March 2009 fire in Wells, NY in a new small facility resulted in the death of four developmentally disabled occupants. This building was protected with an automatic fire detection system, a sprinkler system that was designed as a 13D but operated better than a 13R (multiple heads operated and still controlled the fire), and had a smoke barrier installed only up to the ceiling of this one story building. The smoke barrier provided additional time for a tenable environment on the patient floor for staff to initiate rescue and bring occupants to the main entrance. Even though fire conditions for the roof fire above did eventually cut-off egress, it is our belief that the barrier did provide additional time for evacuation by staff. Since a large facility could host a greater number of occupants than the 8 that were in the Wells fire and that staffing levels are not regulated in this chapter, it is appropriate to maintain the protection.

**First Revision No. 510-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 32.3.3.8.2]****32.3.3.8.2***

Where residential cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, the equipment shall not be required to be protected in accordance with 9.2.3, and the presence of the equipment shall not require the area to be protected as a hazardous area where the heating elements or burners have been tested and listed to not allow cooking pan temperatures to exceed 662°F (350°C).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 15:05:48 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Recent work by the Fire Protection Research Foundation indicates that heating elements that meet this specification are unlikely to ignite cooking material. See: <http://www.nfpa.org/research/fire-protection-research-foundation/reports-and-proceedings/other-research-topics/analytical-modeling-of-pan-and-oil-heating-on-an-electric-coil-cooktop>

While the code restricts the use to food warming or "limited cooking" in this section, it is highly problematic to enforce this prohibition in practical application. Inclusion of this limit will ensure that cooking appliances do not present a hazard when used inconsistent with this limits of this section.

The UL 858 STP is actively working on proposals to include cooktop temperature limit language in the standard for household cooking equipment. This will ensure appliances are available that meet this provision for newly installed household cooking equipment.

Response Message:

Public Input No. [182-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 32.3.3.8.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

19 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.
Farragher, Martin J.
Jose, Philip R.
Kowalenko, Henry
McDermott, Randy S.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

Affirmative with Comment

Bonisch, Warren D.

Proposal needs a specific reference to a UL standard that is the basis for the specified temperature limits.

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

According to the committee statement, the item that is difficult to enforce is "limited cooking". If an appliance is provided that is unlikely to ignite cooking material, why would it be necessary to try to limit cooking? Putting in another restriction on equipment won't change the enforcement issue of determining what is "limited cooking". I would suggest that the limited cooking issue would go away with the proposed new requirement for the equipment. We should leave 33.3.3.8.2 as is and add the following: (Add) Where residential cooking equipment is used and the heating elements or burners have been tested and listed to not allow cooking pan temperatures to exceed 662 degrees F, the equipment shall not require the area to be protected as a hazardous area. (Existing text leave as is) 33.3.3.8.2 Where residential cooking equipment is used for food warming or limited cooking, the equipment shall not be required to be protected in accordance with 9.2.3, and the presence of the equipment shall not require the area to be protected as a hazardous area.

**First Revision No. 527-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 32.3.6]****32.3.5 Building Services.****32.3.5.1 Utilities.**

Utilities shall comply with Section 9.1.

32.3.5.2 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning.**32.3.5.2.1**

Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment shall comply with Section 9.2.

32.3.5.2.2

No stove or combustion heater shall be located such that it blocks escape in case of fire caused by the malfunction of the stove or heater.

32.3.5.2.3

Unvented fuel-fired heaters shall not be used in any board and care occupancy.

32.3.5.3 Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Vertical Conveyors.**32.3.5.3.1**

Elevators, dumbwaiters, and vertical conveyors shall comply with Section 9.4.

32.3.5.3.2*

In high-rise buildings, one elevator shall be provided with a protected power supply and shall be available for use by the fire department in case of emergency.

32.3.5.4 Waste Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes.

Waste chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with Section 9.5.

32.3.6 Reserved.**Submitter Information Verification**

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 15:01:52 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Existing 32.3.6 to be renumbered as 32.3.5. 32.3.6 now to be 'Reserved'. (Editorial reformatting for consistency with other occupancy chapters.)

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

- Allen, Scott D.
- Asp, Roland A.
- Beebe, Chad E.
- Bellamy, Tracey D.
- Blum, Andrew
- Bonisch, Warren D.
- Bradley, Harry L.
- Day, Richard L.
- Farraher, Martin J.
- Jose, Philip R.
- Kowalenko, Henry
- Larrimer, Peter A.
- McDermott, Randy S.
- Nichols, Daniel E.
- Rickard, John A.
- Rierson, Carter J.
- Rosenbaum, Eric R.
- Schultz, Terry
- Talley, Joshua
- Taluba, Jon
- Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 522-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 33.1.1.6]

33.1.1.7

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:36:29 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the provisions of NFPA 241 where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

What is the problem that is to be solved by adding this requirement? This is much too restrictive for both small and large board and care facilities. Many requirements in NFPA 241 should not be applied to small residential board and care facilities. As an example, a nonsprinkler protected construction area is required by NFPA 241 to be separated from an occupied space by temporary one hour partitions. That might be the only one hour rated partition in the residence. NFPA 241 should not be applied to small board and care facilities.

**First Revision No. 516-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 33.1.8]****33.1.9**

Where hazardous materials are present the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:14:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the requirements of 7.12.2 for both small and large facilities where hazardous materials are present.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

What is to be solved with this requirement? The new requirement reference 7.12.2 which requires means of egress to comply with other codes. However, small board and care facilities don't have a means of egress. They have a means of escape. Do we want to apply means of egress requirements from other standards to board and care facilities? What is broken that we need to add this? In addition, this will be a retroactive requirement to comply with another standard. This is not good.

**First Revision No. 519-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 33.2.3.2.5]****33.2.3.2.6**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:25:28 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the provisions of 8.7.3.1 where hazardous materials are stored or handled.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

What is the problem such that the committee needs a small board and care facility to RETROACTIVELY comply with NFPA 30, 54, 55, 58, 400, and 495? This seems to fix something that isn't broken and it could place unnecessary burdens on small facility owners without any justification.

**First Revision No. 503-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 33.2.3.4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]**

A manual fire alarm system shall be provided in accordance with Section 9.6, unless the provisions of 33.2.3.4.1.1 or 33.2.3.4.1.2 are met.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 11:59:45 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For consistency with Ch. 32.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 504-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 33.2.3.4.1.2]****33.2.3.4.2** Initiation.

Where a fire alarm system is required by [33.2.3.4.1](#) , initiation shall be by one of the following means:

- (1) Manual means in accordance with [9.6.2.1\(1\)](#)
- (2) Automatic sprinkler system that complies with [9.6.2.1\(3\)](#) and provides protection throughout the building.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 12:00:53 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For consistency with Ch. 32.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

This is a major change from the existing verbiage in the code and should not be accepted. Many existing facilities won't meet this new requirement. The committee statement indicates that they want to be consistent with Ch. 32. However, the requirements are different for new and existing and even this verbiage in Ch. 32 is problematic. This also conflicts with 33.2.3.5.3 which requires a partial sprinkler system to initiate the fire alarm system, not a sprinkler system that protects throughout. See my negative comment on FR502 which identifies additional issues.



First Revision No. 511-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 33.2.3.5.3.4]

33.2.3.5.3.4*

In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-511-Attachment.docx	New A.33.2.3.5.3.4

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 17:16:24 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision clarifies that previously approved NFPA 13R sprinkler systems are permitted in existing buildings not exceeding four stories in height and are not subject to the 60 ft limit imposed on new construction. (No change to base paragraph - new Annex A text only.)

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 21 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.
 Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.
 Asp, Roland A.
 Beebe, Chad E.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Blum, Andrew
 Bonisch, Warren D.
 Bradley, Harry L.
 Day, Richard L.
 Farraher, Martin J.
 Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry
Larrimer, Peter A.
McDermott, Randy S.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred



First Revision No. 6504-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 33.2.3.5.3.5]

33.2.3.5.3.5*

In impractical evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, ~~Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies~~, shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft² (5.1 m²), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-6504-Attachment.docx	New A.33.2.3.5.3.5

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Sep 10 13:33:04 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision clarifies that previously approved NFPA 13R sprinkler systems are permitted in existing buildings not exceeding four stories in height and are not subject to the 60 ft limit imposed on new construction. (No change to base paragraph - new Annex A text only.)

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 20 Affirmative All
 1 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.
 Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.
 Asp, Roland A.
 Beebe, Chad E.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Blum, Andrew
 Bonisch, Warren D.
 Bradley, Harry L.
 Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.
Jose, Philip R.
Kowalenko, Henry
Larrimer, Peter A.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

Affirmative with Comment

McDermott, Randy S.

cross reference FR-505 for clarification should it read all habitable inside locations ot be sprinkled or sprinkler be required for"combustible constructed" roofed porches, "combustible constructed" roofed decks, and "combustible constructed" roofed balconies be added to avoid confusion on non combustible construction porches, decking and balconies.

**First Revision No. 520-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 33.3.3.2.3]****33.3.3.2.4**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 11:27:04 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision incorporates the provisions of 8.7.3.1 for hazardous materials storage or handling.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Larrimer, Peter A.

This adds a retroactive requirement to existing facilities to comply with NFPA 30, 54, 55 etc., and it could create problems. There were no problems identified that would be fixed by adding this requirement and it should be deleted.



First Revision No. 6505-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 33.3.3.5.1.1]

33.3.3.5.1.1*

In buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, shall be permitted.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
FR-6505-Attachment.docx	New A.33.3.3.5.1.1

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Sep 10 13:36:44 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision clarifies that previously approved NFPA 13R sprinkler systems are permitted in existing buildings not exceeding four stories in height and are not subject to the 60 ft limit imposed on new construction. (No change to base paragraph - new Annex A text only.)

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 21 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.
 Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.
 Asp, Roland A.
 Beebe, Chad E.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Blum, Andrew
 Bonisch, Warren D.
 Bradley, Harry L.
 Day, Richard L.
 Farraher, Martin J.
 Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry
Larrimer, Peter A.
McDermott, Randy S.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 514-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 33.3.3.7.1]****33.3.3.7.1**

Every sleeping room floor shall be divided into not less than two smoke compartments of approximately the same size, with smoke barriers in accordance with Section [8.5](#), unless otherwise indicated in [33.3.3.7.4](#), [33.3.3.7.5](#), and [33.3.3.7.6](#), or [33.3.3.7.7](#).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 24 17:54:28 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: see ch. 32

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Nichols, Daniel E.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 513-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 33.3.3.7.6]****33.3.3.7.7**

Smoke barriers shall not be required in single-story buildings that are less than 10,000 ft² (929 m²) in area and where all sleeping rooms have direct egress to the exterior.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 17:52:17 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision is intended for consistency with the new 32.3.3.7.8. Subsequent paragraphs to be editorially renumbered.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

20 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.

Beebe, Chad E.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Blum, Andrew

Bonisch, Warren D.

Bradley, Harry L.

Day, Richard L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Jose, Philip R.

Kowalenko, Henry

Larrimer, Peter A.

McDermott, Randy S.

Rickard, John A.

Rierson, Carter J.

Rosenbaum, Eric R.

Schultz, Terry

Talley, Joshua

Taluba, Jon

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Nichols, Daniel E.

The installation of smoke barriers provides a needed level of protection in all Board and Care Facilities, especially larger facilities. A March 2009 fire in Wells, NY in a new small facility resulted in the death of four developmentally disabled occupants. This building was protected with an automatic fire detection system, a sprinkler system that was designed as a 13D but operated better than a 13R (multiple heads operated and still controlled the fire), and had a smoke barrier installed only up to the ceiling of this one story building. The smoke barrier provided additional time for a tenable environment on the patient floor for staff to initiate rescue and bring occupants to the main entrance. Even though fire conditions for the roof fire above did eventually cut-off egress, it is our belief that the barrier did provide additional time for evacuation by staff. Since a large facility could host a greater number of occupants than the 8 that were in the Wells fire and that staffing levels are not regulated in this chapter, it is appropriate to maintain the protection.

**First Revision No. 528-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 33.3.6]****33.3.5** Building Services.**33.3.5.1** Utilities.

Utilities shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.1.

33.3.5.2 Heating, Ventilating, and Air-Conditioning.**33.3.5.2.1**

Heating, ventilating, and air-conditioning equipment shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.2.

33.3.5.2.2

No stove or combustion heater shall be located such that it blocks escape in case of fire caused by the malfunction of the stove or heater.

33.3.5.2.3

Unvented fuel-fired heaters shall not be used in any board and care occupancy.

33.3.5.3 Elevators, Dumbwaiters, and Vertical Conveyors.

Elevators, dumbwaiters, and vertical conveyors shall comply with Section 9.4.

33.3.5.4 Waste Chutes, Incinerators, and Laundry Chutes.

Waste chutes, incinerators, and laundry chutes shall comply with the provisions of Section 9.5.

33.3.6 Reserved.**Submitter Information Verification**

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BCF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 28 15:07:15 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Existing 33.3.6 to be renumbered as 33.3.5, and 33.3.6 is to become 'Reserved'. (Editorial reformatting for consistency with other occupancy chapters.)

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

23 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Mills, David E.

Affirmative All

Allen, Scott D.

Asp, Roland A.
Beebe, Chad E.
Bellamy, Tracey D.
Blum, Andrew
Bonisch, Warren D.
Bradley, Harry L.
Day, Richard L.
Farraher, Martin J.
Jose, Philip R.
Kowalenko, Henry
Larrimer, Peter A.
McDermott, Randy S.
Nichols, Daniel E.
Rickard, John A.
Rierson, Carter J.
Rosenbaum, Eric R.
Schultz, Terry
Talley, Joshua
Taluba, Jon
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 5507-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 36.1.1.6]****36.1.1.7**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 11:04:42 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference to new Section 4.6.10.2 requires compliance with NFPA 241. Adding this reference is important in light of recent fire events and provides the necessary regulation for construction and demolition work.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.

Humble, Jonathan

Lonabaugh, Raymond W.

Martin, Jeff

McKeon, Thomas W.

McLaughlin, Patrick A.

Murdock, Amy J.

Rice, Sarah A.

Stocker, Warren G.

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5501-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 36.2.11.2]

[36.2.11.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are present the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.36.2.11.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Mon Aug 24 09:57:12 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both new and existing Mercantile Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 7.12.2. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.
 Dodge, David A.
 Donovan, Scott
 Fable, David W.
 Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5525-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 36.3.2.2]

[36.3.2.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.36.3.2.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 15:12:13 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both new and existing Mercantile Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 8.7.3.1 for areas where hazardous materials are being stored or handled. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions in Chapter 8.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.
 Dodge, David A.
 Donovan, Scott
 Frable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

**First Revision No. 5509-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 36.7.7]****36.7.8** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 13:56:37 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Language addresses new text in Section 9.11.4 which requires fire protection systems that are integrated with other building systems and equipment be tested in accordance with NFPA 4. The language ensures that fire protection systems and other building systems function together and properly, which is critical for both Mercantile and Business occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.

Humble, Jonathan

Lonabaugh, Raymond W.

Martin, Jeff

McKeon, Thomas W.

McLaughlin, Patrick A.

Murdock, Amy J.

Rice, Sarah A.

Stocker, Warren G.

Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Derr, Kevin L.

The adoption of the proposed change will require unnecessary paperwork, such as the development of a integrated test plan (NFPA 4 4.5.1) or request for approval from the AHJ for the elimination of the requirement for an integrated test plan (NFPA 4 4.5.3,) that is not needed for typical mercantile occupancies. Acceptance testing, including documentation for complicated systems, is currently covered in other documents, including and not limited to, NFPA 10, NFPA 25, NFPA 72, NFPA 80, NFPA 92, NFPA 101, NFPA 110 and the elevator code. The adoption of NFPA 4, if determined appropriate, would more appropriately be located in Chapter 9, Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment or Chapter 11, Special Structures and High-Rise Buildings and not in the individual occupancy chapters.

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree that all integrated fire protection systems need to comply with all of the requirements of NFPA 4. Simple integration, such as flow and tamper switches on sprinkler systems integrated with the fire alarm system should not require the level of planning, documentation, etc. required by NFPA 4.



First Revision No. 5529-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 37.1.1.6]

37.1.1.7

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 15:23:14 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference to new Section 4.6.10.2 requires compliance with NFPA 241. Adding this reference is important in light of recent fire events and provides the necessary regulation for construction and demolition work.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.

Humble, Jonathan

Lonabaugh, Raymond W.

Martin, Jeff

McKeon, Thomas W.

McLaughlin, Patrick A.

Murdock, Amy J.

Rice, Sarah A.

Stocker, Warren G.

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5502-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 37.2.11.2]

[37.2.11.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are present the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.37.2.11.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Mon Aug 24 10:34:41 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 Both new and existing Mercantile Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 7.12.2. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions. The committee reviewed the documents referenced by new 7.12.2 and found that the referenced publications contain appropriate retroactivity statements appropriate for existing conditions.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Frale, David W.

Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5526-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 37.3.2.2]

[37.3.2.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are present the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.37.3.2.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 15:16:11 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both new and existing Mercantile Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 8.7.3.1 for areas where hazardous materials are being stored or handled. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions in Chapter 8. The committee reviewed the documents referenced by 8.7.3.1 and found that the referenced publications contain appropriate retroactivity statements appropriate for existing conditions.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.
 Dodge, David A.
 Donovan, Scott

Frable, David W.
Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

**First Revision No. 5510-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 37.7.7]****37.7.8** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 14:19:48 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Language addresses new text in Section 9.11.4 which requires fire protection systems that are integrated with other building systems and equipment be tested in accordance with NFPA 4. The language ensures that fire protection systems and other building systems function together and properly, which is critical for both Mercantile and Business occupancies. NFPA 4 adequately addresses integrated testing of systems in existing buildings and is appropriate for inclusion here.

Response

Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.

Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Derr, Kevin L.

The adoption of the proposed change will require unnecessary paperwork, such as the development of a integrated test plan (NFPA 4 4.5.1) or the request for approval from the AHJ for the elimination of the requirement for an integrated test plan (NFPA 4 4.5.3), that is not needed for typical mercantile occupancies. Acceptance testing and ITM, including documentation for complicated systems, is currently covered in other documents, including and not limited to, NFPA 10, NFPA 25, NFPA 72, NFPA 92, NFPA 101, NFPA 110 and the elevator code. The adoption of NFPA 4, if determined appropriate, would more appropriately be located in Chapter 9, Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment or Chapter 11, Special Structures and High-Rise Buildings and not in the individual occupancy chapters.

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree that all integrated fire protection systems need to comply with all of the requirements of NFPA 4. Simple integration, such as flow and tamper switches on sprinkler systems integrated with the fire alarm system should not require the level of planning, documentation, etc. required by NFPA 4.

**First Revision No. 5530-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 38.1.1.5]****38.1.1.6**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Aug 27 15:24:59 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference to new Section 4.6.10.2 requires compliance with NFPA 241. Adding this reference is important in light of recent fire events and provides the necessary regulation for construction and demolition work.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.

Humble, Jonathan

Lonabaugh, Raymond W.

Martin, Jeff

McKeon, Thomas W.

McLaughlin, Patrick A.

Murdock, Amy J.

Rice, Sarah A.

Stocker, Warren G.

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5523-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 38.2.11]

[38.2.11.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials](#).

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.38.2.11.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 15:00:13 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8 Both new and existing Business Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 7.12.2. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.
 Dodge, David A.
 Donovan, Scott
 Fable, David W.
 Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5527-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 38.3.2.2]

[38.3.2.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.38.3.2.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 15:19:31 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both new and existing Business Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 8.7.3.1 for areas where hazardous materials are being stored or handled. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions in Chapter 8.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.
 Dodge, David A.
 Donovan, Scott
 Frable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

**First Revision No. 5521-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 38.3.2.3]****38.3.2.4** Medical Gas.

Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 18:26:26 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NFPA 99 covers the requirements for storage areas as well as the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases in health care facilities. The definition of health care facilities in NFPA 99 would also apply to outpatient clinics that are classified as a business occupancy.

**Response
Message:**

Public Input No. 28-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 38.3.2.3]

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Affirmative with Comment

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Was a companion FR was supposed to be created for Chapter 39?

**First Revision No. 5511-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 38.7.7]****38.7.8** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 14:20:59 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Language addresses new text in Section 9.11.4 which requires fire protection systems that are integrated with other building systems and equipment be tested in accordance with NFPA 4. The language ensures that fire protection systems and other building systems function together and properly, which is critical for both Mercantile and Business occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.

Humble, Jonathan

Lonabaugh, Raymond W.

Martin, Jeff

McKeon, Thomas W.

McLaughlin, Patrick A.

Murdock, Amy J.

Rice, Sarah A.

Stocker, Warren G.

Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Derr, Kevin L.

The adoption of the proposed change will require unnecessary paperwork, such as the development of a integrated test plan (NFPA 4 4.5.1) or the request for approval from the AHJ for the elimination of the requirement for an integrated test plan (NFPA 4. 4.5.3) that is not needed for typical business occupancies. Acceptance testing, including documentation for complicated systems, is currently covered in other documents, including and not limited to, NFPA 10, NFPA 25, NFPA 72, NFPA 92, NFPA 101, NFPA 110 and the elevator code. The adoption of NFPA 4, if determined appropriate, would more appropriately be located in Chapter 9, Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment or Chapter 11, Special Structures and High-Rise Buildings and not in the individual occupancy chapters.

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree that all integrated fire protection systems need to comply with all of the requirements of NFPA 4. Simple integration, such as flow and tamper switches on sprinkler systems integrated with the fire alarm system should not require the level of planning, documentation, etc. required by NFPA 4.



First Revision No. 5531-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 39.1.1.4]

39.1.1.5 Reserved.

39.1.1.6

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of 4.6.10.2 shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 15:28:22 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference to new Section 4.6.10.2 requires compliance with NFPA 241. Adding this reference is important in light of recent fire events and provides the necessary regulation for construction and demolition work.

Reserved section preserves the numbering between Chapter 38 and 39.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Derr, Kevin L.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5524-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 39.2.11.2]

[39.2.11.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are present the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.39.2.11.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 15:08:07 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both new and existing Business Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 7.12.2. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions. The committee reviewed the documents referenced by new 7.12.2 and found that the referenced publications contain appropriate retroactivity statements appropriate for existing conditions.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.
 Dodge, David A.
 Donovan, Scott
 Frable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.



First Revision No. 5528-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 39.3.2.2]

[39.3.2.3*](#) [Hazardous Materials.](#)

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>
A.39.3.2.3.docx	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submission Date: Thu Aug 27 15:20:41 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both new and existing Business Occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 8.7.3.1 for areas where hazardous materials are being stored or handled. New Annex language clarifies application of provisions and points to Annex C which contains significant information on hazardous materials that can assist in the application of the new provisions in Chapter 8. The committee reviewed the documents referenced by 8.7.3.1 and found that the referenced publications contain appropriate retroactivity statements appropriate for existing conditions.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters
 2 Not Returned
 24 Affirmative All
 0 Affirmative with Comments
 0 Negative with Comments
 0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.
 Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.
 Bellamy, Tracey D.
 Bush, Kenneth E.
 Cole, Anthony W.
 Dawe, Nicholas A.
 Derr, Kevin L.
 Dodge, David A.
 Donovan, Scott

Frable, David W.
Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

**First Revision No. 5522-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 39.4.2.1]****39.4.2.1**

All high-rise business occupancy buildings shall be provided with a reasonable degree of safety from fire, and such degree of safety shall be accomplished by one of the following means:

- (1) Installation of a complete, approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with [9.7.1.1\(1\)](#)
- (2) Installation of an engineered life safety system complying with all of the following:
 - (a) The engineered life safety system shall be developed by a registered professional engineer experienced in fire and life safety systems design.
 - (b) The life safety system shall be approved by the authority having jurisdiction and shall be permitted to include any or all of the following systems:
 - i. Partial automatic sprinkler protection
 - ii. Smoke detection alarms
 - iii. Smoke control
 - iv. [Elevators](#)
 - v. Compartmentation
 - vi. Other approved systems

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 18:36:27 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Although the general guidance is to not use an elevator in a fire emergency, in high-rise buildings it is not uncommon for occupants, people with mobility impairments, and the fire service to use the elevator. Part of the engineered life safety system should take this into account.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 389-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 39.4.2.1\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.
Bush, Kenneth E.
Cole, Anthony W.
Dawe, Nicholas A.
Dodge, David A.
Donovan, Scott
Frable, David W.
Francis, Sam W.
Freels, Douglas R.
Garzone, Joseph R.
Gauvin, Daniel J.
Gumkowski, Anthony C.
Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Affirmative with Comment

Derr, Kevin L.

The implementation of fire service elevators and/or occupant evacuation elevators when installed in accordance with the requirements of an established code or AHJ approved approach should be considered when developing and engineering a life safety plan for an existing high-rise business occupancy.

**First Revision No. 5512-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 39.7.7]****39.7.8** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-MER

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Aug 24 14:21:36 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Language addresses new text in Section 9.11.4 which requires fire protection systems that are integrated with other building systems and equipment be tested in accordance with NFPA 4. The language ensures that fire protection systems and other building systems function together and properly, which is critical for both Mercantile and Business occupancies. NFPA 4 adequately addresses integrated testing of systems in existing buildings and is appropriate for inclusion here.

Response

Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

22 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

2 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Burrus, William J.

Jacobs, Scott

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Bellamy, Tracey D.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Cole, Anthony W.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dodge, David A.

Donovan, Scott

Fable, David W.

Francis, Sam W.

Freels, Douglas R.

Garzone, Joseph R.

Gauvin, Daniel J.

Gumkowski, Anthony C.

Humble, Jonathan
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Martin, Jeff
McKeon, Thomas W.
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Murdock, Amy J.
Rice, Sarah A.
Stocker, Warren G.
Yonkers, Ernest D.

Negative with Comment

Derr, Kevin L.

The adoption of the proposed change will require unnecessary paperwork, such as the development of a integrated test plan (NFPA 4 4.5.1) or the request for approval from the AHJ for the elimination of the requirement for an integrated test plan (NFPA 4. 4.5.3) that is not needed for typical business occupancies. Acceptance testing, including documentation for complicated systems, is currently covered in other documents, including and not limited to, NFPA 10, NFPA 25, NFPA 72, NFPA 92, NFPA 101, NFPA 110 and the elevator code. The adoption of NFPA 4, if determined appropriate, would more appropriately be located in Chapter 9, Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment or Chapter 11, Special Structures and High-Rise Buildings and not in the individual occupancy chapters.

Tidwell, J. L. (Jim)

I disagree that all integrated fire protection systems need to comply with all of the requirements of NFPA 4. Simple integration, such as flow and tamper switches on sprinkler systems integrated with the fire alarm system should not require the level of planning, documentation, etc. required by NFPA 4.

**First Revision No. 4005-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 40.1.1.5]****40.1.1.6**

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 10:56:07 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference to new Section 4.6.10.2 requires compliance with NFPA 241. Adding this reference is important in light of recent fire events and provides the necessary regulation for construction and demolition work.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.

Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4017-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 40.1.2.1.3]****40.1.2.1.3*** High-Hazard Industrial Occupancy.

High-hazard industrial occupancies shall include all of the following:

- (1) Industrial occupancies that conduct industrial operations that use ~~high-hazard materials or processes or house~~ process, store, or handle high-hazard contents or hazardous materials in excess of the maximum allowable quantities (MAQ) as permitted by the fire code.
- (2) Industrial occupancies in which incidental high-hazard operations in low- or ordinary-hazard occupancies that are protected in accordance with Section 8.7 and 40.3.2 are not required to be the basis for overall occupancy classification.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 17:02:31 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Proposed change updates the terminology to make it consistent with references to 'high hazard contents' Chapter 6 and new definition of 'hazardous material' added to Chapter 3.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey
Kobelski, Richard J.
Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Negative with Comment

Allison, Thomas L.

In reading the new and the old text for a High Hazard Industrial, I realized that the inclusion of "hazardous materials in excess of the MAQ" is written as a retroactive requirement that could have major cost impact. Say you previously had a low hazard Industrial that uses a corrosive in excess of MAQ. Instead of long travel distances and possibly a single exit, you are now required to have very short travel distances and probably two exits. This should allow for existing low and ordinary hazard with AHJ approval.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4015-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 40.2.2.3.1]****40.2.2.3.1**

Stairs shall comply with 7.2.2 and shall be permitted to be modified by any of the following:

- (1) Noncombustible grated stair treads and noncombustible grated landing floors shall be permitted.
- (2) Industrial equipment access stairs in accordance with 40.2.5.3 shall be permitted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 16:28:39 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Correction to section reference regarding industrial equipment access stairs.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4001-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 40.2.11.2.2]****40.2.11.3 Hazardous Materials.**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 10:42:47 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both Industrial and Storage occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 7.12.2 which provides necessary guidance on applying the provisions for means of egress to those areas where hazardous materials are present.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4002-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 40.3.2.5]****40.3.2.6**

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Aug 25 10:46:55 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both Industrial and Storage occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 8.7.3.1 for the protection of areas where hazardous materials are being stored or handled.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4007-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 40.7.3]****40.7.4** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 11:09:38 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Language addresses new text in Section 9.11.4 which requires fire protection systems that are integrated with other building systems and equipment be tested in accordance with NFPA 4. NFPA 4 ensures that fire protection systems and other building systems function together and properly, which is important for both Industrial and Storage occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.



First Revision No. 4006-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 42.1.1.4]

42.1.1.4

Where construction, alteration, or demolition operations are conducted, the provisions of [4.6.10.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 10:56:59 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference to new Section 4.6.10.2 requires compliance with NFPA 241. Adding this reference is important in light of recent fire events and provides the necessary regulation for construction and demolition work.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.

Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4003-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 42.2.11.2.2]****42.2.11.3** Hazardous Materials.

Where hazardous materials are present, the provisions of [7.12.2](#) shall apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 10:48:33 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both Industrial and Storage occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 7.12.2 which provides necessary guidance on applying the provisions for means of egress to those areas where hazardous materials are present.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4004-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 42.3.2]****42.3.2** Protection from Hazards.

Where hazardous materials are stored or handled, the provisions of [8.7.3.1](#) shall apply. (See also Section 8.7.)

~~**42.3.2.4**~~

See also Section ~~8.7~~.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Aug 25 10:52:30 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New text is in response to the work of the hazardous materials task group which added occupancy specific language to both Chapter 7 and Chapter 8. Both Industrial and Storage occupancies recognize the new provisions of Section 8.7.3.1 for the protection of areas where hazardous materials are being stored or handled.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.
Krantz, Sr., Neal W.
Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4019-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 42.8.3.1.1.5]****42.8.3.1.1.5**

Openings in the floor assembly between an enclosed parking structure and an open parking structure, except exit openings, shall not be required to be enclosed where the enclosed parking structure is protected in accordance with 42.8.3.1.1.3 or 42.8.3.1.1.4. [88A:5.4.7]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 01 15:09:07 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The change corrects reference in extracted section.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.

Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold

CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4008-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after 42.9.3]****42.9.4** Integrated Fire Protection Systems.

Integrated fire protection systems shall be tested in accordance with [9.11.4](#) .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-IND

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 25 11:10:17 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Language addresses new text in Section 9.11.4 which requires fire protection systems that are integrated with other building systems and equipment be tested in accordance with NFPA 4. NFPA 4 ensures that fire protection systems and other building systems function together and properly, which is important for both Industrial and Storage occupancies.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

30 Eligible Voters

1 Not Returned

28 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

1 Abstention

Not Returned

Jones, Adam C.

Affirmative All

Allison, Thomas L.

Arntson, Raymond E.

Birchler, Donald C.

Cummings, Ryan

Cusimano, Alberto

Dale, Stephen E.

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Dudley, Jeffrey T.

Golinveaux, James E.

Humble, Jonathan

Johnson, Aaron

Klein, Marshall A.

Klinkhardt, Jeffrey

Kobelski, Richard J.

Krantz, Sr., Neal W.

Kraus, Richard S.
Laberge, Todd
Lonabaugh, Raymond W.
Lozano-Rosales, Roberto
McLaughlin, Patrick A.
Pierrottie, Jerald
Pruett, Scot
Saric, Jr., Marko J.
Sheldon, Steven A.
Skinker, Cleveland B.
Swiecicki, Bruce J.
White, Michael S.
Wren, Carl D.

Abstention

Sameth, Jerrold
CGA did not develop a consensus position.

**First Revision No. 4503-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.3.3.51]****A.3.3.52** Critical Radiant Flux.

Critical radiant flux is the property determined by the test procedure of NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source* or by ASTM E648, *Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*. The unit of measurement of critical radiant flux is watts per square centimeter (W/cm^2).

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-INT**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Wed Jul 29 09:41:32 EDT 2015**Committee Statement**

Committee Statement: Revision adds the equivalent ASTM standard which is consistent with other references to NFPA 253 throughout the Code. Asterisk is missing from 3.3.51 and needs to be added (editorial change).

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 263-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.3.3.51\]](#)

[Public Input No. 264-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. 3.3.51\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

17 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

13 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Boyer, Patrick

Carrigan, Matthew

Cutrer, Peter S.

Penaloza, C. Anthony

Affirmative All

Babrauskas, Vytenis

Dawe, Nicholas A.

Evans, Michael W.

Fitch, William E.

Hirschler, Marcelo M.

Lathrop, James K.

Long, Jr., Richard T.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Paszczuk, Henry

Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Richardson, Dennis A.
Siegel, Shelley
Sloan, Dwayne E.

**First Revision No. 2-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.3.3.239.1]****A.3.3.248.1** Festival Seating.

Festival seating describes situations in assembly occupancies where live entertainment events are held that are expected to result in overcrowding and high audience density that can compromise public safety. It is not the intent to apply the term *festival seating* to exhibitions; sports events; dances; conventions; and bona fide political, religious, and educational events. Assembly occupancies with 15 ft² (1.4 m²) or more per person should not be considered festival seating.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-AXM**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Aug 24 12:07:10 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** The word "dances" conflicts with the revised requirements of Chapters 12 and 13 for when a Life Safety Evaluation is required for festival seating.**Response Message:****Ballot Results**

✔ This item has passed ballot

26 Eligible Voters

3 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bush, Lorrell

Bushey, George D.

Herrera, Mark A.

Affirmative All

Adams, Scott W.

Battalora, Raymond J.

Conner, William

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Gandy, Max L.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Hansen, Harold C.

Hollinger, David W.

Humble, Jonathan

Keberle, Kenneth F.

Lake, John

Lambert, Josh

Little, Julie A.
Miller, Gregory R.
Pauls, Jake
Peavey, Steven W.
Quinterno, Vincent
Roether, Ed
Ruling, Karl G.
Scandaliato, Steven J.
Schweitzer, Charles J.
Sherman, Philip R.
Tubbs, Jeffrey S.



First Revision No. 2034-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.3.3.242]

A.3.3.252 Self-Preservation (Day-Care Occupancy).

Examples of clients who are incapable of self-preservation include infants, clients who are unable to use stairs because of confinement to a wheelchair or other physical disability, and clients who cannot follow directions or a group to the outside of a facility due to mental or behavioral disorders. It is the intent of this *Code* to classify children under the age of 24 30 months as incapable of self-preservation. Examples of direct intervention by staff members include carrying a client, pushing a client outside in a wheelchair, and guiding a client by direct hand-holding or continued bodily contact. If clients cannot exit the building by themselves with minimal intervention from staff members, such as verbal orders, classification as incapable of self-preservation should be considered.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-END

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 01 13:21:29 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: In accordance with the Fire Protection Research Foundation's "Determining Self-Preservation Capability in Pre-School Children (September 2013), the First Revision increases the age at which a majority of children are considered capable of self-preservation to 30 months.

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 92-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.3.3.242\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

24 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

21 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Hopper, Howard

Upton, Billy E.

Affirmative All

Aaby, Mark J.

Biddle, Judy

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Day, Richard L.

Dubrowski, Victor L.

Frangiamore, Keith S.

Gandy, Max L.

Haidacher, Jeffrey L.

Kasmauskas, Dominick G.

Lazebnik, Rosa

Longhitano, Alfred J.
Marks, Maria B.
Merck, Richard E.
Roepert, Kurt A.
Savage, Sr., Michael L.
Shirey, Jeffrey
Sinsigalli, Michael L.
Stashak, Catherine L.
Szachnowicz, Aleksy L.
Wassom, Mark S.
Wolf, Ann Marie A.

Affirmative with Comment

Mertens, Matthew J.
good guidance.

**First Revision No. 3025-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.6.2.2.1]****A.6.2.2.1**

These classifications do not apply to the application of sprinkler protection classifications. See NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*. Depending on the use of the space, the area might require special hazard protection in accordance with Section 8.7.

Also, these classifications do not apply to the application of hazardous materials classifications within NFPA 400. NFPA 101 primarily classifies hazards based on fire severity. NFPA 400 regulates contents through a different classification system, which takes into consideration physical hazards, health hazards, quantities, storage conditions, and use conditions.

See 4.1.3 and Annex C for referenced documents on hazardous materials.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 11:25:46 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Adds advisory annex text as part of a package of changes related to addressing hazardous materials.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 97-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. 6.2.2.1]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 1004-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.9.6.1.5]

A.9.6.1.5

A fire watch should at least involve some special action beyond normal staffing, such as assigning an additional security guard(s) to walk the areas affected. Such individuals should be specially trained in fire prevention and in occupant and fire department notification techniques, and they should understand the particular fire safety situation for public education purposes. (Also see NFPA 604 - Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention.)

The term *out of service* in 9.6.1.5 is intended to imply that a significant portion of the fire alarm system is not in operation, such as an entire initiating device, signaling line, or notification appliance circuit. It is not the intent of the Code to require notification of the authority having jurisdiction, or evacuation of the portion of the building affected, for a single nonoperating device or appliance.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-BSF

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jul 29 12:52:33 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The annex note was based on text in the body of the code that was changed in the 2015 edition. The annex note addresses a fire watch and the term "out of service" and both are no longer in the base paragraph.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 58-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.9.6.1.5]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

28 Eligible Voters

5 Not Returned

23 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Chen, Flora F.

Donga, Paul M.

Grill, Raymond A.

Noveh, James

Szmanda, Michael R.

Affirmative All

Bradley, Harry L.

Brinkman, Kevin L.

Brock, Pat D.

Dale, Stephen E.

Hagood, Claudia

Hammerberg, Thomas P.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Hutton, Claude O.
Jardin, Joseph M.
Kellett, Michael
Killian, David A.
Klepitch, David L.
Larrimer, Peter A.
Lazarz, Daniel J.
Moore, Wayne D.
Panowitz, Scott E.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Richard Jay
Ruchala, Kurt A.
Shudak, Lawrence J.
Warner, Todd W.
Wren, Carl D.
Wyatt, David M.


First Revision No. 3548-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.18.1.3.4]
A.18.1.3.4

Doctors' offices and treatment and diagnostic facilities that are intended solely for outpatient care and are physically separated from facilities for the treatment or care of inpatients, but that are otherwise associated with the management of an institution, might be classified as business occupancies rather than health care occupancies. ~~Facilities that do not provide housing for patients on a 24-hour basis are required to be classified as other than health care occupancies per 18.1.1.1.9, except where services are provided routinely to four or more inpatients who are incapable of self-preservation.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 08 09:14:17 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision confuses more than it helps. There is adequate text, without this sentence, to assist the user in properly determining whether something is a health care occupancy.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James

O'Connor, Daniel J.

Pethe, Ben

Prediger, G. Brian

Rickard, John A.

Roberts, Richard Jay

Schmitt, Dennis L.

Schultz, Terry

Widdekind, Michael D.

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

I disagree that this statement is confusing. It has helped me to properly classify an occupancy more times than I remember. If this is removed, how will we determine the difference between a bed for "sleeping accommodation" from a bed in an ambulatory occupancy?


First Revision No. 3549-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.19.1.3.4]
A.19.1.3.4

Doctors' offices and treatment and diagnostic facilities that are intended solely for outpatient care and are physically separated from facilities for the treatment or care of inpatients, but that are otherwise associated with the management of an institution, might be classified as business occupancies rather than health care occupancies. ~~Facilities that do not provide housing for patients on a 24-hour basis are required to be classified as other than health care occupancies per 19.1.1.1.9, except where services are provided routinely to four or more inpatients who are incapable of self-preservation.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Tue Sep 08 09:15:04 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The provision confuses more than it helps. There is adequate text, without this sentence, to assist the user in properly determining whether something is a health care occupancy.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

24 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

1 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.

Horeis, Richard M.

Klein, David P.

Merrill II, James

O'Connor, Daniel J.

Pethe, Ben

Prediger, G. Brian

Rickard, John A.

Roberts, Richard Jay

Schmitt, Dennis L.

Schultz, Terry

Widdekind, Michael D.

Worley, Fred

Negative with Comment

Gencarelli, Michael O.

I disagree that this statement is confusing. It has helped me to properly classify an occupancy more times than I remember. If this is removed, how will we determine the difference between a bed for "sleeping accommodation" from a bed in an ambulatory occupancy?

**First Revision No. 3533-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.19.3.6.2.4]****A.19.3.6.2.4**

An architectural, exposed, suspended-grid acoustical tile ceiling with penetrating items, such as sprinkler piping and sprinklers; ducted HVAC supply and return-air diffusers; speakers; and recessed lighting fixtures, is capable of limiting the transfer of smoke.

The provision for terminating the corridor wall at the ceiling is not intended to prevent the wall from extending above the ceiling.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-HEA

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 08 06:56:52 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The National Bureau of Standards (now NIST) research report, NBSIR-81-2444, on which the exemption from having to carry the corridor wall to the deck or floor above, included successful testing where the corridor wall extended above the ceiling membrane.

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

2 Not Returned

25 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Gleason, Eric

Szakats, Geza

Affirmative All

Beebe, Chad E.

Bush, Kenneth E.

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Crowley, Michael A.

Dannaway, Samuel S.

Epstein, Alice L.

Farraher, Martin J.

Fishbeck, John E.

Furdell, Gary

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Harmeyer, Robert J.

Harris, Donald W.

Hood, David R.
Horeis, Richard M.
Klein, David P.
Merrill II, James
O'Connor, Daniel J.
Pethe, Ben
Prediger, G. Brian
Rickard, John A.
Roberts, Richard Jay
Schmitt, Dennis L.
Schultz, Terry
Widdekind, Michael D.
Worley, Fred

**First Revision No. 1501-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.22.4.4.13.2]****A.22.4.4.13.2**

Mattresses used in detention and correctional facilities should be evaluated with regard to the fire hazards of the environment. The potential for vandalism and excessive wear and tear also should be taken into account when evaluating the fire performance of the mattress. ASTM F1870, *Standard Guide for Selection of Fire Test Methods for the Assessment of Upholstered Furnishings in Detention and Correctional Facilities*, provides guidance for this purpose. ASTM F1870 also includes guidance on alternate fire test methods that can be used to assess whether a mattress meets the requirements of [10.3.4](#) by simply melting and flowing away from the flame.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Fri Aug 28 10:06:19 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: It has been shown that the test in section 10.3.4 (ASTM E1590 or California TB 129) can be met (in certain cases) by mattresses that ignite quickly and produce flaming drips so that the bulk of the mattress soon ceases being exposed to the flame and yet could be hazardous by spreading the fire via the flaming droplets causing a pool fire. ASTM F1870 is a guide that discusses alternate fire test methods that could be applicable.

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 456-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.22.4.4.13.2\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 1502-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. A.23.7.4.3]****A.23.7.4.3**

Mattresses used in detention and correctional facilities should be evaluated with regard to the fire hazards of the environment. The potential for vandalism and excessive wear and tear also should be taken into account when evaluating the fire performance of the mattress. ASTM F1870, *Standard Guide for Selection of Fire Test Methods for the Assessment of Upholstered Furnishings in Detention and Correctional Facilities*, provides guidance for this purpose. ASTM F1870 also includes guidance on alternate fire test methods that can be used to assess whether a mattress meets the requirements of [10.3.4](#) by simply melting and flowing away from the flame.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-DET

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Fri Aug 28 10:16:14 CDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: It has been shown that the test in section 10.3.4 (ASTM E1590 or California TB 129) can be met (in certain cases) by mattresses that ignite quickly and produce flaming drips so that the bulk of the mattress soon ceases being exposed to the flame and yet could be hazardous by spreading the fire via the flaming droplets causing a pool fire. ASTM F1870 is a guide that discusses alternate fire test methods that could be applicable.

Response**Message:**

[Public Input No. 457-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. A.23.7.4.3\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

16 Eligible Voters

4 Not Returned

12 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Not Returned

Bondor, David L.

Gaut, Chris

McNamara, Jack

Zwirn, Jeffrey D.

Affirmative All

Aler, Clay P.

Collins, Peter J.

DiMascio, Michael

Gaw, Randy

Iseminger, Jr., A. Larry

Kelly, John

Kruszelnicki, Michael

Lumley, Troy A.

Perry, Robert R.

Poole, Jack

Schultz, Terry

Stapleton, Jr., James A.

**First Revision No. 3031-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after B.4]****Annex C** NFPA Documents on Hazardous Materials

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only. This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document but is included for informational purposes only.

C.1 General.**C.1.1**

NFPA 30 , NFPA 45 , NFPA 54 , NFPA 55 , NFPA 58 , NFPA 400 , and NFPA 495 represent a comprehensive set of requirements for protection against hazardous material emergencies appropriate to the level of safety afforded by the *Life Safety Code* .

C.1.2

Where a conflict exists between applicable requirements, an analysis should be made and the proper applicable requirement should be implemented or conformed to subject to the approval of the AHJ. [400: A.4.4]

C.1.3

The safe handling, collection, and disposal of hazardous waste can be accomplished only if the physical, chemical, and hazardous properties of its components are known and that information is properly applied. [400: A.4.5]

C.1.4

NFPA 30 , NFPA 45 , NFPA 55 , and NFPA 400 include maximum allowable quantities (MAQs) and the control area concept and limit the MAQs within each control area. An established set of requirements apply to control areas with less than the MAQs. Control areas with hazardous materials quantities above the MAQs require additional controls or commensurate safeguards and features. NFPA 45 uses the term *laboratory unit* , which correlates to and is similar to control areas. From A.5.1 of NFPA 400 , "The purpose is to permit limited amounts of hazardous contents in occupancies having minimum controls without triggering the more restrictive Protection Level 1 through Protection Level 4 building requirements."

C.2 Scope and Exclusions of Other Documents Addressing Hazardous Areas.

The following scope and exclusions are provided from NFPA 30 , NFPA 45 , NFPA 54 , NFPA 55 , NFPA 58 , NFPA 400 , and NFPA 495 to clarify the applicability of each code. Refer to individual documents for additional definitions and requirements.

C.2.1 NFPA 30.**C.2.1.1**

Subsection 1.1.1 of NFPA 30 states: "This code shall apply to the storage, handling, and use of flammable and combustible liquids, including waste liquids."

C.2.1.2

Subsection 1.1.2 of NFPA 30 states: "This code shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Any liquid that has a melting point of 100°F (37.8°C) or greater
- (2) Any liquid that does not meet the criteria for fluidity given in the definition of liquid in [NFPA 30] Chapter 3 and in the provisions of [NFPA 30] Chapter 4
- (3) Any cryogenic fluid or liquefied gas, as defined in Chapter 3
- (4) Any liquid that does not have a flash point, but which is capable of burning under certain conditions
- (5) Any aerosol product
- (6) Any mist, spray, or foam
- (7) Transportation of flammable and combustible liquids as governed by the U.S. Department of Transportation
- (8) Storage, handling, and use of fuel oil tanks and containers connected with oil-burning equipment
- (9) Use and installation of alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) dispensers"

C.2.2 NFPA 45.**C.2.2.1**

Subsection 1.1.1 of NFPA 45 states: "This code shall apply to laboratory buildings, laboratory units, and laboratory work areas whether located above or below grade in which chemicals, as defined, are handled or stored."

C.2.2.2

Subsection 1.1.2 of NFPA 45 states: "This code shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Laboratories for which the following conditions apply:
 - (a) Laboratory units that contain less than or equal to 4 L (1 gal) of flammable or combustible liquid
 - (b) Laboratory units that contain less than 2.2 standard m³ (75 scf) of flammable gas, not including piped-in low-pressure utility gas installed in accordance with NFPA 54
- (2) Laboratories that are pilot plants
- (3) Laboratories that handle only chemicals with a hazard rating of 0 or 1, as defined by NFPA 704, for all of the following: health, flammability, and instability
- (4) Laboratories that are primarily manufacturing plants
- (5) Incidental testing facilities
- (6) Physical, electronic, instrument, laser, or similar laboratories that use chemicals only for incidental purposes, such as cleaning
- (7) Hazards associated with radioactive materials, as covered by NFPA 801
- (8) Laboratories that work only with explosive material, as covered by NFPA 495 "

C.2.3 NFPA 54.

Paragraph 1.1.1.1 of NFPA 54 states: "This code is a safety code that shall apply to the installation of fuel gas piping systems, appliances, equipment, and related accessories as shown in [NFPA 54] 1.1.1.1(A) through 1.1.1.1(D).

(A)

Coverage of piping systems shall extend from the point of delivery to the appliance connections. For other than undiluted liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas) systems, the point of delivery shall be the outlet of the service meter assembly or the outlet of the service regulator or service shutoff valve where no meter is provided. For undiluted LP-Gas systems, the point of delivery shall be considered to be the outlet of the final pressure regulator, exclusive of line gas regulators where no meter is installed. Where a meter is installed, the point of delivery shall be the outlet of the meter.

(B)

The maximum operating pressure shall be 125 psi (862 kPa).

Exception No. 1: Piping systems for gas-air mixtures within the flammable range are limited to a maximum pressure of 10 psi (69 kPa).

Exception No. 2: LP-Gas piping systems are limited to 20 psi (140 kPa), except as provided in 5.5.1(6).

(C)

Requirements for piping systems shall include design, materials, components, fabrication, assembly, installation, testing, inspection, operation, and maintenance.

(D)

Requirements for appliances, equipment, and related accessories shall include installation, combustion, and ventilation air and venting."

C.2.4 NFPA 55.

Subsection 1.1.2 of NFPA 55 states: "This code shall not apply to the following items (reference standards for some of which appear in Annex L):

- (1) Portable LP-Gas appliances and equipment of all types that are not connected to a fixed fuel piping system
- (2) Installation of appliances such as brooders, dehydrators, dryers, and irrigation equipment used for agricultural purposes
- (3) Raw material (feedstock) applications except for piping to special atmosphere generators
- (4) Oxygen-fuel gas cutting and welding systems
- (5) Industrial gas applications using such gases as acetylene and acetylenic compounds, hydrogen, ammonia, carbon monoxide, oxygen, and nitrogen
- (6) Petroleum refineries, pipeline compressor or pumping stations, loading terminals, compounding plants, refinery tank farms, and natural gas processing plants
- (7) Large integrated chemical plants or portions of such plants where flammable or combustible liquids or gases are produced by chemical reactions or used in chemical reactions
- (8) LP-Gas installations at utility gas plants
- (9) Liquefied natural gas (LNG) installations
- (10) Fuel gas piping in electric utility power plants
- (11) Proprietary items of equipment, apparatus, or instruments such as gas generating sets, compressors, and calorimeters
- (12) LP-Gas equipment for vaporization, gas mixing, and gas manufacturing
- (13) LP-Gas piping for buildings under construction or renovations that is not to become part of the permanent building piping system — that is, temporary fixed piping for building heat
- (14) Installation of LP-Gas systems for railroad switch heating
- (15) Installation of LP-Gas and compressed natural gas (CNG) systems on vehicles
- (16) Gas piping, meters, gas pressure regulators, and other appurtenances used by the serving gas supplier in distribution of gas, other than undiluted LP-Gas
- (17) Building design and construction, except as specified herein
- (18) Fuel gas systems on recreational vehicles manufactured in accordance with NFPA 1192
- (19) Fuel gas systems using hydrogen as a fuel
- (20) Construction of appliances"

C.2.5 NFPA 58.**C.2.5.1**

Section 1.1 of NFPA 58 states: "This code shall apply to the storage, handling, transportation, and use of liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas)."

C.2.5.2

Subsection 1.3.2 of NFPA 58 states: "This code shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Frozen ground containers and underground storage in caverns, including associated piping and appurtenances used for the storage of LP-Gas
- (2) Natural gas processing plants, refineries, and petrochemical plants
- (3) LP-Gas at utility gas plants (including refrigerated storage) (see NFPA 59)
- (4) Chemical plants where specific approval of construction and installation plans is obtained from the authority having jurisdiction
- (5) LP-Gas used with oxygen
- (6) The portions of LP-Gas systems covered by NFPA 54 (ANSI Z223.1), where NFPA 54 (ANSI Z223.1) is adopted, used, or enforced
- (7) Transportation by air (including use in hot air balloons), rail, or water under the jurisdiction of the DOT
- (8) Marine fire protection
- (9) Refrigeration cycle equipment and LP-Gas used as a refrigerant in a closed cycle
- (10) The manufacturing requirements for recreational vehicle LP-Gas systems that are addressed by NFPA 1192
- (11) Propane vehicle fuel dispensers located at multiple fuel refueling stations (see NFPA 30A)"

C.2.6 NFPA 400.

C.2.6.1

Subsection 1.1.2 of NFPA 400 states: "This code shall apply to the storage, use, and handling of the following hazardous materials in all occupancies and facilities:

- (1) Ammonium nitrate solids and liquids
- (2) Corrosive solids and liquids
- (3) Flammable solids
- (4) Organic peroxide formulations
- (5) Oxidizer — solids and liquids
- (6) Pyrophoric solids and liquids
- (7) Toxic and highly toxic solids and liquids
- (8) Unstable (reactive) solids and liquids
- (9) Water-reactive solids and liquids
- (10) Compressed gases and cryogenic fluids as included within the context of NFPA 55 "

C.2.6.2

Paragraph 1.1.2.1 of NFPA 400 states: "The quantity and arrangement limits in this code shall not apply to facilities that use ammonium perchlorate in the commercial manufacture of large-scale rocket motors."

C.2.6.3

Paragraph 1.1.2.2 of NFPA 400 states: "This code shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Storage or use of hazardous materials for individual use on the premises of one- and two-family dwellings
- (2) Explosives or blasting agents, which are regulated by NFPA 495, and display fireworks, 1.3 G, which are regulated by NFPA 1124
- (3) Refrigerants and refrigerant oil contained within closed cycle refrigeration systems complying with the fire code and the mechanical code adopted by the jurisdiction
- (4) High hazard contents stored or used in farm buildings or similar occupancies and in remote locations for on-premises agricultural use
- (5) Corrosive materials in stationary batteries utilized for facility emergency power or uninterrupted power supply, or similar purposes, in accordance with NFPA 1
- (6) Aerosols complying with NFPA 30B
- (7) Consumer fireworks, 1.4G, complying with NFPA 1124
- (8) Corrosive materials displayed in original packaging in mercantile occupancies and intended for personal or household use or as building materials
- (9) Flammable and combustible liquids having no other physical or health hazard properties covered by this code
- (10) Organic peroxide formulations that are capable of detonation as manufactured or when unpackaged or in authorized shipping containers under conditions of fire exposure, when stored, manufactured, or used in accordance with NFPA 495
- (11) Combustible metals, as defined in NFPA 484
- (12) LP-Gas complying with NFPA 58 or NFPA 59
- (13) When approved, materials that have been satisfactorily demonstrated not to present a potential danger to public health, safety, or welfare, based upon the quantity or condition of storage
- (14) The off-site transportation of hazardous materials when in accordance with Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations"

C.2.7 NFPA 495.**C.2.7.1**

Section 1.1 of NFPA 495 states: "This code shall apply to the manufacture, transportation, storage, sale, and use of explosive materials."

C.2.7.2

Subsections 1.3.1 through 1.3.6 of NFPA 495 provide the following exemptions:

1.3.1: This code shall not apply to the transportation of explosive materials where under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT). It shall apply, however, to state and municipal supervision of compliance with U.S. DOT 49 CFR 100-199.

1.3.2: This code shall not apply to the transportation and use of military explosives by federal or state military agencies, nor shall it apply to the transportation and use of explosive materials by federal, state, or municipal agencies while engaged in normal or emergency performance of duties.

1.3.3: This code shall not apply to the manufacture of explosive materials under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). This code also shall not apply to the distribution or storage of explosive materials by military agencies of the United States, nor shall it apply to arsenals, navy yards, depots, or other establishments owned or operated by, or on behalf of, the United States.

1.3.4: This code shall not apply to pyrotechnics such as flares, fuses, and railway torpedoes. It also shall not apply to fireworks and pyrotechnic special effects as defined in NFPA 1123, NFPA 1124, and NFPA 1126.

1.3.5: This code shall not apply to model and high-power rocketry as defined in NFPA 1122, NFPA 1125, and NFPA 1127.

1.3.6: This code shall not apply to the use of explosive materials in medicines and medicinal agents in the forms prescribed by the United States Pharmacopeia or the National Formulary.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 12:15:44 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The SAF-FUN Fundamentals Committee created this First Revision after reviewing and approving the substantiation received with the associated Public Input, which read as follows:

This Public Input is submitted on behalf of the Hazardous Materials Task Group. The Life Safety Code Correlating Committee appointed the Hazardous Materials Task Group to review hazardous materials provisions within the code and provide a recommendation. This Task Group included representative membership from the Life Safety Code core and occupancy chapters. The Task Group agreed that a gap existed and ultimately recommended additional provisions to more comprehensively address hazardous materials within the Life Safety Code. The agreed set of recommendations include revisions to the following sections: 1.1.5, 4.1.3, 4.2.3, 6.2.2, 7.12, 8.7.3, and new Annex C. The majority of the revisions reference existing NFPA standards, rather than create new technical requirements within the code. Scoping sections for these standards are reproduced within a new Annex C to provide guidance. New Proposed Annex C is included for clarity.

Response Message:

Public Input No. 100-NFPA 101-2015 [New Section after B.4]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore
Finnegan, Daniel P.
Frale, David W.
Gencarelli, Michael O.
Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramee, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3028-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.1]



D.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 3, *Recommended Practice for Commissioning of Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2013 2017 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 61, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities*, 2013 2017 edition.

NFPA 68, *Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 70[®], *National Electrical Code*[®], 2014 2017 edition.

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 92, *Standard for Smoke Control Systems*, 2012 2015 edition.

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 101A, *Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 105, *Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 110, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 170, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*, 2012 2015 edition.

NFPA 204, *Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting*, 2012 2015 edition.

NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, 2011 2015 edition.

NFPA 257, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 260, *Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 261, *Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*, 2011 2015 edition.

NFPA 269, *Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling*, 2012 2017 edition.

NFPA 275, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers*, 2013 2017 edition.

NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, 2011 2015 edition.

NFPA 289, *Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages*, 2013 edition.

NFPA 307, *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*, 2011 2016 edition.

NFPA 409, *Standard on Aircraft Hangars*, 2011 2016 edition.

NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*, 2013 2017 edition.

NFPA 551, *Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention*, 2015 edition.

NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*, 2010 2015 edition.

NFPA 703, *Standard for Fire Retardant–Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 720, *Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide (CO) Detection and Warning Equipment*, 2015 2018 edition.

NFPA 850, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations*, 2010 2015 edition.

NFPA 914, *Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures*, 2010 2015 edition.

NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 1600[®], *Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs*, 2013 2016 edition.

NFPA 5000[®], *Building Construction and Safety Code*[®], 2015 2018 edition.

Fire Protection Handbook, 19th edition, 2003.

Fire Protection Handbook, 20th edition, 2008.

SFPE Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering, 4th edition, 2008.

Waksman, D., and J. B. Ferguson. August 2008. Fire Tests of Building Interior Covering Systems. In *Fire Technology*, 10:211 – 220.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 12:05:55 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Annex material recommending commissioning of fire protection and life safety systems is being added to A.9, so there needs to be a reference to NFPA 3 in the nonmandatory Informational References (current Annex C).

Response Message:

Public Input No. 387-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.1]

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.
Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3035-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.1]****D.1.2.1** ACI Publication.

American Concrete Institute, ~~P.O. Box 9094~~ 38800 Country Club Drive , Farmington Hills, MI 48333 48331-3434 . www.concrete.org

ACI 216.1/TMS 0216.1, *Code Requirements for Determining Fire Resistance of Concrete and Masonry Construction Assemblies*, 2008 ~~2014~~ .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:12:48 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3036-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.2]****D.1.2.2** ANSI Publications.

American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036. www.ansi.org

ANSI/BHMA A156.10, ~~American National Standard for Power Operated Pedestrian Doors, 1999~~ 2011 .

ANSI/BHMA A156.19, ~~American National Standard for Power Assist and Low Energy Power Operated Doors, 2002~~ 2013 .

ICC/ANSI A117.1, ~~American National Standard for Accessible and Usable Buildings and Facilities, 2009~~.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:14:59 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3037-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.3]**

Global FR-3004

D.1.2.3 ASCE Publications.

American Society of Civil Engineers, 1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191-4400. www.asce.org
ASCE/SFPE ASCE/SEI/SFPE 29, *Standard Calculation Methods for Structural Fire Protection*, 2005.

Submitter Information Verification**Submitter Full Name:** SAF-FUN**Organization:** [Not Specified]**Street Address:****City:****State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Wed Aug 05 13:16:49 EDT 2015**Committee Statement****Committee Statement:** Updating/correcting references**Response Message:****Ballot Results**

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3039-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.4]****D.1.2.4** ASHRAE Publications.

ASHRAE, 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta, GA 30329-2305. www.ashrae.org

ASHRAE *Handbook and Product Directory — Fundamentals, 2004-2013*.

Klote, J.H., and Milke, J.A., *Principles of Smoke Management*, 2002.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Aug 05 13:20:08 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3038-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.5]****D.1.2.5** ASME Publications.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers ASME International , Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990. www.asme.org

ASME A17.1/CSA B44, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, 2006 2013 .

ASME A17.3, *Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators*, 2005 2011 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submission Date: Wed Aug 05 13:18:07 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frale, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3040-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.6]****D.1.2.6** ASSE Publications.

American Society of Sanitary Engineering, 901 Canterbury Road, Suite A, Westlake, OH 44145-1480 [Safety Engineers](#), 520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068 .

ANSI/ASSE A1264.2, *Standard for the Provision of Slip Resistance on Walking/Working Surfaces*, 2012.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:21:19 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3029-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.7]****D.1.2.7** ASTM Publications.

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

ASTM C1629/C1629M, *Standard Classification for Abuse-Resistant Nondecorated Interior Gypsum Panel Products and Fiber-Reinforced Cement Panels*, 2006 (2011).

ASTM D2859, *Standard Test Method for Ignition Characteristics of Finished Textile Floor Covering Materials*, 2006 (2011).

ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2013 2015a .

ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, ~~2012a~~ 2014 .

ASTM E648, *Standard Test Method for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*, ~~2010~~ 2014c .

ASTM E814, *Standard Test Method for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Fire Stops*, ~~2011a~~ 2013a .

ASTM E1352, *Standard Test Method for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Assemblies*, 2008.

ASTM E1353, *Standard Test Methods for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture*, 2008.

ASTM E1472, *Standard Guide for Documenting Computer Software for Fire Models*, 2007 (withdrawn 2011).

ASTM E1537, *Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Upholstered Furniture*, 2013.

ASTM E1590, *Standard Test Method for Fire Testing of Mattresses*, 2013.

ASTM E1966, *Standard Test Method for Fire-Resistive Joint Systems*, 2007 (2011).

ASTM E2030, *Standard Guide for Recommended Uses of Photoluminescent (Phosphorescent) Safety Markings*, 2009a.

ASTM E2174, *Standard Practice for On-Site Inspection of Installed Fire Stops*, 2010a e1.

ASTM E2238, *Standard Guide for Evacuation Route Diagrams*, 2012.

ASTM E2280, *Standard Guide for Fire Hazard Assessment of the Effect of Upholstered Seating Furniture Within Patient Rooms of Health Care Facilities*, ~~2009~~ 2013 .

ASTM E2307, *Standard Test Method for Determining Fire Resistance of Perimeter Fire Barrier Systems Using Intermediate-Scale, Multi-Story Test Apparatus*, ~~2010~~ 2015a .

ASTM E2393, *Standard Practice for On-Site Inspection of Installed Fire Resistive Joint Systems and Perimeter Fire Barriers*, 2010a.

ASTM E2484, *Standard Specification for Multi-Story Building External Evacuation Controlled Descent Devices*, 2008.

ASTM E2513, *Standard Specification for Multi-Story Building External Evacuation Platform Rescue Systems*, 2007.

ASTM E2768, *Standard Test Method for Extended Duration Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2011.

ASTM F1637, *Standard Practice for Safe Walking Surfaces*, 2010.

ASTM F1870, *Standard Guide for Selection of Fire Test Methods for the Assessment of Upholstered Furnishings in Detention and Correctional Facilities*, 2011.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 12:09:55 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Edition date updating

Response Message:

[Public Input No. 130-NFPA 101-2015 \[Section No. C.1.2.7\]](#)

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters
0 Not Returned
27 Affirmative All
0 Affirmative with Comments
0 Negative with Comments
0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramée, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3041-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.9]

[Global FR-3004](#)

[Global FR-3004](#)

D.1.2.9 FM Publications.

FM Global, 4301 Atwood 270 Central Avenue, P.O. Box 7500, Johnston, RI 02919. www.fmglobal.com

~~FM 4880, *Approval Standard for Class I Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels; Plastic Interior Finish Materials; Plastic Exterior Building Panels; Wall/Ceiling Coating Systems; Interior or Exterior Finish Systems*, 1994 Approval 4880. *Approval Standard for Class 1 Rating of Insulated Wall or Wall and Roof/Ceiling Panels, Interior Finish Materials or Coatings, and Exterior Wall Systems*, 2010.~~

FM Approval Standard 6921, *Approval Standard for Containers for Combustible Waste*, 2004.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:23:42 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3042-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.10]****D.1.2.10** NEMA Publications.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 4847, Rosslyn 900, Arlington , VA 22209.

ANSI/NEMA Z535.1, *Standard for Safety Colors*, 2006, reaffirmed 2011 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:26:26 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jacoby, David J.

Jelenewicz, Chris

Klein, David P.

Laramie, Scott T.

Lathrop, James K.

Lovell, Vickie J.

McKeon, Thomas W.

Murga, Ricardo

Puchovsky, Milosh T.

Reiswig, Rodger

Roberts, Jon G.

Saba, Patrick S.

Tyree, David P.

Wydeveld, Steven F.

**First Revision No. 3043-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.13]****D.1.2.13** SFPE Publications.

Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 1225-W, Bethesda, MD 20814 , 9711 Washington Blvd., Suite 380, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 . www.sfpe.org

SFPE Code Official's Guide to Performance-Based Design Review, 2004.

SFPE Engineering Guide — Evaluation of the Computer Fire Model DETACT-QS, 2002.

SFPE Engineering Guide to Human Behavior in Fire, 2003.

SFPE Engineering Guide to Performance-Based Fire Protection, 2007.

SFPE Guidelines for Peer Review in the Fire Protection Design Process, 2009.

SFPE Guidelines for Substantiating a Fire Model for a Given Application, 2011.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:27:56 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

26 Affirmative All

1 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.

Harbuck, Stanley C.

Hugo, Jeffrey M.

Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramée, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.

Affirmative with Comment

Jacoby, David J.

SFPE to add S.01 Calculating Fire Exposures to Structures and S.02 Thermal Response of Structures to Fire

**First Revision No. 3030-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.14]****D.1.2.14** UL Publications.

Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096. www.ul.com

UL *Fire Resistance Directory*, 2013.

ANSI/UL 217, *Single and Multiple Station Smoke Alarms*, 2012, revised 2015 .

ANSI/UL 263, *Standard for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2003, Revised revised 2014 2014 .

ANSI/UL 723, *Standard for Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2008, Revised revised 2010 2013 .

ANSI/UL 1040, *Standard for Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction*, 2009, Revised revised 2013.

ANSI/UL 1479, *Standard for Fire Tests of Through-Penetration Firestops*, 2003, Revised revised 2012.

ANSI/UL 1715, *Standard for Fire Test of Interior Finish Material*, 1997, Revised revised 2013.

ANSI/UL 1975, *Standard for Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes*, 2006.

ANSI/UL 2079, *Standard for Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems*, 2004, Revised revised 2012 2014 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

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City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 12:13:13 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed changes reflect updated editions of UL Standards

Response Message:

Public Input No. 393-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.14]

Ballot Results

✔ **This item has passed ballot**

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

Gerdes, Ralph D.

Groner, Norman E.
Harbuck, Stanley C.
Hugo, Jeffrey M.
Jacoby, David J.
Jelenewicz, Chris
Klein, David P.
Laramee, Scott T.
Lathrop, James K.
Lovell, Vickie J.
McKeon, Thomas W.
Murga, Ricardo
Puchovsky, Milosh T.
Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.



First Revision No. 3044-NFPA 101-2015 [Section No. C.1.2.15]

D.1.2.15 U.S. Government Publications.

U.S. Government Printing Publishing Office, Washington, DC 20402. www.access.gpo.gov/

Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1630, "Standard for the Surface Flammability of Carpets and Rugs" (FF 1-70).

Title 16, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1632, "Standard for the Flammability of Mattresses and Mattress Pads" (FF 4-72).

Title 28, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 36, Appendix A, "Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines for Buildings and Facilities."

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910, Subparts E and L, "OSHA Regulations for Emergency Procedures and Fire Brigades."

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.146, "Permit-Required Confined Spaces."

Lee, A and Pineda, D. 2010, *Smoke Alarms – Pilot Study of Nuisance Alarms Associated with Cooking*, Bethesda, MD: US Consumer Product Safety Commission.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: SAF-FUN

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 05 13:30:20 EDT 2015

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Updating/correcting references

Response Message:

Ballot Results

✔ This item has passed ballot

27 Eligible Voters

0 Not Returned

27 Affirmative All

0 Affirmative with Comments

0 Negative with Comments

0 Abstention

Affirmative All

Al Zeyara, Nasser Ahmed

Alfawakhiri, Farid

Blum, Andrew

Carson, Wayne G. ?Chip?

Cheng, Amy Y.

DiCristina, Salvatore

Finnegan, Daniel P.

Frable, David W.

Gencarelli, Michael O.

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Reiswig, Rodger
Roberts, Jon G.
Saba, Patrick S.
Tyree, David P.
Wydeveld, Steven F.