AGENDA

NFPA Building Code Technical Committee on Building Construction (BLD-BLC)
NFPA 220, NFPA 221 and NFPA 5000 First Draft Meeting (A2026)

July 11-12, 2024
8:00 a.m. (Central)

Kansas City, MO
To join the meeting, please contact jyee@nfpa.org

1. **Call to order.** Mark Chrisman.
2. **Introductions.** See committee roster attached.
3. **Chair report.** Mark Chrisman.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Kevin Carr.
   a. First Draft Meeting process.
   b. Reference publication/extract updates.
   c. Copyright/extracts from external publications.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** July 25-27, 2022, Web/Teleconference. See attached.
6. **Correlating committee direction for 2027 editions** – BLD-AAC/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft meeting minutes (attached).
   a. Item 4b, Copyright and extract review.
   b. Item 4c, Technical Committee member interest category declaration.
   c. Item 7f, BLC/SCM exterior wall task group.
   d. Item 8aii, Podium or pedestal construction.
   e. Item 8bii, Review use of the terms “visual” and “visible” as it related to fire alarm signals.
7. **NFPA 220 First Draft.**
   a. Public Inputs. See attached.
8. **NFPA 221 First Draft.**
   a. Public Inputs. See attached.
9. **NFPA 5000 First Draft.**
   a. Public Inputs. See attached.
   b. Task group report
      i. TG#1, Exterior Walls (Joint task group with BLD-SCM, Chair: Rashid-Sumar).

10. Other Business.

11. Future meetings.

12. Adjournment.

Address List No Phone

06/10/2024
Kevin Carr
BLD-BLC

Building Construction

Building Code

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Chair **BLD-BLC**
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M Gardner Services, LLC
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Peter J. Willse **E** 01/01/1988
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Kevin Carr 5/19/2020

Staff Liaison **BLD-BLC**
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MINUTES

NFPA Building Code/Safety to Life Technical Committee on Building Construction (BLD-BLC)
NFPA 220/NFPA 221/NFPA 5000 Second Draft Meeting (A2023)

July 25-27, 2022
11:00am – 5:00pm (ET)

Web/Teleconference

1. **Call to order.** Mark Chrisman, chair, called the meeting to order at 10:00am on July 11, 2022.
2. **Introductions.** NFPA staff took attendance.
3. **Chair report.** Mark Chrisman welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the meeting.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Kevin Carr provided an overview of the standards development process and the revision cycle schedule. A review of Chapter 2/Annex H publications was provided.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** The minutes from July 20-21, 2021, First Draft meeting were approved without revision.
6. **Correlating Committee on Building Code previous meeting minutes.** All items from the agenda were reviewed. No further action was provided.
7. **NFPA 220 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/220.
8. **NFPA 221 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/221.
   b. **Presentation(s).** The committee heard presentations from the following individuals.
      i. **Public Comments.** Marcelo M. Hirschler. 10 minutes. Presentation attached.
   c. **Task group report.** The following task groups provided their reports and recommendations.
      i. **TG#1, ASCE/SEI-7, 2022 Edition**. Davis. The task group provided a report. Actions taken were via Public Comment. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

ii. **TG#2, NFPA 220/NFPA 221/NFPA 5000 Fire Barrier Walls.** Collins. No report was provided. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

iii. **TG#3, NFPA 221 Scope/Drawings/Figures/Annex Material.** Versteeg. No report was provided. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

iv. **TG#4, NFPA 221, Vestibule Openings.** Collins. The task group provided a report. Actions taken were via Second Revision. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

9. NFPA 5000 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/5000.

b. **Task group report.** The following task groups provided their reports and recommendations.

i. **TG#5, NFPA 221 6.6.1/NFPA 5000 8.3.3.7.1 and 7.4.3.6.5**. Humble. The task group provided a report. Actions taken were via Public Comment. The task group has been discharged with thanks.

c. **New task groups.** The following task groups were appointed to work subsequent to the meeting:

i. **TG#1, Exterior Walls**. TG Chair: Koffel. Members: Davis, Gardner, Gaut, Martin, Schmeida. Scope: Request to the NFPA 5000 Correlating Committee to allow the exterior wall task group to continue into the next cycle. The scope would be consistent with the previously established scope to review this topic in further detail and provide Public Input during the First Draft phase.

10. Other Business. None.

11. Future meetings. This was the final meeting of this committee for the revision cycle. Public Inputs for the next edition are expected to close May 2024. A meeting notification will be posted at www.nfpa.org/220next , www.nfpa.org/221next, and www.nfpa.org/5000next when the next meeting is scheduled.

12. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 2:30pm on July 27, 2022.

Attendees:

Committee Members

✓	**Chrisman, Mark**	Chair	Henderson Engineers
✓	**Al Zeyara, Nasser**	Principal	Qatar Civil Defense
✓	**Bueche, David**	Principal	Hoover Treated Wood Products
✓	**Collins, David**	Principal	American Institute of Architects
✓	**Davis, Richard**	Principal	FM Global

	Frable, David	Principal	US General Services Administration
✓	**Gardner, Michael**	Principal	Wall and Ceiling Alliance
✓	**Gaut, James**	Principal	Marriott Vacations Worldwide
✓	**Grant, Kurtis**	Principal	US Department of Health & Human
	Hanson, Robert	Principal	Savannah River Nuclear Solutions
✓	**Hugo, Jeffrey**	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	**Humble, Jonathan**	Principal	American Iron and Steel Institute
✓	**Koffel, William**	Principal	Semiconductor Industry Association
✓	**LaPine, Edward**	Principal	JENSEN HUGHES
	Lowery, Kenneth	Principal	Verisk Analytics/Insurance Services Office,
✓	**OBrocki, Raymond**	Principal	American Wood Council
✓	**Rashid-Sumar, Shamim**	Principal	Portland Cement Association
✓	**Schiffer, Brad**	Principal	Brad Schiffer/Taxis, Inc.
✓	**Schmeida, Michael**	Principal	Gypsum Association
✓	**Schneider, Stephen**	Principal	Marx|Okubo Associates
	Versteeg, Joseph	Principal	International Fire Marshals Association
✓	**Willse, Peter**	Principal	Portland Fire Marshal's Office
	Woods, Luke	Principal	UL LLC
✓	**Zemel, Felix**	Principal	Town Of Dover
	Alhajri, Mohammed	Alternate	Qatar Civil Defense
✓	**Cardin, Jon-Paul**	Alternate	American Iron and Steel Institute
	Earl, Timothy	Alternate	Gypsum Association
✓	**Eckhoff, Mike**	Alternate	Hoover Treated Wood Products
	Ivans, William	Alternate	Verisk/Insurance Services Office
✓	**Martin, Daniel**	Alternate	JENSEN HUGHES
✓	**Roberts, Jon**	Alternate	UL LLC
✓	**Sellers, Joseph**	Alternate	U.S. Department of Energy
✓	**Skene, William**	Alternate	FM Global
✓	**Carr, Kevin**	Staff Liaison	National Fire Protection Association

Guests:

Ben Duterte	Wall and Ceiling Bureau
James Gogolski	Hoover Treated Wood Products

Marcelo Hirschler	GBH International
Ed Lisinski	American Wood Council

Total number in attendance: 30

Public Comments by Marcelo Hirschler – July 22

Marcelo M. Hirschler
GBH International

1

NFPA 221 – PC2

This PC simply deletes the permission to use "other approved test methods" instead of ASTM E119 because there is no way to ensure that they are of equal severity.

2

NFPA 221 – PC2 (2)

An ahj "approves" a test but they typically rely on experts (often paid for by interested parties) and they may well say test xxx (Bunsen burner) is equivalent when it often isn't.

3

NFPA 221 – PC2 (3)

This PI and PC do not delete reference to ASTM E119 but simply delete the option of "other approved test methods" which is vague and will potentially lower fire safety.

4

NFPA 221 – PC3

This PC builds on PC2 in the same section. It adds also that ASTM E1529 should be the test to use if there is potential hydrocarbon fuel exposure. ASTM E1529 is specific to such exposure and is more severe.

5

NFPA 221 – PC4

This PC adds a specific analytical method to a section that addresses the use of analytical methods: ASTM E2032.

In fact, ASTM E2032 is the analytical method most widely used for this.

6

NFPA 221 – PC4 (2)

The TC said this is a performance approach, but the entire section is about analytical methods, and ASTM E2032 is such a method and has been used for ages for this application.

7

NFPA 5000 – PC33

Table 7.2.1.1 states that interior nonbearing walls do not need a fire resistance rating: 0 fire resistance rating. Therefore FRTW can be used on any such wall and the “restriction” to under 2 hours is meaningless

8

NFPA 5000 – PC30

This PI came from the Task Group appointed by the TCC to clarify exterior wall assembly issues.

The TC asked for clarification of the proposed language.

9

NFPA 5000 – PC30

Exterior walls are allowed to be built of noncombustible or limited combustible materials, without added testing. Those are the first two bullets.

These materials require nothing further.

10

NFPA 5000 – PC30

If the exterior wall assembly has any other material, further assessment is needed.

That is where NFPA 285 & FRTW must be addressed.

11

NFPA 5000 – PC30

NFPA 285 tests exterior wall assemblies and not exterior walls. The entire assembly must be tested and pass. Testing of component materials is not an acceptable alternative.

The present section talks about materials in assemblies tested to NFPA 285: incorrect!

12

NFPA 5000 – PC30

With regard to FRTW: FRTW (or fire-retardant-treated wood) materials are allowed only when no fire resistance ratings are required. That is why this is as the fourth bullet, as it is a special case.

13

MINUTES

NFPA Correlating Committee on Building Code (BLD-AAC)
NFPA Correlating Committee on Safety to Life (SAF-AAC)

NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 Pre-First Draft Meeting (A2026)

February 13, 2024
1:00 p.m. (ET)

Microsoft Teams Remote Meeting

1. **Call to order.** P. Willse, BLD-AAC chair, on behalf of J. Tubbs, SAF-AAC chair, and himself, called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. on February 13, 2024.
2. **Introductions.** NFPA staff took attendance.
3. **Chair reports.** J. Tubbs introduced himself as the recently appointed chair of the Correlating Committee on Safety to Life, welcomed attendees, and provided an overview of the meeting. P. Willse added his welcome to the 2026 edition revision cycles of NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000.
4. **Staff liaison reports.**
   a. G. Harrington and K. Carr introduced the technical committee chairs who were appointed since the previous revision cycle:
      i. B. Cronin, chair of the Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies, replacing James Lathrop
      ii. M. Crowley, chair of the Technical Committee on Means of Egress, replacing David Collins
      iii. N. Dawe, chair of the Technical Committee on Mercantile and Business Occupancies, replacing Amy Murdock
      iv. J. Rickard, chair of the Technical Committee on Building Systems, replacing Joshua Greene
      v. M. Savage, chair of the Technical Committee on Structures, Construction, and Materials, replacing Moriel Kaplan
   b. K. Carr provided an overview of copyright and the use of extracts from non-NFPA documents in NFPA standards. NFPA is asking all committees to review such extracts and determine whether non-NFPA extracts can be revised so that they no longer extract from non-NFPA documents to reduce the needed permissions from external organizations. Motions by BLD-AAC and SAF-AAC directing all technical committees to review non-

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NFPA extracts in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 and revise where appropriate passed. Such direction will be provided to the technical committees via First Draft meeting agenda items.

c. K. Carr reported that NFPA is asking all correlating and technical committee members to be mindful that, in accordance with the *Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process*, a TC/CC member in any interest category who has been retained to represent the interests of another interest category with respect to a specific issue or issues that are to be addressed by a TC/CC shall declare those interests to the committee and refrain from voting on any Public Input, Public Comment, or other matter relating to those issues. Members are encouraged to periodically review the *Conduct Guide* for details.

5. Previous meeting minutes.

a. The minutes of the December 13, 2022, SAF-AAC NFPA 101 Second Draft meeting were approved with the following correction: In item 6.b, change "DAX" to "DACT."

b. The minutes of the December 14, 2022, BLD-AAC NFPA 5000 Second Draft meeting were approved with the following corrections: Under "Attendees" and "Guests," the following corrections to names and organizations were made: Mark Smith, Summit Fire & Security/Fire Life Safety; Peter Larrimer*, US Department of Veterans Affairs; Rodger Reiswig, Johnson Controls; Shamim Rashid-Sumar, National Ready Mix Concrete Association; Chip Carson, Carson Associates, Inc.

6. Liaison reports.

a. Sprinkler project. W. Koffel reported that the NFPA 13/13R/13D second drafts are now posted and open for NITMAMs (closing date March 27, 2024). No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between the revised sprinkler standards and NFPA 101/5000.

b. Fire alarm project. S. Clary reported that NFPA 72 is in the same position as the sprinkler standards with the same NITMAM closing date. No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between the revised NFPA 72 and NFPA 101/5000.

7. Correlating Committee task group reports.

a. Sprinkler system supervision: J. Hugo. No report; the task group will convene prior to the First Draft meetings.

b. Occupant load terminology: J. Tubbs. The task group chair asked to be replaced as he is now chairing SAF-AAC. M. Crowley will take over as task group chair and it will convene prior to the first draft meetings.

c. TC scopes: E. Rosenbaum. The draft scopes were circulated for comments following the previous correlating committee second draft meetings. No comments were received.

i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed to forward the proposed SAF-XXX scopes to the Standards Council as modified by deleting any references to "property protection." See attached.

ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed to forward the proposed BLD-XXX scopes to the Standards Council as modified by deleting any references to "movement of people." A subsequent motion to reconsider the action and reinsert "movement of people" into the BLD-FIR scope passed. See attached.

d. Modular rooms/sleep pods: H. Hopper. Staff will coordinate with the task group and correlating chairs to expand its roster. The intent is for the group to convene prior to the NFPA 101/5000 First Draft meetings.

e. Short-term housing rentals: Staff will coordinate with the correlating committee chairs and the chairs of the relevant technical committees (BLD/SAF-FUN and BLD/SAF-RES) to develop a task group scope, recruit members, and appoint a task group chair.

f. Exterior walls (NFPA 5000): Staff will coordinate with the BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM joint task group, as needed, who are planning to convene prior to NFPA 101/5000 Public Input Closing Dates.

8. Correlating Committee direction to all technical committees.

a. Separation of vertical buildings.

i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed: Direct the applicable SAF-XXX technical committees to review the sections of NFPA 101 noted in item 8.a.i of the BLD/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft Meeting Agenda for any inconsistencies as they relate to podium or pedestal construction and make any needed revisions via the creation of First Revisions or Committee Input at the First Draft meetings. Indicate whether revisions were needed in the technical committee First Draft meeting minutes. *Note: Affected committees include SAF-FIR (8.2.1.3(4)), SAF-FUN (4.6.3(5)), and the occupancy committees with construction limits in the X.1.6 subsection (SAF-AXM, SAF-END, SAF-HEA, SAF-DET, and SAF-BCF)*.

ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed: Direct the applicable BLD-XXX technical committees to review the sections of NFPA 5000 noted in item 8.a.ii of the BLD/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft Meeting Agenda for any inconsistencies as they relate to podium or pedestal construction and make any needed revisions via the creation of First Revisions or Committee Input at the First Draft meetings. Indicate whether revisions were needed in the technical committee First Draft meeting minutes. *Note: This impacts all BLD technical committees, with the exception of BLD-BLC, who has jurisdiction over all requirements (7.4.3.6.5, 7.4.3.6.7, 8.3.3.7.1, D.6.6, D.6.8)*.

b. Fire alarm notification signal terminology (*visual* vs. *visible*) for consistency with NFPA 72.

i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed: Direct the SAF-XXX technical committees to review their use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revise, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed: Direct the BLD-XXX technical committees to review their use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revise, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

9. TC updates/subject areas of interest for TC focus during 2027 edition revision cycle.

a. TC on Assembly Occupancies (BLD/SAF-AXM). Chair J. Lambert reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing nightclub-type special assembly occupancies, crowd manager requirements, festival seating terminology and requirements, and carbon monoxide detection requirements.

b. TC on Board and Care Facilities (BLD/SAF-BCF). Chair John Rickard reported a task group on carbon monoxide detection for existing occupancies was held over from the previous cycle. There is also interest in putting together a task group with other affected committees on the subject of LPG and natural gas detection in buildings.

c. TC on Building Construction: (BLD-BLC): Chair M. Chrisman reported a joint task group between BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM will begin work on requirements pertaining to exterior walls shortly. BLC will also discuss any further revisions to sections noted in 8.a.ii above, pertaining to podium or pedestal construction.

d. TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD/SAF-BSF): No report.

e. TC on Building Systems (BLD-BSY): Chair James Rickard reported that the committee will conduct a review of accessibility requirements within Chapter 12, and cybersecurity considerations within Chapter 56.

f. TC on Detention and Correctional Occupancies: Chair J. Serafim reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

g. TC on Educational and Day Care Occupancies (BLD/SAF-END): Chair M. Mertens reported that the security task group remains active and will continue to work through the upcoming revision cycle. Other items that will continue to be vetted will include ABHR requirements, carbon monoxide detection, fire alarm system upgrades in existing occupancies, and classroom safety/door locking. There are questions on the paths forward with respect to the committee scope and the scopes of NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000. Staff will coordinate with the TC chair to provide guidance moving forward.

h. TC on Fire Protection Features (BLD/SAF-FIR): Chair N. Wittasek reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

i. TC on Fundamentals (BLD/SAF-FUN): Chair C. Jelenewicz reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

j. TC on Health Care Occupancies (BLD/SAF-HEA): Chair W. Koffel reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing patient privacy curtains as they relate to sprinkler obstructions, carbon monoxide detection, and occupancy classification of dental clinics.

k. TC on Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD/SAF-IND): Chair S. Sheldon reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

l. TC on Interior Finish and Contents (BLD/SAF-INT): Chair N. Dawe reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle. He also indicated that a new chair should be appointed at the April Standards Council meeting as he was recently appointed chair of BLD/SAF-MER.

m. TC on Means of Egress (BLD/SAF-MEA): Chair M. Crowley reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing special purpose horizontally sliding doors, cable guards, and area of refuge communication systems.

n. TC on Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD/SAF-MER): Chair N. Dawe reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

o. TC on Residential Occupancies (BLD/SAF-RES): Chair B. Cronin reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

p. TC on Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM): Chair M. Savage reported a joint task group between BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM will begin work on requirements pertaining to exterior walls.

10. NFPA 101A update to SAF-AAC. G. Harrington reported that the NFPA 101A second draft is currently posted and open for NITMAMs with a closing date of March 27, 2024.

11. Other business. There was no other business.

12. Future meetings. The next correlating committee meetings will be held in January 2025. Meeting notices will be posted at www.nfpa.org/101next and www.nfpa.org/5000next when the meetings are scheduled.

13. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 3:20 p.m. (ET) on February 13, 2024.

Attendees

BLD-AAC Committee Members:

	Name:	Office:	Organization:
✓	**Willse, Peter**	Chair	Portland Fire Marshal's Office
✓	**Bellamy, Tracey**	Principal	American Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	**Frable, David**	Principal	US General Services Administration
✓	**Hansen, Raymond**	Principal	US Department of the Air Force
✓	**Hopper, Howard**	Principal	UL Solutions
✓	**Hugo, Jeffrey**	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
	O'Connor, Daniel	Principal	American Hotel & Lodging Association
	Quiter, James	Principal	Retired-Arup
✓	**Roberts, Richard**	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	**Savage, Michael**	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
✓	**Shah, Faimeen**	Principal	Vortex Fire Engineering Consultancy
✓	**Tyree, David**	Principal	American Wood Council
✓	**Vinci, Leon**	Principal	American Public Health Association
✓	**Asp, Roland**	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association

	Denhardt, John	Alternate	American Fire Sprinkler Association
	Keays, Jack	Alternate	Vortex Fire Consulting Inc.
	Laramee, Scott	Alternate	American Hotel & Lodging Association
✓	**Marks, Maria**	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
	O'Brocki, Raymond	Alternate	American Wood Council
	Pauls, Jake	Alternate	American Public Health Association
	Simone, Joseph	Alternate	US Department of the Navy
✓	**Tubbs, Jeffrey**	Alternate	Arup
✓	**Chrisman, Mark**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Construction
✓	**Cronin, Bradford**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Residential Occupancies
✓	**Crowley, Michael**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
✓	**Dawe, Nicholas**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile and Business
	Grill, Raymond	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service and Fire Protection
✓	**Jelenewicz, Chris**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
✓	**Koffel, William**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies
✓	**Lambert, Josh**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
✓	**Mertens, Matthew**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational and Day-Care
✓	**Rickard, James**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Systems
✓	**Rickard, John**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
✓	**Serafim, Janna**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
✓	**Sheldon, Steven**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Industrial, Storage, and
✓	**Wittasek, Nathan**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
✓	**Carr, Kevin**	Staff Liaison	National Fire Protection Association

SAF-AAC Committee Members:

✓	**Tubbs, Jeffrey**	Chair	Arup
✓	**Harrington, Gregory**	Secretary (Staff-	National Fire Protection Association
✓	**Bush, Kenneth**	Principal	Maryland State Fire Marshals Office
✓	**Carson, Wayne**	Principal	Carson Associates, Inc.
✓	**Harbuck, Stanley**	Principal	American Public Health Association
✓	**Hopper, Howard**	Principal	UL Solutions
✓	**Hugo, Jeffrey**	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association

✓	**Lucas, Jeffrey**	Principal	International Fire Marshals Association
	Reiswig, Rodger	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	**Rosenbaum, Eric**	Principal	American Health Care Association
✓	**Savage, Michael**	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
✓	**Asp, Roland**	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	**Marks, Maria**	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
	Pauls, Jake	Alternate	American Public Health Association
	Quiter, James	Alternate	Retired-Arup
✓	**Cronin, Bradford**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Residential Occupancies
✓	**Crowley, Michael**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
✓	**Dawe, Nicholas**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile & Business Occupancies
	Grill, Raymond	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service & Fire Protection
✓	**Jelenewicz, Chris**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
✓	**Koffel, William**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies
✓	**Lambert, Josh**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
	Larrimer, Peter	Nonvoting Member	TC on Alternative Approaches to Life
✓	**Mertens, Matthew**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational & Day-Care
✓	**Rickard, John**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
✓	**Serafim, Janna**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
✓	**Sheldon, Steven**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Industrial, Storage, & Miscellaneous
✓	**Wittasek, Nathan**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
✓	**Clary, Shane**	Alt. to Nonvoting	Signaling Systems Correlating Committee

Guests:

Kevin Brinkman	National Elevator Industry Inc.
Jonathan Humble	National Multifamily Housing Council
Steven Orlowski	Sundowne Building Code Consultants LLC
Milosh Puchovsky	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Larry Rietz	Jensen Hughes
William Skene	FM Global
John Woestman	Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association
Stephen Ganoe	NFPA
Camille Levy	NFPA

Jennifer Sisco	NFPA
Tracy Vecchiarelli	NFPA

Total number in attendance: 46

Committee Scope & Responsibility

Safety to Life (SAF-AAC)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101)

Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (SAF-ALS)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on alternative methods of protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (NFPA 101A)

Assembly Occupancies (SAF-AXM)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 12
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 13
Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures (NFPA 102)

Board and Care Facilities (SAF-BCF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 32
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 33

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (SAF-BSF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems~~, the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems.~~ as they relate to protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: Building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems are covered by this committee. The last phrase includes wording used on other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 9

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (SAF-DET)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 22
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 23

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (SAF-END)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 14
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 15
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 16
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 17

Fire Protection Features (SAF-FIR)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction, ~~,~~ compartmentation, and special hazards ~~including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations,~~ as related to the protection of life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment – Special hazards are included in Section 8.7. The wording about "performance of assemblies, openings and penetrations" is not needed or grammatically correct. The addition of the last phrase is consistent with other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 8

Fundamentals of Safety to Life (SAF-FUN)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire~~, earthquake, flood, wind,~~ and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, ~~and~~ on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 1
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 11.8
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 2
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 4
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 43
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 5
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 6
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter C
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter D

Health Care Occupancies (SAF-HEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in health care and ambulatory health care occupancies.

Comment: The committee requested adding ambulatory health care, which are assigned chapters for them.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 18
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 19
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 20
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 21

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (SAF-IND)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and ~~windowless and underground~~limited-access buildings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 11
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 40
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 42

Interior Finish and Contents (SAF-INT)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on ~~limiting the impact of~~ interior finish, contents, furnishings, and combustible decorations ~~building contents on~~as related to the protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: The existing wording about "limiting the impact of interior finish" is very awkward. Contents and combustible decoration are covered by this committee. "Building contents" was replaced with "contents" because outdoor furniture is within the scope of the chapter. "The phrase "as related to the protection" is in the scope of the Fire Protection Features committee.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (SAF-MEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Annex B
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 7

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (SAF-MER)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 36
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 37
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 38
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 39

Residential Occupancies (SAF-RES)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging ~~and~~ or rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 24
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 26
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 28
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 29
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 30
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 31

Committee Scope & Responsibility

Building Code (BLD-AAC)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on the design and construction of every building or structure, including structural design methods and techniques, as well as the design of integrated building systems for health, safety, comfort, and convenience.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000)
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 3

Assembly Occupancies (BLD-AXM)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 16

Board and Care Facilities (BLD-BCF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 26

Building Construction (BLD-BLC)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection and design of types of building construction, exterior walls, building height and area, firewalls, and fire barrier walls, as they relate to the protection of life and property from fire. For the processing of NFPA 5000, Chapter 7, and Sections 8.3 and 8.4, this committee reports directly to the NFPA 5000 Correlating Committee; whereas, for the processing of NFPA 220 and NFPA 221, this committee does not report to the NFPA 5000 Correlating Committee.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex D
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 7
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8.3
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8.4
Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls (NFPA 221)
Standard on Types of Building Construction (NFPA220)

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD-BSF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems ~~the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems.~~ as they relate to protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: Building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems are covered by this committee. The last phrase includes wording used on other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 55

Building Systems (BLD-BSY)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the application of various building systems and features that relate to convenience, health, comfort, and access to a building.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex A
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex B
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 12
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 49
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 50
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 51
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 52
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 53
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 54
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 56
Building Energy Code (NFPA 900)

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (BLD-DET)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 21

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (BLD-END)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 17
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 18

Fire Protection Features (BLD-FIR)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction, compartmentation, and special hazards ~~including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations,~~ as related to the protection of life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment – Special hazards are included. The wording about “performance of assemblies, openings and penetrations” is not needed or grammatically correct. The addition of the last phrase is consistent with other committee scopes.

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Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8

Fundamentals of the Building Code (BLD-FUN)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life and property from fire~~, earthquake, flood, wind,~~ and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex G
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 1
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 13
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 14
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 15
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 2
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 33
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 4
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 5
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 6

Health Care Occupancies (BLD-HEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in health care and ambulatory health care occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 19
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 20

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD-IND)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and ~~windowless and underground~~limited-access buildings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 29
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 30
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 31
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 34

Interior Finish and Contents (BLD-INT)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on ~~limiting the impact of~~ interior finish, ~~contents,~~ furnishings, and ~~building contents~~combustible decorations as related to the ~~on~~ protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: The existing wording about “limiting the impact of interior finish” is very awkward. Contents and combustible decoration are covered by this committee. “Building contents” was replaced with “contents” because outdoor furniture is within the scope of the chapter. “The phrase “as related to the protection” is in the scope of the Fire Protection Features committee.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (BLD-MEA)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex E
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 11

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD-MER)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 27
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 28

Residential Occupancies (BLD-RES)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging ~~and~~ or rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 22
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 23
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 24
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 25

Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life and property from fire and environmental loads through the selection and design of structural elements and assemblies; construction techniques and methodologies; and on the application of building materials used in the construction of buildings, structures, and related facilities.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex C
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex F
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 32
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 35
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 36
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 37
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 38
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 39
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 40
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 41
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 42
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 43
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 44
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 45
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 46
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA

Public Input No. 3-NFPA 220-2024 [Section No. 2.3.3]

2.3.3 UL Publications.

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

UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials,* 2011, revised 2022.

UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials,* 2018, revised 2023 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update references to most current editions.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sat Jun 01 16:23:19 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 220-2023 [Section No. 5.1.6]

5.1.6

In addition to the requirements of 5.1.3 and 5.1.4, columns that are essential to the stability of the building as a whole shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Where columns require a fire resistance rating, the entire column, including its connections to beams or girders, shall be individually protected.

(2) Where the column extends through a ceiling, the fire-resistive protection provided for the column shall be continuous from the top of the floor through the ceiling space to the top of the column. [**5000:**7.2.7.5]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The failure of a column in a primary structural frame system would likely result in a stability concern for a relatively large area of the building, justifying individual fire protection of the column. This is typically not the case in buildings that are primarily comprised of cold-rolled light gauge load-bearing walls supporting open web steel joists or steel and concrete composite elevated slabs and pre-engineered light gauge roof trusses for multi-story buildings or wood stud framing supporting pre-engineered wood trusses for single story buildings. In most locations in light-framed buildings, beams and headers are supported by ganged studs, though in some cases HSS tube steel posts are used for convenience of construction and design. All vertical load-bearing members are integral with the load-bearing wall system. In such a building, each individual isolated cold-rolled steel stud or post within a bearing wall system would not normally be critical to the stability of the overall structure. NFPA's Fire Protection Handbook, Section 19, Chapter 4 (21st Edition) discusses fire protection of "steel-frame building construction" and "load-bearing walls and partitions." Columns within light-framed buildings with load-bearing walls and partitions are not addressed. The handbook to the 2018 edition of the IBC makes it clear that Section 704 applies to "structural frame members," indicating that a higher level of fire endurance is required for structural members such as columns "on account of the critical nature of their function." Such a concern would not apply to columns or posts that support, for example, a single beam that is not interconnected with other members to form a frame but rather is part of a load-bearing system that mostly consists of light gauge or wood stud framing. This change, together with a new annex note, recognizes that columns require individual protection only when they are essential to the overall stability of the structure.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 2-NFPA 220-2023 [New Section after A.5.1.11]	annex note to revised code text
Public Input No. 2-NFPA 220-2023 [New Section after A.5.1.11]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Rickard
Organization: P3 Consulting
Street Address:
City:
State:

Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Tue Oct 24 15:57:26 EDT 2023
Committee:	BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 2-NFPA 220-2023 [New Section after A.5.1.11]

A.5.1.6

The failure of a column in a primary structural frame system would likely result in a stability concern for a relatively large area of the building, justifying individual fire protection of the column. Isolated cold-rolled steel studs or posts within a bearing wall system, on the other hand, would not normally be critical to the stability of the overall structure. Columns or posts that support, for example, a single beam that is not interconnected with other members to form a frame but rather is part of a load-bearing system that mostly consists of light gauge or wood stud framing do not require individual encasement.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The failure of a column in a primary structural frame system would likely result in a stability concern for a relatively large area of the building, justifying individual fire protection of the column. This is typically not the case in buildings that are primarily comprised of cold-rolled light gauge load-bearing walls supporting open web steel joists or steel and concrete composite elevated slabs and pre-engineered light gauge roof trusses for multi-story buildings or wood stud framing supporting pre-engineered wood trusses for single story buildings. In such a building, each individual isolated cold-rolled steel stud or post within a bearing wall system would not normally be critical to the stability of the overall structure. NFPA's Fire Protection Handbook, Section 19, Chapter 4 (21st Edition) discusses fire protection of "steel-frame building construction" and "load-bearing walls and partitions." Columns within light-framed buildings with load-bearing walls and partitions are not addressed. The handbook to the 2018 edition of the IBC makes it clear that Section 704 applies to "structural frame members," indicating that a higher level of fire endurance is required for structural members such as columns "on account of the critical nature of their function." Such a concern would not apply to columns or posts that support, for example, a single beam that is not interconnected with other members to form a frame but rather is part of a load-bearing system that mostly consists of light gauge or wood stud framing. This change recognizes that columns require individual protection only when they are essential to the overall stability of the structure.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 1-NFPA 220-2023 [Section No. 5.1.6]	annex note to revised code text
Public Input No. 1-NFPA 220-2023 [Section No. 5.1.6]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Rickard
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Street Address:
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Submittal Date: Tue Oct 24 16:11:42 EDT 2023
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 5-NFPA 220-2024 [New Section after A.5.1.11]

A.5.1.13

Features that are imbedded in and could compromise the required fire protection are prohibited. It in not the intent, however, to prohibit penetrations through membrane protection that are protected with a listed through-penetration assembly.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Some AHJ's have interpreted this provision as prohibiting, for example, a duct that passes through a beam that is protected with two layers of Type X gypsum board, even though the penetration through the beam is approved by the structural engineer and the penetration through the gypsum board is protected with a listed through-penetration assembly. This annex note is meant to clarify the intent of this section, including the meaning of the word "imbedded" in this context.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Rickard
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Submittal Date: Tue Jun 04 11:09:35 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 4-NFPA 220-2024 [Section No. B.1.2.2]

B.1.2.2 UL Publications.

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

UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2018, revised 2023 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update references to most current editions.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 3-NFPA 220-2024 [Section No. 2.3.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
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Submittal Date: Sat Jun 01 16:24:45 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 221-2024 [Section No. 2.3.5]

2.3.5 UL Publications.

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

UL 10C, *Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2016, revised 2021.

UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2011, revised 2022.

UL 555, *Fire Dampers*, 2006, revised 2020.

UL 1479, *Fire Tests of Penetration Firestops*, 2015, revised ~~2021~~ 2024 .

UL 1709, *Rapid Rise Fire Tests of Protection Materials for Structural Steel*, 2022.

UL 2079, *Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems*, 2020.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update references to most current editions.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Sat Jun 01 16:28:32 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 2-NFPA 221-2024 [Section No. B.1.2.6]

B.1.2.6 UL Publications.

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

UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials,* 2011, revised 2022.

UL 1479, *Fire Tests of Penetration Firestops*, 2015, revised ~~2021~~ 2024 .

UL 1709, *Rapid Rise Fire Tests of Protection Materials for Structural Steel*, 2022.

UL 2079, *Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems*, 2020.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update references to most current editions.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 1-NFPA 221-2024 [Section No. 2.3.5]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
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Submittal Date: Sat Jun 01 16:43:51 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 13-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.1.4.1]

7.1.4.1* Noncombustible Material.

7.1.4.1.1

A material that complies with any one of the following shall be considered a noncombustible material:

(1)* The material, in the form in which it is used, and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat.

(2) The material is reported as passing ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C.*

(3) The material is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C.*

7.1.4.1.2

Where the term *limited-combustible* is used in this *Code*, it shall also include the term *noncombustible*.

7.1.4.1.3

Materials composed exclusively of glass, steel, concrete or masonry, without any organic ingredients, shall not be required to be tested to be acceptable as noncombustible materials.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

At present the code contains an annex note that is both simply informative (and thus unenforceable) and vague. Several materials can claim to be inherently noncombustible.. It makes no sense to test glass, steel, concrete, and masonry materials that contain no combustible (organic) ingredients. It has been shown by testing (and common sense) that testing glass, steel, concrete or masonry to ASTM E136 is unnecessary, as they will pass the test (unless there is some organic component). An associated public input deletes the annex note.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 14-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.1.4.1, A.7.1.4.1.1(1)]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date:	Fri Apr 19 18:25:55 EDT 2024
Committee:	BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 111-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.4]

7.2.1.5 * Plenums.

7.2.1.5.1 General.

Plenums shall be permitted to be used to supply air to the occupied area or return and exhaust air from the occupied area, provided the requirements of NFPA 90A are met.

7.2.1.5.2 * .

For the purpose of this *Code*, the application of these provisions for plenums shall apply to all buildings and shall not be subject to the limitations as set forth in Section 1.3 of NFPA 90A .

7.2.1.5..3

Materials exposed to the airflow within plenums shall comply with NFPA 90A .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI moves the section 7.2.3.2.14 into the general section because the requirements for plenums in NFPA 90A are not unique to Type I and Type II construction. They apply to all types of construction. As the annex note states, the same hazard exists for different types of construction.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 112-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.3.2.14]	
Public Input No. 113-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.2.3.2.14, A.7.2.3.2.14.2]	
Public Input No. 114-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.1.1]	
Public Input No. 112-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.3.2.14]	
Public Input No. 113-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.2.3.2.14, A.7.2.3.2.14.2]	
Public Input No. 114-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.1.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu May 30 19:20:06 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 89-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.3.2.12]

7.2.3.

~~2.12 Exterior Nonbearing Walls.~~

~~Exterior nonbearing~~

1 Type I and Type II Construction

Type I (442 or 332) and Type II (222, 111 or 000) construction shall be those types in which the fire walls, structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

7.2.3.2 Special Requirements — Type I and Type II Construction .

The special requirements in 7.2.3.2.1 through 7.2.3.2.13 shall apply to Type I and Type II construction.

7.2.3.11 Nonbearing Walls

7.2.3.2.11.1

Nonbearing walls shall be constructed of

~~any one of the following:~~

- ~~Noncombustible materials~~
  ~~Limited~~

  noncombustible materials or limited- combustible materials .

7.2.3.2.11.2

Exterior nonbearing walls shall be permitted to be constructed using exterior wall assemblies that have been tested in accordance with and comply with the conditions of acceptance of

~~NFPA 285~~

- ~~Fire-retardant-treated wood, when such walls are not required to have fire-resistance ratings~~

  NFPA 285.

7.2.3.2.11.3

Exterior nonbearing walls that are not required to have a fire resistance rating shall be permitted to be constructed using fire-retardant treated wood.

7.2.3.2.11.4

Interior nonbearing walls required to have a fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less shall be permitted to be constructed using fire-retardant-treated wood enclosed within noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, provided that such walls are not used as shaft enclosures.

7.2.3.2.12 Combustible Materials .

Combustible materials shall be permitted in accordance with the following:

(1) Foamed plastic insulation complying with Section 48.4

(2) Metal composite material complying with Section 37. (3)

(3) Thermal and acoustical insulation, other than foamed plastic, complying with Section 8.16

(4) Interior floor finish and interior finish, trim, and millwork, such as doors, door frames, window sashes, and window frames

(5) Light-transmitting plastic complying with Sections 38.11 and 48.7

(6) Class A, Class B, or Class C roof coverings

(7) Blocking

7.2.3.2.13 * Plenums.

7.2.3.2.13.1 General.

Plenums shall be permitted to be used to supply air to the occupied area or return and exhaust air from the occupied area, provided the requirements of NFPA 90A are met.

7.2.3.2.13.2 * .

For the purpose of this *Code*, the application of these provisions for plenums shall apply to all buildings and shall not be subject to the limitations as set forth in Section 1.3 of NFPA 90A .

7.2.3.2.13.3

Materials exposed to the airflow within plenums shall comply with NFPA 90A .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Sections 7.2.3.11 and 7.2.3.12 both deal with nonbearing walls (interior and exterior) and they should be combined. The first requirement in both sections is that they should be constructed of noncombustible materials or limited combustible materials, which is consistent with the requirements for walls in section 7.2.3.1. This PI combines sections 7.2.3.11 and 7.2.3.12, meaning that the subsequent sections (and the associated annex material) changes section numbers.

In the case of both interior and exterior nonbearing walls there is permission to use fire-retardant treated wood for the construction of the walls, depending on the requirements for fire resistance rating. In the case of exterior walls there is also the permission to use exterior wall assemblies that have been tested and passed NFPA 285.

Since fire-retardant treated wood (FRTW) is neither a noncombustible material (in accordance with section 7.1.4.1) nor a limited combustible material (in accordance with section 7.1.4.2) the use of FRTW to "construct" the nonbearing wall seems to be in contradiction with section 7.2.3.1. The intent is clearly that the use of FRTW as part of the construction of nonbearing walls is permitted, within the limitations provided.

Since Terra makes it difficult to read, the revised text is intended to read as follows:

7.2.3.1 Type I and Type II Construction
Type I (442 or 332) and Type II (222, 111 or 000) construction shall be those types in which the fire walls, structural elements, walls, arches, floors, and roofs are of approved noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

7.2.3.2 Special Requirements — Type I and Type II Construction.
The special requirements in 7.2.3.2.1 through 7.2.3.2.13 shall apply to Type I and Type II construction.

7.2.3.11 Nonbearing Walls
7.2.3.2.11.1
Nonbearing walls shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or limited-combustible materials.

7.2.3.2.11.2
Exterior nonbearing walls shall be permitted to be constructed using exterior wall assemblies that have

been tested in accordance with and comply with the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 285.

7.2.3.2.11.3
Exterior nonbearing walls that are not required to have a fire resistance rating shall be permitted to be constructed using fire-retardant treated wood.

7.2.3.2.11.4
Interior nonbearing walls required to have a fire resistance rating of 2 hours or less shall be permitted to be constructed using fire-retardant-treated wood enclosed within noncombustible or limited-combustible materials, provided that such walls are not used as shaft enclosures.

7.2.3.2.12 Combustible Materials.
Combustible materials shall be permitted in accordance with the following:
(1) Foamed plastic insulation complying with Section 48.4
(2) Metal composite material complying with Section 37.(3)
(3) Thermal and acoustical insulation, other than foamed plastic, complying with Section 8.16
(4) Interior floor finish and interior finish, trim, and millwork, such as doors, door frames, window sashes, and window frames
(5) Light-transmitting plastic complying with Sections 38.11 and 48.7
(6) Class A, Class B, or Class C roof coverings
(7) Blocking

7.2.3.2.13 * Plenums.

7.2.3.2.13.1 General.
Plenums shall be permitted to be used to supply air to the occupied area or return and exhaust air from the occupied area, provided the requirements of NFPA 90A are met.

7.2.3.2.13.2 *
For the purpose of this Code, the application of these provisions for plenums shall apply to all buildings and shall not be subject to the limitations as set forth in Section 1.3 of NFPA 90A.

7.2.3.2.13.3
Materials exposed to the airflow within plenums shall comply with NFPA 90A.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed May 29 17:00:17 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 112-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.3.2.14]

~~**7.2.3.2.14** * – Plenums.~~

~~**7.2.3.2.14.1** – General.~~

~~Plenums shall be permitted to be used to supply air to the occupied area or return and exhaust air from the occupied area, provided the requirements of NFPA 90A are met.~~

~~**7.2.3.2.14.2** * –~~

~~For the purpose of this *Code*, the application of these provisions for plenums shall apply to all buildings and shall not be subject to the limitations as set forth in Section 1.3 of NFPA 90A.~~

~~**7.2.3.2.14.3** –~~

~~Materials exposed to the airflow within plenums shall comply with NFPA 90A.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

PI 111 proposes to move this section to a more generic location.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 111-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.4]	
Public Input No. 111-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.4]	
Public Input No. 113-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.2.3.2.14, A.7.2.3.2.14.2]	
Public Input No. 114-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.1.1]	

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Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 78-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.5.5.1]

7.2.5.5.1

The minimum net finished dimensions of glued-laminated and structural composite lumber members shall be ~~equivalent to the nominal dimensions of solid sawn timbers~~ in accordance with ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction requirements for heavy timber .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal brings requirements for heavy timber wood member size up to date for glued laminated timber and structural composite lumber. Section 7.2.5.5 Type IV requirements for wood beams and columns prescribe nominal dimensions for sawn lumber. In lieu of prescribing actual dimensions for other solid wood products such as glued laminated timber and structural composite lumber, this proposal refers to the AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction which tabulates minimum dimensions of these products that are equivalent to sawn lumber for heavy timber applications. The minimum dimensions for glued laminated timber and structural composite lumber are also provided in Table 2304.11 of the IBC. The identical heavy timber member sizes are also provided in AWC FDS Table 1.5.4.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu May 23 13:44:28 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 58-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections 7.2.5.6.1.1, 7.2.5.6.1.2]

Sections 7.2.5.6.1.1, 7.2.5.6.1.2

7.2.5.6.1.1

Type IV construction with mass timber construction elements having fire resistance ratings required for Type I (332) shall be permitted where they comply with all of the following:

(1) The building shall be protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).

(2) ~~The fire resistance rating of construction elements and connections shall meet all of the following: Two-thirds of the required fire resistance rating of construction elements shall be provided by gypsum panels in accordance with *ANSI/ AWC* TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies *Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS)* .~~

(3) Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and members, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time in accordance with *ANSI/ AWC* ~~TR10, *Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies.*~~ *Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS).*

(4) All elements of the exterior wall shall comply with 7.2.5.6.7(1).

(5) In buildings equal to or less than 180 ft (54.9 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be permitted to be constructed of mass timber elements.

(6) In buildings greater than 180 ft (54.9 m) but less than or equal to 270 ft (82.3 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

7.2.5.6.1.2

Type IV construction with mass timber construction elements having fire resistance ratings required for Type II (222) shall be permitted where they comply with all of the following:

(1) The building shall be protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).

(2) The fire resistance rating of construction elements shall be provided as ~~specified in Chapter 4 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies~~ in accordance with *ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS)* .

(3) In buildings equal to or less than 85 ft (25.9 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be permitted to be constructed of mass timber elements.

(4) In buildings greater than 85 ft (25.9 m) but equal to or less than 180 ft (54.9 m) in height, two-thirds of the required fire resistance rating of construction elements for exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be provided by gypsum panels in accordance ~~with Section 4.4.2 of AWC TR10, *Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies* .~~

~~The fire resistance rating of wood~~

(5) with *ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS).* .

(6) Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and members, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time in accordance ~~with Section 4.5 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies~~ with *ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS)* .

(7) All elements of the exterior wall shall comply with 7.2.5.6.7(1).

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved

NFPA_PI_58.docx	Proposed change should look like what is contained in this file. TerraView is not showing proposal correctly.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal replaces reference to TR10 for fire resistance rating of construction elements and protection of connections with reference to the 2024 edition of ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction. The FDS is an AWC/ANSI consensus standard and provides current provisions for both fire resistance rating of construction elements and protection of connections. FDS provisions for protection of connections have been updated relative to TR10 based on results of testing and account for reduced fire resistance times under certain conditions. . As stated in the attached file, TerraView is not properly showing results of proposed changes and therefore has been attached in a Word file to properly indicate the results of the proposed revisions.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed May 15 14:17:49 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Sections 7.2.5.6.1.1, 7.2.5.6.1.2

7.2.5.6.1.1

Type IV construction with mass timber construction elements having fire resistance ratings required for Type I (332) shall be permitted where they comply with all of the following:

(1) The building shall be protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).

(2) ~~The fire resistance rating of construction elements and connections shall meet all of the following:~~ Two-thirds of the required fire resistance rating of construction elements shall be provided by gypsum panels in accordance with ~~TR10-Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies~~ ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS).

(3) Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and members, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time in accordance with ~~TR10-Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies~~ ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS).

(4) All elements of the exterior wall shall comply with 7.2.5.6.7(1).

(5) In buildings equal to or less than 180 ft (54.9 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be permitted to be constructed of mass timber elements.

(6) In buildings greater than 180 ft (54.9 m) but less than or equal to 270 ft (82.3 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

7.2.5.6.1.2

Type IV construction with mass timber construction elements having fire resistance ratings required for Type II (222) shall be permitted where they comply with all of the following:

(1) The building shall be protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).

(2) The fire resistance rating of construction elements shall be provided ~~as specified in Chapter 4 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies~~ in accordance with ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS).

(3) In buildings equal to or less than 85 ft (25.9 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be permitted to be constructed of mass timber elements.

(4) In buildings greater than 85 ft (25.9 m) but equal to or less than 180 ft (54.9 m) in height, two-thirds of the required fire resistance rating of construction elements for exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be provided by gypsum panels in accordance ~~with Section 4.4.2 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies.~~ with ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS).

(5) ~~The fire resistance rating of w~~Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and members, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time in accordance ~~with Section 4.4.2 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies~~ with ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification for Wood Construction (FDS).

(6) All elements of the exterior wall shall comply with 7.2.5.6.7(1).

Public Input No. 3-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.7.5]

7.2.7.5

In addition to the requirements of 7.2.7.3 and 7.2.7.4, columns that are essential to the stability of the building as a whole shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Where columns require a fire resistance rating, the entire column, including its connections to beams or girders, shall be individually protected.

(2) Where the column extends through a ceiling, the fire-resistive protection provided for the column shall be continuous from the top of the floor through the ceiling space to the top of the column.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The failure of a column in a primary structural frame system would likely result in a stability concern for a relatively large area of the building, justifying individual fire protection of the column. This is typically not the case in buildings that are primarily comprised of cold-rolled light gauge load-bearing walls supporting open web steel joists or steel and concrete composite elevated slabs and pre-engineered light gauge roof trusses for multi-story buildings or wood stud framing supporting pre-engineered wood trusses for single story buildings. In most locations in light-framed buildings, beams and headers are supported by ganged studs, though in some cases HSS tube steel posts are used for convenience of construction and design. All vertical load-bearing members are integral with the load-bearing wall system. In such a building, each individual isolated cold-rolled steel stud or post within a bearing wall system would not normally be critical to the stability of the overall structure. NFPA's Fire Protection Handbook, Section 19, Chapter 4 (21st Edition) discusses fire protection of "steel-frame building construction" and "load-bearing walls and partitions." Columns within light-framed buildings with load-bearing walls and partitions are not addressed. The handbook to the 2018 edition of the IBC makes it clear that Section 704 applies to "structural frame members," indicating that a higher level of fire endurance is required for structural members such as columns "on account of the critical nature of their function." Such a concern would not apply to columns or posts that support, for example, a single beam that is not interconnected with other members to form a frame but rather is part of a load-bearing system that mostly consists of light gauge or wood stud framing. This change, together with a new annex note, recognizes that columns require individual protection only when they are essential to the overall stability of the structure.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 4-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.7.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 14-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.1.4.1, A.7.1.4.1.1(1)]

~~**Sections A.7.1.4.1, A.7.1.4.1.1(1)**~~

~~**A.7.1.4.1** —~~

~~The provisions of 7.1.4.1 do not require inherently noncombustible materials to be tested in order to be classified as noncombustible materials.~~

~~**A.7.1.4.1.1(1)** —~~

~~Examples of such materials include steel, concrete, masonry and glass.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

An associated public input includes the requirements in the body of the code. Glass is not included in the body of the code because it is unclear if it would actually melt and fail the ASTM E136 test.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 13-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.1.4.1]	
Public Input No. 13-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.1.4.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Fri Apr 19 18:37:50 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 114-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.1.1]

Sections A.7.2.1.5 and 7.2.1.5.2

A.7.2.1.5

NFPA 90A recognizes the following types of plenums: ceiling cavity plenum, apparatus casing plenum, air-handling room plenum, and raised floor plenum. The requirements in NFPA 90A are different for each type of plenum, and Chapter 3 of NFPA 90A includes definitions for each type of plenum.

A.7.2.1.5.2

Section 1.3 of NFPA 90A, limits the applicability of the standard. This section broadens the requirements of NFPA 90A to apply to the construction of ceiling cavity plenums and raised floor plenums in all buildings of Type I and Type II construction. All plenums should be constructed in the same manner regardless of the space volume — the same hazards exist.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This just moves the annex notes.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 111-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.4]	
Public Input No. 112-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.3.2.14]	
Public Input No. 113-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.2.3.2.14, A.7.2.3.2.14.2]	
Public Input No. 111-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.4]	
Public Input No. 113-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.2.3.2.14, A.7.2.3.2.14.2]	

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Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 113-NFPA 5000-2024 [Sections A.7.2.3.2.14, A.7.2.3.2.14.2]

~~**Sections A.7.2.3.2.14, A.7.2.3.2.14.2**~~

~~**A.7.2.3.2.14** —~~

~~NFPA 90A recognizes the following types of plenums: ceiling cavity plenum, apparatus casing plenum, air-handling room plenum, and raised floor plenum. The requirements in NFPA 90A are different for each type of plenum, and Chapter 3 of NFPA 90A includes definitions for each type of plenum.~~

~~**A.7.2.3.2.14.2** —~~

~~Section 1.3 of NFPA 90A, limits the applicability of the standard. This section broadens the requirements of NFPA 90A to apply to the construction of ceiling cavity plenums and raised floor plenums in all buildings of Type I and Type II construction. All plenums should be constructed in the same manner regardless of the space volume — the same hazards exist.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These annex sections are being proposed to be moved to a more generic location by another PI.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 112-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.3.2.14]	
Public Input No. 111-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.4]	
Public Input No. 114-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.1.1]	
Public Input No. 111-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after 7.2.1.4]	
Public Input No. 114-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.1.1]	

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Submittal Date: Thu May 30 19:27:57 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 4-NFPA 5000-2024 [New Section after A.7.2.7.3]

A.7.2.7.5

The failure of a column in a primary structural frame system would likely result in a stability concern for a relatively large area of the building, justifying individual fire protection of the column. Isolated cold-rolled steel studs or posts within a bearing wall system, on the other hand, would not normally be critical to the stability of the overall structure. Columns or posts that support, for example, a single beam that is not interconnected with other members to form a frame but rather is part of a load-bearing system that mostly consists of light gauge or wood stud framing do not require individual encasement.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The failure of a column in a primary structural frame system would likely result in a stability concern for a relatively large area of the building, justifying individual fire protection of the column. This is typically not the case in buildings that are primarily comprised of cold-rolled light gauge load-bearing walls supporting open web steel joists or steel and concrete composite elevated slabs and pre-engineered light gauge roof trusses for multi-story buildings or wood stud framing supporting pre-engineered wood trusses for single story buildings. In such a building, each individual isolated cold-rolled steel stud or post within a bearing wall system would not normally be critical to the stability of the overall structure. NFPA's Fire Protection Handbook, Section 19, Chapter 4 (21st Edition) discusses fire protection of "steel-frame building construction" and "load-bearing walls and partitions." Columns within light-framed buildings with load-bearing walls and partitions are not addressed. The handbook to the 2018 edition of the IBC makes it clear that Section 704 applies to "structural frame members," indicating that a higher level of fire endurance is required for structural members such as columns "on account of the critical nature of their function." Such a concern would not apply to columns or posts that support, for example, a single beam that is not interconnected with other members to form a frame but rather is part of a load-bearing system that mostly consists of light gauge or wood stud framing. This change recognizes that columns require individual protection only when they are essential to the overall stability of the structure.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 3-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. 7.2.7.5]	annex note to revised code text

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Rickard
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Submittal Date: Mon Feb 12 12:16:30 EST 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 59-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. D.2.5.6.1.1]

D.2.5.6.1.1

Type IV construction with mass timber construction elements having fire resistance ratings required for Type I (332) shall be permitted where they comply with all of the following:

(1) The building shall be protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).

(2) ~~The fire resistance rating of construction elements and connections shall meet all of the following:~~ Two-thirds of the required fire resistance rating of construction elements shall be provided by gypsum panels in accordance with *ANSI/ AWC* ~~TR10, *Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies*~~ *Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction* .

(3) Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and members, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time in accordance with *ANSI/ AWC* ~~TR10, *Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies*~~ *Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction* .

(4) All elements of the exterior wall shall comply with D.2.5.6.7(1).

(5) In buildings equal to or less than 180 ft (54.9 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be permitted to be constructed of mass timber elements.

(6) In buildings greater than 180 ft (54.9 m) but less than or equal to 270 ft (82.3 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be constructed of noncombustible or limited-combustible materials.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal replaces reference to TR10 for fire resistance rating of construction elements and protection of connections with reference to the 2024 edition of ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction. The FDS is an AWC/ANSI consensus standard and provides current provisions for both fire resistance rating of construction elements and protection of connections. FDS provisions for protection of connections have been updated relative to TR10 based on results of testing and account for reduced fire resistance times under certain conditions.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Wed May 15 23:06:25 EDT 2024
Committee: BLD-BLC

Public Input No. 60-NFPA 5000-2024 [Section No. D.2.5.6.1.2]

D.2.5.6.1.2

Type IV construction with mass timber construction elements having fire resistance ratings required for Type II (222) shall be permitted where they comply with all of the following:

(1) The building is protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).

(2) The fire resistance rating of construction elements shall be provided ~~as specified in Chapter 4 of AWC TR10, *Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies* .~~

~~In buildings~~

(3) in accordance with *ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction.*

(4) In buildings equal to or less than 85 ft (25.9 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be permitted to be constructed of mass timber elements.

(5) In buildings greater than 85 ft (25.9 m) but equal to or less than 180 ft (54.9 m) in height, two-thirds of the required fire resistance rating of construction elements for exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be provided by gypsum panels in accordance ~~with Section 4.4.2 of AWC TR10, *Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies* .~~

~~The fire resistance rating of wood~~

(6) with *ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction.*

(7) Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and members, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time in accordance with ~~Section 4.5 of AWC TR10, *Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies* .~~ *ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction.*

(8) All elements of the exterior wall shall comply with D.2.5.6.7(1).

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_PI_60.Word_markup.docx	Attached Word file properly shows the results of the proposed revisions. TerraView is not properly showing results.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal replaces reference to TR10 for fire resistance rating of construction elements and protection of connections with reference to the 2024 edition of ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction. The FDS is an ANSI/AWC consensus standard and provides current provisions for both fire resistance rating of construction elements and protection of connections. FDS provisions for protection of connections have been updated relative to TR10 based on results of testing and account for reduced fire resistance times under certain conditions. Attached Word file properly shows the results of the proposed revisions. TerraView is not properly showing results.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Tyree

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Submittal Date:	Wed May 15 23:23:17 EDT 2024
Committee:	BLD-BLC

D.2.5.6.1.2

Type IV construction with mass timber construction elements having fire resistance ratings required for Type II (222) shall be permitted where they comply with all of the following:

(1) The building is protected throughout with an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 55.3.1.1(1).

(2) The fire resistance rating of construction elements shall be provided ~~as specified in Chapter 4 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies. In buildings~~ in accordance with ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction.

(3) In buildings equal to or less than 85 ft (25.9 m) in height, exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be permitted to be constructed of mass timber elements.

(4) In buildings greater than 85 ft (25.9 m) but equal to or less than 180 ft (54.9 m) in height, two-thirds of the required fire resistance rating of construction elements for exit enclosures, elevator hoistways, and other shafts shall be provided by gypsum panels in accordance ~~with Section 4.4.2 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies.~~ with ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction.

(5) ~~The fire resistance rating of woodw~~ Wood connections, including connectors, fasteners, and members, shall be protected from fire exposure for the required fire resistance time in accordance with ~~Section 4.5 of AWC TR10, Calculating the Fire Resistance of Wood Members and Assemblies.~~ ANSI/AWC Fire Design Specification (FDS) for Wood Construction.

(6) All elements of the exterior wall shall comply with D.2.5.6.7(1).