AGENDA

NFPA Technical Committee on Standpipes (SPI-AAA)
NFPA 14 First Draft Meeting (F2026)

May 13 – 15, 2025
8:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m. (CT)

Hybrid Meeting
To join the meeting, please contact: nduggan@nfpa.org

1. **Call to order.** Steve Leyton.
2. **Introductions.** See committee roster attached.
3. **Chair report.** Steve Leyton.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Chad Duffy.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** May 2022, Kansas City, MO. See attached.
6. **NFPA 14 First Draft.**
   a. **Public Inputs.** See attached.
   b. **Committee Inputs.** See attached.
7. **Other Business.**
8. **Future meetings.**
9. **Adjournment.**

Address List No Phone

04/25/2025
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Standpipes

Stephen M. Leyton **SE** 7/12/2001
Chair **SPI-AAA**
Protection Design & Consulting
2851 Camino Del Rio South
Suite 210
San Diego, CA 92108-3843

Cecil Bilbo, Jr. **SE** 3/1/2011
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Academy of Fire Sprinkler Technology, Inc.
President
101 South Main Street
Suite 001
Decatur, IL 62523
Alternate: Michael Wade McDaniel

Johnathan C. Carl **M** 08/08/2019
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Victaulic Company of America
1661 Whitehall Avenue
Allentown, PA 18104
Alternate: Daniel P. Wake

Don Casey **E** 10/18/2011
Principal **SPI-AAA**
City Of Mississauga Fire & Emergency Services
300 City Centre Drive
2nd Floor
Mississauga, ON L5B 3C1 Canada

Andy Coghlin **IM** 04/12/2022
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Northern Sprinkler Design, Inc.
445 Colborne Street
London, ON N6B 2T2 Canada
Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association
Alternate: Matthew Osburn

Donald E. Contois **SE** 08/17/2015
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Robert W. Sullivan, Inc.
529 Main Street, Suite 203
Boston, MA 02129-1121
Alternate: Brendan Ryan White

Steven W. Dellasanta **SE** 12/02/2020
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Jensen Hughes
117 Metro Center Boulevard
Suite 1002
Warwick, RI 02886
Alternate: James Carson Cook

Jerry Graupman **IM** 8/9/2011
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Great Lakes Plumbing & Heating Company
4521 West Diversey Avenue
Chicago, IL 60639
Illinois Fire Prevention Association
Alternate: Arnold Moy

Kevin R. Hall **IM** 04/17/2024
Principal **SPI-AAA**
AFSA
3206 Fait Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21224
Alternate: John August Denhardt

Jeff Hebenstreit **RT** 08/11/2014
Principal **SPI-AAA**
UL LLC
484 Tamarach Drive
Edwardsville, IL 62025-5246
Alternate: Daniel R. Weaver

Andrew M. Henning **E** 04/08/2015
Principal **SPI-AAA**
CAL FIRE, Office of the State Fire Marshal
1131 “S” Street
Sacramento, CA 95811-6524
Alternate: Bradley J. Goodrich

John L. Hulett **IM** 08/23/2023
Principal **SPI-AAA**
APi National Service Group
47435 Conifer Circle
Parker, CO 80138
Alternate: Andrew Bolei

Address List No Phone

04/25/2025
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Standpipes

Malik Shahid Hussain Awan **SE** 08/23/2023
Principal **SPI-AAA**
JGC Gulf International
Rabiah Nassar Building
King Abdullar Road
Al Khobar, EASTREN 2257 Saudi Arabia

Thomas H. Jutras **IM** 7/19/2002
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Engineering Planning & Management, Inc. (EPM)
959 Concord Street
Framingham, MA 01701
New England Association of Fire Protection System Designers
Alternate: Ronald B. Melucci

Richard W. Kozel **IM** 10/03/2002
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Goodrich Fire & Life Safety
5150 Lawrence Place
Hyattsville, MD 20781

Eric Lee **SE** 1/10/2002
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Environmental Systems Design, Inc./Stantec Consulting Services, Inc.
233 South Wacker Drive
Suite 5300
Chicago, IL 60606

Adam Levine **IM** 12/02/2020
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Capitol Fire Sprinkler Company, Inc.
51-51 59th Place
Woodside, NY 11377

Christopher C. Martin **M** 12/06/2017
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Elkhart Brass Manufacturing Co., Inc.
1302 W. Beardsley Avenue
Elkhart, IN 46514

Danny Moran **E** 08/17/2017
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Fort Lauderdale Fire Department
528 NW 2nd Street
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33311

Bob D. Morgan **E** 8/2/2010
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Fort Worth Fire Department
100 Fort Worth Trail
Fort Worth, TX 76102

Rita L. Neiderheiser **L** 8/2/2010
Principal **SPI-AAA**
UA Sprinkler Fitters LU 669
PO Box 280648
Lakewood, CO 80228
United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry
Alternate: Jeffrey J. Van Rhyn, Jr.

Vince Newberg **IM** 08/17/2018
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Delta Fire Systems, Inc.
1507 South Pioneer Road
Salt Lake City, UT 84104-4113
National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors
Alternate: Jeffrey Charles Beckman

Francisco Oliva **U** 03/20/2023
Principal **SPI-AAA**
Independent Electricity System Operator (IESO)
1228 Plaza Drive
Calexico, CA 92231

James S. Peterkin **SE** 08/02/2010
Principal **SPI-AAA**
TLC Engineering
Senior Fire Protection Engineer
255 South Orange Avenue
Suite 1600
Orlando, FL 32801

Address List No Phone

04/25/2025
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Standpipes

Edward J. Prendergast — **SE** 8/5/2009
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Wolf Technical Services
10344 South Leavitt
Chicago, IL 60643

Melisa Rodriguez — **M** 08/17/2017
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Johnson Controls
507 E. Michigan Street
Milwaukee, WI 53202
Alternate: Kevin Galligan

Anthony Paul Rowett — **U** 08/24/2021
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Mobile Fire Rescue Department
3450 Shenadoah Trail
Semmes, AL 36575

Jeff Saunders — **M** 07/29/2013
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Wilson & Cousins Interior Fire Protection
4390 Paletta Court
Unit M
Burlington, ON L7L 5R2 Canada

Peter T. Schwab — **IM** 7/29/2005
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.
222 Capitol Court
Ocoee, FL 34761-3033
Alternate: Ryan Lee Peterson

Jarrod Sergi — **U** 08/11/2020
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Norfolk Fire Rescue
955 Nugent Drive
Chesapeake, VA 23322

Kyle J. Smith — **E** 10/20/2010
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Cobb County Fire & Emergency Services
575 Ripplewater Drive
Marietta, GA 30064
Alternate: Daniel Lohman

Jeremy Souza — **SE** 04/12/2022
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Code Red Consultants, LLC
154 Turnpike Street
Southborough, MA 01772

Terry L. Victor — **I** 03/07/2013
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Risk Suppression Partners, LLC
3621 Carrollton Road
Upperco, MD 21155

Ronald N. Webb — **M** 10/23/2003
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
S.A. Comunale Company, Inc.
2900 Newpark Drive
Barberton, OH 44203
National Fire Sprinkler Association
Alternate: Terin Hopkins

Jim Widmer — **M** 10/23/2003
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Potter Roemer
2781 Gunter Park Drive East
Montgomery, AL 36109
Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association

Kristopher Wright — **E** 12/04/2024
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Chesterfield County Fire & EMS
410 Farnham Drive
N. Chesterfield, VA 23236
International Fire Marshals Association (IFMA)

Anthony J. Zaccaro — **E** 08/23/2023
Principal — **SPI-AAA**
Fire Department City of New York (FDNY)
53 Spring Street
Goshen, NY 10924
Alternate: Thomas Slane

Jeffrey Charles Beckman — **IM** 12/07/2022
Alternate — **SPI-AAA**
Koorsen Fire & Security
2719 N. Arlington Avenue
Indianapolis, IN 46236
National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors
Principal: Vince Newberg

Address List No Phone

04/25/2025
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Standpipes

Andrew Bolei **IM** 04/09/2025
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Western States Fire Protection
22651 E. Narrowleaf Circle
Aurora, CO 80016
Principal: John L. Hulett

James Carson Cook **SE** 12/02/2020
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Jensen Hughes
One Research Drive
Suite 305C
Westborough, MA 01581
Principal: Steven W. Dellasanta

John August Denhardt **IM** 04/02/2020
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
American Fire Sprinkler Association (AFSA)
1410 East Renner Road
Suite 150
Richardson, TX 75082
American Fire Sprinkler Association
Principal: Kevin R. Hall

Kevin Galligan **M** 04/17/2024
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Johnson Controls Fire Protection, LP
705 Digital Drive, Suite N
Linthicum, MD 21090
Principal: Melisa Rodriguez

Bradley J. Goodrich **E** 04/08/2015
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
CAL FIRE, Office of the State Fire Marshal
1131 “S” Street
Sacramento, CA 95811-6524
Principal: Andrew M. Henning

Terin Hopkins **M** 12/06/2019
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
National Fire Sprinkler Association (NFSA)
514 Progress Drive
Suite A
Linthicum Heights, MD 21090
National Fire Sprinkler Association
Principal: Ronald N. Webb

Daniel Lohman **E** 04/14/2021
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Cobb County Fire & Emergency Services
1645 Winning Colors Court
Suwanee, GA 30024
Principal: Kyle J. Smith

Michael Wade McDaniel **SE** 03/07/2013
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
F Tech
Volcan Momotombo
2714, Col. El Colli Urbano
Zapopan, Jalisco, 45070 Mexico
Principal: Cecil Bilbo, Jr.

Ronald B. Melucci **IM** 12/06/2017
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Engineering Planning & Management, Inc.
959 Concord Street
Framingham, MA 01701
New England Association of Fire Protection System Designers
Principal: Thomas H. Jutras

Arnold Moy **IM** 03/20/2023
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Great Lakes Plumbing & Heating Company
4521 W Diversey Avenue
Chicago, IL 60639
Illinois Fire Prevention Association
Principal: Jerry Graupman

Matthew Osburn **IM** 04/12/2022
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association (CASA)
315 Renfrew Drive
Suite 302
Markham, ON L3R 9S7 Canada
Principal: Andy Coghlin

Ryan Lee Peterson **IM** 08/17/2017
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.
Branch Manager
4683 Laredo Avenue
Fort Myers, FL 33905
Principal: Peter T. Schwab

Address List No Phone

04/25/2025
Chad Duffy
SPI-AAA

Standpipes

Thomas Slane **E** 11/29/2023
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Fire Department City of New York (FDNY)
9 Metrotech Center
Brooklyn, NY 11207
Principal: Anthony J. Zaccaro

Jeffrey J. Van Rhyn, Jr. **L** 04/02/2020
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Local 669 JATC
Technology and Code Coordinator
3713 Vincelli Avenue
North Las Vegas, NV 89031
United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry
Principal: Rita L. Neiderheiser

Daniel P. Wake **M** 08/08/2019
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Victaulic Company of America
4901 Kesslersville Road
PO Box 31
Easton, PA 18040-6714
Principal: Johnathan C. Carl

Daniel R. Weaver **RT** 10/20/2010
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
UL LLC
333 Pfingsten Road
Northbrook, IL 60062-2096
Principal: Jeff Hebenstreit

Brendan Ryan White **SE** 12/07/2018
Alternate **SPI-AAA**
Robert W. Sullivan, Inc.
529 Main Street, Suite 203
Boston, MA 02129
Principal: Donald E. Contois

Chad Duffy 6/19/2024
Staff Liaison **SPI-AAA**
National Fire Protection Association
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471

MINUTES

NFPA Technical Committee on Standpipes (SPI-AAA)
NFPA 14 Second Draft Meeting (F2022)

May 17&18, 2022
08:00 AM – 5:00 PM (CDT)

Hotel Kansas City, Unbound Collection by Hyatt / Microsoft Teams (Hybrid)

1. **Call to order.** Stephen M. Leyton, chair, called the meeting to order at 08:00am on May 17.
2. **Introductions.** Attendees introduced themselves and identified their affiliation. NFPA staff took attendance.
3. **Chair report.** Stephen M. Leyton welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the meeting.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Baran Ozden provided an overview of the standards development process and the revision cycle schedule.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** The minutes from June 8-16, 2021 were approved without revision.
6. **NFPA 14 Second Draft.**
   a. **Review of Public Comments and Committee Inputs.** The Technical Committee reviewed the Public Comments and Committee Inputs and developed Second Revisions as necessary. These will be available in the Second Draft Report at www.nfpa.org/14.
   b. **Task group report(s).** The following task groups provided their reports and recommendations.
      i. **Hose Connection Location and Spacing**. Eric Lee. The task group provided a report, for the related PC resolution recommendations. The task group has been discharged with thanks.
      ii. **Definition of Standpipe Zones**. Terry Victor. The task group provided a report, for the related PC resolution recommendations. The task group has been discharged with thanks.
      iii. **NFPA 14 Re-organization**. John Denhardt. The task group provided a report, for the related PC resolution recommendations. The task group has been discharged with thanks.
      iv. **Water Hammer**. Peter Schwab The task group provided a report, for the related PC resolution recommendations. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

v. **Caps**. Jeff Hebenstreit. The task group provided a report, for the related PC resolution recommendations. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

vi. **Breach Valves**. Terry Victor. The task group provided a report, for the related PC resolution recommendations. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

vii. **Qualified Installer**. Cecil Bilbo The task group provided a report, for the related PC resolution recommendations. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

c. **New task groups.** No new task groups were formed at this point.

7. **Other Business.** The committee chair expressed his interest in pulling back the document cycle so that it lines up with other water based standards.

8. **Future meetings.** This was the final meeting of this committee for the revision cycle. A meeting notification will be posted at www.nfpa.org/14next when the next meeting is scheduled.

9. **Adjournment.** The meeting was adjourned at 4:45 pm on May 18. 2022.

Attendees

Committee Members:

✓	**Leyton, Stephen**	Chair	American Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	**Bilbo, Cecil**	Principal	Academy of Fire Sprinkler Technology,
	Binette, Chad	Principal	Liberty Mutual Insurance
	Both, Marinus	Principal	API Group Inc.
✓	**Carl, Johnathan**	Principal	Victaulic
✓	***Casey, Don**	Principal	City Of Mississauga Fire & Emergency
✓	***Coghlin, Andy**	Principal	Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association
✓	***Contois, Donald**	Principal	Robert W. Sullivan, Inc.
	Conway, Brian	Principal	Illinois Fire Prevention Association
✓	**Dellasanta, Steven**	Principal	JENSEN HUGHES
✓	**Hebenstreit, Jeff**	Principal	UL LLC
✓	***Henning, Andrew**	Principal	CAL FIRE, Office of the State Fire Marshal
✓	***Jutras, Thomas**	Principal	New England Association of Fire
✓	***Kozel, Richard**	Principal	Livingston Fire Protection, Inc.
✓	***Lee, Eric**	Principal	Environmental Systems Design, Inc.
✓	**Levine, Adam**	Principal	Capitol Fire Sprinkler Company, Inc.
✓	**Martin, Christopher**	Principal	Elkhart Brass Manufacturing Co., Inc.
✓	***Meara, Thomas**	Principal	Fire Department City of New York
✓	***Moran, Danny**	Principal	Fort Lauderdale Fire Department

✓	***Morgan, Bob**	Principal	Fort Worth Fire Department
✓	***Neiderheiser, Rita**	Principal	United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices
✓	**Newberg, Vince**	Principal	National Association of Fire Equipment
✓	**Peterkin, James**	Principal	TLC Engineering
✓	***Pilette, Maurice**	Principal	Mechanical Designs Ltd.
✓	**Prendergast, Edward**	Principal	Wolf Technical Services
✓	***Rowett, Anthony**	Principal	Mobile Fire Rescue Department
✓	**Schwab, Peter**	Principal	Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.
✓	***Sergi, Jarrod**	Principal	Norfolk Fire Rescue
✓	**Smith, Kyle**	Principal	Cobb County Fire & Emergency Services
✓	**Victor, Terry**	Principal	Johnson Controls
✓	***Webb, Ronald**	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	**Widmer, Jim**	Principal	Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association
✓	***Cook, James**	Alternate	JENSEN HUGHES
✓	**Denhardt, John**	Alternate	American Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	***Fessenden, Mark**	Alternate	Johnson Controls
	Goodrich, Bradley	Alternate	CAL FIRE, Office of the State Fire Marshal
✓	**Graupman, Jerry**	Alternate	Illinois Fire Prevention Association
✓	**Hopkins, Terin**	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	***Horn, Bryan**	Alternate	Western States Fire Protection
✓	**Lohman, Daniel**	Alternate	Cobb County Fire & Emergency Services
✓	**McDaniel, Michael**	Alternate	F Tech
✓	***Melucci, Ronald**	Alternate	New England Association of Fire
✓	***Osburn, Matthew**	Alternate	Canadian Automatic Sprinkler Association
	Peterson, Ryan	Alternate	Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinklers, Inc.
✓	***Saunders, Jeff**	Alternate	Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association
✓	**Souza, Jeremy**	Alternate	Code Red Consultants, LLC
✓	***Van Rhyn, Jeffrey**	Alternate	United Assn. of Journeymen & Apprentices
✓	**Wake, Daniel**	Alternate	Victaulic
	Weaver, Daniel	Alternate	UL LLC
✓	***White, Brendan**	Alternate	Robert W. Sullivan, Inc.
✓	**Ozden, Baran**	Staff Liaison	National Fire Protection Association

Guests:

Kevin Hall	AFSA
James Lewis	AFSA
Melisa Rodriguez	JCI
Josh McDonald	AFSA
Tom Harris	NFPA Staff

*Participated by teleconference
Total number in attendance: 50

Public Input No. 108-NFPA 14-2024 [Global Input]

NFPA 14 Global Change: Replace the term ~~Class II standpipe~~ throughout the document and replace it with Class II Hose system.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_14_Gobal_Change_.docx	NFPA 14 Global Change	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: The intent of the public comment is to follow up on changes made to the 2024 edition of the standard for Class II standpipe and clarify their design features as hose systems. The standard identifies the requirements for standpipes and hose systems and the antiquated term Class II standpipe systems design clearly better aligns with the requirements of hose systems and are not intended to be utilized for structural firefighting.
Class II standpipes are no longer required by Code and largely an antiquated system only used for the control of incipient fire control by trained fire brigades with limited interior structure fire training.
They do not meet the NFPA standards for fire flow for interior structural firefighting as set by NFPA 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments and their use should be limited or removed from the standard.
Structural Firefighting is defined in both NFPA 1710 and 1720.
NFPA 1710 3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.
NFPA 600 Standard on Facility Fire Brigades also requires higher flow requirement in Section 6.2 for exterior or interior structural firefighting that exceed the Class II system.
The only reference in NFPA 600 for Class II is in the definition of Incipient stage fire control.
3.3.20* Incipient Stage Fire. A fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, “Class II standpipe”, or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.
(Note: PI for NFPA 600 is needed to remove this from the definition if this is accepted)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:12:04 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

NFPA 14 *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*

NFPA 14 Global Change: Replace the term ~~Class II standpipe~~ throughout the document and replace it with Class II Hose system.

Substantiation: The intent of the public comment is to follow up on changes made to the 2024 edition of the standard for Class II standpipe and clarify their design features as hose systems. The standard identifies the requirements for standpipes and hose systems and the antiquated term Class II standpipe systems design clearly better aligns with the requirements of hose systems and are not intended to be utilized for structural firefighting.

Class II standpipes are no longer required by Code and largely an antiquated system only used for the control of incipient fire control by trained fire brigades with limited interior structure fire training.

They do not meet the NFPA standards for fire flow for interior structural firefighting as set by NFPA 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments and their use should be limited or removed from the standard.

Structural Firefighting is defined in both NFPA 1710 and 1720.

NFPA 1710 3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.

NFPA 600 *Standard on Facility Fire Brigades* also requires higher flow requirement in Section 6.2 for exterior or interior structural firefighting that exceed the Class II system.

The only reference in NFPA 600 for Class II is in the definition of *Incipient stage fire control*.

3.3.20* Incipient Stage Fire. A fire which is in the initial or beginning stage and which can be controlled or extinguished by portable fire extinguishers, “Class II standpipe”, or small hose systems without the need for protective clothing or breathing apparatus.

(Note: PI for 600 is needed to remove this from the definition if this is accepted)

Public Input No. 123-NFPA 14-2024 [Global Input]

Chapter 8 System Requirements
8.3 Standpipe System Types
8.3.1 Wet
8.3.1.1 Automatic Wet (Reserved)
8.3.1.2 Manual Wet (Reserved)
8.3.2 Dry
8.3.2.2 Automatic Dry
8.3.2.3 Manual Dry (Reserved)
8.3.2.4 Semiautomatic Dry
8.3.4 Combined Systems (Reserved)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: The installation requirements for standpipe system types need to be correlated into the reserved sub-headings and restructured (numbered). This public comment seeks to relocate current requirements for the installation of standpipes to the reserved section created during the 2019-2024 cycle. No change in requirements is being suggested.
Example:
Standpipe System Type
1. Wet General
a. Automatic
b. Manual
2. Dry General
a. Automatic
b. Manual
c. Semiautomatic
3. Combined

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 11:34:04 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 17-NFPA 14-2024 [Global Input]

Relocate Section 9.5 in its entirety to 9.3 and renumber the remaining sections

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Based on the reorganization of the standard it would be more appropriate to discuss location and placement of hose connections first as that is done first in the layout process then the following sections would go over the requirements for the standpipes connecting those hose connections.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:45:22 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 191-NFPA 14-2025 [Global Input]

See attached Public Comment 100 [Section No. 11.3.2.3]

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
PC_100_Hold.pdf	14_PC100_Hold	
PC_100_Hold.docx	14_PC100_Hold_Word	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This Public Input appeared as
“Reject but Hold” in Public Comment No.
100 of the (F2022) Second Draft Report for
NFPA 14 and per the Regs. at 4.4.8.3.1
needs to be reconsidered by the TC
for the next edition of the document.

See attached Public Comment No. 100 for full substantiation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: NFPA Holds
Organization: Holds
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Feb 05 14:14:07 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Comment No. 100-NFPA 14-2022 [Section No. 11.3.2.3]

11.3.2.3

Table 11.3.2.3 indicates typical *C* factors that shall be used for commonly used piping materials.

~~Table 11~~

Table 11.3.2.3 Hazen–Williams *C* Values

~~3 Hazen-Williams C Values~~

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

*The authority having jurisdiction is permitted to allow other *C* values.

† Nitrogen supply shall be installed in accordance with 8.2.6.9.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

I am really not sure what Terra View is doing to this but the comment is to recommend that NFPA 14 mirror NFPA 13 in regards to C Factors and the use of Nitrogen.

Related Item

• FR-8

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jan 05 11:12:56 EST 2022
Committee: SPI-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but held
Resolution: The committee needs further documentation and study of the issues raised in this comment.

Public Input No. 192-NFPA 14-2025 [Global Input]

See attached Public Comment 91 [Section No. A.11.2.3]

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
PC_91_Hold.pdf	14_PC91_Hold	
PC_91_Hold.doc	14_PC91_Hold_Word	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This Public Input appeared as
“Reject but Hold” in Public Comment No.
91 of the (F2022) Second Draft Report for
NFPA 14 and per the Regs. at 4.4.8.3.1
needs to be reconsidered by the TC
for the next edition of the document.

See attached Public Comment No. 91 for full substantiation.

Submitter Information Verification

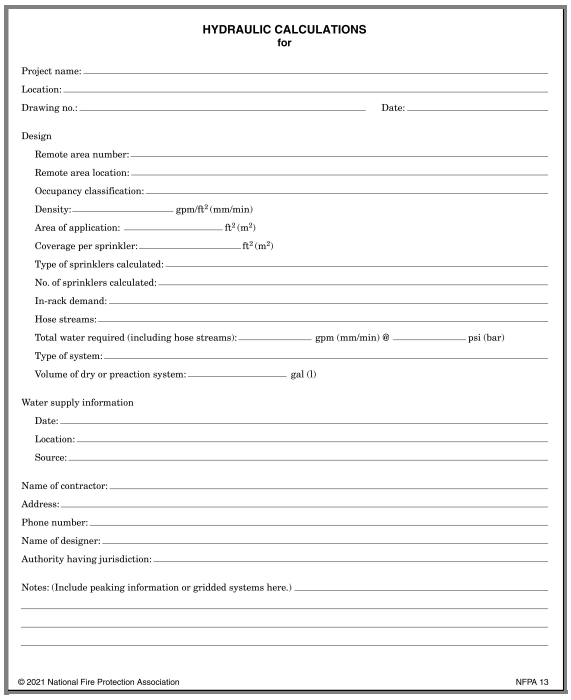
Submitter Full Name: NFPA Holds
Organization: Holds
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Feb 05 14:30:16 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Comment No. 91-NFPA 14-2022 [Section No. A.11.2.3]

A.11.2.3

See Figure A.11.2.3(a), Figure A.11.2.3(b), Figure A.11.2.3(c), and Figure A.11.2.3(d) for copies of typical forms.

Figure A.11.2.3(a) Summary Sheet. [13:28.4.5.1.2(a)]



HYDRAULIC CALCULATIONS
for

Project name: _____

Location: _____

Drawing no.: _____ Date: _____

Design

Remote area number: _____

Remote area location: _____

Occupancy classification: _____

Density: _____ gpm/ft² (mm/min)

Area of application: _____ ft² (m²)

Coverage per sprinkler: _____ ft² (m²)

Type of sprinklers calculated: _____

No. of sprinklers calculated: _____

In-rack demand: _____

Hose streams: _____

Total water required (including hose streams): _____ gpm (mm/min) @ _____ psi (bar)

Type of system: _____

Volume of dry or preaction system: _____ gal (l)

Water supply information

Date: _____

Location: _____

Source: _____

Name of contractor: _____

Address: _____

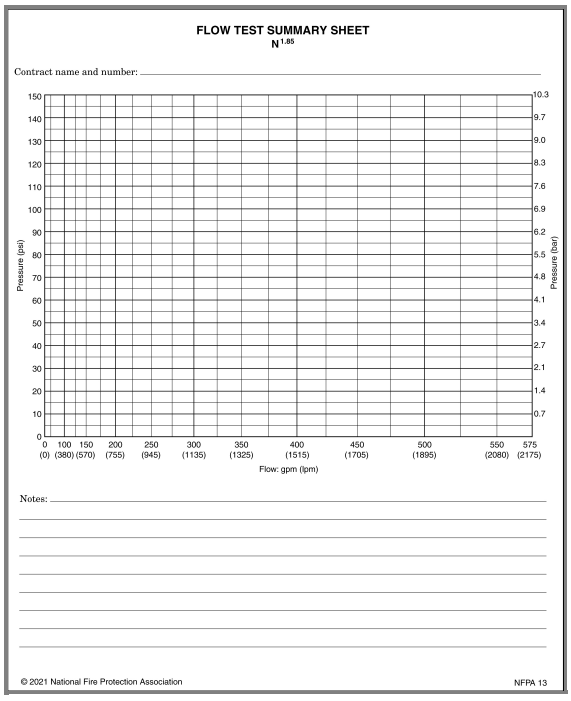
Phone number: _____

Name of designer: _____

Authority having jurisdiction: _____

Notes: (Include peaking information or gridded systems here.) _____

Figure A.11.2.3(b) Graph Sheet. [13:28.4.5.1.2(b)]



FLOW TEST SUMMARY SHEET
$N^{1.85}$

Contract name and number: _____

Pressure (psi): 150, 140, 130, 120, 110, 100, 90, 80, 70, 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, 10, 0

Pressure (bar): 10.3, 9.7, 9.0, 8.3, 7.6, 6.9, 6.2, 5.5, 4.8, 4.1, 3.4, 2.7, 2.1, 1.4, 0.7

0 (0) 100 (380) 150 (570) 200 (755) 250 (945) 300 (1135) 350 (1325) 400 (1515) 450 (1705) 500 (1895) 550 (2080) 575 (2175)

Flow: gpm (lpm)

Notes: _____

Figure A.11.2.3(c) Supply and Node Analysis Sheet. [13:28.4.5.1.2(c)]

SUPPLY ANALYSIS

Node at Source	Static Pressure	Residual Pressure	Flow	Available Pressure	Total Demand	Required Pressure
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data

NODE ANALYSIS

Node Tag	Elevation	Node Type	Pressure at Node	Discharge at Node	Notes
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data
Data	Data	Data	Data	Data	Data

 NFPA 13

Figure A.11.2.3(d) Detailed Worksheet. [13:28.4.5.1.2(d)]

Job name: ______________________ Sheet number: __________

PIPE INFORMATION

Node 1	Elev 1 (ft) (m)	K-Factor	Flow added — this step (q)	Nominal ID	Fittings—quantity and length	L ft (m)	C Factor	total (P_t)	Notes
Node 2			Total flow (Q)	Actual ID		F ft (m)	P_f per foot (m) (psi) (bar)	elev (P_e)	
						T ft (m)		frict (P_f)	
data 1	data 1	data 1	data 1	data	data	data	data	data 1	data
data 2	data 2		data	data	data	data	data	data	
					data	data		data	
data 1	data 1	data 1	data 1	data	data	data	data	data 1	data
data 2	data 2		data	data	data	data	data	data	
					data	data		data	
data 1	data 1	data 1	data 1	data	data	data	data	data 1	data
data 2	data 2		data	data	data	data	data	data	
					data	data		data	
data 1	data 1	data 1	data 1	data	data	data	data	data 1	data
data 2	data 2		data	data	data	data	data	data	
					data	data		data	
data 1	data 1	data 1	data 1	data	data	data	data	data 1	data
data 2	data 2		data	data	data	data	data	data	
					data	data		data	
data 1	data 1	data 1	data 1	data	data	data	data	data 1	data
data 2	data 2		data	data	data	data	data	data	
					data	data		data	
data 1	data 1	data 1	data 1	data	data	data	data	data 1	data
data 2	data 2		data	data	data	data	data	data	
					data	data		data	

 NFPA 13

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

A task group should be formed to modify this form for standpipes. As currently extracted from NFPA 13, it is specific to sprinkler systems.

Related Item

- FR-8

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab

Organization:	Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Mon Jan 03 21:44:03 EST 2022
Committee:	SPI-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action:	Rejected but held
Resolution:	The committee would like to consider the recommended changes during the next cycle.

Public Input No. 25-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.1.1]

1.1.1

This standard covers the minimum requirements for the installation of ~~standpipes and~~ standpipe and hose systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is an editorial correction. This change puts the scope in line with the title.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 09:42:26 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 26-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.1.2]

1.1.2*

This standard does not cover requirements for periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance of ~~these~~ standpipe and hose systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 09:50:48 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 27-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.1]

1.2.1

The purpose of this standard is to provide a reasonable degree of protection for life and property from fire through installation requirements for ~~standpipes and~~ standpipe and hose systems based on sound engineering principles, test data, and field experience.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 09:52:31 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 28-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.2]

1.2.2

Standpipe and hose systems are specialized fire protection systems and shall be designed, installed, and tested by ~~qualified personnel~~ knowledgeable and trained personnel .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term qualified implies that the installer would have to attain a certification or license. Adequate training through experience and on the job training should be acceptable for installer qualifications.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 35-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 4.2]	
Public Input No. 36-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.23]	
Public Input No. 35-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 4.2]	
Public Input No. 36-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.23]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 09:53:50 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 141-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.3]

~~1.2.3~~ –

~~Nothing in this standard is intended to restrict new technologies or alternate arrangements, provided that the level of safety prescribed by the standard is not lowered.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The "new technology" provision does not fit under 1.2 Purpose. It should be in its own subheading. See PI 140 for proposed relocation of text.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 140-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 1.5.3]	shows location of relocated provision.
Public Input No. 140-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 1.5.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 10 15:21:22 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 140-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 1.5.3]

1.6 New Technology

1.6.1 Nothing in this standard shall be intended to restrict new technologies or alternate arrangements, provided that the level of safety prescribed by this standard is not lowered.

1.6.2 Materials or devices not specifically listed by this standard shall be utilized in complete accord with all conditions, requirements, and limitations of their listings.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The "new technology" provision is currently located under 1.2.3 which is a sub article to 1.2 Purpose. The new technology provision is not a "purpose of the standard". Therefore it should be under its own heading. The text in this proposal aligns with the "new technology" text found in NFPA 13, 2025 edition.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 141-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.3]	shows original location of provision to be deleted since it eliminated.
Public Input No. 141-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 10 15:13:50 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 174-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 2.3.7]

2.3.7 UL Publications.

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

UL 668, *Hose Valves for Fire-Protection Service*, 2021.

UL 405, Fire Department Connections

UL 1478 and UL 1478A Pressure Relief valves

UL 1739, Pilot Operated Pressure Reducing Valves for Fire Protection Service

UL 1468, Direct Acting Pressure Reducing and Pressure Restricting Valves

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Provided correct UL testing and certifications for devices.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 09:36:49 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 190-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 2.3.7]

2.3.7 UL Publications.

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

UL 668, *Hose Valves for Fire-Protection Service*, 2004, revised 2021.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updating reference to most current publication.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 07 14:15:49 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 29-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.3]

3.3.3 Branch Line.

A piping ~~system~~ run or extension , generally in a horizontal plane, connecting not more than one hose connection ~~with a~~ to a standpipe.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The branch line is not technically a system but an extension of the system. This should be connected to versus connected with.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 10:02:24 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 129-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.5.1.1]

3.3.5.1.1 Fire Department Connection for Automatic Standpipe Systems.

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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

General text clean up. Use of the word "into" instead of "to" aligns with similar wording in NFPA 13 definition and grammatically makes more sense.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 130-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.5.1.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 10:57:35 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 130-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.5.1.2]

3.3.5.1.2 Fire Department Connection for Manual Standpipe Systems.

A connection through which the fire department can pump the primary water supply ~~to a~~ into a manual standpipe system at the required system demand.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

General text clean up. Use of the word "into" instead of "to" aligns with similar wording in NFPA 13 definition and grammatically makes more sense.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 129-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.5.1.1]	Similar wording change in related definition.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 11:02:33 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 56-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.13.1.1]

3.3.13.1.2 Heavy Fire Stream

Flow from a hose connection exceeding 100 gpm (380 L/min).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "heavy fire stream" is used in sections 8.2.1 and 8.2.3. The term "heavy" is very subjective and either this term needs to be defined, or thresholds need to be provided in the (2) referenced sections.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 13:55:54 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 31-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.14]

3.3.14 Main Drain.

The primary drain connection located ~~on the~~ at the system riser and is also utilized as a test connection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 11:42:59 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 32-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.17]

3.3.17 Occupiable Roof.

An exterior floor structure or walking surface intended for human occupancy, other than ~~occasional~~ use by maintenance and service personnel, that is installed above a roof deck.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI removes unenforceable language.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 11:56:15 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 146-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.20]

Master Pressure Relief Valve

A safety or circulation relief valve that is installed downstream of a Master Pressure Reducing Valve or Valves that allows the diversion of liquid to limit excess pressure in the standpipe system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

We have no definition of a master relief valve with in NFPA 14. I chapter 10 section 10.2.4 we state the relief valve shall be sized by the manufacturer when using the NFPA 14 redundant PRV setup. The NFPA 14 redundant PRV setup uses Master Pressure Reducing valves to feed the entire standpipe or combination fire protection system. This provides clarity or what a master pressure relief valve is vs a smaller sized individual zone relief valve.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 09:13:08 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 147-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.20]

Safety Pressure Relief Valve

A safety relief valve is a valve designed to fully open at a predetermined "set pressure" and is required to discharge to atmosphere with no back pressure on the discharge side of the valve.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

found in Section I and Section VIII of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, depending on the application; essentially ensuring protection of system components downstream of master pressure reducing valves by relieving excess pressure at a specific point. This will be the definition for the safety relief valve when described in chapter 10,section 10.2.4 for sized relief valves. I will be changing this to safety relief valves sizing in another PI

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 09:21:08 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 143-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.21.1]

3.3.21.1* – Direct Acting Pressure-Reducing Valve.

A ~~valve~~ spring assisted ratio valve designed for the purpose of reducing the downstream water pressure under both flowing (residual) and ~~nonflowing~~ non-flowing (static) conditions to a single fire protection zone .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This better clarifies the design criteria were direct acting valves can be used vs pilot operated pressure reducing valves in fire protection systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 08:54:26 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 142-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.21.2]

Master Pressure Reducing Valve

...A pressure-reducing valve installed to regulate pressures in an entire fire protection system and/or standpipe system zone. [NFPA 25; 2023; 3.5.5.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

To better align verbiage from NFPA 25 with NFPA 14. This gives an understanding of what a master PRV is used for.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 08:45:00 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 33-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.22]

3.3.22 Pump Suction Supply Riser.

A standpipe riser or a dedicated riser supplied by a fire pump in the vertical standpipe zone below, which provides the pump suction supply to ~~the second or third vertically~~ a higher elevation staged fire pump or fire pumps .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As currently written, this would appear to limit staging pumps to a total of 3. Chapter 10 does not specify that this arrangement is limited to a maximum of 3 zones. If the intent is to limit this arrangement, it should be codified in Chapter 4 or 10.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 34-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.36]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 12:01:23 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 36-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.23]

~~**3.3.23** – Qualified Personnel.~~

~~Competent and capable individual(s) who have met the requirements and training for a given field acceptable to the AHJ.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section may need to be deleted if PI's #28 & #35 are acted upon.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 28-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.2]	
Public Input No. 35-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 4.2]	Start with this PI
Public Input No. 28-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.2]	
Public Input No. 35-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 4.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 12:45:38 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 7-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.24]

3.X Readily Accessible.

Capable of being reached quickly for operation, renewal, or inspections without requiring those to whom ready access is requisite to take actions such as to use tools (other and keys), to climb over or under, to remove obstacles, or to resort to portable ladders, and so forth. [**70** :2023]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The definition of "readily accessible" in necessary to apply to other requirements in the standard where ready access is needed for quick operation of system components in an emergency.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 8-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:26:47 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 37-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.25]

3.3.25 Record Drawing.

A conceptual design drawing , working drawing, or as-built drawing that is submitted as the final record of documentation for the project.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Unlike NFPA 13, NFPA 14 does not provide guidance for design or preliminary drawings, only working drawings. This PI massages that language for design drawings. Another option would be to change the definition to indicate that record drawings should be the working drawings or as-built drawings only.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 13:05:38 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 110-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.27]

3.3.27

Standpipe.

3.3.27. 1 Vertical Standpipe The system piping that delivers the water supply for hose connections, and for sprinklers on combined systems, from floor to floor.

3.3.27. ~~1~~

2 Horizontal Standpipe.

~~The system piping that delivers the water supply for two or more hose connections, and for sprinklers on combined systems, on a single level.~~

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Standpipe_Definitions.docx	Standpipe Definitions	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: This public comment makes no technical change and seeks to clarify vertical standpipe and horizontal standpipes. It simply restructures and correlates the numbering of the section.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:25:45 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

3.3.27 Standpipe.

3.3.27.1 Vertical Standpipe The system piping that delivers the water supply for hose connections, and for sprinklers on combined systems, from floor to floor.

3.3.27.~~1~~ 2 Horizontal Standpipe. The system piping that delivers the water supply for two or more hose connections, and for sprinklers on combined systems, on a single level.

Substantiation: This public comment makes no technical change and seeks to clarify vertical standpipe and horizontal standpipes. It simply restructures and correlates the numbering of the section.

Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.1]

3.3.28.1 Automatic Dry Standpipe System.

A standpipe system ~~permanently attached to a water supply capable of supplying the system demand at all times,~~ containing air or nitrogen under pressure, the release of which (as from opening a hose valve) opens a dry pipe valve to allow water to flow into the piping system ~~and out of the opened hose valve~~ from an attached water supply that is capable of supplying the system demand at all times, and that requires no action other than opening a hose valve to provide water at hose connections .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There is no technical change in this PI. The definition has been reworded to follow the format of the automatic wet standpipe definition.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 39-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.4]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.6]	
Public Input No. 39-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.4]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.6]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 10:30:45 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 148-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.4]

3.3.28.4 Manual Dry Standpipe System.

A standpipe system with no permanently attached water supply that relies exclusively on the fire department ~~connection~~ to supply the system demand through the fire department connection .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The fire department supplies the demand, not the FDC.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:12:55 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 39-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.4]

3.3.28.4 Manual Dry Standpipe System.

A standpipe system

~~with no permanently attached water supply that~~
containing air or nitrogen under pressure that is used for monitoring integrity of the piping system and that relies exclusively on the fire department connection to supply the system demand.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI adds language that indicates that a manual dry system will contain air pressure for monitoring system integrity. It also rewords the language to be similar to the format of a manual wet standpipe system definition.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.1]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.6]	
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.1]	
Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.6]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 10:33:24 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 40-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.6]

3.3.28.6 Semiautomatic Dry Standpipe System.

A standpipe system

~~permanently attached to a water~~
containing air or nitrogen under pressure that uses a remote control activation device to open a water control valve, such as a deluge valve, or from opening a hose valve, or a combination of both, which allows water to flow into the piping system from an attached water supply that is capable of supplying the system demand at all times

~~arranged through the use of a device such as a deluge valve and that requires activation of a remote control device to provide water at hose connections~~

.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Reworded the definition similar to the changes in PI's #38 and #39.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.1]	
Public Input No. 39-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.4]	
Public Input No. 38-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.1]	
Public Input No. 39-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.4]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 10:36:59 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 41-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.28.7]

~~**3.3.28.7** – Wet Standpipe System.~~

~~A standpipe system having piping containing water at all times.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Is this definition really needed? We define the types of wet standpipe systems. I do not believe we need this simplistic definition.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 10:47:58 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 138-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.30]

3.3.30* System Classes.

3.3.30.1 Class I System.

A system that provides 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections to supply water for use by fire departments.

3.3.30.2 Class II System.

A system that provides either 1½ in. (40 mm) or smaller hose stations to supply water for use primarily by trained personnel or 1 **1**⁄**2** in. (40 mm) hose stations for use by the fire department during initial response.

3.3.30.3 Class III System.

A system that provides either 1½ in. (40 mm) or smaller hose stations to supply water for use by trained personnel and 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments or 1 **1**⁄**2** in . (40 mm) hose stations for use by the fire department during initial response and 2 **1**⁄**2** in. (65 mm) hose connections to supply a larger volume of water for use by fire departments.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Harmonize definition of Class II and III systems with current article 9.5.3 with acknowledges that small hose stations may be smaller than 1-1/2".

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 10 14:19:52 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 111-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.30.1]

3.3.30. ~~1 Class I~~ 2 Class I System. ~~A system of - that provides - 2~~

~~1~~/~~2~~

½ in. (

~~65 mm~~

65 mm) hose connections ~~to supply water for use by fire departments.~~ used to provide the required pressure and flow for structural firefighting.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Class_I_Standpipe_Definition_.docx	Class I Standpipe System	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: This public comment is clarifying that Class I standpipes are designed and used for structural firefighting.
NFPA 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments provides guidelines for minimum flow for structural firefighting which is defined in that standard.
3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.
This definition is also extracted to NFPA 1720 — Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:30:10 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

3.3.30.2 Class I System. A system of ~~that provides~~ 2 1⁄2 in. (65 mm) hose connections ~~to supply water for use by fire departments.~~ used to provide the required pressure and flow for structural firefighting.

Substantiation: This public comment is clarifying that Class I standpipes are designed and used for structural firefighting.

NFPA 1710 *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments* provides guidelines for minimum flow for structural firefighting which is defined in that standard.

3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.

This definition is also extracted to NFPA 1720 — *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*

Public Input No. 112-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.30.2]

3.3.30.2

~~Class II~~

Class II System.

~~A system that provides 1~~

~~1~~/~~2~~

½ in. (

~~40 mm~~

40 mm) hose stations to supply water ~~for~~ use d ~~primarily~~ by trained personnel ~~or by the fire department during initial response~~ and are designed for basic defensive fire control, preformed from outside of an enclosed fire area and used in the incipient stage of fire Containment .

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Class_II_System.docx	Class II System	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Class II standpipes are no longer required by the International Building Code (IBC) and largely an antiquated system only used for the control of incipient fire control by occupants or fire brigades with limited interior structure fire training. This public comment seeks to clarify the definition and move it to the Annex as a reference to legacy systems.
They do not meet the NFPA standards for fire flow for interior structural firefighting as set by NFPA 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments and their use should be removed from the standard.
Structural Firefighting is defined in both NFPA 1710 and 1720. 3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:

Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:33:28 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

3.3.30.2 Class II System. A system that provides 1 1⁄2 in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water ~~for~~ used ~~primarily~~ by trained personnel ~~or by the fire department during initial response~~ and are designed for basic defensive fire control, preformed from outside of an enclosed fire area and used in the incipient stage of fire Containment.

Substantiation: Class II standpipes are no longer required by the International Building Code (IBC) and largely an antiquated system only used for the control of incipient fire control by occupants or fire brigades with limited interior structure fire training. This public comment seeks to clarify the definition and move it to the Annex as a reference to legacy systems.

They do not meet the NFPA standards for fire flow for interior structural firefighting as set by NFPA 1710 *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments* and their use should be removed from the standard.

Structural Firefighting is defined in both NFPA 1710 and 1720. 3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.

Public Input No. 131-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.34]

3.3.34 ~~Valves~~ Valve .

A device for controlling the passage of fluid or gas through a pipe. [**13** , 2025]

3.3.34.1* Automatic Breach Control Valve.

A hydraulic sensing device that detects abnormal water flow conditions and automatically isolates portions of a standpipe when a catastrophic downstream breach or line break occurs.

3.3.34.2 Check Valve.

A valve that allows flow in one direction only. [**24** , 2025]

3.3.34.3 * Control Valve.

A valve ~~controlling flow~~ capable of stopping the flow of water to water-based fire protection systems and devices.

3.3.34.3.1 Automated Control Valve.

A valve capable of stopping the flow of water to water-based fire protection systems and devices that incorporates an automated means to operate the valve .

3.3.34.~~3~~ 4 Hose Valve.

The valve to an individual hose connection with an outlet for attaching a fire hose.

3.3.34.5 Indicating Valve.

A valve that has components that provide the valve operating position, open or closed. [**24** , 2025]

3.3.34.6 Pressure Control Valve.

See 3.3.20.

3.3.34.7 Pressure-Reducing Valve.

See 3.3.21.1.

3.3.34.8 Water Control Valve.

A valve that activates to allow water flow to a water-based fire protection system.

3.3.34.8.1 Deluge Valve.

A water control valve, used for deluge and preaction systems, that is held in the closed position by hydraulic pressure operating on a series of mechanical devices such as levers, pistons, springs, diaphragms, and latches, wherein the loss of hydraulic pressure due to automatic or manual operation of a releasing device or devices results in operation of the deluge valve.

3.3.34.8.2 Differential Dry Pipe Valve.

A water control valve that is held in the closed position by the system pneumatic pressure exposed to the surface area on the system side of the clapper where such surface area is larger than the surface area on the water supply side, with an intermediate chamber between the two surface areas that is open to atmosphere.

3.3.34.8.3 Mechanical Dry Pipe Valve.

A water control valves that uses a series of mechanical devices such as levers, springs, diaphragms, and latches to hold the valve in the closed position with pneumatic pressure and without using the clapper surface areas to provide a differential pressure between system pneumatic and water pressures.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds definitions for the following items that are used within the standard but currently do not have a definition included: Valve, Automated Control Valve, Check Valve, Water Control Valve, Indicating Valve, Deluge Valve, Differential Dry Pipe Valve, and Mechanical Dry Pipe Valve.

Added definitions align with those used in NFPA 13, 2025 addition, except for Automated Control Valve which is an entirely new definition since NFPA 13 does not have a definition for automated control valve though the term is used in NFPA 13.

The definition of "Control Valve" was revised to match that in NFPA 13 as the current definition of "Control Valve" in NFPA 14 could apply to "Water Control Valves" which is altogether different definition (dry pipe and deluge valves).

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 133-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.5.3]	
Public Input No. 134-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.4.1.7]	
Public Input No. 135-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.8.4]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 11:08:31 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 109-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.34.3]

3.3.x Hose System. A system that provides hose stations to supply water used by trained personnel during initial response and are designed for basic defensive fire control or extinguishment of a fire preformed from outside of an enclosed fire area and used in the incipient stage of fire Containment.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
New_Hose_System_Definition_.docx	New definition for hose system	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: This public input seeks to place a definition in the standard for hose system. NFPA 14 Standard for the installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems identifies the requirements for “standpipes and hose systems” but fails to define.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:20:09 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

3.3.x Hose System. A system that provides hose stations to supply water used by trained personnel during initial response and are designed for basic defensive fire control or extinguishment of a fire preformed from outside of an enclosed fire area and used in the incipient stage of fire Containment.

Substantiation: This public input seeks to place a definition in the standard for hose system. NFPA 14 *Standard for the installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems* identifies the requirements for “standpipes and hose systems” but fails to define.

Public Input No. 144-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.34.3]

Direct Acting Pressure Reducing Hose Valve

A device designed for the purpose of reducing pressure to the downstream fire hose under non-flowing (static) and residual water pressure under flowing (residual) .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Provides clarity of what type of hose valve they are using and the indented use of this device.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 08:59:57 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 145-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.34.3]

Pressure Restricting Hose Valve

- A device designed for the purpose of reducing flow to the downstream fire hose where the reduction flow decreases the residual water pressure under flowing (residual) conditions only.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies the difference between a direct acting pressure reducing valve and a pressure restricting hose valve. We currently have definitions that state pressure reducing valve and pressure restricting valve, but we do not define them as hose valves.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 09:07:06 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 34-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.36]

3.3.36 Vertically Staged Fire Pump.

Fire pumps arranged in series, where ~~the second and/or third~~ additional fire pump~~ in series is located in~~ (s) are located in a separate fire pump room(s) on a higher floor than the fire pump that provides its suction flow and pressure.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As currently written, this would appear to limit staging pumps to a total of 3. Chapter 10 does not specify that this arrangement is limited to a maximum of 3 zones. If the intent is to limit this arrangement, it should be codified in Chapter 4 or 10.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 33-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.22]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 12:24:45 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 132-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.37]

3.3.38 Waterflow Alarm Device.

An attachment to the standpipe system that detects a predetermined water flow and is connected to a fire alarm system to initiate an alarm condition or is used to mechanically or electrically initiate a fire pump or local audible or visual alarm.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds definition for term used in standard that currently does not have a definition. Modeled after definition in NFPA 13, except substitutes "standpipe system" for "sprinkler system".

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 11:58:27 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 185-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 4.2]

4.2 Qualified Personnel.

4.2.1*

Design and installation of standpipe systems shall be performed by qualified personnel.

A. 4.2.2 1

~~Qualified personnel shall meet at least one of the following qualifications:~~

- ~~Meets the requirements and training for a given field acceptable to the AHJ.~~

~~Is certified~~ The following are examples of qualified personnel:

(1) Certified by an approved fire protection certification organization.

(2) ~~Is registered~~ Registered , licensed, or certified by a state or local authority.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The prescriptive requirements for qualified personnel are not appropriate for installation documents and should be left to the local jurisdictions to apply through the legislative process. However, the existing language provides good examples of qualifications and should be moved to the annex. This is consistant with actions taken by NFPA 25.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 06 17:00:21 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 35-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 4.2]

~~**4.2** – Qualified Personnel. **4.2.1** 1.6 –~~

Design and installation of standpipe systems shall be performed by ~~qualified personnel.~~

~~**4.2.2** –~~

~~Qualified personnel shall meet at least one of the following qualifications:~~

(1) ~~Meets the requirements and training for a given field acceptable to the AHJ.~~

(2) ~~Is certified by an approved fire protection certification organization.~~

(3) ~~Is registered, licensed, or certified by a state or local authority.~~

knowledgeable and experienced personnel.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "qualified personnel" is too restrictive and could imply that that a license must be obtained, a test taken, or a certification program be completed. As currently written, the AHJ could require all 3 requirements in 4.2.2. At the very least this language should be revised to read "shall meet "one" of the following. Also, as this is written, in the State of Florida, there is only one license holder per location. I could see the AHJ requiring per 4.2.2 (3) that the specific license holder be the one to install or design these systems.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 28-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.2]	
Public Input No. 36-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.23]	
Public Input No. 28-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 1.2.2]	
Public Input No. 36-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.23]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 12:33:54 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 183-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 4.4]

4.4 ~~Air, Nitrogen, or Other Approved Gas~~ Pneumatic .

Where ~~air is~~ a pneumatic source is used to charge, maintain, or supervise standpipe systems, air, nitrogen ~~or other~~ and other approved gas shall also be permitted to be used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The intent is to provide consistancy in this standard by using the term pneumatic and remove redundency in the terms, air, nitrogen and other approved gases. similiar PIs were submitted in chapter 12 to simplifyand remove multiple terms with the same meaning.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Kenneth Schneider
Organization:	UA-ITF
Affiliation:	United Association of Journeymen & Apprentices of the Plumbing & Pipe Fitting Industry
Street Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Sat Jan 04 10:40:19 EST 2025
Committee:	SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 44-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 5.1.2.4]

5.1.2.4

~~The~~ Where provided, the auxiliary water supply shall meet the 30-minute minimum water supply requirements of Section 5.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Not all standpipe systems have an auxiliary water supply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 11:34:01 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 45-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 5.1.2.5]

5.1.2.5

Water supplies from the following sources shall be permitted:

(1) A public waterworks system where pressure and flow rate are adequate

(2) Automatic fire pumps in accordance with NFPA 20 and connected to an approved water source

(3) Manually controlled fire pumps connected to an approved water supply

(4) Water tanks installed in accordance with NFPA 22

(5) ~~Manually controlled fire pumps operated by remote control devices at each hose station, supervised in accordance with *NFPA 72*~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 14 does not define a standpipe system where the remote control device "operates" the fire pump. The remote control device operates the deluge valve which causes the pressure to drop and that operates a fire pump if one is provided.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 11:38:25 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 46-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 5.2]

5.2 Minimum Water Supply Duration for Class I, Class II, and Class III Systems.

The minimum water supply shall be capable of providing the system demand established by Chapter 10 for at least 30 minutes.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changed the title to a more appropriate description.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 11:42:49 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 9-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.2.1]

7.2.1

Pipe or tube used in standpipe systems shall meet or exceed one of the standards in Table 7.2.1 or shall be in accordance with 7.2.2 through 7.2.6.

Table 7.2.1 Pipe or Tube Materials and Dimensions

Materials and Dimensions (Specifications)	Standard
Ferrous piping	-
Ductile-Iron Pipe, Centrifugally Cast, for Water	AWWA C151/A21.51
Flanged Ductile-Iron Pipe with Ductile-Iron or Gray-Iron Threaded Flanges	AWWA C115
Electric-resistance-welded steel pipe	-
Standard Specification for Electric-Resistance–Welded Steel Pipe	ASTM A135/A135M
Welded and seamless steel	-
Standard Specification for Black and Hot-Dipped Zinc-Coated (Galvanized) Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe for Fire Protection Use	ASTM A795/A795M
~~**Welded and seamless steel pipe**~~	-
Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless	ASTM A53/A53M
Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe	ANSI/ASME B36.10M
Copper tube (drawn, seamless)	-
Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube	ASTM B75/B75M
Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube	ASTM B88
Standard Specification for General Requirements for Wrought Seamless Copper and Copper-Alloy Tube	ASTM B251
Brazing filler metal	-
Specification for Filler Metals for Brazing and Braze Welding (classifications BCuP-3 or BCuP-4)	AWS A5.8M/A5.8
Standard Specification for Solder Metal	ASTM B32
Standard Specification for Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum-Columbium Alloy (UNS N06625), Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum-Silicon Alloy (UNS N06219), and Nickel-Chromium-Molybdenum-Tungsten Alloy (UNS N06650) Rod and Bar	ASTM B446
Brass pipe	-
Standard Specification for Seamless Red Brass Pipe, Standard Sizes	ASTM B43
Stainless steel pipe	-
Standard Specification for Seamless, Welded, and Heavily Cold Worked Austenitic Stainless Steel Pipes	ASTM A312/A312M

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These two sections on welded and seamless steel should probably be combined to clean up the table.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:30:53 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 10-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.2.3.1]

7.2.3.2

When pressures exceed 300 psi, the minimum wall thickness shall be in accordance with Schedule 40.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This requirement is implicitly stated in the parent sections, but it should be made more clear that thicker pipe is needed when pressures exceed 300 psi.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:33:15 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 11-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.2.4.1]

7.2.4.2

When pressures exceed 300 psi, the minimum wall thickness shall be in accordance with Schedule 40

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This requirement is implicitly stated in the parent sections, but it should be made more clear that thicker pipe is needed when pressures exceed 300 psi.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:34:33 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 48-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.2.6.1]

~~7.2.6.1~~ –

~~Pipe or tube shall not be listed for portions of an occupancy classification.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language appears to have been borrowed from NFPA 13 but I am not sure how this pertains to standpipe systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 11:56:40 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 49-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.2.7.2]

7.2.7.3

Bending of pipe or tube as allowed by 7.2.6 shall be in accordance with the listing limitations including installation instructions.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies that bending of pipe needs to be in accordance with the listing.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 12:00:09 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.5.3]

7.5.3 Automated Control Valves.

A listed indicating valve with an ~~automatic means~~ automated means to operate the valve shall be permitted.

7.5.3.1

A ~~listed water control~~ listed control valve assembly with an ~~automatic means~~ automated means to operate the valve shall include a visual position indicator.

7.5.3.2

A ~~listed water control~~ listed control valve assembly with an ~~automatic means~~ automated means to operate the valve shall be able to be operated manually as well as automatically.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Revisions for clarity and alignment with definitions in PI 131.

Replaced "listed water control valve" to "listed control valve" as definition for "water control valves" applies to dry pipe and deluge valves. Used "automated means" in lieu of "automatic means" as this made more sense grammatically.

Main heading changed from "Automated Valves" to "Automated Control Valves" as this is a sub-type of "Control Valves".

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 131-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.34]	Changes in text to align with definition created in PI 131.
Public Input No. 134-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.4.1.7]	
Public Input No. 135-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.8.4]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 12:08:18 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 51-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.6.1.5]

~~**7.6.1.5** –~~

~~Concealed spaces or chases shall be permitted for installation of hose connections.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is the system components chapter and the hose station section. This language is not really a system component requirement or a hose station requirement. It should be moved to the installation chapter. Please see PI # 52.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 52-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.1.2]	
Public Input No. 52-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.1.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 13:12:46 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 156-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.7.1]

Pressure Reducing Hose Valves

Pressure Reducing hose valves shall be listed in accordance with UL 1468

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Pressure Reducing hose valves shall be listed in accordance with UL 1468.Standard for Direct Acting Pressure Reducing and Pressure Restricting Valves. The standard for non-pressure reducing hose valves is listed above, but not pressure reducing hose valves.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:50:18 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 178-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 7.8.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Hose threads of hose connections shall be protected with a cap .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Having just a thread protector on a hose connection allows the introduction of debris in the hose connection and the possibility of a vandal opening the valve causing substantial water damage. A cap should be provided on all hose connections, and if the cap isn't rated for pressure, it should have a small hole capable of relieving pressure between the valve and cap.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 179-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 7.8.3.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 02 16:27:27 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 107-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.8.3.1]

~~**7.8.3.1** –~~

~~Hose connection caps not listed for pressures that would be applied with open hose valves shall be provided with one or more openings such that the total cross section of openings is at least **1**⁄**8** in. in diameter.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section of cose was added without any data to support the justification for rated caps and also increases the risk of water damage for locations that are not frequently accessed/monitored/assessed. The 1/8" hole is smaller than the minimum orfice to activate a waterflow switch. I think this should be removed completely; however, if the committee opposes, Consider revising the requirements to address the above statements.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Joshua Brackett
Organization: Banner Health
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 08 17:46:01 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 12-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.8.3.1]

7.8.3.1

~~Hose~~ Where hose connection caps are used and not ~~listed~~ rated for pressures that would be applied with open hose valves, the cap shall be provided with one or more openings such that the total cross section of openings is at least ⅛ in. in diameter.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The section as written in the 2024 edition, leads the user of the document to believe that hose connections must be supplied with a cap. This is not correct as the charging requirement is that the THREADS be protected. This can be accomplished without a cap through other means and methods. This section needs to be qualified stating "where caps are used."

Additionally, "rated" is more appropriate than "listed" as hose connection caps are not evaluated as part of the listed assembly.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:35:42 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 179-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 7.8.3.1]

7.8.3.1

Hose connection caps not listed for pressures ~~that would be applied with open hose valves~~ shall be provided with ~~one or more openings such that the total cross section of openings is at~~ a hole in the cap face at least ⅛ in. and not more than 1/4" in diameter.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A cap should be provided on all hose connections, and if the cap isn't rated for pressure, it should have a small hole capable of relieving pressure between the valve and cap. Limiting the size of the hole will ensure that a cap is used and not just a thread protector.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 178-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 7.8.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]	Same topic dealing with hose valve caps.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 02 16:31:27 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 53-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.8.3.2]

7.8.3.2

Lockable hose connection caps shall only be permitted where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) * The use of lockable hose connection caps is approved by the AHJ and the local fire department.

(2) The lockable hose connection caps comply with Section 7.8.

(3) * Mechanisms used to lock hose connection caps and fire department connection caps or plugs are keyed alike.

(4) The lockable hose connection cap is listed for standpipe use.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The use of lockable hose caps was recently added to NFPA 14. There is concern about the use of these devices and what can happen if the key or removal device is not present. A device as critical as this to the operation (or non-operation) of a standpipe system should be listed for use.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 13:18:57 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 13-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.9.1]

7.9.1*

Fire department connections shall be listed.

7.9.1.1

Listed hose connections with an integral clapper or check valve instanned onto a fabricated manifold shall be permitted in lieu of a listed assembly.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposed text takes what is suggested in the annex and provides an allowance to install a fabricated manifold instead of a listed assembly as FDC assemblies are not listed in every configuration and th current requirement is nearly impossible to meet in every scenario.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:36:57 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 3-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.9.1]

7.9.1*

Fire department connections shall be listed as an assembly or listed hose connections with an integral clapper or listed check valve installed onto a fabricated manifold .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Rather than complete fire department connection assemblies being installed, manifolds are being fabricated with listed hose connections/check feature installed onto the manifold. This revision provides clarification that both FDC configurations are acceptable.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kerry Bell
Organization: UL LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 20 16:17:17 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 14-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.9.3]

7.9.3

Fire department connections shall be rated for at least the maximum system working pressure of the vertical standpipe system zone it supplies.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"Vertical" needs to be inserted to correlate with the definition in Chapter 3.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:40:33 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 115-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.9.4]

7.9.4

–

The fire department connection(s) shall have at least two 2

~~1~~ ⁄ ~~2~~

½ in. (

~~65 mm~~

65 mm) connections using NH internal threaded swivel fitting(s) with 2.5–7.

~~5 NH~~

5 NH standard thread, as specified in

~~NFPA 1963~~

NFPA 1963 .

7.9.4.1

–

Multiple 2 ½ in. inlets used on a single fire department connection shall include clappers as part of the assembly

7.9.4.2. The use of listed threadless couplings for fire department connections shall be permitted where required by the AHJ.

7.9.4. ~~1~~ .3 Where local fire department hose threads do not conform to

~~NFPA 1963~~

NFPA 1963 , the AHJ shall designate the hose threads that shall be used for the fire department connection.

7.9.

~~4.2~~

~~The use of listed threadless couplings for fire department connections shall be permitted where required by the AHJ.~~

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

7.9.6 The number of inlets on the fire department connection shall be determined in accordance with 10.7.3.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
FDC_Clappers_.docx		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: This public comment seeks to clarification that clappers shall be included as part of the fire department connection assembly when multiple 2 ½ in inlets are used. While this is included in the listing of fire department connections. The use of a fabricated manifold utilizing components rated for maximum system working pressure can be permitted in lieu of a single listed FDC assembly and it may not be clear that clappers shall be included. See Annex noteA.7.9.1.
This section was also re-numbered to better group FDC requirements.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:50:07 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

7.9.4 The fire department connection(s) shall have at least two 2 1⁄2 in. (65 mm) connections using NH internal threaded swivel fitting(s) with 2.5–7.5 NH standard thread, as specified in NFPA 1963.

7.9.4.1 Multiple 2 ½ in. inlets used on a single fire department connection shall include clappers as part of the assembly

7.9.4.2. The use of listed threadless couplings for fire department connections shall be permitted where required by the AHJ.

7.9.4.~~1~~.3 Where local fire department hose threads do not conform to NFPA 1963, the AHJ shall designate the hose threads that shall be used for the fire department connection.

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

7.9.6 The number of inlets on the fire department connection shall be determined in accordance with 10.7.3.

Substantiation: This public comment seeks to clarification that clappers shall be included as part of the fire department connection assembly when multiple 2 ½ in inlets are used. While this is included in the listing of fire department connections. The use of a fabricated manifold utilizing components rated for maximum system working pressure can be permitted in lieu of a single listed FDC assembly and it may not be clear that clappers shall be included. See Annex noteA.7.9.1.

This section was also re-numbered to better group FDC requirements.

Public Input No. 116-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.9.6]

7.9.7 The AHJ shall have the authority to require locking fire department connection (FDC) plugs or caps on all water-based fire protection systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: NFPA 14 has been silent on the locking of fire department connection plugs or caps. This public comment seeks to correlate the requirements of the fire code and allow the locking FDC's at the discretion of the AHJ. This practice has been used extensively to prevent materials from being sucked into the intake side of system and clogging standpipe and sprinkler systems when combined. The use of locks on the outside of a building fire, when emergency responders are equipped with easy assessable access will help to prevent system impairments and not impede emergency operations. The locks should be maintained in accordance to the manufacturers guidelines and service to maintain reliability.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:53:31 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 59-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.9.6]

7.10 Air Supplies.

Where an air supply is dedicated for the standpipe system, the air compressor shall be listed for fire protection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This new language correlates with recent changes to NFPA 13.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:23:53 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 54-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.9.6]

~~7.9.6~~ –

~~The number of inlets on the fire department connection shall be determined in accordance with 10.7.3~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is a systems components chapter. This language is a design and installation requirement and belongs in the appropriate chapter(s).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 13:24:23 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 157-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.10]

7.11 Pressure Reducing Device

- New 7.11.1- Pilot operated pressure reducing valves shall be listed in accordance with UL 1739
- New 7.11.2- Direct acting pressure reducing valves shall be listed in accordance with UL 1468

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This gives clarity on the listing of the valves for fire protection use. We listed other UL standards but none for pressure reducing devices.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:55:09 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 158-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 7.10]

7.12 Pressure Relief Valves

- 7.12.1- Pressure relief valves shall be listed in accordance with UL 1478 and UL 1478A

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Provided clarity on UL listings for Relief valves in Fire protection systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:59:01 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 114-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.2.2]

8.2.2

~~– Class II Systems.~~
Class II ~~Systems~~ Hose Systems

8.2.2.1

–
A

~~Class II~~

Class II ~~standpipe~~ hose system shall provide either 1

~~1~~/~~2~~

½ in. (

~~40 mm~~

40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by trained personnel or a hose connection for the fire department during initial response.

8.2.2.2

–
A minimum

~~1 in~~

1 in . (

~~25 mm~~

25 mm) hose shall be permitted to be used for hose stations in light hazard occupancies where investigated and listed for this service and where approved by the AHJ.

8.2.2.3

–

~~Class II~~

Class II ~~standpipe~~ Hose systems with 1

~~1~~/~~2~~

½ in. (

~~40 mm~~

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

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved

Class_II_Systems_change_to_Hose_System.docx

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Class II standpipes are no longer required by the International Building Code (IBC) and these systems are largely antiquated and only used for the control of incipient fire control by occupants or fire brigades with limited interior structure fire training.
They do not meet the NFPA standards for fire flow for interior structural firefighting as set by NFPA 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments and their use should be limited or removed from the standard.
Structural Firefighting is defined in both NFPA 1710 and 1720.
3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 108-NFPA 14-2024 [Global Input]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:44:40 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

~~8.2.2 Class II~~ Systems Hose System

8.2.2.1 A ~~Class II standpipe~~ hose system shall provide either 1 1⁄2 in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by trained personnel or a hose connection for the fire department during initial response.

8.2.2.2 A minimum 1 in. (25 mm) hose shall be permitted to be used for hose stations in light hazard occupancies where investigated and listed for this service and where approved by the AHJ.

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

Substantiation: Class II standpipes are no longer required by the International Building Code (IBC) and these systems are largely antiquated and only used for the control of incipient fire control by occupants or fire brigades with limited interior structure fire training.

They do not meet the NFPA standards for fire flow for interior structural firefighting as set by NFPA 1710 Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments and their use should be limited or removed from the standard.

Structural Firefighting is defined in both NFPA 1710 and 1720.

3.3.25.3 Structural Fire Fighting. The activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation in buildings or other structures, vehicles, rail cars, marine vessels, aircraft, or like properties.

Public Input No. 55-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.2.2.1]

8.2.2.1

A Class II standpipe system shall provide either 1½ in. (40 mm) hose stations to supply water for use by trained personnel or a 1 1/2 in. (40 mm) hose connection for the fire department during initial response.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Since this is the Class II section, clarification that the hose connection be 1 1/2 inches is needed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 13:44:01 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 180-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 8.3.2.1.2.1]

~~8.3.2.1.2.1~~ –

~~Supervisory air pressures shall be permitted to be less than 7 psi (0.5 bar) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This allowance only makes sense when there's when there's a dry pipe valve or deluge valve and would not apply to a manual dry standpipe. The allowance to go below 7 psi should be included in 8.3.2.1.3.1 which ties it to standpipes with dry or deluge valves. See PI to move the allowance to this section.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 181-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 8.3.2.1.3.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 02 16:36:20 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 57-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.1.2.1]

8.3.2.1.2.1

Supervisory air pressures shall be permitted to be less than 7 psi (0.5 bar) in accordance with the air maintenance device and pressure switch manufacturer's installation instructions.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is not clear which manufacturer this section is referring to.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:09:00 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 181-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 8.3.2.1.3.1]

8.3.2.1.3.1

Supervisory air for automatic dry and semiautomatic dry systems shall be permitted to be less than 7 psi (0.5 bar) and to exceed 20 psi (1.4 bar) in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions for dry pipe and deluge valves.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The allowance to go below 7 psi should be included in this section which ties it to standpipes with dry or deluge valves. See related PI to move the allowance to this section from 8.3.2.1.2.1.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 180-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 8.3.2.1.2.1]	Changes clarifies the allowable psi for dry standpipes.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 02 16:39:17 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 58-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.2.2.2]

8.3.2.2.2.2

Piping volume shall be permitted to exceed the requirements of 8.3.2.2.2.1 where the system design is such that water is delivered to the system at the most remote hose connection in not more than ~~3 minutes~~ 90 seconds , starting at the normal air pressure on the system and at the time of fully opened hose connection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I do not have any empirical data to support this change other than 3 minutes seems like an excessive amount of time to be waiting for water in order to fight a fire.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 101-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.7.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:13:04 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 15-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.2.8]

8.3.2.2.8 Automatic Air Maintenance.

~~Unless the requirements of~~ 8.3.2.2.8.1 ~~are met, where the air supply to a dry pipe system is maintained automatically, the air supply shall be from a dependable plant system or an air compressor with an air receiver, and shall utilize an air maintenance device specifically listed for such service and capable of controlling the required air pressure on, and maximum airflow to, the dry system. [**13:** 8.2.6.6.1]~~

~~8.3.2.2.8.1~~

~~–~~

~~Where the air compressor supplying a single dry pipe system has a capacity less than 5.5 ft^3 /min (160 L/min) at 10 psi (0.7 bar), an air receiver or air maintenance device shall not be required. [**13:** 8.2.6.6.2]~~

~~**8.3.2.2.8.2** –~~

The automatic air supply to more than one dry pipe system shall be connected to enable individual maintenance of air pressure in each system. [**13:**8.2.6.6.3]

8.3.2.2.8.~~3~~ 2

A check valve or other positive backflow prevention device shall be installed in the air supply to each system to prevent airflow or waterflow from one system to another. [**13:**8.2.6.6.4]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

An air maintenance device is an extraneous component for a standpipe system. The intent of an AMD is to make sure that the air supply cannot keep up with the loss through a single sprinkler, but for standpipes, air is lost through a 2-1/2 in. hose valve. A reasonably sized air compressor would not keep up with that loss and would still trip in a sufficient amount of time. The requirements for to have AMDs on air supplies for multiple systems would still be required.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:41:50 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 60-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.2.9.3]

~~**8.3.2.2.9.3** –~~

~~In addition to the standard hydrostatic test, an air pressure leakage test at 40 psi (2.8 bar) shall be conducted for 24 hours. Any leakage that results in a loss of pressure in excess of 1 **1**⁄**2** psi (0.1 bar) for the 24 hours shall be corrected. [**13:** 28.2.2.1]~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is not appropriate for the System Requirement chapter. It belongs in the System Acceptance and Testing section.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:32:11 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 61-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.4.1.1]

8.3.2.4.1.1

A listed remote control activation device shall be provided ~~at each hose connection~~ within 3 ft (900 mm) of each hose connection and shall be visible and identified as to its intended use ~~and in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section currently has (2) requirements. This PI corrects the grammar and deletes the reference to the installation instructions. Since the device is required to be listed, following the installation instructions is already implied.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:34:28 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 62-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.4.1.3]

8.3.2.4.1.3

The remote control activation system shall be installed in accordance with ~~*NFPA 72*~~ the manufacturer's installation instructions .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 72 does not address the term "remote control activation device".

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:39:37 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.4.1.7]

8.3.2.4.1.7

~~The automatic water~~ The water control valve shall be provided with hydraulic means or mechanical manual means for operation that is independent of the remote control activation device.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Removed the word "automatic" as it is unnecessary and can cause confusion with the newly created definition of "automated control valve". This leaves us just with "water control valve which is now a defined term under PI 131.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 131-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.34]	
Public Input No. 133-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.5.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 12:19:20 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 63-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 8.3.2.4.4.2]

8.3.2.4.4.3
Heaters shall not be required in valve rooms not subject to freezing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies that heaters are only required in valve rooms subject to freezing.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:48:05 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 64-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 8.3.3]

A.8.3.3

A common example of this arrangement is the standpipe or standpipes in a parking garage (dry standpipe) that are connected to the wet standpipe system of the attached building.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds good explanatory language.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 14:54:32 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 66-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.7.4]

8.7.4* Pressure-Regulating Device Identification Sign.

All pressure-regulating devices shall be provided with a permanently marked identification sign indicating ~~information required by 12.6.5.2~~ . the designed inlet and outlet pressures.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently this section requires a sign at every pressure-regulating device, which includes pressure reducing and pressure restricting devices (including hose valves), have a sign with the requirements of 12.6.5.2 which reads:

"Static and residual inlet pressure and static and residual outlet pressure and flow shall be recorded on the contractor's test certificate".

So, the way I read this, once I have completed the acceptance testing on a pressure regulating device, I have to produce a sign with the field test results that are written on the test certificate. Does this apply to field adjustable hose valves? Or is this sign intended to be provided only for pressure-regulating control valves?

It is not clear what this sign is for.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 17:01:36 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 68-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.2.4 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Where water filled standpipe system piping ~~that is normally filled with water passes through an area subject~~ is subject to freezing ~~temperatures~~ , ~~it~~ it shall be protected from freezing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently as worded, if standpipe piping runs through an area where the temperature drops to 32 degrees, freeze protection is required. There are many areas that experience freezing temperatures, but the duration will never be long enough to freeze the water in the piping, especially when we are dealing with the pipe sizes typically found in standpipe systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 17:30:19 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 69-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.2.5]

9.2.5 Protection of Piping from Corrosion.

Where corrosive conditions are known to exist ~~or piping is exposed to the weather~~ due to moisture or fumes from corrosive chemicals or both , corrosion-resistant types of pipe, tube, fittings, and hangers or protective corrosion-resistive coatings shall be used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "exposed to the weather" is rather subjective. This PI takes the current language from NFPA 13.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 17:41:29 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 16-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.4]

9.4* Interconnection of Standpipes.

9.4.1

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

9.4.1.1

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

9.4. 1. 2

Standpipes serving different vertical standpipe system zones shall not be interconnected.

9.4.2

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

9.4.3

Dry standpipes shall have only a single level of interconnection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current requirement states that all standpipes are required to be interconnected in the same building. Based on the definition of "standpipe" this should only apply to standpipes within the same vertical standpipe system zone.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:43:30 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 159-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.5.1]

9.5.1* General.

9.5.1.1

Hose connections and hose stations shall be unobstructed and shall be located not less than 3 ft (900 mm) or more than 5 ft (1.5 m) above the floor.

9.5.1.1.1

This dimension shall be measured from the floor to the center of the hose valve.

9.5.1.2

The hose connection shall not be obstructed by any closed or open stairwell door(s) or other objects on the landing.

9.5.1.3

Obstacles that are in the exit enclosure at or below 6 ft 6 in. (1980 mm) in height, and that project more than 4 in. (100 mm) into the egress path, shall be identified with markings not less than 1 in. (25 mm) in horizontal width composed of a pattern of alternating equal bands of luminescent material and black; and with the alternating bands not more than 2 in. (51 mm) in horizontal width and angled at 45 degrees. [**101** :7.2.2.5.5.5]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It would be appropriate to extract the language from NFPA 101 for additional visibility of the requirements for obstacles in an egress stair.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 12:22:00 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 52-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.1.2]

9.5.1.3
Concealed spaces or chases shall be permitted for installation of hose connections.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is currently located in section 7.6.1.5. It should be located her in the installation chapter.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 51-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.6.1.5]	
Public Input No. 51-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.6.1.5]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 13:15:43 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 139-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.5.1.2]

9.5.1.2

The hose connection shall not be obstructed by any closed ~~or open stairwell~~ or open door(s) or other objects ~~on the landing~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As currently written, the guidance for obstructions to hose connections applies only to those located within a stair (mentioning stairwell doors and other objects on "landings"). Re-write would apply to all hose connections whether located within a stair or out in the middle of a floor where there could be doors, furniture and other obstructions to hose connections.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 10 14:50:45 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 125-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.2]

9.5.2.x* Main aisles in storage occupancies >300,000sf2, in accordance with Section 9.5.2.4.1.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
ProjectSummaryIdentifyingChallengesforFireServiceResponse_in_SF_2_.pdf	NFPA Research Foundation Project Summery Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities	
Hose_Connections_in_greater_than_300k_storage_occupiencies.docx		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Today's modern storage distribution facilities are much bigger and pose a higher risk to occupants and firefighters than the much smaller legacy storage facilities.

Class I standpipes with hose connections located within the center potions of a building afford the fire service the opportunity to redeploy original attack lines brought from the exterior of the building, used to protected hose connections within the building to extend attack hose lines and as back up lines. NFPA 1 Fire Code passed new standpipe class I requirements at first draft based on discussion from the NFPA Research Foundation Project: Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities. The summery is attached with the final report due out 11/22/2024.

The typical speculative distribution facilities are >600,000sf while the local distribution facilities speculative range is 300,000-500,000sf. 300,000sf was identified as the entry level sized to large distribution spec buildings and is indicated to eliminate the smaller large, big box store that typically range from 50,000-175,000sf.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 126-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.2]	
Public Input No. 126-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:

State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Mon Nov 25 12:16:32 EST 2024
Committee:	SPI-AAA

Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities

Background

Storage facilities, including bulk merchandising retail buildings, have undergone many transformations over the past several years. This includes the introduction of Automatic Storage and Retrieval Systems (ASRS), storage of new hazards (e.g. lithium-ion batteries), use of multiple row racking, elevated walkways within storage racks, among other new factors. The presence of any of these variables can pose a challenge to responding fire departments. In many cases, there is a lack of guidance on how to handle these situations.

Further, automatic sprinklers are commonly used in storage facilities, including large warehouses and bulk merchandising retail buildings and the presence of automatic sprinkler systems should be accounted for during firefighting efforts. When a fire occurs in these types of buildings, automatic sprinklers are intended to control the fire. While sprinklers may suppress the fire in some cases, it is anticipated that fire service intervention will be needed to achieve final fire extinguishment in most incidents. For the fire service to achieve final fire extinguishment, a complex sequence of events occurs. This complex sequence of events begins with the development of a pre-incident plan in conjunction with the property owner and ends once final fire extinguishment is achieved and salvage operations are completed.

Available literature regarding best practices for manual firefighting in storage facilities, including large warehouses and bulk merchandising retail buildings, is not considered complete. Questions persist such as:

- How to develop goals that consider occupant life safety, property protection, and life safety of firefighters?
- How to assess capabilities and resources of the fire service responding to the incident?
- What are the minimum details required for the Pre-Incident Plan?
- How to identify the resources/tools needed to fight the fire?
- How to identify when it is safe to perform an interior attack on a fire?
- When is the fire considered extinguished?
- How to identify all sources of deep seated fires?
- When should automatic sprinklers be turned off and fire pump returned to standby mode?
- How to monitor fire-damaged materials?
- When should the sprinkler valve be reopened if the fire redevelops?
- When and how should the building be ventilated?
- How will areas of high-rack storage and Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems (ASRS) be accessed?
- How will the fire-damaged stock be handled?

Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities

These issues need to be further investigated to develop insights that may inform the Technical Committees of relevant NFPA documents, including:

- NFPA 1660, Standard for Emergency, Continuity, and Crisis Management: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery
- NFPA 13E, Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems
- NFPA 1700, Guide for Structural Fire Fighting

Research Goal

The goal of this project is to identify the challenges that the fire service faces in fighting fires in storage facilities, compile and review information on best practices for fighting fires in storage facilities, identify knowledge gaps, and develop a research plan to fill those gaps and develop any needed guidance.

Project Sponsors

Property Insurance Research Group

- AIG
- CNA Insurance
- FM Global
- The Hartford
- Travelers Insurance
- Verisk
- Zurich Insurance Group

Facilities Research Consortium:

- American Society for Health Care Engineering (ASHE)
- Procter & Gamble
- Telgian

Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities

Project Tasks

This research project, with technical oversight from the project technical panel, will involve the following tasks:

Task 1: Virtual Fire Service Focus Group

Facilitate a focus group with participants from the fire service to identify the challenges faced by the fire service in storage facilities. This information will inform the scope of the next tasks. The questions for discussion should include:

- What challenges is the fire service seeing when preparing for fire incidents in storage facilities?
- How are fire departments preparing for incidents in storage facilities in their jurisdiction?
- What additional resources do fire departments need to respond to fires in storage facilities?
- What support does the fire service need from building owners, insurers, facility managers, others?
- Who else should be part of discussions on this topic?

FPRF will identify and select focus group participants that include diverse perspectives from the fire service. FPRF will host and coordinate the meeting logistics for the focus group meeting.

The contractor shall lead/facilitate the focus group meeting, document all information gathered during this session, and utilize this information in the next task.

Task 2: Literature Review and Gap Analysis:

Task 2.1: Literature Review: Conduct a literature review to identify available knowledge and guidance regarding the challenges identified in the fire service focus group. The following topics should be included in this review:

- Guidance/best practices for fighting fires in sprinkler protected buildings, including review of the 1988 NFPA report "Before the Fire" to validate current-day relevance on the role of the fire service, property owners, facility managers and the insurance industry on pre-incident planning.
- Literature on the final fire extinguishment of storage fires.
- Literature review of best practices of fire service ventilation on large commercial structures such as large warehouses, storage facilities, and bulk merchandising retail buildings.
- Case study interviews demonstrating success stories from various perspectives including fire service, facility managers, insurers, building owners etc. that detail actions and outcomes.

The results of this literature review should be presented to the Panel in the interim report.

Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities

Task 2.2: Gap Analysis: Perform an analysis of the available literature and identify knowledge gaps. The results of this gap analysis should be presented to the Panel in the interim report.

Task 2.3: Roundtable Planning: Develop agenda and discussion questions for the Roundtable in Task 3. This should consider the following questions as well as those brought up during the fire service focus group and found during the literature review:

- How to develop goals that consider occupant life safety, property protection, and life safety of firefighters?
- How to assess capabilities and resources of the fire service responding to the incident?
- What are the minimum details required for the Pre-Incident Plan?
- How to identify the resources/tools needed to fight the fire?
- How to identify when it is safe to perform an interior attack on a fire?
- When is the fire considered extinguished?
- How to identify all sources of deep seated fires?
- When should automatic sprinklers be turned off and fire pump returned to standby mode?
- How to monitor fire-damaged materials?
- When should the sprinkler valve be reopened if the fire redevelops?
- When and how should the building be ventilated?
- How will areas of high-rack storage (fixed racking & Automated Storage and Retrieval Systems) be accessed?
- How will the fire-damaged stock be handled?

Task 3: Virtual Stakeholder Roundtable

Facilitate a virtual stakeholder roundtable that includes the following:

- A presentation of the interim report findings and the knowledge gaps
- Discussion of the following topics:
  - What does the fire service need from building owners, facility managers, and insurers to respond to fires in storage facilities?
  - What do building owners, facility managers, and insurers expect from the fire service in terms of property protection?
  - What are the gaps in knowledge and resources for the fire service?

Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities

- What research or guidance is needed?

FPRF will identify and select roundtable participants that include diverse perspectives from the fire service, building owners, facility managers, and the insurance industry. FPRF will host and coordinate the meeting logistics.

The contractor shall lead/facilitate the roundtable, including presenting the findings of the interim report, document all information gathered during this session, and utilize this information in the Final Report.

Task 4: Research Plan: Develop a research plan to fill gaps that includes identifying and prioritizing proposed research projects with specific objectives to resolve the identified gaps.

Task 5: Final Report Develop a final report that includes the work from all tasks above. The results from this study will be disseminated through a minimum of two presentations such as to the relevant NFPA Technical Committees and conference presentations.

Deliverables

- Interim Report (covering material through Task 2.2)
- Final Draft Report
- Final Report
- At least two presentations to applicable NFPA Technical Committees or a relevant conference.

Schedule and Implementation

This eight-month research project will be conducted under the auspices of the Fire Protection Research Foundation and will be conducted in accordance with the "Research Foundation Policies for the Conduct of Research Projects". The project will be guided by a Project Technical Panel who will provide input to the project, recommend contractor selection, review periodic reports of progress and research results, and review the final project report.

About the Fire Protection Research Foundation

The Fire Protection Research Foundation plans, manages, and communicates research on a broad range of fire safety issues in collaboration with scientists and laboratories around the world. The Foundation is an affiliate of NFPA.

Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities

About the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Founded in 1896, NFPA is a global, nonprofit organization devoted to eliminating death, injury, property and economic loss due to fire, electrical and related hazards. The association delivers information and knowledge through more than 300 consensus codes and standards, research, training, education, outreach and advocacy; and by partnering with others who share an interest in furthering the NFPA mission. All NFPA codes and standards can be viewed online for free. NFPA's membership totals more than 65,000 individuals around the world.

Contact the Research Foundation

- ✓ **Phone**: +1 (617) 984-7281
- ✓ **Email**: Foundation@nfpa.org
- ✓ **Web**: www.nfpa.org/foundation
- ✓ **Address**: 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA, 02169-7471, USA

9.5.2.x* Main aisles in storage occupancies >300,000sf2, in accordance with Section 9.5.2.4.1.

A.9.5.2.x The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) should be consulted in determining optimal placement of hose connections, used by fire departments to extend initial attack lines deployed during operations. large buildings equipped with but not limited to, large rack storage, elevated walkways, and automated storage retrieval systems (ASRS) can pose complications in hose connection locations. Focus should be given to center building aisles, columns with interior building travel distances not exceeding 200 feet of travel distance between hose connections.

Substantiation: Today's modern storage distribution facilities are much bigger and pose a higher risk to occupants and firefighters than the much smaller legacy storage facilities.

Class I standpipes with hose connections located within the center potions of a building afford the fire service the opportunity to redeploy original attack lines brought from the exterior of the building, used to protected hose connections within the building to extend attack hose lines and as back up lines. NFPA 1 Fire Code passed new standpipe class I requirements at first draft based on discussion from the NFPA Research Foundation Project: Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities. The summery is attached with the final report due out 11/22/2024.

The typical speculative distribution facilities are >600,000sf while the local distribution facilities speculative range is 300,000-500,000sf. 300,000sf was identified as the entry level sized to large distribution spec buildings and is indicated to eliminate the smaller large, big box store that typically range from 50,000-175,000sf.

Public Input No. 126-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.2]

A.9.5.2.x The Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) should be consulted in determining optimal placement of hose connections, used by fire departments to extend initial attack lines deployed during operations. large buildings equipped with but not limited to, large rack storage, elevated walkways, and automated storage retrieval systems (ASRS) can pose complications in hose connection locations. Focus should be given to center building aisles, columns with interior building travel distances not exceeding 200 feet of travel distance between hose connections.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Today's modern storage distribution facilities are much bigger and pose a higher risk to occupants and firefighters than the much smaller legacy storage facilities. This public input adds annex clarification to a new hose connection requirement found in PI 125.

Class I standpipes with hose connections located within the center potions of a building afford the fire service the opportunity to redeploy original attack lines brought from the exterior of the building, used to protected hose connections within the building to extend attack hose lines and as back up lines. NFPA 1 Fire Code passed new standpipe class I requirements at first draft based on discussion from the NFPA Research Foundation Project: Identifying Challenges to Fire Service Response in Storage Facilities. The summery is attached with the final report due out 11/22/2024.

The typical speculative distribution facilities are >600,000sf while the local distribution facilities speculative range is 300,000-500,000sf. 300,000sf was identified as the entry level sized to large distribution spec buildings and is indicated to eliminate the smaller large, big box store that typically range from 50,000-175,000sf.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 125-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.2]	Annex note
Public Input No. 125-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 12:39:11 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 70-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.5.2.4.1]

9.5.2.4.1*

Where required by the AHJ, additional hose connections shall be provided in buildings fully sprinklered ~~buildings~~ in accordance with NFPA 13 or NFPA 13R where the travel distance from connections required by 9.5.2.1 through 9.5.2.3 to the most remote portion or story exceeds 200 ft (61 m).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial. The building is not in accordance with NFPA 13 or 13R.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 18:18:11 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 124-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.5.2.6]

9.5.2.6 *

~~Nonoccupiable~~ Non-Occupiable Roofs.

Hose

~~connections~~

connection (s) shall be provided at ~~every roof level exit stair entry landing of all required exit stairs that extend to the roof.~~ every roof level unless one of the flowing conditions exist.

(1) Hose connection terminating immediately below the roof, at the highest main exit landing or intermittent floor landing, where access is provided to the roof by a door, access ladder-hatch, ships ladder, or similar access is provided.

(2) Roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater

~~9.5.2.6.1~~ *

~~The hose connection required by~~ 9.5.2.6 ~~shall not be required where hose connections are installed in accordance with~~ 9.5.2.1.1 :

~~9.5.2.6.2~~

~~In stairways that do not extend to the roof, but terminate immediately below the roof with access ladder hatch and ship ladder or similar access to a roof, a hose connection shall be provided on the roof within~~

~~10 ft~~

~~10 ft~~ (

~~3 m~~

~~3 m~~ ~~) of the access point.~~

~~9.5.2.6.2.1~~

~~The hose connection required by~~ 9.5.2.6.2 ~~shall not be required where the roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater.~~

~~9.5.2.6.2.2~~

~~The hose connection required by~~ 9.5.2.6.2 ~~shall not be required where at least one hose connection in accordance with~~ 9.5.2.6 ~~is provided for the roof.~~

~~9.5.2.6.3~~

~~Where there are no hose connections as provided by~~ 9.5.2.6.1 ~~or~~ 9.5.2.6.2.2 ~~, and the roof slope is less than 4 in 12, a single hose connection shall be provided on the roof.~~

9.5.2.6.3.1 *

The hose connection ~~required by~~ ~~9.5.2.6.3~~ shall not be required for secondary roofs above and accessed only from the main roof.

9.5.2.6.4*

Hose connections on wet pipe systems located on roofs subject to freezing shall be protected using one of the following:

(1) A supervised, normally closed post-indicator valve located on the roof

(2) A supervised, normally closed control valve located in a heated stair enclosure or other location approved by the AHJ immediately below the roof

(3) Other means as approved by the AHJ

9.5.2.6.4.1

Where normally closed valves are used in 9.5.2.6.4(1) and 9.5.2.6.4(2), an automatic or manual means of draining the hose connection pipe supply downstream of the valve shall be provided.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Non_Occupiable_Roof_Hose_Connections_.docx	Non-Occupiable Roof Hose Connections	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: The requirements for when a hose connection is required on a roof have been confusing for many editions of the standard. This public comment seeks to re-organize the section without changing the intent of the requirements. Three of the four annex notes remain and provide value, while A.9.5.2.6.1 would be added to 9.5.2.6* as additional guidance.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 12:04:28 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

9.5.2.6* ~~Nonoccupiable~~ Non-Occupiable Roofs.

Hose connection(s) shall be provided at ~~every roof level exit stair entry landing of all required exit stairs that extend to the roof.~~ every roof level unless one of the flowing conditions exist.

1. Hose connection terminating immediately below the roof, at the highest main exit landing or intermittent floor landing, where access is provided to the roof by a door, access ladder-hatch, ships ladder, or similar access is provided.
2. Roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater

~~9.5.2.6.1*~~

~~The hose connection required by 9.5.2.6 shall not be required where hose connections are installed in accordance with 9.5.2.1.1.~~

~~9.5.2.6.2~~

~~In stairways that do not extend to the roof, but terminate immediately below the roof with access ladder hatch and ship ladder or similar access to a roof, a hose connection shall be provided on the roof within 10 ft (3 m) of the access point.~~

~~9.5.2.6.2.1~~

~~The hose connection required by 9.5.2.6.2 shall not be required where the roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater.~~

~~9.5.2.6.2.2~~

~~The hose connection required by 9.5.2.6.2 shall not be required where at least one hose connection in accordance with 9.5.2.6 is provided for the roof.~~

~~9.5.2.6.3~~

~~Where there are no hose connections as provided by 9.5.2.6.1 or 9.5.2.6.2.2, and the roof slope is less than 4 in 12, a single hose connection shall be provided on the roof.~~

9.5.2.6.3.1*

The hose connection ~~required by 9.5.2.6.3~~ shall not be required for secondary roofs above and accessed only from the main roof.

Substantiation: The requirements for when a hose connection is required on a roof have been confusing for many editions of the standard. This public comment seeks to re-organize the section without changing the intent of the requirements. Three of the four annex notes remain and provide value, while A.9.5.2.6.1 would be added to 9.5.2.6* as additional guidance.

Public Input No. 18-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.5.2.6.2]

9.5.2.6.2

In stairways that do not extend to the roof, but terminate immediately below the roof~~- with access ladder hatch and ship ladder or similar access to a roof, a~~ , a hose connection shall be provided on the roof within 10 ft (3 m) of the access point.

9.5.2.6.2.1

The hose connection shall not be required when an access ladder hatch and ship ladder or similar access is provided to the roof.

9.5.2.6.2.2

The hose connection required by 9.5.2.6.2 shall not be required where the roof slope is 4 in 12 or greater.

9.5.2.6.2.~~2~~ 3

The hose connection required by 9.5.2.6.2 shall not be required where at least one hose connection in accordance with 9.5.2.6 is provided for the roof.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A hose connection should only be extended to the roof when access is NOT provided. This section needs to be returned to 2019 language.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:47:02 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 19-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.5.4.1.2]

~~**9.5.4.1.2** –~~

~~For Class III systems installed without hose, the flow, pressure, and duration requirements shall be as specified for Class I systems in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is a design requirement and should be addressed in Chapter 10.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:49:15 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 73-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.5.4.1.2]

9.5.4.1.2

For Class III systems installed without hose stations , the flow, pressure, and duration requirements shall be as specified for Class I systems in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It is not clear if this section was intended to indicate no hose or no hose stations.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 18:55:45 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 168-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.5.5.1]

9.5.5.3

All Pressure Reducing Hose connections shall be located so that there is at least 4" (75mm) clearance between any adjacent object and the pressure adjustment equipment for that device.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current requirement is 3", but that does not take into account a pressure reducing hose valve that need extra space to adjust the stem or the valve spring when installed on the system. Also extra space is needed by firefighters wearing gloves when using pressure reducing hose valve because of the size of the valves. This provides the firefighter from an extra inch of room when using the hose valve and the inspector more room to adjust the valve when servicing it.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 08:39:26 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 8-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.2]

9.6.2

~~Valves~~ Readily accessible valves shall be provided on all standpipes, including manual dry standpipes and horizontal standpipes, to allow isolation of a standpipe without interrupting the supply to other standpipes from the same source of supply.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

All valves need to be readily accessible to ensure that all standpipes remain in service if one were to become impaired during an emergency.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 7-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 3.3.24]	Defines the term "readily accessible"

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:29:19 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 167-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.3]

9.6.3*

An approved means of safely ~~discharging~~ testing the designed system flow and pressure required by 12.6.5~~ to test pressure~~ of pressure -regulating devices shall be provided downstream of the device~~ without requiring modifications to the system~~ / devices.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

First this provided clarification as to what you are doing in the test. Second if there are no testing devices downstream to test the pressure reducing devices than you would have to modify the system to meet the requirements of chapter 12. The older language is contradictive to what we require in chapter 12. The old text basically says if you do not have anything downstream to test the Pressure reducing device, you do not have to because we don not want you to modify the system to be able to test them properly.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 08:30:37 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 20-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.3]

9.6.9. 3*

An approved means of safely discharging the flow and pressure required by 12.6.5 to test pressure-regulating devices shall be provided downstream of the device without requiring modifications to the system

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section is more appropriate under the "Pressure-Regulating Device" header. The associated annex text should be relocated as well.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:50:25 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 74-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.7]

9.6.7 Valves on Connections to Water Supplies.

9.6.7.1 General.

9.6.7.1.1*

Each water supply, other than the fire department connection, shall be provided with a listed indicating valve in an approved location.

9.6.7.1.2

~~Valves on fire department connections shall be in accordance with Sections 9.6 and 9.9 .~~

~~**9.6.7.1.2.1** –~~

All valves shall be plainly marked to indicate the service that they control.

9.6.7.1.~~2.2~~ 3

The indicating valve shall be installed where it is ~~readily~~ accessible in case of fire and not subject to damage.

9.6.7.1.~~2.3~~ – 4

Wall post-indicator valves shall be permitted where approved by the AHJ.

9.6.7.1.~~3~~ 5

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

9.6.7.1.~~3~~ 5 .1

The location of the T-wrench shall be acceptable to the AHJ.

9.6.7.1.~~3~~ 5 .2

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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI removes the language pointing to other sections. The current numbering does not make sense as 9.6.7.1.2.1, 9.6.7.1.2.2 & 9.6.7.1.2.3 discuss control valves that are not associated with the charging section on fire department connections in section 9.6.7.1.2. Since section 9.6.7.1.1 excludes fire department connections, this section is not needed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:11:45 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 135-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.6.8.4]

9.6.8.4

A listed ~~water control~~ automated control valve assembly with an ~~automatic means~~ automated means to operate the valve shall be connected to a remote supervisory station.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alignment with newly created definition of automated control valve and the type of valve in this section is not a "water control valve" which is NFPA terminology for dry pipe and deluge valves. Changed "automatic" to "automated" since "automatic" implies that it happens by itself, where automated implies some technology to make it happen without human assistance.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 131-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 3.3.34]	
Public Input No. 133-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 7.5.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 12:25:48 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 169-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.6.9.2]

9.6.9.3

The required pressure gauges shall be approved and shall have a maximum limit of not less than twice the normal system working pressure at the point where installed. (NFPA 13 16.13.3)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Provided better clarity of the intended use of the gauges and how much pressure they should be rated for. Extracted from NFPA 13 Chapter 16 section 16.13.3

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 08:56:33 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 75-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.9.1]

9.9.1

~~Isolation valves~~ Control valves shall not be permitted in the piping between the fire department connection and where the fire department connection piping connects to the system piping.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term isolation valve is not a defined term in this document. A control valve is an isolation valve and is the term generally used throughout the document.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:26:05 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 76-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.9.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The fire department connection shall be ~~installed~~ connected as follows:

(1) *Automatic wet and manual wet standpipe systems.* On the system side of the system control valve, check valve, or any pump, but on the supply side of any isolating valves required by 9.6.2

(2) *Automatic dry standpipe systems with differential dry pipe valves.* On the system side of the control valve and check valve and the supply side of the dry pipe valve

(3) *Automatic dry standpipe systems with mechanical dry pipe valves*. On the system side of the dry pipe valve

(4) *Semiautomatic dry standpipe systems.* On the system side of the deluge valve

(5) *Manual dry standpipe systems.* Directly connected to system piping with a check valve in the piping as required by 9.9.2

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:35:31 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 137-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.9.5.2]

9.9.5.2

Each fire department connection shall be designated by a sign, with letters at least 1 in. (25 mm) in height, that reads “STANDPIPE.”

9.9.5.2.1

For manual systems, the sign shall also indicate that the system is manual and that it is either wet or dry.

9.9.5.2.~~1~~ 2

~~If~~ Where automatic sprinklers are also supplied by the fire department connection, the sign or combination of signs shall indicate both designated services (e.g., “STANDPIPE AND AUTOSPKR” or “AUTOSPKR AND STANDPIPE”).

9.9.5.2.~~2~~ 3 *

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

9.9.5.2.2.1

The pressure required sign shall not be required when the pressure required is 150 psi (10 bar) or less.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The current requirement needs to be broken up into two sections to identify manual wet and manual dry standpipes for both stand alone and combined systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 10 13:21:59 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 77-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.9.5.2]

9.9.5.2

Each fire department connection shall be designated by a sign, with letters at least 1 in. (25 mm) in height, that reads “STANDPIPE.”

9.9.5.2.1

For manual systems, ~~the sign~~ a sign shall ~~also~~ indicate that the system is ~~manual and that it is either wet or~~ manual wet or manual dry.

9.9.5.2.~~1~~ 2

If automatic sprinklers are also supplied by the fire department connection, the sign or combination of signs shall indicate both designated services (e.g., “STANDPIPE AND AUTOSPKR” or “AUTOSPKR AND STANDPIPE”).

9.9.5.2.~~2~~ 3 *

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

9.9.5.2.~~2~~ 3 .1

The ~~pressure required sign~~ sign required by 9.9.5.2.3 shall not be required when the pressure required is 150 psi (10 bar) or less.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI breaks up multiple requirements in one section and modifies some of the language on FDC signs.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:38:05 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 127-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.9.5.3]

9.9.5.x Where a fire department connection (FDC) services a standpipe system equipped with pressure-regulating valves (PRV's); signage shall be provided indicating the floors PRV's are installed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Buildings equipped with pressure-regulating valves (PRV's) must be supplied with full system demand for the proper operation of PRV installed. PVR's are set for a specific pressure/flow for each specific location, based on full system demand. Providing less or excessive pressure could lead to the valves to malfunction or fail. There are some conditions where fire service pump operators my provide less than system demand (fire floor) and knowing the building is equipped with PRV's would indicate that full system demand should be provided.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 128-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.9.5.3]	
Public Input No. 128-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.9.5.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 02 14:30:24 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 128-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.9.5.3]

A.9.9.5.X When supplying standpipe systems, equipped with direct acting pressure-regulating valve connections from the fire department connection (FDC), the full system demand must be provided for proper operation of the valves. The indication of the presence of PRV allows the pump operator to adjust pump pressure from fire floor to full system demand when supplying buildings with PRV's. Signage example: "PRV's – Floors 1-10"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds annex language for Public Input 127 (new)

Buildings equipped with pressure-regulating valves (PRV's) must be supplied with full system demand for the proper operation of PRV installed. PVR's are set for a specific pressure/flow for each specific location, based on full system demand. Providing less or excessive pressure could lead to the valves to malfunction or fail. There are some conditions where fire service pump operators my provide less than system demand (fire floor) and knowing the building is equipped with PRV's would indicate that full system demand should be provided.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 127-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.9.5.3]	
Public Input No. 127-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 9.9.5.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 02 15:05:40 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 78-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.9.5.4.1]

9.9.5.4.1

The location of the fire department connection ~~shall~~ to the nearest hydrant shall be permitted to exceed 100 ft (30 m) subject to the approval of the AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:44:25 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 79-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.9.6]

9.9.6

Fire department connections shall be located not less than 18 in. (450 mm) ~~nor more~~ and not more than 48 in. (1.2 m) above the level of the adjoining ground, sidewalk, or grade surface.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:45:47 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 82-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.10.1]

9.10.1

A permanently installed drain riser shall be provided adjacent to each standpipe equipped with pressure-regulating devices to facilitate

~~tests~~
testing of each device.

9.10.1.1

The drain shall be sized large enough to handle the full flow required from the largest pressure-regulating device but shall not be less than the following:

(1) The size of the discharge outlet of the pressure-regulating device for devices that are greater than 2½ in. (65 mm) in size

(2) 3 in. (80 mm) to facilitate testing of 2½ in. (65 mm) pressure-regulating devices

(3) 2 in. (50 mm) to facilitate testing of 1½ in. (40 mm) pressure-regulating devices

9.10.1.~~1~~ 2

The drain riser shall be equipped with connections that are of the same size as the discharge outlets of the pressure-regulating devices to be tested with internal threaded swivel fittings having NHS threads, as specified in NFPA 1963, with plugs.

9.10.1.~~1~~ 2 .1

Where local fire department hose threads do not conform to NFPA 1963, the fire department shall designate the hose threads to be used.

9.10.1.~~1.2~~ 3

The drain riser connections shall be located on at least every other floor.

9.10.1.~~2~~ 4

Each drain riser shall terminate with a full-size elbow to grade or receptor that will receive the full flow from the drain riser.

9.10.1.~~3~~ 5

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

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI separates (2) requirements in a single section in accordance with manual of style as well as changing "tests" to "testing".

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:

Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:54:40 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 170-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.10.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A permanently installed drain riser shall be provided adjacent to each standpipe equipped with pressure-regulating devices to facilitate tests of each device. The drain shall be sized large enough to handle the full flow required from the largest pressure-regulating device but shall not be less than the following:

(1) The size of the discharge outlet of the pressure-regulating device for devices that are greater than 2½ in. (65 mm) in size

(2) ~~3 in~~ 4 in . (80 mm) to facilitate the testing of 2-2 ½ in. (65 mm) pressure-regulating devices

(3) ~~2 in~~ 3 in . (50 mm) to facilitate the testing of 2- 1½ in. (40 mm) pressure-regulating devices

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The previous language was fine for non-pressure reducing hose devices. When testing pressure reducing hose devices you do not floor just one PRV hose valve per riser, you may have to flow two per riser to meet your 500 GPM demand per NFPA 14 chapter section 10.3.3.1. 500 GPM through a 3" schedule 10 pipe equates to a velocity of 19.6 ft per second, with 4" schedule 10 pipe you velocity drops to 12 ft per second. The IPC recommends velocity's to be lower than 8 ft per second to help stop wear in piping systems. second this also helps the drain piping system of over pressurizing and causing damage to other system components. Drain piping and components on drain are not required to be listed ,which means they may not have a pressure rating as well.

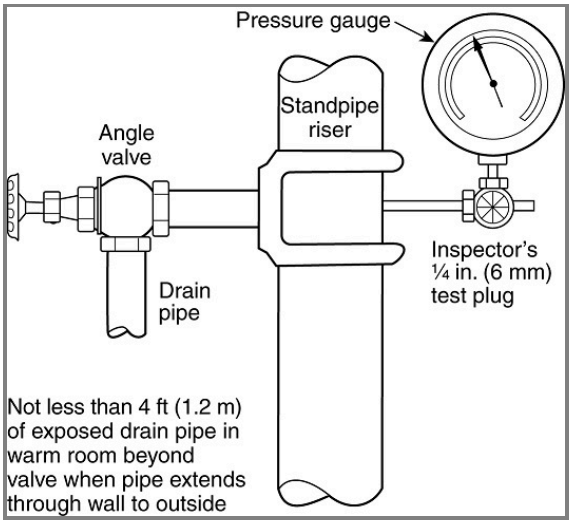
Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 09:01:11 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 83-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.10.2.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A main drain shall be provided on the standpipe system in accordance with Figure 9.10.2.1.

Figure 9.10.2.1 Drain Connection for System Riser.



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Change the label of "standpipe riser" to "standpipe system riser" in figure 9.10.2.1.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 84-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.10.2.1.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 20:04:04 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 84-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.10.2.1.1]

9.10.2.1.1

The main drain connection shall be sized in accordance with Table 9.10.2.1.1.

Table 9.10.2.1.1 Sizing for Standpipe System Riser Drains

Standpipe System Riser Size	Size of Drain Connection
Up to 2 in. (50 mm)	¾ in. (20 mm) or larger
2½ in. (65 mm), 3 in. (80 mm), or 3½ in. (90 mm)	1¼ in. (32 mm) or larger
4 in. (100 mm) or larger	2 in. (50 mm) or larger

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The main drain is to be provided at the standpipe "system" riser.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 83-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.10.2.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 20:06:02 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 80-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 9.10.2.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A drain connection shall be provided on the standpipe side of each standpipe ~~isolation valve~~ control valve .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term isolation valve is not defined, and the term control valve is more appropriate.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:47:39 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 149-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.2.4]

10.2.4* Maximum Pressure at Hose Connections.

10.2.4.1

Where the residual pressure at a 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection available for trained personnel use exceeds 100 psi (6.9 bar), a listed pressure-regulating device shall be provided to limit residual pressure at the flow required by Section 10.6 to 100 psi (6.9 bar).

10.2.4.1.1

~~Paragraph~~ The requirements of 10.2.4.1 shall not apply to the 1½ in. (40 mm) outlet on a 2½ in. × 1½ in. (65 mm × 40 mm) reducer as allowed by 8.2.3.2 and 9.5.4.1.

10.2.4.1.2

~~Paragraph~~ The requirements of 10.2.4.1 shall not apply to the 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection when there is no hose required.

10.2.4.1.3

Where the static pressure at a 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection exceeds 175 psi (12 bar), a listed pressure~~-regulating device shall~~ reducing valve shall be provided to limit static and residual pressures at the hose connection to no more than 175 psi (12 bar).

10.2.4.2*

Where the static pressure at a 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connection exceeds 175 psi (12 bar), a listed pressure~~-regulating device~~ reducing valve shall be provided to limit static and residual pressures at the hose connection to no more than 175 psi (12 bar).

10.2.4.2.1

Where a listed pressure~~-regulating device~~ reducing valve is not manufactured, the AHJ shall be permitted to approve a nonlisted device.

10.2.4.3

The pressure on the inlet side of the pressure-regulating device shall not exceed the rated working pressure of the device.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarifies the requirements for pressure-regulating devices. Where the static pressure needs to be reduced, only a pressure-reducing valve can be used. Where the residual pressure needs to be reduced, either a pressure-reducing valve or a pressure-restricting device can be used.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:17:40 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 164-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.2.4]

10.2.4* Maximum Pressure at Hose Connections.

10.2.4.1

Where the residual pressure at a 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection available for trained personnel use exceeds 100 psi (6.9 bar), a listed pressure-regulating device shall be provided to limit residual pressure at the flow required by Section 10.6 to 100 psi (6.9 bar).

10.2.4.1.1

Paragraph 10.2.4.1 shall not apply to the 1½ in. (40 mm) outlet on a 2½ in. × 1½ in. (65 mm × 40 mm) reducer as allowed by 8.2.3.2 and 9.5.4.1.

10.2.4.1.2

Paragraph 10.2.4.1 shall not apply to the 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection when there is no hose required.

10.2.4.1.3

Where the static pressure at a 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection exceeds 175 psi (12 bar), a listed pressure-regulating device shall be provided to limit static and residual pressures at the hose connection to no more than 175 psi (12 bar).

10.2.4.2*

Where the static pressure at a 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connection exceeds 175 psi (12 bar), a listed pressure-regulating device shall be provided to limit static and residual pressures at the hose connection to no more than 175 psi (12 bar). The listed pressure-regulating device shall be of a type that can be adjusted by firefighters while they are utilizing the 2 1/2" (65 mm) hose connection.

10.2.4.2.1

Where a listed pressure-regulating device is not manufactured, the AHJ shall be permitted to approve a nonlisted device.

10.2.4.3

The pressure on the inlet side of the pressure-regulating device shall not exceed the rated working pressure of the device.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In the event that the 2 1/2" hose connection was either no properly installed for maintained and is not providing the necessary pressure for the firefighting operation, a pressure regulating device that can be adjusted by the firefighters who are operating from the hose connection. This provides the firefighters with the ability to adjust the pressure regulating device and increase the pressure to the firefighting hoselines supplied by the hose connection to ensure proper pressures are provided for the firefighting operation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Rowett
Organization: Mobile Fire Rescue Department
Street Address:
City:

State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Tue Dec 24 12:26:17 EST 2024
Committee:	SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 165-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.2.4.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Where the static pressure at a 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connection exceeds 175 psi (12 bar), a listed pressure-regulating device shall be provided to limit static and residual pressures at the hose connection to no more than 175 psi (12 bar). The listed pressure-regulating device shall be set to the highest allowed pressure of 175 psu (12 bar).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Requiring that the pressure regulating device be set to the highest allowed pressure (175 psi), provides a safety factor to the firefighters who will perform firefighting operations with homeliness supplied by the 2.5" hose connection. In the event that the pressure regulating device was either not installed or maintained correctly, requiring the the pressure regulating device be set to the highest allowed pressure setting (175 psi) will assist in ensure that an error during installation or maintenance does not result in firefighting hoselines being supplied by a hose connection with a pressure that does not meet the minimum pressure requirements of this standard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Rowett
Organization: Mobile Fire Rescue Department
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 24 12:34:35 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 117-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.2.5]

10.2.5 *

Where more than two hose connections are used downstream of a pressure-regulating device, the following conditions shall apply:

(1) In systems with multiple zones, pressure-regulating device(s) shall be permitted to be used in lieu of providing separate pumps to control pressure in the lower zone(s) as long as the devices comply with all requirements in 10.2.5 .

(2) A method to isolate the pressure-regulating device(s) shall be provided for maintenance and repair.

(3) To provide redundancy, pressure-regulating devices shall be arranged in series so that the failure of any single device does not allow pressure in excess of

~~175 psi~~

175 psi (12 bar) to any of the multiple hose connections downstream.

(4) An equally sized bypass around the pressure-regulating device(s), with a normally closed control valve, shall be installed.

(5) Pressure-regulating device(s) shall be located not less than 5ft. nor more than ~~installed not more than~~

~~7 ft 6 in~~

7 ft 6 in . (2.

~~3 m~~

3 m) above the floor.

(6) The pressure-regulating device shall be provided with inlet and outlet pressure gauges.

(7) The fire department connection(s) shall be connected to the system side of the outlet isolation valve.

(8) The pressure-regulating device shall be provided with a pressure relief valve in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(9) Remote monitoring and supervision for detecting high pressure failure of the pressure-regulating device shall be provided in accordance with

~~*NFPA 72*~~

NFPA 72 .

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
PRV_Height_Min_Max.docx		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Hose connections on standpipe system are install between 3ft. - 5ft. and are not allowed to be obstructed. This public comment seeks to clarify a minimum height for indirect Pressure-regulating device(s) and place them out of the allowable range of hose connections on a standpipe system.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:55:36 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

10.2.5* Where more than two hose connections are used downstream of a pressure-regulating device, the following conditions shall apply:

(1) In systems with multiple zones, pressure-regulating device(s) shall be permitted to be used in lieu of providing separate pumps to control pressure in the lower zone(s) as long as the devices comply with all requirements in 10.2.5.

(2) A method to isolate the pressure-regulating device(s) shall be provided for maintenance and repair.

(3) To provide redundancy, pressure-regulating devices shall be arranged in series so that the failure of any single device does not allow pressure in excess of 175 psi (12 bar) to any of the multiple hose connections downstream.

(4) An equally sized bypass around the pressure-regulating device(s), with a normally closed control valve, shall be installed.

(5) Pressure-regulating device(s) shall be <u>located not less than 5ft. nor more than</u> ~~installed not more than~~ 7 ft 6 in. (2.3 m) above the floor.

(6) The pressure-regulating device shall be provided with inlet and outlet pressure gauges.

(7) The fire department connection(s) shall be connected to the system side of the outlet isolation valve.

(8) The pressure-regulating device shall be provided with a pressure relief valve in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(9) Remote monitoring and supervision for detecting high pressure failure of the pressure-regulating device shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 72.

Substantiation: Hose connections on standpipe system are install between 3ft. - 5ft. and are not allowed to be obstructed. This public comment seeks to clarify a minimum height for indirect Pressure-regulating device(s) and place them out of the allowable range of hose connections on a standpipe system.

Public Input No. 85-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.2.5]

10.2.5*

Where more than two hose connections are used downstream of a pressure-regulating device, the following conditions shall apply:

(1) In systems with multiple zones, pressure-regulating device(s) shall be permitted to be used in lieu of providing separate pumps to control pressure in the lower zone(s) as long as the devices comply with all requirements in 10.2.5.

(2) A method to isolate the pressure-regulating device(s) shall be provided for maintenance and repair.

(3) To provide redundancy, pressure-regulating devices shall be arranged in series so that the failure of any single device does not allow pressure in excess of 175 psi (12 bar) to any of the multiple hose connections downstream.

(4) An equally sized bypass around the pressure-regulating device(s), with a normally closed control valve, shall be installed.

(5) Pressure-regulating device(s) shall be installed not more than 7 ft 6 in. (2.3 m) above the floor.

(6) The pressure-regulating device shall be provided with inlet and outlet pressure gauges.

(7) The fire department connection(s) shall be connected to the system side of the outlet ~~isolation valve~~ control valve .

(8) The pressure-regulating device shall be provided with a pressure relief valve in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

(9) Remote monitoring and supervision for detecting high pressure failure of the pressure-regulating device shall be provided in accordance with *NFPA 72*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Isolation valve is not a defined term. "Control valve" is the term used throughout the document.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 21:05:51 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 166-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.2.6.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Hydraulically designed standpipe systems shall be designed to provide the waterflow rate required by Section 10.6 at a ~~minimum~~ residual pressure of ~~100 psi~~ 175 psi (6.9 bar) at the outlet of the hydraulically most remote 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connection and ~~65 psi~~ 175 psi (4.5 bar) at the outlet of the hydraulically most remote 1½ in. (40 mm) hose connection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Standpipe systems can be unreliable and not tested regularly. Also, fire departments across the country do not follow best practice using a range of hose size and nozzle style. This will allow departments to have the needed pressure. Departments that utilize 2.5” hose with low pressure nozzles can adjust the pressure via gate valve to obtain accurate pressure for their hose set up.

Also, I recommend that all PRVs be required to be adjustable PRVs so that firefighters can adjust pressure as needed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Clay Magee
Organization: Birmingham Fire and Rescue
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Dec 24 13:01:47 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 106-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 10.2.6.1.2]

12.2.6.1.2.1

The flow shall be permitted to be distributed to multiple fire department connections when provided.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarification is needed for calculations when multiple fire department connections are provided.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 16:19:17 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 121-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 10.2.6.1.2]

10.2.6.1.3 Where listed pressure-regulating device exceeds the minimum inlet or maximum outlet design curve pressures, in accordance with sections 10.2.4* and 10.2.6*, one of the following conditions shall apply.

(1) a new zone shall be created.

(2) or a design alternative acceptable to the AHJ

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Currently the standard does not have any limitations on zone height, but the pressure-regulating devices used when pressure exceeds 175psi, have minimum and maximum pressure curves that cannot be exceeded. This public comment seeks to limit a zone using pressure-regulating devices (PRV) to the manufactures curve.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 11:14:26 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 118-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.5.1]

10.5.1

–

General.

10.5.1.1 *

–

Each vertical standpipe system zone shall be provided with one or more of the following:

(1) A connection to a fire service main or municipal supply

(2) A separate fire pump

(3) A separate discharge outlet from a multistage, multiport fire pump

(4) Water storage tank(s)

~~**10.5.1.2** –~~

~~Fire pumps or tanks serving multiple vertical standpipe system zones shall be permitted where pressure-regulating devices are installed in accordance with 10.2.5 .~~

(5) Fire pumps used in series

~~10.5.1.3~~

–

~~The use of pumps arranged in series to meet the requirements of 10.5.1.1 shall be permitted.~~

~~**10.5.1.4** –~~

~~Pumps that are arranged in series shall be permitted to be on separate levels when all of the following conditions are met:~~

(1) ~~They are installed in accordance with NFPA 20.~~

(2) ~~They meet the requirements of 10.5.2 or 10.5.3 .~~

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Fire_Pumps_in_Series.docx		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Section 10.5.1.3 is an addition to the options provide in Section 10.5.1.1. This public comment seeks to remove the stand-alone requirement and add it to the choices provide for vertical system zones. It is not intended to make any changes to the technical requirement.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:59:11 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

10.5.1 General.

10.5.1.1*

Each vertical standpipe system zone shall be provided with one or more of the following:

(1)A connection to a fire service main or municipal supply

(2) A separate fire pump

(3) A separate discharge outlet from a multistage, multiport fire pump

(4) Water storage tank(s)

(5) Fire pumps used in series

~~10.5.1.3~~

~~The use of pumps arranged in series to meet the requirements of 10.5.1.1 shall be permitted.~~

Substantiation: Section 10.5.1.3 is an addition to the options provide in Section 10.5.1.1. This public comment seeks to remove the stand-alone requirement and add it to the choices provide for vertical system zones. It is not intended to make any changes to the technical requirement.

Public Input No. 21-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.5.1.1]

10.5.1.1*

Each vertical standpipe system zone shall be provided with one or more of the following:

(1) A connection to a fire service main or municipal supply

(2) A separate fire pump

(3) A separate discharge outlet from a multistage, multiport fire pump

(4) Water storage tank(s)

(5) A pressure-regulating device installed in accordance with 10.2.5

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This requirement is discussed in the pressure regulation section 10.2, but needs to be clearly written in the section that a fire pump subdivided with pressure-regulating devices can serve as a water supply for a vertical standpipe system zone.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:54:22 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 119-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 10.5.1.4]

10.5.1.5 Each vertical standpipe zone shall designed to meet the requirements of 10.2 and 10.6.1.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Each vertical standpipe, in a multiple zone building, should be capable of providing the pressure and flow required of a Class I standpipe. This public comment is intended to add new language clarify that each zone is independently calculated. It is not the submitters intent to require all zone to provide the required flow simultaneously.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 11:04:45 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 87-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.6.1.1]

10.6.1.1* Flow Rate.

10.6.1.1.1

For Class I and Class III systems, the minimum flow rate for the hydraulically most remote standpipe shall be 250 gpm (950 L/min) through each of the two hydraulically most remote 2½ in. (65 mm) hose connections on the standpipe.

10.6.1.1.2 _

The

~~calculation procedure shall be in accordance with 10.6.1.2 .~~

~~10.6.1.1.3~~ ~~*~~ ~~–~~

~~The minimum flow rate for~~

~~Where a horizontal standpipe on a Class I or Class III system supplies three or more hose connections on any floor, the~~

minimum flow rate for

~~the hydraulically most demanding horizontal standpipe shall be 750 gpm (2850 L/min), and the calculation procedure shall be in accordance with 10.6.1.2.2 .~~

~~10.6.1.1.4~~ ~~–~~

additional standpipes shall be 250 gpm (950 L/min) per standpipe for buildings with floor areas that do not exceed 80,000 ft ^{2} (7430 m ^{2}) per floor.

10.6.1.1.

~~4~~

2 .1 _

For buildings that exceed 80,000 ft ^{2} (7430 m ^{2}) per floor and are not sprinklered throughout in accordance with NFPA 13 , the minimum flow rate for additional standpipes shall be 500 gpm (1900 L/min) for the second standpipe and 250 gpm (950 L/min) for the third standpipe if the additional flow is required

~~for buildings not sprinklered throughout in accordance with NFPA 13.~~

.

10.6.1.1.3 * _

Where a horizontal standpipe on a Class I or Class III system supplies three or more hose connections on any floor, the minimum flow rate for the hydraulically most remote horizontal standpipe shall be 250 gpm (950 L/min) through each of the three hydraulically most remote 2 **1** ⁄ **2** in. (65 mm) hose connections on the horizontal standpipe.

10.6.1.1.

~~5~~

4 _

Flow rates for combined systems shall be in accordance with 10.6.1.3 .

10.6.1.1.

~~6~~

5 _

The maximum flow rate shall be 1000 gpm (3800 L/min) for buildings that are sprinklered throughout, in accordance with NFPA 13, and 1250 gpm (4750 L/min) for buildings that are not sprinklered throughout, in accordance with NFPA 13.

10.6.1.1.

~~7~~

6 * _

Where lateral piping from a standpipe serves a single hose connection, the minimum flow rate for the system shall be determined as if the hose connection is being served from a separate standpipe.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI rearranges this section. It also changes the flow rate for a horizontal standpipe from750 gallons to 250 gallons from the three hydraulically remote hose connections. The requirement for the calculation procedure was deleted as it simply points to the next section. Do we really need a pointer? This requirement was also removed from the horizontal standpipe statement as that section did not follow manual of style and contains (2) requirements. If the committee still wants the pointer to the calculation procedure, it should be added back at the end as 10.6.1.1.7. If this PI is accepted, the annex sections need to be renumbered.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 21:29:22 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 171-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.6.1.1.3]

10.6.1.1.3*

(1) Where a horizontal standpipe on a Class I or Class III system supplies three or more non-pressure reducing hose connections on any floor, the minimum flow rate for the hydraulically most demanding horizontal standpipe shall be 750 gpm (2850 L/min), and the calculation procedure shall be in accordance with 10.6.1.2.2.

(2)Where a horizontal standpipe on a class Class I and III Systems with Pressure Reducing Hose valves the minimum Hydraulically designed flow rate shall be 500 GPM or two 2 1/2 in.(65mm) hose valves flowing simultaneously per individual riser. NFPA 14 Chapter 12.6.1.2.2 shall be followed for acceptance testing guidelines.

(3) Where a horizontal standpipe on a Class I and III systems with Pressure Reducing Hose valves supplying three or more hose valve per floor. The minimum Hydraulically designed flow rate shall be 750 GPM or three 2 1/2 in.(65mm) hose valves flowing simultaneously per the designed floor. NFPA 14 Chapter 12.6.1.2.2 shall be followed for acceptance testing guidelines.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This provided better clarity when designing with pressure reducing hose valves. Most of the original content we put in NFPA 14 was not for pressure reducing hose valve, it was directed at non-pressure reducing hose valve. Pressure reducing hose valve require a different level of design and hydraulic calculations to be done.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 172-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.1.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 09:18:24 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 88-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.6.1.2.2]

10.6.1.2.2

Where a horizontal standpipe on a Class I ~~and Class III~~ or Class III system supplies three or more hose connections on any floor, hydraulic calculations and pipe sizes for each standpipe shall be based on providing 250 gpm (950 L/min) at the three hydraulically most remote hose connections on the standpipe and at the connection point of each of the other horizontal standpipes on the same level at the minimum residual pressure required by 10.2.6.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial on the or versus and. Added language that clarifies that if additional gallons need to be picked up for additional horizontal standpipes that it only applies to that level.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 21:59:05 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 89-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.6.1.2.3.1]

10.6.1.2.3.1*

Common supply piping for separate standpipe systems or standpipes in separate fire areas shall be calculated to provide flow for the most demanding system or fire area .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modified language to reference separate fire areas as well as separate systems. The annex is an example of a single standpipe system that provides standpipes in two fire areas. This proposed language more accurately describes this situation and retains the original requirement for multiple systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:07:07 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 90-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.1]

10.7.2.1

A minimum of one ~~FDC shall~~ fire department connection shall be required for each vertical standpipe system zone.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:21:24 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 91-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A minimum of two ~~FDCs shall~~ fire department connections shall be provided for each zone for the following:

(1)* High-rise buildings

(2) Buildings or multiple attached buildings exceeding 900 ft (274.3 m) perimeter distance

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:22:28 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 92-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.2.1]

10.7.2.2.1

The ~~FDCs shall~~ fire department connections shall be located on opposite ~~corners of~~ sides of the building closest to the fire department vehicle access.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial change to remove an abbreviation. This PI also changes the requirement for the FDC at the corner of the building. It should be acceptable to have the fire department connections on opposite ends/sides of the building. The committee should consider changing the language to indicate that the FDC's be on differing sides versus opposite sides.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 93-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:23:40 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 93-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.2.2]

10.7.2.2.2

Where ~~FDCs cannot~~ fire department connections cannot be located on opposite ~~corners~~ sides , they shall be separated to the greatest extent possible.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial change to remove an abbreviation. This PI also changes the requirement for the FDC at the corner of the building. It should be acceptable to have the fire department connections on opposite sides of the building.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 92-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.2.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:29:09 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 94-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.3]

10.7.2.3

~~FDCs shall~~ Fire department connections shall be visible and recognizable from the street or the nearest point of the fire department apparatus access.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:31:15 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 95-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.2.4]

10.7.2.4

~~FDCs shall~~ Fire department connections shall be located within 50 ft (15 m) of the street or the nearest point of fire department apparatus access.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:32:22 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 96-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.7.3.1.3]

10.7.3.1.3*

Maximum operating pressure limits of the hose used to supply ~~an FDC in~~ a fire department connection in accordance with NFPA 1961 shall be considered when selecting the inlet size.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 22:37:05 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 120-NFPA 14-2024 [Sections 10.7.3.2, 10.7.3.3]

~~**Sections**~~
10.7.3.2

~~**, 10.7.3.3**~~

~~**10.7.3.2**~~ ~~–~~

The inlets required by 10.7.3 shall be permitted to be provided on multiple fire department connections as allowed by the AHJ .

10.7.3.3

~~–~~

~~The inlets required by~~ ~~10.7.3~~ ~~shall be permitted to be located in multiple locations as allowed by the AHJ:~~ Where the requirements of 10.7.2.2* are met for multiple FDC's, all FDC serving the building must be individually sized to supply system working pressure for the area served.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Multiple fire department connections on a building, supplying the same zone or location cannot be supplied simultaneously.
See current Annex note A.10.7.2.2 Two connections on a high-rise building, particularly in buildings reaching above the fire department pump capabilities, might be difficult to supply from two different FDCs, where the sum of the connections equals the system demand. Many departments have a mix of fire engine pump capabilities and will not be able to pump two separate FDCs where the total sum of inlets is provided on multiple FDCs. Some buildings might require one specific fire department pump to provide total system demand from a single FDC. In these cases, the building should be equipped with two FDCs that are both sized for system demand.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 11:08:00 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 161-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 11.1.2]

11.1.2

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

(1) Name of owner(s) or owner's (owners') representative

(2) Location, including street address

(3) Point of compass

(4) Name and address of installing contractor

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

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

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

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

(9) For automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems, approximate capacity of each dry pipe system

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

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

(12) Flow location

(13) Static pressure [psi (bar)]

(14) Residual pressure [psi (bar)]

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

(16) Date the test was conducted

(17) Time the test was conducted

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

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

(20) Pipe type and schedule of wall thickness

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

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

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

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

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

(26) Type and location of alarms

(27) Size and location of standpipes, hose connections, hand hose, nozzles, cabinets, and related equipment

(28) Information on the hydraulic data nameplate

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

(30) The setting for pressure-regulating devices

(31) The size and location of hydrant(s) in relation to FDCs

(32) Size, location, and piping arrangement of FDCs

(33) Scale and graphical representation of the scale

(34) Hose valve manufacturer and model

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

(36) Required pressure at hose valve outlet

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

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

(39) FDC inlet

(40) Fire pump discharge flange

(41) Water supply tank discharge

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

(43) * Special information required for flow testing standpipe systems

(44)* Legend defining all symbols used on the working plans

A.11.1.2(28)

It is important to identify the means and method of flow testing the standpipe system on the working plans. Flow testing may require additional parties to be present, such as the local fire department for manual testing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The means of flow testing the standpipe should be identified on the working plans so that it is known what will be required of all the parties that need to be present to complete the test at acceptance.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Dec 18 16:33:42 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 97-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 11.1.2]

11.1.2

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

(1) Name of owner(s) or owner's (owners') representative

(2) Location, including street address

(3) Point of compass

(4) Name and address of installing contractor

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

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

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

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

(9) For automatic dry and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems, approximate capacity of each dry pipe system

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

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

(12) Flow location

(13) Static pressure [psi (bar)]

(14) Residual pressure [psi (bar)]

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

(16) Date the test was conducted

(17) Time the test was conducted

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

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

(20) Pipe type and schedule of wall thickness

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

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

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

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

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

(26) Type and location of alarms

(27) Size and location of standpipes, hose connections, hand hose, nozzles, cabinets, and related equipment

(28) Information on the hydraulic data nameplate

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

(30) The setting for pressure-regulating devices

(31) The size and location of hydrant(s) in relation to ~~FDCs~~ fire department connections

(32) Size, location, and piping arrangement of ~~FDCs~~ fire department connections

(33) Scale and graphical representation of the scale

(34) Hose valve manufacturer and model

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

(36) Required pressure at hose valve outlet

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

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

~~FDC~~

(a) Fire department connection inlet

(b) Fire pump discharge flange

(c) Water supply tank discharge

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

(39) Legend defining all symbols used on the working plans

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Editorial. The only changes this PI is making is to remove the abbreviations for fire department connections (FDCs).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 10:52:05 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 136-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 11.3.2.3]

11.3.2.3

Table 11.3.2.3 indicates typical *C* factors that shall be used for commonly used piping materials.

Table 11.3.2.3 Hazen-Williams *C* Values

Pipe or Tube	*C* Value	
Unlined cast or ductile-iron	100	
Black steel (automatic dry, manual dry, and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems)	100	
Black steel (automatic wet and manual wet standpipe systems)	120	
Black steel (automatic dry, manual dry, and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems) using nitrogen (a)	120	
Black steel (automatic dry, manual dry, and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems) using vapor corrosion inhibitor (b)	120	
Galvanized steel (automatic dry, manual dry, and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems)	100	
Galvanized steel (automatic wet and manual wet standpipe systems)	120	
Galvanized steel (automatic dry, manual dry, and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems) using nitrogen (a)	~~100~~	120
Galvanized steel (automatic dry, manual dry, and semiautomatic dry standpipe systems) using vapor corrosion inhibitor (b)	120	
Plastic (listed all)	150	
Cement-lined cast or ductile-iron	140	
Copper tube or stainless steel	150	

(a) Nitrogen supply shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13.

(b) Vapor corrosion inhibitor shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 13

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Clarified type of standpipe systems rather than simply "wet" or "dry". Added rows and footnotes for when nitrogen generators or vapor corrosion inhibitors are used to align with NFPA 13, 2025 edition. Intentionally did not include rows/footnotes for use of vacuum systems (which are included in NFPA 13) as assumed this technology is not appropriate for standpipe systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eric Lee
Organization: Stantec
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 09 16:21:10 EST 2024

Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 182-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 12.1.2]

12.1.2

The installing contractor shall complete and sign the appropriate contractor's material and test certificate(s) as shown in Figure 12.1.2.

(Add to Figure 12.1.2 the list of signs required by the standard by replacing the existing section labeled "Hydraulic Data Nameplate" with the section in the attached document.)

Figure 12.1.2 Sample Contractor's Material and Test Certificate for Aboveground Piping.

CONTRACTOR'S MATERIAL AND TEST CERTIFICATE FOR ABOVEGROUND PIPING

Standpipe System NFPA 14

PROCEDURE

Upon completion of work, inspection and tests shall be made by the contractor's representative and witnessed by an owner's representative. All defects shall be corrected and the system left in service before the contractor's personnel finally leave the job.

A certificate shall be filled out and signed by both representatives. Copies shall be prepared for approving authorities, owners, and contractor. It is understood that the owner's representative's signature in no way prejudices any claim against the contractor for faulty material, poor workmanship, or failure to comply with the approving authority's requirements or local ordinances.

Property name | Date

Property address

Plans
- Accepted by approving authorities (names)
- Address
- Installation conforms to accepted plans? ❑ Yes ❑ No
- Equipment used is approved or listed? ❑ Yes ❑ No
- If no, explain deviations.

Type of System
- ❑ Automatic dry
- ❑ Automatic wet
- ❑ Semiautomatic dry
- ❑ Manual dry
- ❑ Manual wet
- ❑ Combination standpipe/sprinkler
- If other, explain.

Water Supply Data Used for Design and As Shown on Plans
- Fire pump data
- Manufacturer ____ Model ____
- Type: ❑ Electric ❑ Diesel ❑ Other (explain) ____
- Rated, gpm ____ Rated, psi ____ Shutoff, psi ____

Water Supply Source Capacity, Gallons
- ❑ Public waterworks system ____ (gal) ❑ Storage tank ____ (gal) ❑ Gravity tank ____ (gal) ❑ Open reservoir ____ (gal)
- ❑ Other (explain)

If Public Waterworks System:
- Static, psi ____ Residual, psi ____ Flow, gpm ____

Have Copies of the Following Been Provided to the Owner or Owner's Representative?
- ❑ System components instructions ❑ Care and maintenance of system ❑ NFPA 25
- ❑ Copy of accepted plans ❑ Hydraulic data/calculations

Supplies Building(s)
- Main waterflow shutoff location
- Number of standpipe risers
- Do all standpipe risers have base of riser shutoff valves? ❑ Yes ❑ No

Valve Supervision
- ❑ Locked open ❑ Sealed and tagged ❑ Tamperproof switch ❑ Other
- If other, explain.

Pipe and Fittings
- Type of pipe
- Type of fittings

Hose Threads
- Hose threads have been verified for compliance with local fire department ❑ Yes ❑ No

Backflow Preventor
- ❑ Double check assembly ❑ Reduced-pressure device Size ____ Make and model ____

 NFPA 14 (p. 1 of 3)

CONTROL VALVE DEVICE

Type	Size	Make	Model

- Time to trip through remote hose valve ____ Min ____ Sec Water pressure ____ Air pressure ____
- Time water reached remote hose valve outlet ____ Min ____ Sec Trip point air pressure ____ psi
- Alarm operated properly? ❑ Yes ❑ No If no, explain.

- Time water reached remote hose valve outlet ____ Min ____ Sec
- Hydraulic activation ❑ Yes
- Electric activation ❑ Yes
- Pneumatic activation ❑ Yes
- Make and model of activation device
- Each activation device tested? ❑ Yes ❑ No If no, explain.

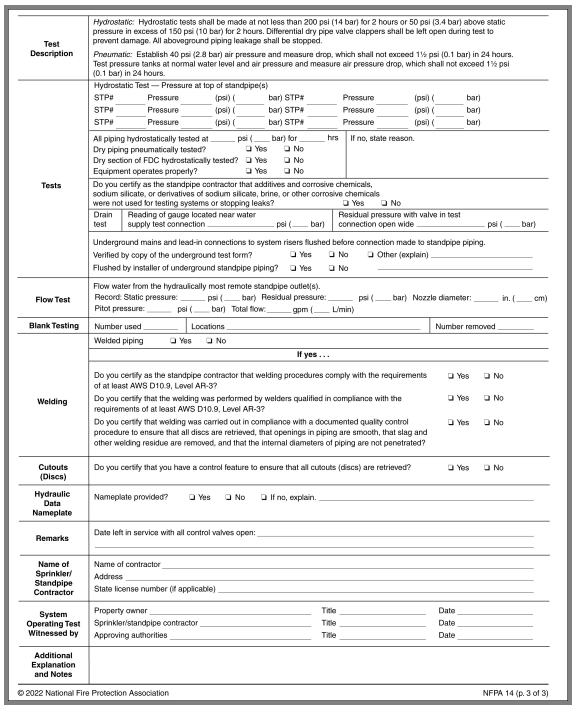
- Each activation device operated properly? ❑ Yes ❑ No If no, explain.

PRESSURE-REGULATING DEVICE

Location & Floor	Model	Nonflowing (psi) Inlet	Nonflowing (psi) Outlet	Flowing (psi) Inlet	Flowing (psi) Outlet	gpm

- All hose valves on system operated properly? ❑ Yes ❑ No If no, explain.

 NFPA 14 (p. 2 of 3)



Test Description	*Hydrostatic:* Hydrostatic tests shall be made at not less than 200 psi (14 bar) for 2 hours or 50 psi (3.4 bar) above static pressure in excess of 150 psi (10 bar) for 2 hours. Differential dry pipe valve clappers shall be left open during test to prevent damage. All aboveground piping leakage shall be stopped. *Pneumatic:* Establish 40 psi (2.8 bar) air pressure and measure drop, which shall not exceed 1½ psi (0.1 bar) in 24 hours. Test pressure tanks at normal water level and air pressure and measure air pressure drop, which shall not exceed 1½ psi (0.1 bar) in 24 hours.
Tests	Hydrostatic Test — Pressure at top of standpipe(s) STP# _____ Pressure _____ (psi) (_____ bar) STP# _____ Pressure _____ (psi) (_____ bar) STP# _____ Pressure _____ (psi) (_____ bar) STP# _____ Pressure _____ (psi) (_____ bar) STP# _____ Pressure _____ (psi) (_____ bar) STP# _____ Pressure _____ (psi) (_____ bar) All piping hydrostatically tested at _____ psi (____ bar) for _____ hrs — If no, state reason. Dry piping pneumatically tested? ❑ Yes ❑ No Dry section of FDC hydrostatically tested? ❑ Yes ❑ No Equipment operates properly? ❑ Yes ❑ No Do you certify as the standpipe contractor that additives and corrosive chemicals, sodium silicate, or derivatives of sodium silicate, brine, or other corrosive chemicals were not used for testing systems or stopping leaks? ❑ Yes ❑ No Drain test — Reading of gauge located near water supply test connection _____ psi (____ bar) — Residual pressure with valve in test connection open wide _____ psi (____ bar) Underground mains and lead-in connections to system risers flushed before connection made to standpipe piping. Verified by copy of the underground test form? ❑ Yes ❑ No ❑ Other (explain) _____ Flushed by installer of underground standpipe piping? ❑ Yes ❑ No _____
Flow Test	Flow water from the hydraulically most remote standpipe outlet(s). Record: Static pressure: _____ psi (____ bar) Residual pressure: _____ psi (____ bar) Nozzle diameter: _____ in. (____ cm) Pitot pressure: _____ psi (____ bar) Total flow: _____ gpm (_____ L/min)
Blank Testing	Number used _____ Locations _____ Number removed _____
Welding	Welded piping ❑ Yes ❑ No **If yes . . .** Do you certify as the standpipe contractor that welding procedures comply with the requirements of at least AWS D10.9, Level AR-3? ❑ Yes ❑ No Do you certify that the welding was performed by welders qualified in compliance with the requirements of at least AWS D10.9, Level AR-3? ❑ Yes ❑ No Do you certify that welding was carried out in compliance with a documented quality control procedure to ensure that all discs are retrieved, that openings in piping are smooth, that slag and other welding residue are removed, and that the internal diameters of piping are not penetrated? ❑ Yes ❑ No
Cutouts (Discs)	Do you certify that you have a control feature to ensure that all cutouts (discs) are retrieved? ❑ Yes ❑ No
Hydraulic Data Nameplate	Nameplate provided? ❑ Yes ❑ No ❑ If no, explain. _____
Remarks	Date left in service with all control valves open: _____
Name of Sprinkler/ Standpipe Contractor	Name of contractor _____ Address _____ State license number (if applicable) _____
System Operating Test Witnessed by	Property owner _____ Title _____ Date _____ Sprinkler/standpipe contractor _____ Title _____ Date _____ Approving authorities _____ Title _____ Date _____
Additional Explanation and Notes	

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_14_Public_Input_for_Figure_12.1.2.docx	New section for figure 12.1.2 for verification of proper signage.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Installing the correct required signage is critical for the first responders using the standpipe system as well as those providing inspection, testing, and maintenance in accordance with NFPA 25. Unfortunately, correct signage is often neglected during installation and there's no check and balance to make sure that the required signage is installed. By adding it to Figure 12.1.2 the AHJ will verify the required signage is installed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Jan 02 16:43:35 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

NFPA 14-2024 Public Input for Figure 12.1.2

12.1.2

The installing contractor shall complete and sign the appropriate contractor's material and test certificate(s) as shown in Figure 12.1.2.

(Add to Figure 12.1.2 the following list of signs required. Replace existing section labeled "Hydraulic Data Nameplate" as shown below.)

~~**Hydraulic Data Nameplate**~~	Small Hose Label	(7.6.4)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Control Valves	(8.7.1.1, 8.7.1.3, 8.7.1.3.1)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Drain & Test Connection Valves	(8.7.1.2)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Room Identification	(8.7.1.4)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Hose Connection Locations	(8.7.1.5)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
Signs (Verify these signs have been installed as applicable)	Dry System Low Point Drains	(8.7.1.6)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Water Supply Pumps	(8.7.2)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Hydraulic Design Information	(8.7.3 and 15.4.4)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Pressure-Regulating Device	(8.7.4)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Fire Department Connections	(9.9.5.2 through 9.9.5.3)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a
	Maritime Systems FDCs	(15.4.2.3.5)	☐ yes ☐ no qty. _____ ☐ n/a

Substantiation: Installing the correct required signage is critical for the first responders using the standpipe system as well as those providing inspection, testing, and maintenance in accordance with NFPA 25. Unfortunately, correct signage is often neglected during installation and there's no check and balance to make sure that the required signage is installed. By adding it to Figure 12.1.2 the AHJ will verify the required signage is installed.

Public Input No. 98-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.4.9.2]

12.4.9.2

The pressures in piping at higher elevations shall be permitted to be less than the pressures required by 12.4.1 or 12.~~4.~~ 5.1 when accounting for elevation losses.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There is no section 12.4.5.1. I believe the correct reference would be 12.5.1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 11:21:16 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 5-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.5.1]

12.5.1

In manual, automatic ~~and semiautomatic~~ , or semiautomatic dry systems, in addition to the standard hydrostatic test, an air pressure leakage test at 40 psi (2.7 bar) shall be conducted for 24 hours.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Since the standard now requires supervisory air for all dry systems in section 8.3.2.1, an air test should be conducted for all dry systems, not just automatic or semiautomatic dry systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Scott Plumer
Organization: Arvada Fire Protection District
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Apr 23 23:07:49 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 151-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.5.3]

12.5.3

Where systems are installed in regrigerated spaces that are capable of being operated at temperatures below 32°F (0°C), air or nitrogen gas pressure leakage tests required in Section 12.5 shall be conducted at the lowest nominal temperature of the space.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This needs to apply only to mechanical refrigeration. Technically spaces open to atmosphere are capable of being operated below 32, but the air test should not need to be conducted at that lowest temperature.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:30:27 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 100-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 12.5.4]

12.5.5

An air pressure leakage test shall not be required for manual dry stanpipes.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The air leakage test is specific to automatic and semiautomatic standpipes. This would indicate that a manual dry system would not require this test unless it was performed due to freezing temperatures. This added section clarifies this.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 14:53:14 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 99-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~The~~ Automatic and semiautomatic standpipe ~~system~~ systems shall be tested to verify system demand.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Since 12.6.2 is specific to manual standpipes, this section should refer to automatic and semiautomatic standpipes.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 14:49:56 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 163-NFPA 14-2024 [Sections 12.6.1, 12.6.2]

~~Sections~~

12.6.1

~~, 12.6.2~~

*** Standpipe Performance Flow Test**

12.6.1

*

.1

The standpipe system shall be flow tested to verify the system demand

~~12.6.1.1~~

~~The test required by 12.6.1 shall be permitted to be waived where acceptable to the AHJ~~

can be adequately provided by the water supply in accordance with the hydraulic calculations .

12.6.1.2

This test shall be conducted by flowing water simultaneously from the hose connection(s) indicated in the approved hydraulic calculations of each standpipe as required by 10.2.6 and

~~Section~~

Section 10.6 .

12.6.1.2.1

For each additional standpipe, the required flow shall be permitted to be taken from any hose connection on that standpipe.

12.6.

~~2~~ *

1.3

For an automatic standpipe system, the flow and pressure required for the system demand shall be provided solely by the connected water service along with any associated fire pumps without additional supplementation via the fire department connection.

12.6.1.4*

For a manual standpipe system , the flow and pressure required for the system demand shall be provided by a fire department pumper, portable pump of

~~a capacity to provide the required flow and pressure~~

adequate capacity , or other approved means

~~shall be used to verify the system design by pumping~~

pumping directly into the fire department connection.

12.6.

~~2~~

1 . 4. 1

~~Where allowed~~

*****

When approved in advance by the AHJ, the test may be performed via connection to nearby fire hydrants without using a pump to boost the available pressure. The test shall still provide the required water flow rate for the system demand, but without being required to provide the minimum residual pressure at the most remote hose connection.

A.12.6.1.4.1

When the standpipe is flowing at system demand the pressures recorded at the remote hose connection and FDC have a linear relationship. This is due to the friction losses of the system being determined by the pipe arrangement and volume of flow regardless of water pressure at any particular point.

Example: A standpipe design requires three hose connections with a total flow of 750 gpm, and requires a residual pressure of 100-psi at the most remote hose connection. During the test, once the three hose connections are each flowing 250 gpm, the residual pressure is recorded at the most remote hose connection at 30-psi, and the pressure recorded at the fire department connection inlet is 75 psi. The 70 psi difference between the 30 psi recorded pressure and the 100 psi design pressure can be added to the 75-psi FDC pressure to artificially determine what the required inlet pressure will be.

In this case an inlet pressure of 145-psi at the fire department connection would provide the necessary residual pressure at the most remote hose connection. This adjusted pressure should be compared to the expected design pressure indicated in the hydraulic calculations and meet the other requirements for a manual standpipe water supply as found throughout the standard.

12.6. 1.4. 2 *

The inlet pressure recorded at the fire department connection during this test shall be artificially increased equal to the difference in the pressure recorded at the most remote hose connection and the system design's required minimum outlet pressure. The adjusted inlet pressure shall be compared to the system's design supply pressure indicated in the approved hydraulic calculations.

12.6.1.5*

Where discharge at system demand would create a hazardous condition or conflict with local requirements, and where acceptable to the AHJ, the test shall be permitted to be waived.

A.12.6.1.5

The standpipe performance flow test is an important part of the overall system acceptance and should not be waived without good reason. Standpipe systems are a vital tool in manual firefighting and should not be considered secondary to fire sprinklers or other fire protection systems.

A lack of familiarity and trust in manual standpipes is especially widespread among suburban and rural fire departments where many such standpipes are found. Participating in the performance testing of these standpipes presents an excellent opportunity for local fire departments to gain experience working with these systems and increase trust in their usability by witnessing the results firsthand.

If a significant logistical challenge perming the test exists, or if other regulatory agencies prohibit the flow of such significant quantities of water, then other lesser forms of verification should be performed in lieu of the full performance flow test. Some options include:

(1) Flowing the topmost hose connection of each standpipe to validate an open flow path.

(2) Recording the residual pressures at a lesser flow rate than system demand and comparing them to an altered hydraulic calculation based on the test data.

(3) Performing the test using the sprinkler system water service connection as the water supply instead of the FDC and comparing the results to an altered hydraulic calculation.

If a lesser performance test is utilized, consideration should be given to how the test results may miss a design or installation flaw. For example, if the fire sprinkler water service is used as the water source instead of the FDC, then the piping arrangement from the FDC to the standpipe risers should be carefully inspected to confirm that the length-of-run and number of fittings closely matches the expected values used in the original hydraulic calculations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

12.6.1 and 12.6.2 aren’t logically organized when compared to the subsequent sections. These sections shoul be combined into a single primary section and given a proper section title. This will help clarify the testing requirements and remove the duplicative AHJ waiver line.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Dec 18 17:01:45 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 172-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.1.2]

12.6.1.2

This test shall be conducted by flowing water simultaneously from the non-pressure reducing hose connection(s) indicated in the approved hydraulic calculations of each standpipe as required by 10.2.6 and Section 10.6.

12.6.1.2.1

For each additional standpipe, the required flow shall be permitted to be taken from any hose connection on that standpipe.

12.6.1.2.2- This test shall be conducted by flowing water simultaneously from the pressure reducing hose connections indicated by the hydraulic calculations of each standpipe riser as required by section 10.6.1.1.5 and 10.6.1.1.6.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This provides better testing guidelines for pressure reducing hose valve.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 171-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 10.6.1.1.3]	relative to testing a design on PRV hose valves

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 09:27:52 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 187-NFPA 14-2025 [New Section after 12.6.1.2.1]

12.6.2 Master Pressure reducing valve field acceptance testing procedures

12.6.2.1.

Calibrated test equipment shall be provided to determine pressure and rate of flow through the master pressure reducing valves.

12.6.2.1.1

Calibrated test gauges, transducers, and other devices used for measurements required in 1 2.6.2.1, and which bear a label with the latest date of calibration, shall be used during the test.

12.6.2.1.1.1

Gauges, transducers, and other devices used for measurements required in 1 2.6.2.1 during the test shall be calibrated annually at minimum.

12.6.2.1.1.1.1

Calibration of gauges, transducers, and other devices used for measurements required in 1 2.6.2.1 during the test shall be maintained at an accuracy level of +/- 1 percent

12.6.2.1.1.1.1.1

Fixed outlet flow devices shall be inspected for damage, but they shall not require calibration.

12.6.2.1.1.1.1.1.1

Discharge and sensing orifices that can be visually observed without disassembling equipment, piping, or valves shall be both of the following:

(1) (1) Visually inspected

(2) (2) Free of damage and obstructions that could affect the accuracy of the measurement

12.6.2.1.1.1.1.1.1.1

Discharge orifices shall be listed or constructed to a recognized standard with a known discharge coefficient.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Testing master pressure reducing valve is just as important as testing the fire pump. The same testing guidelines should be set forth as they are with NFPA 20. For example if a fire pump is tested per NFPA 20 and downstream of the pump they install a master PRV due to spikes in pressure, the PRV needs to function at the same level of operation as the fire pump. The both feed the entire system and need to work properly. Master PRV's need to meet the same level of functionality as a fire pump. 99% of the material is extracted from NFPA 20, I just modified the verbiage from fire pump to pressure reducing valve.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:

State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 07 11:11:15 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 105-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.2]

12.6.2*

For a manual standpipe system , a fire department pumper, portable pump of a capacity to provide the required flow and pressure, or other approved means shall be used to verify the system design by pumping into the fire department connection.

12.6.2.1

The test required in 12.6.2 shall be permitted to be performed at the required flow using the available pressure without a pump. (See Figure A.12.6.2(c)).

12.6.2.2

Where allowed by the AHJ, the test required by 12.6.2 shall be permitted to be waived.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI codifies the method illustrated in Figure A.12.6.2(c).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 15:32:02 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 162-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.2]

12.6.2*

For a manual standpipe, ~~a fire department pumper, portable pump of a capacity to provide the required flow and pressure, or other approved means shall~~ the local fire department pumper shall be used to verify the system design by pumping into the fire department connection.

12.6.2.1

Where ~~allowed by the AHJ, the~~ the local fire department is not available to provide a fire department pumper, the test required by 12.6.2 shall not be ~~permitted to be waived~~ required .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Testing of a manual standpipe system is only effective when performed by the local fire department with the equipment that will be on site during a fire. Unless the local fire department is available to coordinate this test, it should not be required. Testing through portable pumps or other approved means is not necessary as the system is already hydraulically calculated.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Dec 18 16:55:37 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 173-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.5.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Each pressure-regulating device shall be tested to verify that the installation is correct, that the device is operating, and that the inlet ~~and~~ , outlet pressures and ~~flow at the device are in accordance with the~~ GPM meet the hydraulically design rates of the system design.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This provided better clarity of the intent of the verbiage and what the acceptance testing requirements are.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 09:32:32 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 186-NFPA 14-2025 [Section No. 12.6.5.1.1]

12.6.5.1.1

Where pressure-reducing valves are arranged in series, each pressure-reducing valve shall be tested individually , the upstream pressure-reducing valve shall be tested by using the main bypass around the second downstream pressure-reducing valve. The second downstream pressure-reducing valve shall be tested at both the discharge pressure from the upstream pressure-reducing valve and with the upstream pressure-reducing valve main bypass open.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Just some corrections to provide better clarity on the intent of the section and what the correct steps are.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 07 10:45:39 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 176-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 12.6.5.2]

12.6.5.3

Pressure Relief valves downstream of Master Pressure Reducing valves shall be tested annual to verify they are operating at the design pressure to help protect the system from over-pressurization.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These pressure relief valves are just as important to the system protection as the pressure reducing valves. This follow the same guidance as NFPA 20 for fire pumps. These relief valves are designed to protect the system from over-pressurization.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 10:53:43 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 188-NFPA 14-2025 [New Section after 12.6.7.1]

12.6.7.2

Automatic dry and semiautomatic dry systems with pressure reducing hose valves shall require each pressure reducing hose valve to flow tested at 250 GPM and the designed pressure requirements for the fire department.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is not addressed in this section. This provided clarity on testing Pressure reducing hose valves and dry and pre-action systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 07 11:35:49 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 189-NFPA 14-2025 [New Section after 12.6.7.2]

12.6.7.3

When testing Automatic dry and Semiautomatic dry systems with pressure reducing hose valves a non-pressure reducing hose valve shall be installed at the end of the system to meet the requirements of section 12.6.7.2. If the system is not entirely designed with pressure reducing hose valves, the non-pressure-reducing hose valves on the system can be used to meet the requirements of 12.6.7.2

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This provided better clarity on how to test pressure -reducing hose valves on dry and pre-action system. Pressure -reducing hose valves function very well when using hydraulic pressure, but they can have long delays when pneumatic pressure needs to be vent first. Some pressure reducing hose valve are not listed by the manufacture to be installed on dry or pre-action systems as well.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 07 12:15:09 EST 2025
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 101-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.7.2]

12.6.7.2

The system shall deliver a minimum of 250 gpm (950 L/min) at the hose connection within ~~3 minutes of~~ 90 seconds of fully opening the hose valve.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

I do not have any empirical data to support this change other than 3 minutes seems like an excessive amount of time to be waiting for water in order to fight a fire. Also, this section should note that the timing starts when the valve is fully open.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 58-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 8.3.2.2.2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 15:04:01 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 102-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.6.7.4]

~~**12.6.7.4** –~~

~~In addition to the standard hydrostatic test, an air pressure leakage test at 40 psi (2.8 bar) shall be conducted for 24 hours. Any leakage that results in a loss of pressure in excess of 1 **1**⁄**2** psi (0.1 bar) for the 24 hours shall be corrected. [**13:** 29.2.2.1]~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This requirement is already in 12.5.1. This redundant section should be deleted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 15:09:17 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 103-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.7.2]

~~12.7.2~~ –

~~Hose valve caps shall be tightened sufficiently to avoid leaking during the test and removed after the test to drain water and relieve pressure.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is counter to the changes in the last cycle to require weep holes in the caps. Either this section should be deleted or rewritten to account for the recently added requirements. This may require the use of temporary testing caps.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 15:11:53 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 122-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.7.2]

~~12.7.2~~ – ~~Hose valve caps shall be tightened sufficiently to avoid leaking during the test and removed after the test to drain water and relieve pressure.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Hose caps do not have to be listed for pressure and pressurizing them maybe hazardous and should be avoided.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 11:16:09 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 152-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 12.7.2]

~~12.7.2~~ –

~~Hose valve caps shall be tightened sufficiently to avoid leaking during the test and removed after the test to drain water and relieve pressure.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Hose valve caps are not part of the listed assembly and are not designed to hold pressure or water. A test cap with a drain port would be the preferred method.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:31:44 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 6-NFPA 14-2024 [Chapter 13]

Chapter 13 Buildings Under Construction

13.1

–

General.

13.1.1

–

~~In all new buildings in which standpipes are required or where standpipes exist in buildings being altered or demolished, such standpipes shall be maintained in conformity with the progress of building construction in such a manner that they are always ready for use.~~
[**~~241:~~** ~~4.7.2.11~~]

~~13.1.2~~ **~~*~~** –
*

The pipe size, hose valves, hose, water supply, and other details for new construction shall be in accordance with NFPA 14 or the Fire Prevention Program. [**241** , 4.7.1.1]

13.1.2

On permanent Class II and Class III standpipes with a Class II connection, hose and nozzles shall be provided and made ready for use as soon as the water supply is available to the standpipe. [**241** , 4.7.1.2]

13.1.3*

In combined systems where occupant hose is not required, temporary hose and nozzles shall be provided during construction. [**241** , 4.7.1.3]

13.2 Standpipe Installations in Buildings Under Construction.

13.2.1*

In buildings under construction that require a standpipe system, a standpipe system, either temporary or permanent, shall be installed in accordance with 4.7.2

~~of NFPA 241~~

and the Fire Prevention Program. [**241**

:

, 4.7.2.1 **]**

13. 2. 1.

~~3~~
1 *
–

Standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction reaches

~~40 ft (~~

12.

~~2 m~~

2 m (40 ft) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. [**241**

:

, 4.7.2.1.1]

13. 2. 1.

~~4~~
2 *

–

As construction progresses, standpipes shall be extended to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring. [**241**

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, 4.7.2.1.2]

13. 2. 1.

~~5~~

3 *

–

Standpipes shall be tested for integrity in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program as new segments or portions are added. [**241**

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, 4.7.2.1.3]

13. 2. 1.

~~6~~

4

The number and location of temporary standpipes shall be in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program. [**241**

÷

, 4.7.2.1.4]

13.2

~~Fire Department Connections~~

.

~~13.~~

2

~~.1~~

Readily accessible standpipe fire department connections shall be provided on the outside of the building at street level. [**241**

÷

, 4.7.2.2]

13.2.2

–

.1

Standpipes shall be conspicuously identified in accordance with

~~4~~

13 .

~~7.~~

5

~~of NFPA 241~~

. [**241**

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, 4.7.2.2.1]

13.

~~3 Temporary Installations. **13.3.1** –~~
~~**2.3**~~

~~When temporary standpipes are provided, the sizing, location of hose valves, water supply, if provided, and other requirements shall be in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program. [**241**~~

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, 4.7.2.3]

13.

~~3~~
2 .
~~2 –~~
4

The standpipe shall be supported in accordance with

~~NFPA 14~~

NFPA 14 or the Fire Prevention Program. [**241**

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, 4.7.2.4]

13.

~~3~~
2 .
~~3 –~~
5

Standpipes shall be provided with fire department hose connections in accordance with

~~13~~

4 .

~~3~~

7 .

~~3~~

2 . 5. 1 through **13** .

~~3~~

2 .

~~3~~

5 .3 . [**241**

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, 4.7.2.5]

13.

~~3~~
2 .
~~3~~
5 .1
~~–~~

Hose connections shall be provided at accessible locations. [**241**
~~:~~
, 4.7.2.5.1]

13.
~~3~~
2 .
~~3~~
5 .2
~~–~~

At least one approved hose connection shall be provided at each floor level in the exit stairway. [**241**
~~:~~
, 4.7.2.5.2]

13.
~~3~~
2 .
~~3~~
5 .3
~~–~~

Where required by the AHJ, one approved hose connection shall be provided on each intermediate landing of the exit stairway. [**241**
~~:~~
, 4.7.2.5.3
~~]~~

13.
~~3.4 –~~
~~Temporary standpipes shall remain in service until the permanent standpipe installation is complete.~~ [~~**241:** 4.7.2.10~~]

~~**13.4 *** – Hose Connections.~~

~~13.4.1~~ –

~~Hose~~

2.6

Hose valves shall be kept closed at all times and hose threads guarded against mechanical damage. [**241**

÷

, 4.7.2.6]

13.

~~4~~

2 .

~~2 –~~

7

Hose valves shall have National Hose Standard (NHS) external threads for the valve size specified in accordance with

~~NFPA 1963~~

NFPA 1963 unless modified by

~~4~~

13 .

~~7.~~

2.8

~~of NFPA 241~~

. [**241**

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, 4.7.2.7]

13.

~~4~~

2 .

~~3 –~~

8

Where local fire department connections do not conform to

~~NFPA 1963~~

NFPA 1963 , the AHJ shall designate the connection to be used. [**241**

÷

, 4.7.2.8]

13.

~~5 Extension of System Piping.~~

2.9

The standpipes shall be extended up with each floor and shall be securely capped at the top to maintain integrity. [**241**

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, 4.7.2.9]

13. 2.10

Temporary standpipes shall remain in service until the permanent standpipe installation is complete. [**241** , 4.7.2.10]

13.2.11

In all new buildings in which standpipes are required or where standpipes exist in buildings being altered or demolished, such standpipes shall be maintained in conformity with the progress of building construction in such a manner that they are always ready for use. [**241** , 4.7.2.11]

13.3

Fire department connections shall be located in an area accessible to the fire department, unobstructed by fences or other enclosures. [**241** , 4.7.3]

13.4

Standpipe systems shall be supervised and monitored in accordance with Section 4.9. [**241** , 4.7.4]

13.5 Fire Department Connection Identification.

13.5.1

Fire department connections shall be identified by approved signs. [**241** , 4.7.5.1]

13.5.2

A light shall be provided above the fire department connection(s) to identify the location. [**241** , 4.7.5.2]

13.5.3

The light required by **13** .5.2 shall be of a color approved by the AHJ. [**241** , 4.7.5.3]

13. 6 _ Timing of Water Supply Installation.

13.6.1

Where construction reaches a height at which public waterworks system pressure can no longer provide the required flow and pressure, temporary or permanent fire pumps shall be installed to provide protection to the uppermost level or to the height required by the AHJ.

13.6.2

Where local fire department pumping apparatus is permitted by the AHJ for the standpipe pressure required, temporary or permanent fire pumps shall not be required.

13.7 Protection of Hose Connections and Fire Department Connections.

13.7.1

Threaded caps and plugs shall be installed on fire department connections ~~and~~

13.7.2

The threads of hose connections shall be protected .

13.7.2

Fire department connections and hose connections shall be protected against physical damage.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_14-2027_PI-6_Buildings_Under_Construction.docx	Word document with trackchanges	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The requirements for standpipes in buildings under construction need to be updated based on the current edition and structure of NFPA 241.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:03:42 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

13.1 General.

13.1.1*
The pipe size, hose valves, hose, water supply, and other details for new construction shall be in accordance with NFPA 14 or the Fire Prevention Program. [**241**, 4.7.1.1]

13.1.2
On permanent Class II and Class III standpipes with a Class II connection, hose and nozzles shall be provided and made ready for use as soon as the water supply is available to the standpipe. [**241**, 4.7.1.2]

13.1.3*
In combined systems where occupant hose is not required, temporary hose and nozzles shall be provided during construction. [**241**, 4.7.1.3]

13.2 Standpipe Installations in Buildings Under Construction.

13.2.1*
In buildings under construction that require a standpipe system, a standpipe system, either temporary or permanent, shall be installed in accordance with 4.7.2 and the Fire Prevention Program. [**241**, 4.7.2.1**]**

13.2.1.1*
Standpipes shall be installed when the progress of construction reaches 12.2 m (40 ft) in height above the lowest level of fire department vehicle access. [**241**, 4.7.2.1.1]

13.2.1.2*
As construction progresses, standpipes shall be extended to within one floor of the highest point of construction having secured decking or flooring. [**241**, 4.7.2.1.2]

13.2.1.3*
Standpipes shall be tested for integrity in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program as new segments or portions are added. [**241**, 4.7.2.1.3]

13.2.1.4
The number and location of temporary standpipes shall be in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program. [**241**, 4.7.2.1.4]

13.2.2
Readily accessible standpipe fire department connections shall be provided on the outside of the building at street level. [**241**, 4.7.2.2]

13.2.2.1
Standpipes shall be conspicuously identified in accordance with **13**.5. [**241**, 4.7.2.2.1]

13.2.3

When temporary standpipes are provided, the sizing, location of hose valves, water supply, if provided, and other requirements shall be in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program. [**241,** 4.7.2.3]

13.2.4
The standpipe shall be supported in accordance with NFPA 14 or the Fire Prevention Program. [**241,** 4.7.2.4]

13.2.5
Standpipes shall be provided with fire department hose connections in accordance with 4.7.2.5.1 through **13**.2.5.3. [**241,** 4.7.2.5]

13.2.5.1
Hose connections shall be provided at accessible locations. [**241,** 4.7.2.5.1]

13.2.5.2
At least one approved hose connection shall be provided at each floor level in the exit stairway. [**241,** 4.7.2.5.2]

13.2.5.3
Where required by the AHJ, one approved hose connection shall be provided on each intermediate landing of the exit stairway. [**241,** 4.7.2.5.3

13.2.6
Hose valves shall be kept closed at all times and hose threads guarded against mechanical damage. [**241,** 4.7.2.6]

13.2.7
Hose valves shall have National Hose Standard (NHS) external threads for the valve size specified in accordance with NFPA 1963 unless modified by 13.2.8. [**241,** 4.7.2.7]

13.2.8
Where local fire department connections do not conform to NFPA 1963, the AHJ shall designate the connection to be used. [**241,** 4.7.2.8]

13.2.9
The standpipes shall be extended up with each floor and shall be securely capped at the top to maintain integrity. [**241,** 4.7.2.9]

13.2.10
Temporary standpipes shall remain in service until the permanent standpipe installation is complete. [**241,** 4.7.2.10]

13.2.11
In all new buildings in which standpipes are required or where standpipes exist in buildings being altered or demolished, such standpipes shall be maintained in conformity with the progress of building construction in such a manner that they are always ready for use. [**241,** 4.7.2.11]

13.3
Fire department connections shall be located in an area accessible to the fire department, unobstructed by fences or other enclosures. [**241,** 4.7.3]

13.4
Standpipe systems shall be supervised and monitored in accordance with Section 4.9. [**241,** 4.7.4]

13.5 Fire Department Connection Identification.

13.5.1
Fire department connections shall be identified by approved signs. [**241,** 4.7.5.1]

13.5.2
A light shall be provided above the fire department connection(s) to identify the location. [**241,** 4.7.5.2]

13.5.3
The light required by **13**.5.2 shall be of a color approved by the AHJ. [**241,** 4.7.5.3]

13.6 Timing of Water Supply Installation.

13.6.1
Where construction reaches a height at which public waterworks system pressure can no longer provide the required flow and pressure, temporary or permanent fire pumps shall be installed to provide protection to the uppermost level or to the height required by the AHJ.

13.6.2
Where local fire department pumping apparatus is permitted by the AHJ for the standpipe pressure required, temporary or permanent fire pumps shall not be required.

13.7 Protection of Hose Connections and Fire Department Connections.

13.7.1
Threaded caps and plugs shall be installed on fire department connections.

13.7.2
The threads of hose connections shall be protected.

13.7.2
Fire department connections and hose connections shall be protected against physical damage.

Public Input No. 177-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 14.1]

14.1 General.

14.1.1

Where an existing standpipe system having standpipes with a minimum diameter of 4 in. (100 mm) is to be used to supply a new retrofit sprinkler system, the water supply required by 10.2.6 and Section 10.6 shall not be required to be provided by automatic or semiautomatic means, provided that the water supply is adequate to supply the hydraulic demand of the sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13.

14.1.2

Existing standpipe systems that are to be used as standpipes for a combination system in the retrofit of a new sprinkler system shall be tested in accordance with ~~Section~~ Chapter 12

14.4.1.3

- Where existing standpipe systems have been retrofitted and now require pressure reducing hose valves and pressure reducing devices. The entire standpipe system shall be required to meet requirements of chapter 10.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This provides clarity for designers on retro fits that require pressure reducing valves and devices. The current language does not reflect on this.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 10:58:23 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 153-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 14.2.2]

14.2.2

Modifications that cannot be isolated ~~, such as new valves or the point of connection for new piping,~~ shall not require testing in excess of system static pressure.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Examples should not be included in the enforceable text. Additionally, this requirement may require more specificity based on the system type and if the required pressure is supplied by the fire department or an automatic water supply.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:32:47 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 154-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after 14.3.1]

14.3.1.1

Where a 2-1/2 in pressure-restricting hose connection is installed, the external pin or restricting plate shall be permitted to be removed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds a specific allowance to remove the restricting device from a hose connection making it a standard hose connection.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:41:08 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 160-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 15.2.1.1]

15.2.1.1

Pipe and tube used in maritime standpipe systems shall be in accordance with Table 15.2.1.1, Section 7.2, 15.2.1.2, 15.2.1.3, or 15.2.1.4.

Table 15.2.1.1 Pipe or Tube Materials and Dimensions

Materials and Dimensions (Specifications)	Standard
Ferrous piping	-
Cement-Mortar Lining for Ductile-Iron Pipe and Fittings	AWWA C104/A21.4
Polyethylene Encasement for Ductile-Iron Pipe Systems	AWWA C105/A21.5
Rubber-Gasket Joints for Ductile-Iron Pressure Pipe and Fittings	AWWA C111/A21.11
Thickness Design of Ductile-Iron Pipe	AWWA C150
Installation of Ductile-Iron Water Mains and Their Appurtenances	AWWA C600
Plastic	-
Standard Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe (SDR–PR)	~~ASTM~~ ASTM F441/ F442/F442M
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 4 In. Through 60 In. (100 mm Through 1,500 mm)	AWWA C900
Polyvinyl Chloride (PVC) Pressure Pipe and Fabricated Fittings, 14 in. Through 48 in. (350 mm through 1,200 mm), for Water Transmission and Distribution	AWWA C905
Polyethylene (PE) Pressure Pipe and Fittings, 4 In. Through 65 In. (100 mm Through 1,650 mm), for Waterworks	AWWA C906

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding additional CPVC Standard would provide larger diameter options.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Joseph Mirsadshanow
Organization: Lubrizol
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Dec 18 10:43:40 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. 15.5.5]

15.5.5 Flow Rates.

15.5.5.1

The minimum flow rate shall be ~~in accordance with Section 10.6~~ . :

(1) 500 gpm

(2) 750 gpm when...

(3) 1000 gpm when...

15.5.5.2

The maximum flow rate shall be 1000 gpm (3800 L/min).

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_Public_Comment_CCS_2024-02-12.docx	Comments	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Please see attached word document for formatted comments. The text below is duplicated from the word document.

Comment for consideration:
Prior to 2019, these requirements were in NFPA 303. The 2016 version of NFPA 303 required a flow rate of 300 gpm. I understand and agree with the requirement to increase the flow rate to 250 gpm per hose connection. However, I think more consideration should be given as to how the total minimum flow rate is determined. Please consider the following points.

Floats in harbors often have submerged fire pipes to provide fire protection to the standpipe itself. Arbitrarily large flows require large diameter pipes, which require the floats to be designed for the resulting significant buoyant forces (usually occurring on just one side of the float).

Arbitrarily large flows require large diameter flexible hoses to deal with tidal changes, which in reality, are not flexible given the typically short distances of transition.

The linear nature of boat harbors in conjunction with the maximum spacing requirement for hose connections creates minimal overlap of coverage by the hose connections.
For example, a typical system has 100% of the walking surface within reach of 1 hose connection, roughly 75% of the surface within reach of 2 hose connections, around 50% or less of the surface within reach of 3 hose connections, and usually none of the surface within reach of 4 hose connections. The percentages for 2 and 3 hose connections can vary quite a bit, depending on the amount of branching in a system, but the overall idea still holds.
Requiring more than 500 gpm (2 hose connections @ 250 gpm each) creates an implication of hazard size and distribution. Because most code compliant systems cannot provide more than 2 hose connections to a given point on the system, this implies that supplying 3 or 4 hose connections is to address a hazard that is either large enough to span the distance between hose connections, or there are multiple hazards occurring simultaneously. Is the intent of the code to provide for such a degree of hazard or risk?

The reference back to Section 10.6 uses language applicable to a buildings, but ambiguous for

harbors. How should "floors" be interpreted? How are standpipes distinguished? How would 1000 gpm ever be required? The answers to these questions are open to broad interpretation, but are critical to determining the design minimum flow rate.

Please consider these points. The most crucial being: setting a flow rate proportional to, and not larger than, the hazard intended to be addressed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Conrad Smith
Organization: PND Engineers
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Feb 12 14:26:55 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Comment for consideration:

Prior to 2019, these requirements were in NFPA 303. The 2016 version of NFPA 303 required a flow rate of 300 gpm. I understand and agree with the requirement to increase the flow rate to 250 gpm per hose connection. However, I think more consideration should be given as to how the total minimum flow rate is determined. Please consider the following points.

1. Floats in harbors often have submerged fire pipes to provide fire protection to the standpipe itself. Arbitrarily large flows require large diameter pipes, which require the floats to be designed for the resulting significant buoyant forces (usually occurring on just one side of the float).
2. Arbitrarily large flows require large diameter flexible hoses to deal with tidal changes, which in reality, are not flexible given the typically short distances of transition.
3. The linear nature of boat harbors in conjunction with the maximum spacing requirement for hose connections creates minimal overlap of coverage by the hose connections.
    a. For example, a typical system has 100% of the walking surface within reach of 1 hose connection, roughly 75% of the surface within reach of 2 hose connections, around 50% or less of the surface within reach of 3 hose connections, and usually none of the surface within reach of 4 hose connections. The percentages for 2 and 3 hose connections can vary quite a bit, depending on the amount of branching in a system, but the overall idea still holds.
    b. Requiring more than 500 gpm (2 hose connections @ 250 gpm each) creates an implication of hazard size and distribution. Because most code compliant systems cannot provide more than 2 hose connections to a given point on the system, this implies that supplying 3 or 4 hose connections is to address a hazard that is either large enough to span the distance between hose connections, or there are multiple hazards occurring simultaneously. Is the intent of the code to provide for such a degree of hazard or risk?
4. The reference back to Section 10.6 uses language applicable to a buildings, but ambiguous for harbors. How should "floors" be interpreted? How are standpipes distinguished? How would 1000 gpm ever be required? The answers to these questions are open to broad interpretation, but are critical to determining the design minimum flow rate.

Please consider these points. The most crucial being: setting a flow rate proportional to, and not larger than, the hazard intended to be addressed.

Public Input No. 30-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.3.3.8.2]

A.3.3.8.2 Horizontal Exit.

The doorway from a rated corridor or area into a ~~rated exit~~ required exit stairwell is not considered a horizontal exit. Sometimes an area of refuge can also be found in the stairwell. A valve is required only in the stairwell, not on both sides of the stairwell door.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Not all stairwells are fire rated. Also, an editorial change to clarify that the door in reference is the stairwell door.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Oct 23 10:08:51 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 155-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.3.3.28]

A.3.3.28 Standpipe System.

This arrangement is accomplished by means of connections to ~~water supply~~ public waterworks systems or by means of pumps, tanks, and other equipment necessary to provide an adequate supply of water to the hose connections. A building can have multiple horizontal standpipes, vertical standpipe system zones, and/or multiple types of standpipe systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term water supply systems is ambiguous and should refer to public waterworks systems as that is the term used in Chapter 5 when determining water supply capacity through approved water supplies.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin R. Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 10:44:22 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 113-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.3.3.30]

A.3.3.30

~~System Classes.~~

~~NFPA 600~~

~~NFPA 600~~ ~~and the Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association (FEMA) are resources for training of personnel.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: NFPA 600 Standard on Facility Fire Brigades is the standard for facility fire brigades and a reference to fire service training in inappropriate in annex material for Classes of standpipes.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 25 10:42:09 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 42-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.3.3.34.2]

A.3.3.34.2 Control Valve.

Control valves do not include ~~hose~~ the following: Hose valves, inspector's test valves, drain valves, check valves, relief valves or trim valves for dry pipe, ~~preaction, and deluge valves, check valves, or relief valves~~ preaction and deluge valves .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Reworded.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 10:52:20 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 43-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.4.1.1]

A.4.1.1

The need for a standpipe system and some design elements will normally come from the jurisdiction's adopted building code and fire prevention code or any locally adopted ordinances . Design of standpipe systems should include consideration of local fire department suppression tactics, hose size, hose length, and types of nozzles used.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added language to reference local ordinances.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 10:59:28 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 47-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.6.1]

A.6.1

Section 6.1 is intended to apply to any piping for standpipe systems that is installed underground, including, but not limited to, water supply piping, ~~freestanding FDCs~~ freestanding fire department connections , and system interconnections.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added reference to standpipe systems and changed the abbreviation for FDC's.

Submitter Information Verification

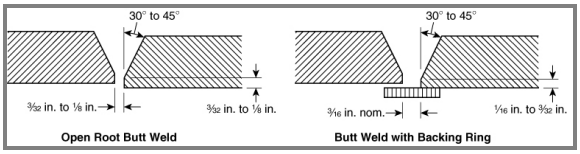
Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 11:48:52 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 50-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.7.4.2.2]

A.7.4.2.2

Cutting and welding operations account for 4 percent of fires each year in nonresidential properties and 8 percent in industrial and manufacturing properties. In-place welding of standpipe piping introduces a significant hazard that can normally be avoided by shop-welding the piping and installing the welded sections with mechanical fittings. As a result, the standard requires that all piping be shop-welded. When such situations cannot be avoided, the exceptions outline procedures and practices that minimize the increase in hazard. ~~(See Figure A.7.4.2.2.)~~

~~**Figure A.7.4.2.2 Weld Diagram.**~~



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This reference to butt welding is out of place in the fabrication section. It should be moved to a new section A.7.4.2.3.3.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 12:18:38 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 65-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.8.5]

A.8.5.1

Additional pressure gauges located at the base of the standpipes might be desirable in some equipment, particularly in large plants and high-rise buildings.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This annex language is more applicable to section 8.5.1 which mandates gauge locations.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 15:02:10 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 67-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.9.2.1]

~~A.9.2.1~~ —

~~Standpipes should not be installed in nonsprinklered areas of combustible construction.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In many installations in wood buildings, additional standpipes required for travel distance reasons and standpipes at horizontal exits are installed in chases or are in a concealed space that is usually constructed of wood. This guidance would require that this chase be built of non-combustible materials. If there is a sprinkler system per NFPA 13R, these spaces would not be sprinklered. If the chase or concealed space is less than 10 ft² in an NFPA 13 installation, sprinklers would not be required.

This annex language should be deleted or clarified.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 17:20:34 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 71-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.9.5.2.4.2]

A.9.5.2.4.2

Paragraph 9.5.2.4.2 is intended to ~~provide local fire departments with the authority to~~ require additional hose connections outside of or away from locations required in 9.5. 1 through 9.5. 3. These additional hose connections could be needed to allow firefighters to attach a fire hose in a reasonable time frame, based on the lengths of hose available on fire department standpipe packs or in carry bags. While it is recognized that hose connection spacing limitations provide controls to limit the maximum hose length needed to fight a fire, thereby minimizing the physical demands on firefighters, it is also recognized that in some cases, based on architectural layout, additional hose connections could be needed in open floor areas to meet spacing requirements. In those cases, such hose connections are unlikely to be used, since there would not be a staging area for firefighters to use when accessing the hose connection. Therefore, additional hose connections, where provided to meet distance requirements, should be located in 1-hour fire-resistive exit corridors wherever possible to provide a degree of protection for firefighters accessing the connection. Such connections also should be located as uniformly as possible from floor to floor so that firefighters can find them easily during a fire.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The charging statement for non-sprinklered buildings is a little different since it does not allow the AHJ to omit these additional hose valves. This annex language appeared to be a copy of A.9.5.2.4.1 but was not adjusted for the dffering requirements.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 18:22:43 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 72-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.9.5.2.6.4]

A.9.5.2.6.4

See Figure A.9.5.2.6.4(a) and Figure A.9.5.2.6.4(b) for examples of roof hose connections in areas subject to freezing. The isolation valve will be in the normally closed position.

Figure A.9.5.2.6.4(a) Roof Hose Connection Piping Arrangement.

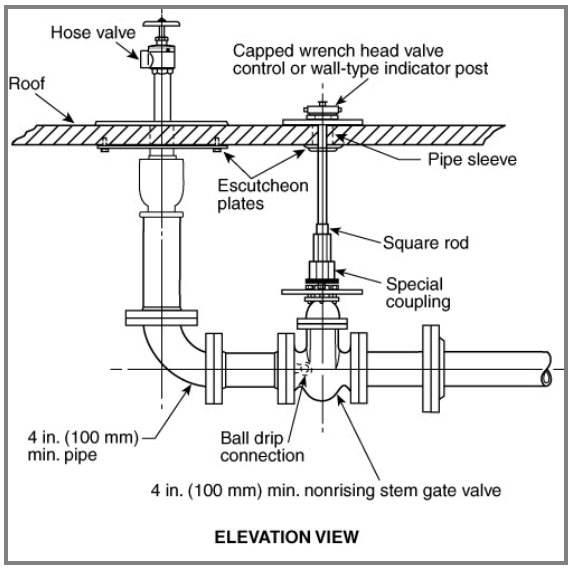
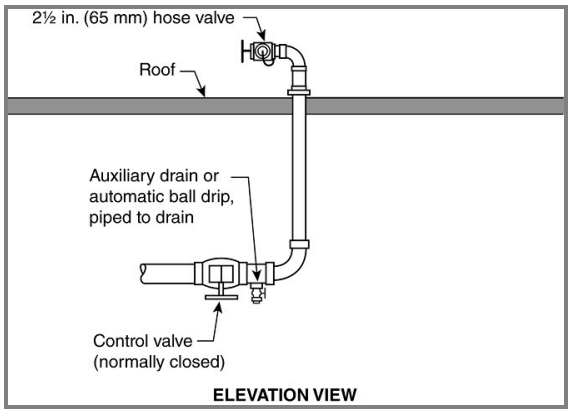


Figure A.9.5.2.6.4(b) Roof Hose Connection Piping.



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Change the text in figure A.9.5.2.6.4(a) from "ball drip connection" to "Auxiliary drain or automatic ball drip, piped to drain".

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:

City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 18:48:02 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 81-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.9.10]

A.9.10

During flow testing of pressure-reducing valves, care should be taken in making connections to drain risers. An air gap should be maintained in order to prevent cross-connection to ~~nonpotable~~ potable water sources.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As currently written, why would we be concerned about connection from a standpipe system to a non-potable water source.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Nov 03 19:50:10 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 22-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.10.5.3]

A.10.5.3

See Figure A.10.5.3(a) through Figure A.10.5.3(o) for examples of piping arrangements that comply with this section.

Figure A.10.5.3(a) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Single Vertical Standpipe System Zone Example.

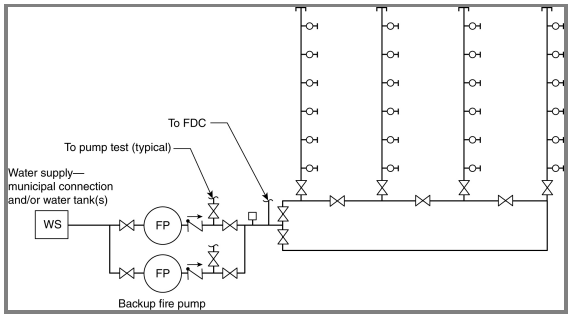


Figure A.10.5.3(b) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity Using Multistage, Multiport Pump — Two Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

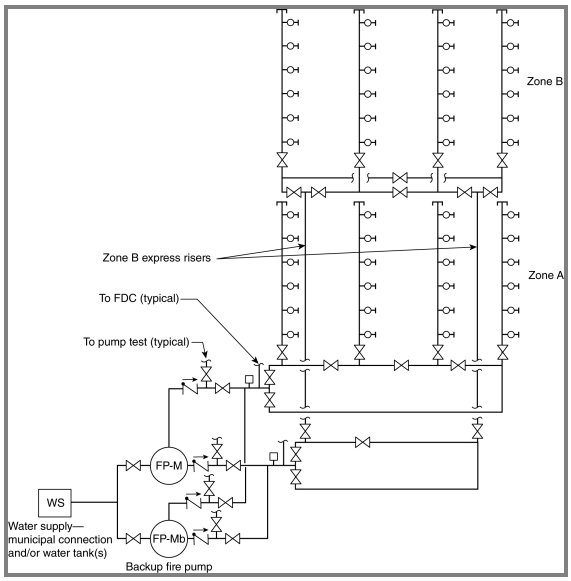


Figure A.10.5.3(c) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity Using Multistage, Multiport Pump — Three Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

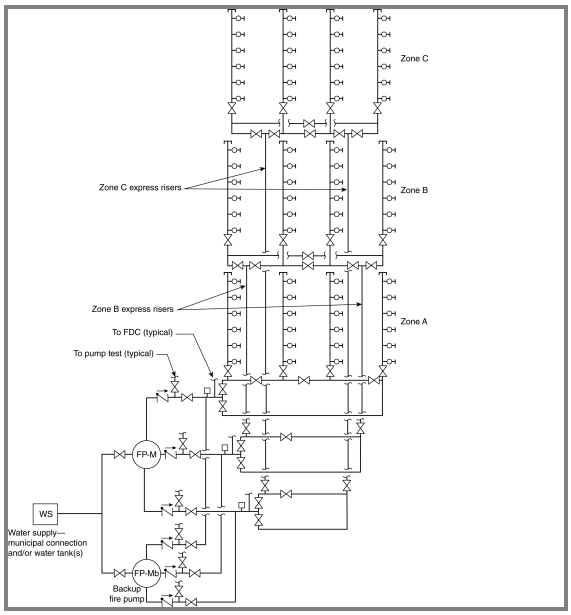


Figure A.10.5.3(d) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Gravity Fed with Pump Assist — Single Vertical Standpipe System Zone Example.

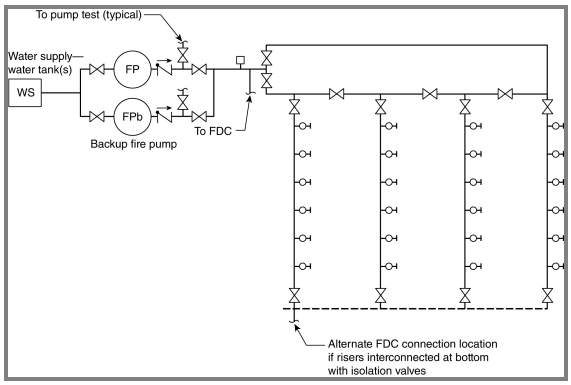


Figure A.10.5.3(e) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Gravity Fed — Two Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

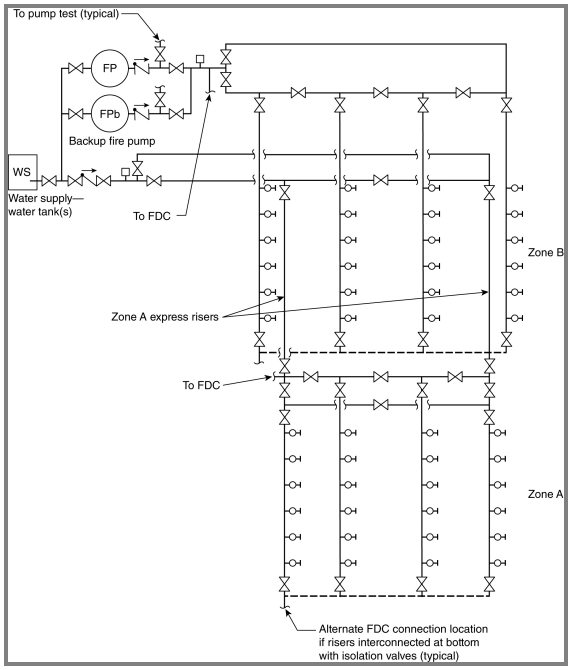


Figure A.10.5.3(f) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Gravity Fed — Three Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

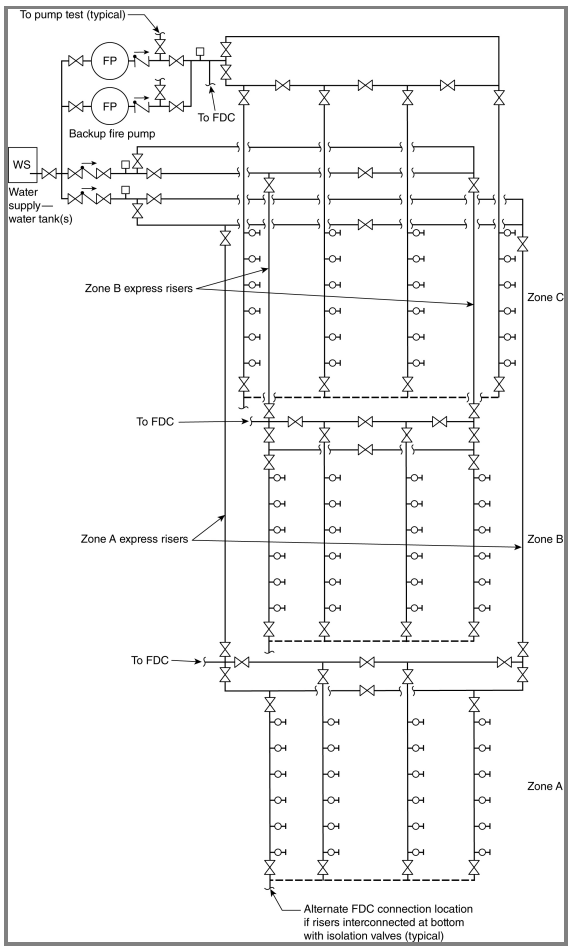


Figure A.10.5.3(g) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity Using Pressure-Regulating Devices per 10.2.4 — Two Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

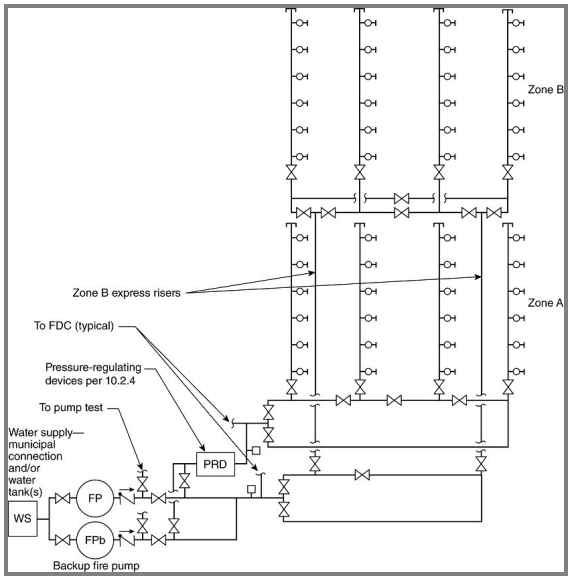


Figure A.10.5.3(h) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity Using Pressure-Regulating Devices per 10.2.4 — Three Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

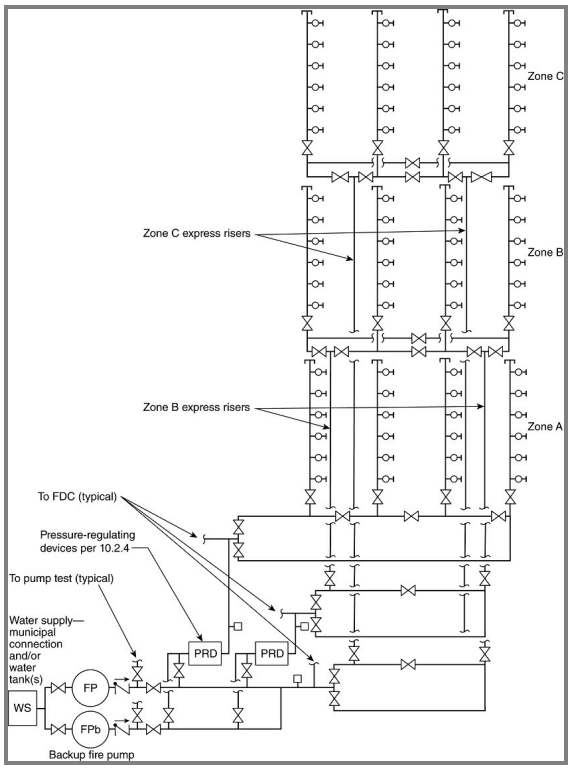


Figure A.10.5.3(i) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Gravity Fed Using Pressure-Regulating Devices per 10.2.4 — Three Vertical Standpipe System Zones.

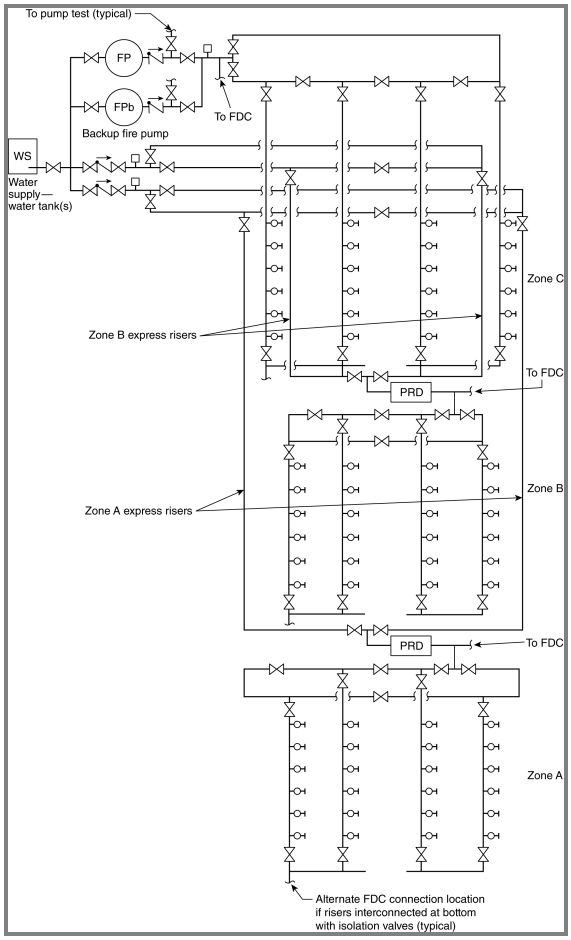


Figure A.10.5.3(j) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity Using Pumps in Series — Two Vertical System Zones Example.

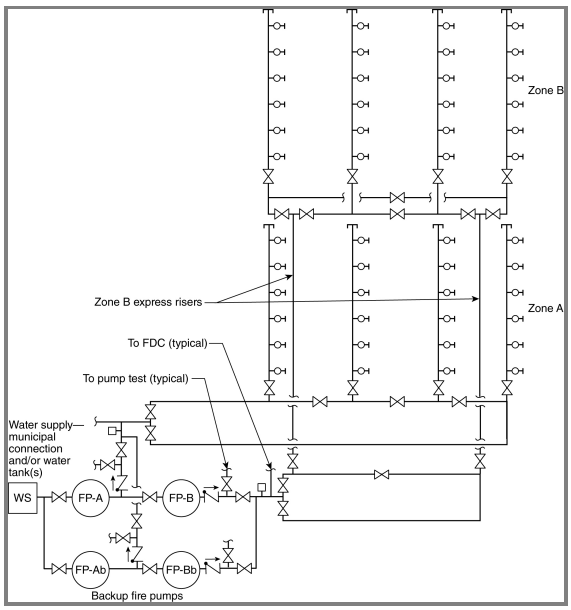


Figure A.10.5.3(k) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity Using Pumps in Series — Three Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

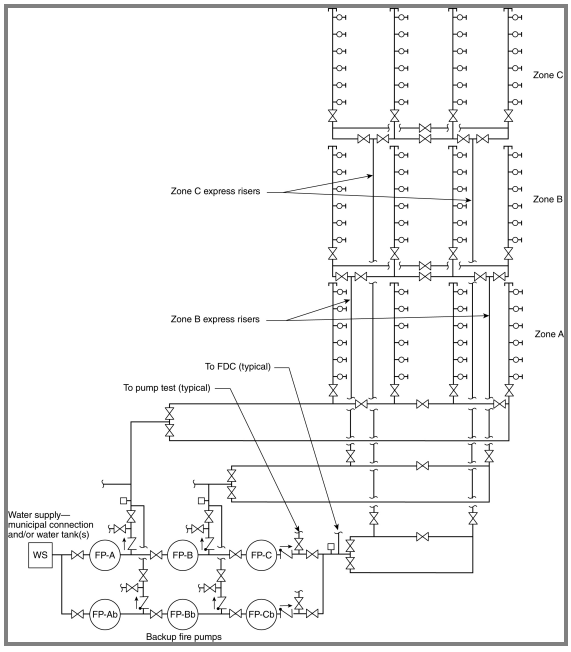


Figure A.10.5.3(l) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Vertically Staged Fire Pumps with Pump Suction Supply Risers Using Standpipe Risers — Two Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

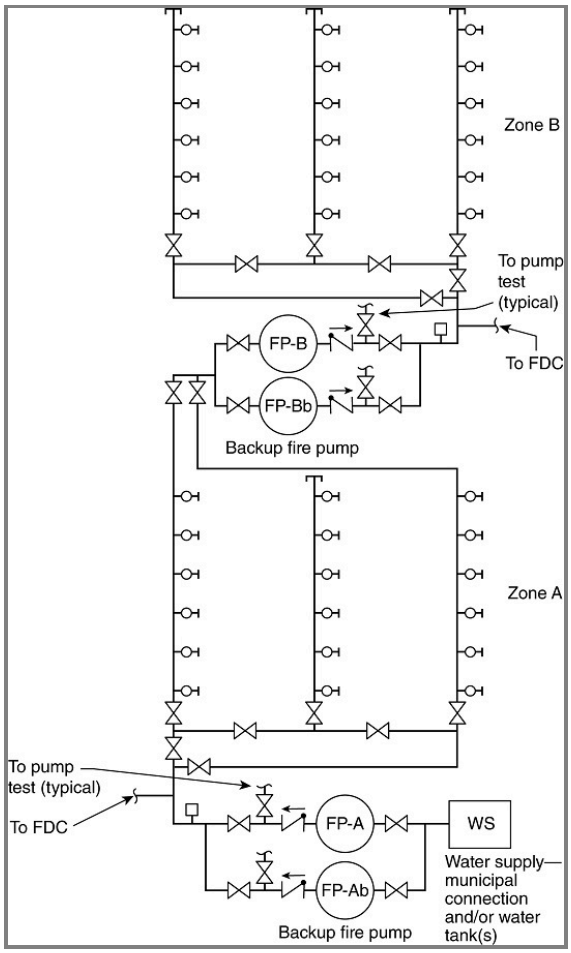


Figure A.10.5.3(m) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Vertically Staged Fire Pumps with Pump Suction Supply Risers Using Standpipe Risers — Three Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

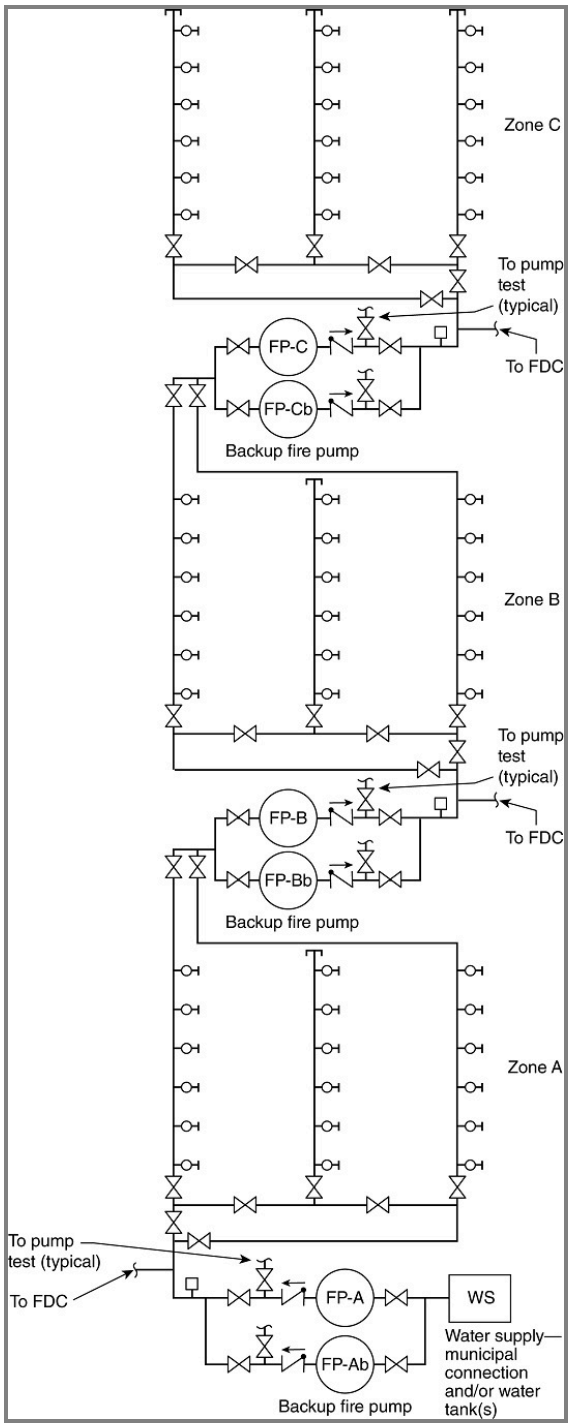


Figure A.10.5.3(n) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Vertically Staged Fire Pumps with Pump Suction Supply Risers Using Dedicated Risers — Two Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.

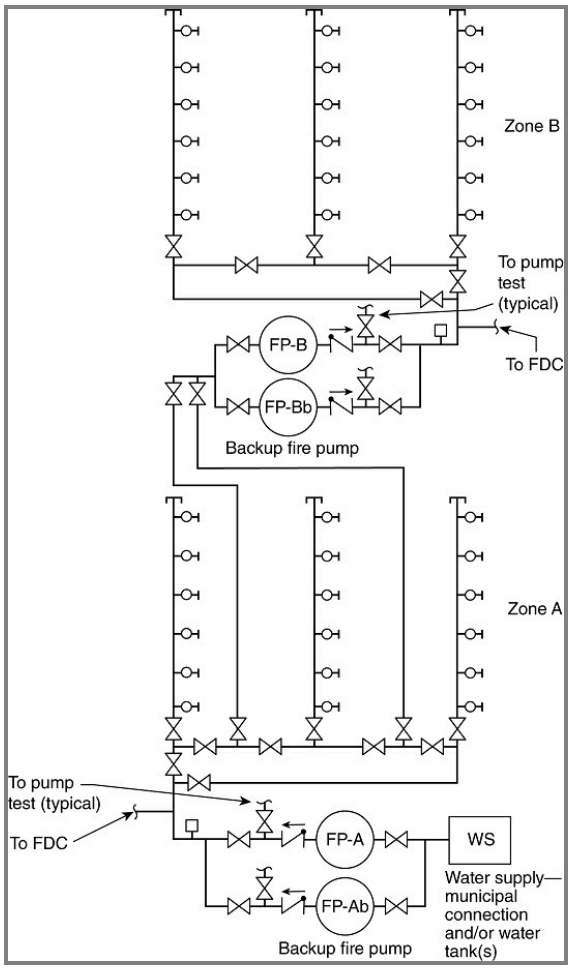
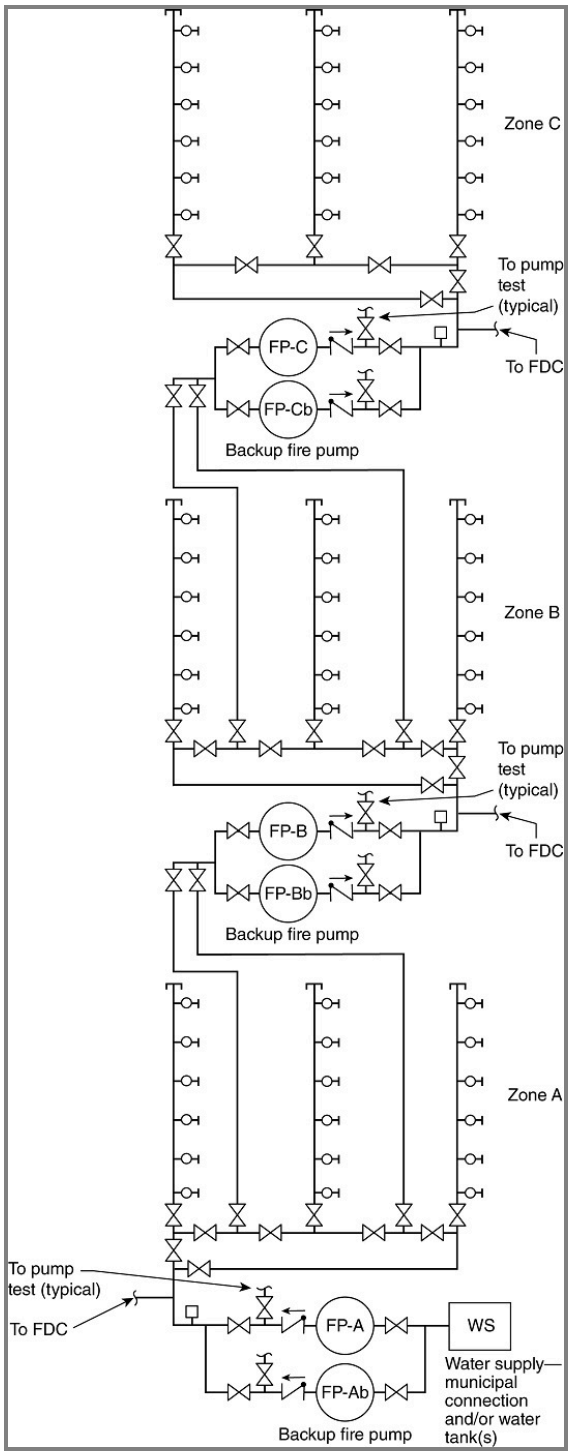


Figure A.10.5.3(o) Zones Partially or Wholly Above the Level of Fire Department Pumping Capacity — Vertically Staged Fire Pumps with Pump Suction Supply Risers Using Dedicated Risers — Three Vertical Standpipe System Zones Example.



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

FDCs are not required for these zones and their depiction in the annex figures should be removed to avoid confusion.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council

Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 13:56:31 EDT 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 175-NFPA 14-2024 [New Section after A.12.6.1]

A.12.6.2.1

Pressure reducing hose valves shall be tested in manor that verifies the complete system designed pressure and flow rate. Because pressure reducing hose valves are set according to there pressure ratio, they must be flow tested at the maximum anticipated flow rate of the system. For example a system design is 1000 GPM for a sprinklered high rise building. Each pressure reducing valve has to operate between 100 and 175 psi at 250 psi. If each pressure reducing hose valve tested using static only pressure on the upstream side of the device, the device will not provide the correct pressures when the dermad changes from 250 GPM to 500 GPM. To properly set the pressure reducing hose valve you must do one of two test. #1 flow 75% of your designed GPM from a test header or other safe point and than flow each pressure reducing hose valve at it designed pressure and GPM. #2 hydraulically calculate the set down stream pressure of the pressure reducing hose valve when you upstream pressure is at 75% of the system demand. This allows the pressure reducing hose valve to be set correctly that the device never goes below 100 psi at 250 GPM during an event. that event could be 50% of the design or 100% of the design.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This provided the correct clarity on how to test pressure reducing hose valves. The current guidance is misleading and no understood correctly. Most of the pressure reducing hose valves are being test as single valves and when the system demand goes past 250 GPM the downstream pressure on the hose valves go down as well. A example, you flow 250 GPM at 100 psi, your static is 250 psi on the upstream side of the device. You than move up to the next floor and do the same. If you set the second device at 250 GPM at 100 psi and than leave that flowing and go back and open the first hose valve you tested, your pressures will be around 80 psi at 250 GPM. This is due to the pressure reducing hose valves being direct acting hose valves and they work off a ratio on the spring. How ever if you set the pressure reducing hose valve at 125 psi at 250 GPM and than preformed the same test, you would have 100 psi at 250 GPM on both valve. You have to verify that at 1000 GPM flowing on your system each pressure reducing hose valve will never flow less than 250 GPM at 100 psi.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Johnathan Carl
Organization: Victaulic
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 27 10:29:56 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Public Input No. 104-NFPA 14-2024 [Section No. A.12.6.2]

A.12.6.2

It is not always necessary to use a pump to test a standpipe system. See Figure A.12.6.2(a), Figure A.12.6.2(b), and Figure A.12.6.2(c) for examples of possible test methods. Where using the method shown in Figure A.12.6.2(c), it is necessary to flow the system demand while observing the pressures at the FDC inlet and the hydraulically remote standpipe hose valve. While the standpipe test might indicate that a greater pressure is required at the FDC inlet than what was indicated in the hydraulic calculations, this is not necessarily a cause for failing the test. This greater pressure, if acceptable to the AHJ based on the ability of the fire apparatus to provide the additional pressure, should be incorporated into the standpipe sign required at the FDC by 9.9.5.2.2.

Figure A.12.6.2(a) Standpipe Flow Test Methods: Test With Pump Through FDC.

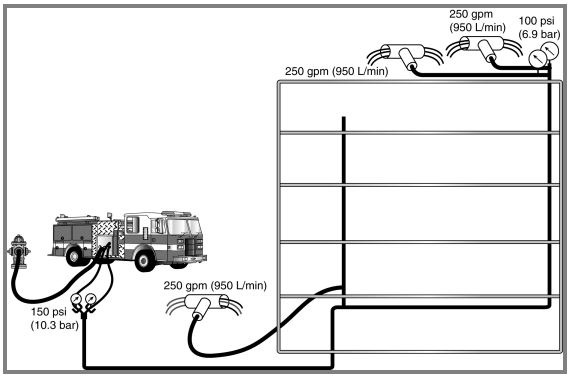


Figure A.12.6.2(b) Standpipe Flow Test Methods: Test by Recirculating Water.

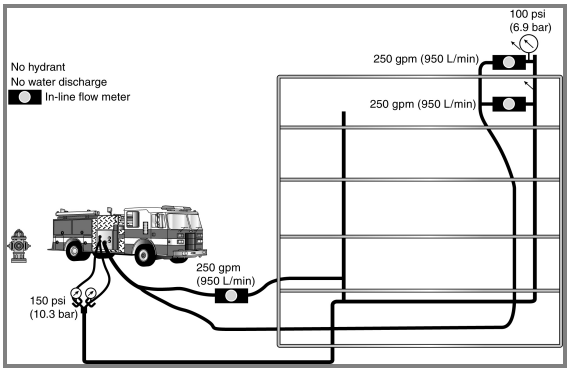
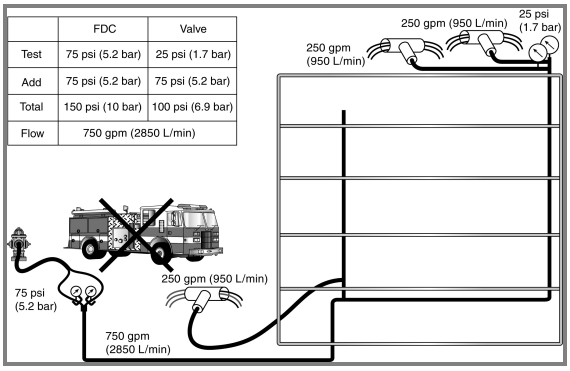


Figure A.12.6.2(c) Standpipe Flow Test Methods: Test Through FDC Without Pump.



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There is no change shown on terra since this is to the figures. Figures A.12.6.2(a) & (b) should be modified to remove the 150 PSI notation at the fire truck. This simply perpetuates the untruth that the most that can be pumped into the system is 150 PSI. I recommend changing this to read, 150 psi or higher if indicated on sign.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Peter Schwab
Organization: Wayne Automatic Fire Sprinkler
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 04 15:26:27 EST 2024
Committee: SPI-AAA

Add new section

9.10.1.4 Where pressure-regulating valves are installed at horizontal exits, a permanently installed drain riser is not required at the horizontal exit when all of the following are met:

(1) Stairwell drain raiser is on the same level

(2) The adjacent stairwell drain riser is within 200 feet of the horizontal hose connection(s)

(3) Drain riser is sized according to section 9.10.

Substation: or annex note if needed

A.9.10.1.4 The use of fire hoses to connect the PRV's from one standpipe drain riser to another for testing purposes is not specifically addressed in the standard but the intent is to have a drain in the vicinity of each pressure-regulating device for testing. The standard now allows drain connection on every other floor and the use of hose to connect (Section 9.10.1.1.2)

This situation is often encountered when pressure-regulating devices are used at horizontal connections and the installation of drains becomes difficult when those hose connections are supplied from branch-lines. It would make sense to allow the use hose to connect to other standpipes on the same floor, when within 200 feet, for testing while still being compliant with the intent of NFPA 25 Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection.

New section

14.4 Drains

14.3.1 Where standpipe(s) are retrofitted into existing buildings, a standpipe drain raiser within 200 feet, on the same level as hose connection(s), shall be permitted to serve multiple standpipes.

14.4.1 Drain risers shall be sized in accordance with Section 9.10

Substation: or annex note if needed

A.14.3.1 The use of fire hoses to connect the PRV's from one standpipe riser to another for testing purposes is not specifically addressed in the standard but the intent is to have a drain in the vicinity of each pressure-regulating device for testing. The standard now allows drain connection on every other floor and the use of hose to connect (Section 9.10.1.1.2) It makes sense in a retrofit project to allow the use hose, connected to other standpipes for testing and

reducing the number of overall standpipe drains risers were older building design is problematic to the install, while still being compliant to the intent of NFPA 25 Standard for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection.