

Report of the NFPA Motions Committee for the 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting

I. Introduction

The 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting will take place live, in Las Vegas, Nevada on Thursday, June 22, 2023. In advance of the live session, any submitted position statements of the makers of Certified Amending Motions and Committee Chair Reports will be posted online for review to assist in your preparation for the live debate and voting taking place during the Technical Meeting. Additionally, the final order of standards and Certified Amending Motions will post at www.nfpa.org/2023techsession no later than June 8, 2023.

The Standards Council, as well as NFPA, sincerely appreciate your continued interest and support of the important step of the Technical Meeting in the NFPA standards development process. The Technical Meeting, as always, will finalize standards activities and the record to assist the Standards Council in determining the degree of consensus achieved during the Fall '22 and Annual '23 revision cycles. Complete information and instructions on how to participate in Las Vegas on June 22nd are now available at www.nfpa.org/2023techsession and will be updated regularly.

The Motions Committee, as appointed by the Chair of the Standards Council in accordance with the *NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules* to certify proper amending motions and otherwise review and act on submitted Notices of Intent to Make a Motion (NITMAMs) on NFPA standards, consists of NFPA Standards Council Members Dr. Rodger Reiswig (Chair), Michael Crowley, Jeffrey Foisel, Michael Johnston, Jack Poole, and Dwayne Sloan. The currently appointed Motions Committee met on May 5, 2023 to review and act on NITMAMs submitted on six Annual '23 standards, resulting in Certified Amending Motions for six standards. The Motions Committee previously met on December 7, 2022 to act on NITMAMs submitted for the 2022 Fall Revision cycle with the Committee's actions documented in the Fall 2022 Report of the Motions Committee (posted at www.nfpa.org/2023techsession) and herein. All Certified Amending Motions from the Fall '22 and Annual '23 standards may be acted on during the 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting at the live event in Las Vegas.

The Report of the Motions Committee documents and identifies: (1) Certified Amending Motions that may be presented at the 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting (Tech Session); (2) NITMAMs that the Motions Committee did not certify per the *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards*; and (3) NITMAMs for which the Motions Committee approved withdrawal at the request of the submitter. Additionally, this Report includes the order in which standards will present at the 2023 Technical Meeting. Once the Motions Committee finalizes the order in which individual Certified Amending Motions will be presented for debate at the Technical Meeting, the final order will post on www.nfpa.org/2023techsession (at least one week in advance of the Technical Meeting).

Note that in instances of identical Certified Amending Motions submitted by multiple individuals and Certifying Amending Motions resulting in the same recommended text, the Motions Committee may direct that they be identified and presented as a single motion for consideration by the membership. The Motions Committee took no such action on Certified Amending Motions scheduled for debate during the 2023 Technical Meeting.

This report concludes with documentation of each Certified Amending Motion setting forth the submitter's motion in legislative text and the text recommended by the responsible Technical Committee, as included

in the Second Draft Report. For further transparency and clarity, the appropriate ballot is also included for the Certified Amending Motions which will require a ballot should the motion pass the vote of the NFPA membership. Please note that for those Certified Amending Motions seeking to return the recommended text to previous edition text, no ballot is required by the *Regulations* and therefore is not included in the agenda.

In reviewing the Report of the Motions Committee, the following information is important to note:

- The Certified Amending Motions set forth herein are proper and permissible, therefore eligible for presentation and consideration of the membership during the 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting upon commencement of the meeting, June 22nd, 2023.
- Only Certified Amending Motions set forth herein will be presented during the Technical Meeting.
- In accordance with 1.6.2 of the *Regulations*, anyone who is dissatisfied with the results of the Certified Amending Motions at the conclusion of the 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting or the result of the Technical Committee amending ballots have the right to appeal the results. Please refer to Section 1.6.2 of the *Regulations* for the deadlines that apply for filing such appeals. The final date to file such an appeal will be noted with the results of the actions following the conclusion of the Technical Meeting.

The information included above is intended to provide a general introduction to the 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting. Please check the Technical Meeting website regularly for more information, reminders and instructions about participation in the 2023 Technical Meeting at www.nfpa.org/2023techsession.

II. Certified Amending Motions

Five standards processed in the Annual '23 revision cycle and seven standards processed in the Fall '22 revision cycle have Certified Amending Motions to be presented and acted upon at the 2023 NFPA Technical Meeting. These motions are documented on pages 4 – 9 of this report.

III. NITMAMs Not Certified

Of the NITMAMs received on Annual '23 revision cycle standards, there was one NITMAM which was not certified. Of the NITMAMs received on the Fall '22 revision cycle standards, two were not certified by the Motions Committee. The NITMAMs which were not certified are documented on pages 10 – 11 of this report.

IV. NITMAMs Requested to be Withdrawn

Of the NITMAMs received on Annual '23 revision cycle standards, one was approved as withdrawn by the Motions Committee following closing of the NITMAM submission period. Of the NITMAMs received on the Fall '22 revision cycle standards, three were approved as withdrawn by the Motions Committee following closing of the NITMAM submission period. The approved withdrawn NITMAMs are documented on pages 12 – 13 of this report.

V. Consent Standards

Any standard which receives no comments, second revisions, or NITMAMs resulting in Certified Amending Motions is considered a “Consent Standard” in accordance with the *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards*. A consent standard is not presented at the NFPA Technical Meeting but is rather forwarded directly to the Council for issuance. For complete listing and information regarding issuance of Consent Standards for the Annual '23 and Fall '22 revision cycles, please consult www.nfpa.org/2023techsession.



2023 Technical Meeting Schedule

Certified Amending Motions (CAMs)
June 22, 2023

Standards with Certified Amending Motions for Consideration	
Thursday, June 22, 2023	
Annual 2023 Standards	
NFPA 4, <i>Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing</i>	
NFPA 30A, <i>Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages</i>	
NFPA 99, <i>Health Care Facilities Code</i>	
NFPA 101®, <i>Life Safety Code®</i>	
NFPA 5000®, <i>Building Construction and Safety Code®</i>	
Fall 2022 Standards	
NFPA 14, <i>Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems</i>	
NFPA 45, <i>Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals</i>	
NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i>	
NFPA 140, <i>Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations</i>	
NFPA 260, <i>Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture</i>	
NFPA 286, <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth</i>	
NFPA 505, <i>Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations</i>	



Certified Amending Motions

Annual 2023 Revision Cycle

NFPA Standard	CAM #	Section/Paragraph	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion
NFPA 4	4-1	Various Sections and Subsections of 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 1.6	William Koffel, Koffel Associates, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 2
NFPA 30A	30A-5	1.1.6	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-6	1.1.6	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8
NFPA 30A	30A-8	3.3.8	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-9	1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 in its entirety	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-10	15.2	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-13	15.3.2.1	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-14	15.3.3	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-15	15.4	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

NFPA 30A	30A-16	15.4.1	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-17	15.4.2	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-20	15.4.4	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-21	15.5.1	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-22	15.5.2	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-23	15.7	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-24	15.1	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-25	15.3.2.2	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-26	15.8	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions
NFPA 30A	30A-30	1.2, 15.1, 15.3, and 15.4	Megan Hayes, National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA)	Accept Public Comment No. 34

NFPA 99	99-11*	6.7.1.2.3.1	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 1071
NFPA 99	99-12*	6.7.1.2.3.2	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 1073
NFPA 99	99-13*	6.7.1.2.3.3	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 1074
NFPA 99	99-14*	6.7.1.2.3.4	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 1075
NFPA 99	99-15*	6.7.1.2.3.5	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 1076
NFPA 99	99-16*	6.7.1.2.3.6	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 1077
NFPA 99	99-17*	6.7.1.2.7.2	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.	Reject Second Revision No. 1054
NFPA 99	99-18*	6.7.1.3.2	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1079
NFPA 99	99-19*	6.7.1.3.3	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1080
NFPA 99	99-21*	6.7.1.3.4	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1081
NFPA 99	99-22*	6.7.1.3.4.1	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1082
NFPA 99	99-23*	6.7.1.3.4.2	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1083
NFPA 99	99-24*	6.7.1.3.4.4	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1084
NFPA 99	99-25*	6.7.1.3.4.5	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1085
NFPA 99	99-26*	6.7.1.3.4.6	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1086
NFPA 99	99-27*	6.7.2.1.3.1	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1088
NFPA 99	99-28*	6.7.2.1.3.2	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1089

NFPA 99	99-29*	6.7.2.1.3.4	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1090
NFPA 99	99-30*	6.7.2.1.3.6	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1091
NFPA 99	99-31*	6.7.2.1.3.7	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1092
NFPA 99	99-32*	6.7.2.1.3.8	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1093
NFPA 99	99-33*	6.7.2.1.3.9	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1094
NFPA 99	99-34*	6.7.2.1.3.10	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1095
NFPA 99	99-35*	6.7.2.1.3.12	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1096
NFPA 99	99-36*	6.7.2.1.3.13	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1097
NFPA 99	99-37*	6.7.2.1.5.2	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1099
NFPA 99	99-38*	6.7.3.1	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1102
NFPA 99	99-40*	6.10.2.2	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1055
NFPA 99	99-41*	6.11.1	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1118
NFPA 99	99-42*	6.11.4.4	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1119
NFPA 99	99-44*	6.7.4.1.1.3	Dan Chisholm, MGI Systems, Inc.´	Reject Second Revision No. 1109
NFPA 99	99-47	14.1.3.4	Chris Neal, Restore Hyper Wellness	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 103
NFPA 101	101-6	30.7.5	Steven Sawyer, Self	Accept Public Comment No. 51
NFPA 101	101-7	30.7.5	Steven Sawyer, Self	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 55

NFPA 101	101-8	31.7.5	Steven Sawyer, Self	Accept Public Comment No. 52
NFPA 101	101-9	31.7.5	Steven Sawyer, Self	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 56
NFPA 101	101-10	New Section After 31.7.5.7	Steven Sawyer, Self	Accept Public Comment No. 53
NFPA 101	101-11	30.7.5	Steven Sawyer, Self	Accept Public Comment No. 55
NFPA 101	101-12	31.7.5	Steven Sawyer, Self	Accept Public Comment No. 56
NFPA 5000	5000-1	8.2.1.1	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 32
NFPA 5000	5000-2	7.2.3.2.12	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 30

***NOTE:** *The Certified Amending Motions identified with an asterisk (*) on NFPA 99, Health Care Facilities Code, have been approved by the Motions Committee to be moved by the submitter as a single motion during the 2023 Technical Meeting. This action was approved under the authority of the Motions Committee, and at the request of the submitter.*



Certified Amending Motions

Fall 2022 Revision Cycle

NFPA Standard	CAM #	Section/Paragraph	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Certified Amending Motion
NFPA 14	14-10	10.7.1.1	Kevin Hall, American Fire Sprinkler Association	Reject Second Revision No. 36 (same as 14-4)
NFPA 14	14-17	New Section after 7.5.3	Kyle Chism, Cla-Val Corporation	Reject Second Revision No. 28
NFPA 14	14-18	7.8.3.1	Joshua Brackett, Baptist Health	Reject Second Revision No. 35
NFPA 45	45-1	6.7	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 5
NFPA 58	58-5/58-6/58-7	6.28.5.5	Ryan McLachlan, SLEEGERS Engineered Products; Christopher Wagner, Amerigas Propane; and Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	Reject Second Revision No. 16
NFPA 140	140-1	A.4.5.3	Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International	Accept Public Comment No. 1
NFPA 260	260-24	4.3	Bobby Bush, Upholstered Furniture Action Council	Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 9
NFPA 286	286-14/286-15/286-16	5.12 (new Section after 5.11)	Richard Long, Exponent Inc.; Marc Block, Zurn Elkay Water Solutions; and Guy Boyer, SIMONA America Industries	Reject Second Revision No. 1
NFPA 505	505-1	9.1.2.10	Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association	Reject Second Revision No. 4



NITMAMs Not Certified

Annual 2023 Revision Cycle

NFPA Standard	NITMAM #	Section/Paragraph	Person(s) Authorized to Make the Motion	Proposed Amending Motion
NFPA 30A	30A-7	Entire Standard	Kevin Cheong, ChargePoint, Inc.	Return Entire NFPA Standard



NITMAMs Not Certified

Fall 2022 Revision Cycle

NFPA Standard	NITMAM #	Section/Paragraph	Submitter of Motion	Proposed Amending Motion
NFPA 260	260-13	7.5 (new Section after 7.4)	Bobby Bush, Upholstered Furniture Action Council	Reject Public Comment No. 12
NFPA 260	260-23	Entire Standard	Bobby Bush, Upholstered Furniture Action Council	Return Entire Standard To Previous Edition Text



Withdrawn NITMAMs

Annual 2023 Revision Cycle

NFPA Standard	NITMAM #	Section/Paragraph	Submitter of Motion	Proposed Amending Motion
NFPA 54	54-2	Global Revision	Luis Escobar, American Gas Association	Reject Second Revision No. 31



Withdrawn NITMAMs

Fall 2022 Revision Cycle

NFPA Standard	NITMAM #	Section/Paragraph	Submitter of Motion	Proposed Amending Motion
NFPA 14	14-4	10.7.1.1	Kevin Hall, American Fire Sprinkler Association	Reject Second Revision No. 36
NFPA 14	14-14	7.8.3.2.1	Kevin Hall, American Fire Sprinkler Association	Accept an Identifiable Part of Correlating Comment No. 89
NFPA 14	14-15	10.2.5.1 (excluding any subsections)	Peter Lazdine, Compufire Inc.	Reject Public Comment No. 27 including any related First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 2

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope.

The standard shall provide the minimum requirements for testing of integrated fire protection and life safety systems.

A.1.1

The ~~This~~ standard describes testing methods for interconnected active and passive-fire protection and life safety systems to verify the operational readiness and sequence of operation. Integrated ~~active~~ systems testing includes, but is not limited to, testing the following:

- (1) Plan ~~Testing plan~~ scenarios
- (2) Participants ~~Identifying participants and~~ responsibilities
- (3) Methods ~~Utilizing approved test methods~~
- (4) Documentation ~~Providing necessary documentation~~

It is not the intent of this standard to require implementation of emergency response procedures, evacuation drills, or other exercises that require facility staff or fire department response. However, when ~~the~~ integrated ~~active~~ systems tests are ~~test is~~ being conducted, it can ~~also~~ be an appropriate opportunity to practice emergency procedures or drills.

This standard allows a property owner or designated representative to require integrated-~~active~~ systems testing by designation in either the design intent or contract documents.

1.1.1

The ~~This~~ standard shall provide the minimum requirements for testing of integrated fire protection and life safety systems.

~~1.1.2~~

~~The scope of this standard shall not include passive fire protection features.~~

~~1.1.3*~~

~~Passive fire protection and life safety systems shall be inspected and tested as required in accordance with NFPA 3 or the applicable installation codes or standards.~~

~~A.1.1.3~~

~~Passive fire protection and life safety systems are to be inspected and tested as required to verify proper installation prior to integrated active systems testing that relies on the integrity of passive systems.~~

1.2 Purpose.

1.2.1

The purpose of this standard shall be to provide a testing protocol that verifies integrated-~~active~~ fire protection and life safety systems perform as intended.

1.2.2*

The integrated ~~active~~ systems test shall verify and document the operation and function of ~~all interconnected~~ fire protection and life safety systems, including the following:

- (1) Performance in accordance with applicable codes and standards
- (2) *Sequence of operation
- (3) Performance in accordance with manufacturers' published instructions
- (4) Accuracy of record documents

CAM
No.
4-1

A.1.2.2

Where integrated ~~active~~ systems testing is performed as part of a commissioning process, compliance with the ~~Basis~~ basis of Design design and ~~Owners owners-Project project~~ Requirements requirements should be verified.

A.1.2.2(2)

See Figure A.3.3.24(a) for a sample sequence of operation provided in an input/output matrix.

1.3 Application.

1.3.1*

This standard shall apply to integrated passive and active fire protection and life safety equipment and systems, ~~including integrated active portions of passive fire protection and life safety barriers and assemblies.~~

A.1.3.1

These systems and equipment can include, but are not limited to, the following:

- (1) Infrastructure supporting the building fire protection and life safety systems within the boundaries of the project. Project infrastructure should include those systems and utilities necessary for the support and operation of the fire protection and life safety systems of the proposed project. These infrastructure items can include the following:
 - (a) Access roadways for general ingress and egress and those necessary for fire department access in accordance with local codes, standards, and policies
 - (b) Utility systems for the provisions of electric power, fuel gas, water, and waste water; communication systems; and any other utility system deemed essential to the support of project operations
 - (c) On-site combined heat and power generation systems, electric power generation plants or systems, fuel gas storage facilities, water supply and storage facilities, and environmental or waste management systems
- (2) ~~(4)~~ Fixed fire suppression and control systems
- (3) ~~(2)~~ Fire alarm systems
- (4) ~~(3)~~ Emergency communications systems (ECS)
- (5) ~~(4)~~ Smoke control systems
- (6) ~~(5)~~ The emergency power supply and emergency power supply systems serving emergency systems, legally required standby systems, and critical operations systems should be evaluated by the Fire Commissioning Agent (FCxA) for integrated testing as a stand-alone life safety system, whether or not a fire or smoke event is occurring in the building. Normal and emergency standby power systems including, but not limited to, those powering the following:
 - (a) Smoke control systems
 - (b) Stair pressurization systems
 - (c) Smoke-proof enclosure ventilation systems
 - (d) Electric driven fire pumps
 - (e) Elevator systems
 - (f) Fire suppression system controllers
- (7) ~~(6)~~ Explosion prevention and control systems
- (8) Fire-resistant and smoke-resistant assemblies. Examples include, but are not limited to, floor-ceiling assemblies and roof decks, doors, windows, barriers, and walls protected by a firestop system or device for through-penetrations and membrane penetrations, and other fire and smoke control assemblies.
- (9) ~~(7)~~ Systems associated with commercial cooking operations
- (10) ~~(8)~~ Elevator systems
- (9) ~~Smoke doors, fire doors, and other opening protectives as described in NFPA 80 and NFPA 105, including the following:~~

- ~~(a) Doors or shutters that are closed or opened from a fire alarm system~~
 - ~~(b) Windows or other opening protectives that are operable as part of a smoke control system~~
 - ~~(c) Dampers or other opening protectives that are operated from a fire alarm system~~
 - ~~(10) Smoke or heat vents that are operated from a fire alarm system~~
 - ~~(11) Sprinkler flow switches that are connected to a fire alarm system~~
 - ~~(12) Air distribution systems/building management systems and components that are operable from the fire alarm system~~
 - ~~(13) Air distribution systems or components that operate as part of a smoke control system~~
 - ~~(14) Special hazard fire suppression systems~~
 - ~~(15) Systems used for occupant notification and off premises reporting, including emergency voice/alarm communications systems~~
 - ~~(11) (16) Means of egress systems and components including, but not limited to, the following:~~
 - ~~(a) Emergency lighting and exit signs~~
 - ~~(b) Major egress components, such as corridors, stairs, ramps, and so forth~~
 - ~~(b) Exit path marking systems~~
 - ~~(c) Provisions for stairway door access control~~
 - ~~(12) (17) Other systems or installations integrated or connected to a fire or life safety system such as, but not limited to, access control, critical processes, and hazardous operations~~
- ~~Other systems that should be in place and available as needed for integrated active systems testing include the following:~~
- ~~(1) Infrastructure supporting the building fire protection and life safety systems within the boundaries of the project. Project infrastructure should include those systems and utilities necessary for the support and operation of the active fire protection and life safety systems of the proposed project. These infrastructure items can include the following:~~
 - ~~(a) Access roadways for general site access and those necessary for fire department access in accordance with local codes, standards, and policies~~
 - ~~(b) Utility systems for the provisions of electric power, fuel gas, water, and wastewater; communication systems; and any other utility system deemed essential to the support of building operations~~
 - ~~(c) On site combined heat and power generation systems, electric power generation plants or systems, fuel gas storage facilities, water supply and storage facilities, and environmental or waste management systems~~
 - ~~(2) The emergency power supply and emergency power supply systems serving emergency systems, legally required standby systems, and critical operations systems should be evaluated by the integrated testing agent (ITa) for integrated testing as a stand-alone life safety system, whether or not a fire or smoke event is occurring in the building.~~
- ~~This standard does not apply to the testing of passive fire protection and life safety systems as part of the integrated active systems test. Passive systems are an integral part of the overall fire protection features of a building. Where they could have an impact on the success of the integrated active systems test, they should be in place and fully inspected and tested prior to the integrated active systems test. For example, a stair pressurization system relies on the performance of passive firestop systems and gasketing to ensure pressure differentials are maintained. If the fire stopping and gasketing has not been properly inspected and tested in accordance with NFPA 3 through the commissioning process, and/or in accordance with the applicable installation codes and standards, the stair pressurization portion of the integrated systems test could fail and must be retested. In addition, this standard requires that all individual integrated active systems be fully tested and accepted prior to the integrated active systems test (see 1.3.2 and 4.1.3.2). Therefore, a stair pressurization test should~~

have been performed prior to the integrated active systems test which would identify any integrity issues with the fire stopping and gasketing.

Typical passive systems include the following:

- ~~(1) Fire resistant and smoke resistant assemblies. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - ~~(a) Floor ceiling assemblies and roof decks~~
 - ~~(b) Fire doors not operated by the fire alarm system~~
 - ~~(c) Fire windows~~
 - ~~(d) Fire walls and barriers protected by a firestop system or device for through penetrations and membrane penetrations~~
 - ~~(e) Other fire and smoke control assemblies not operated by the fire alarm system~~~~
- ~~(2) Spray applied fire resistant materials~~
- ~~(3) Means of egress systems and components including, but not limited to, major egress components such as corridors, stairs, ramps, and so forth~~

1.3.2*

This standard shall not provide requirements for testing of individual systems.

A.1.3.2

Individual systems should be tested in accordance with the requirements of the appropriate installation standard.

~~1.3.3~~

~~This standard shall not provide requirements for testing of passive fire protection and life safety systems or the integrity of those systems to control smoke, heat, or air flow.~~

1.4 Retroactivity.

1.4.1

Except as required in Chapter 6, the provisions of this standard shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the standard.

1.4.2

Where required in Chapter 6, the provisions of this standard shall be retroactive.

1.4.3

In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this standard deemed appropriate.

1.4.4

The retroactive requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency.

1.5.1

Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.5.2

Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

1.5.3

The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

1.6 Units and Formulas.

1.6.1

The units of measure in this standard are presented first in ~~U.S.~~US customary units (inch-pound units). International System (SI) of Units follow the inch-pound units in parentheses.

1.6.2

Either system of units shall be acceptable for satisfying the requirements in the standard.

1.6.3

Users of this standard shall apply one system of units consistently and shall not alternate between units.

1.6.4

The values presented for measurements in this standard are expressed with a degree of precision appropriate for practical application and enforcement. It is not intended that the application or enforcement of these values be more precise than the precision expressed.

1.6.5

Where extracted text contains values expressed in only one system of units, the values in the extracted text have been retained without conversion to preserve the values established by the responsible technical committee in the source document.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

Chapter 1 Administration

1.1* Scope.

A.1.1

This standard describes testing methods for interconnected active fire protection and life safety systems to verify the operational readiness and sequence of operation. Integrated active systems testing includes, but is not limited to, the following:

1. Testing plan scenarios
2. Identifying participants and responsibilities
3. Utilizing approved test methods
4. Providing necessary documentation

It is not the intent of this standard to require implementation of emergency response procedures, evacuation drills, or other exercises that require facility staff or fire department response. However, when the integrated active systems test is being conducted, it can also be an appropriate opportunity to practice emergency procedures or drills.

This standard allows a property owner or designated representative to require integrated active systems testing by designation in either the design intent or contract documents.

1.1.1

This standard shall provide the minimum requirements for testing of integrated fire protection and life safety systems.

1.1.2

The scope of this standard shall not include passive fire protection features.

1.1.3*

Passive fire protection and life safety systems shall be inspected and tested as required in accordance with NFPA 3 or the applicable installation codes or standards.

A.1.1.3

Passive fire protection and life safety systems are to be inspected and tested as required to verify proper installation prior to integrated active systems testing that relies on the integrity of passive systems.

1.2 Purpose.

1.2.1

The purpose of this standard shall be to provide a testing protocol that verifies integrated active fire protection and life safety systems perform as intended.

1.2.2*

The integrated active systems test shall verify and document the operation and function of all interconnected fire protection and life safety systems, including the following:

1. Performance in accordance with applicable codes and standards
2. *Sequence of operation
3. Performance in accordance with manufacturers' published instructions
4. Accuracy of record documents

A.1.2.2

Where integrated active systems testing is performed as part of a commissioning process, compliance with the basis of design and owners project requirements should be verified.

A.1.2.2(2)

See Figure A.3.3.24(a) for a sample sequence of operation provided in an input/output matrix

1.3 Application.

1.3.1*

This standard shall apply to integrated active fire protection and life safety equipment and systems, including integrated active portions of passive fire protection and life safety barriers and assemblies.

A.1.3.1

These systems and equipment can include, but are not limited to, the following:

1. Fixed fire suppression and control systems
2. Fire alarm systems
3. Emergency communications systems (ECS)
4. Smoke control systems
5. Normal and emergency standby power systems including, but not limited to, those powering the following:
 - a. Smoke control systems
 - b. Stair pressurization systems
 - c. Smoke-proof enclosure ventilation systems
 - d. Electric driven fire pumps
 - e. Elevator systems
 - f. Fire suppression system controllers
6. Explosion prevention and control systems
7. Systems associated with commercial cooking operations
8. Elevator systems
9. Smoke doors, fire doors, and other opening protectives as described in NFPA 80 and NFPA 105, including the following:
 - a. Doors or shutters that are closed or opened from a fire alarm system
 - b. Windows or other opening protectives that are operable as part of a smoke control system
 - c. Dampers or other opening protectives that are operated from a fire alarm system
10. Smoke or heat vents that are operated from a fire alarm system
11. Sprinkler flow switches that are connected to a fire alarm system
12. Air distribution systems/building management systems and components that are operable from the fire alarm system
13. Air distribution systems or components that operate as part of a smoke control system
14. Special hazard fire suppression systems
15. Systems used for occupant notification and off-premises reporting, including emergency voice/alarm communications systems
16. Means of egress systems and components including, but not limited to, the following:
 - a. Emergency lighting and exit signs
 - b. Exit path marking systems
 - c. Provisions for stairway door access control
17. Other systems or installations integrated or connected to a fire or life safety system such as, but not limited to, access control, critical processes, and hazardous operations

Other systems that should be in place and available as needed for integrated active systems testing include the following:

1. Infrastructure supporting the building fire protection and life safety systems within the boundaries of the project. Project infrastructure should include those systems and utilities necessary for the support and operation of the active fire protection and life safety systems of the proposed project. These infrastructure items can include the following:

- a. Access roadways for general site access and those necessary for fire department access in accordance with local codes, standards, and policies
 - b. Utility systems for the provisions of electric power, fuel gas, water, and wastewater; communication systems; and any other utility system deemed essential to the support of building operations
 - c. On-site combined heat and power generation systems, electric power generation plants or systems, fuel gas storage facilities, water supply and storage facilities, and environmental or waste management systems
2. The emergency power supply and emergency power supply systems serving emergency systems, legally required standby systems, and critical operations systems should be evaluated by the integrated testing agent (ITa) for integrated testing as a stand-alone life safety system, whether or not a fire or smoke event is occurring in the building.

This standard does not apply to the testing of passive fire protection and life safety systems as part of the integrated active systems test. Passive systems are an integral part of the overall fire protection features of a building. Where they could have an impact on the success of the integrated active systems test, they should be in place and fully inspected and tested prior to the integrated active systems test. For example, a stair pressurization system relies on the performance of passive firestop systems and gasketing to ensure pressure differentials are maintained. If the fire stopping and gasketing has not been properly inspected and tested in accordance with NFPA 3 through the commissioning process, and/or in accordance with the applicable installation codes and standards, the stair pressurization portion of the integrated systems test could fail and must be retested. In addition, this standard requires that all individual integrated active systems be fully tested and accepted prior to the integrated active systems test (*see 1.3.2 and A.1.3.2*). Therefore, a stair pressurization test should have been performed prior to the integrated active systems test which would identify any integrity issues with the fire stopping and gasketing.

Typical passive systems include the following:

1. Fire-resistant and smoke-resistant assemblies. Examples include, but are not limited to, the following:
 - a. Floor-ceiling assemblies and roof decks
 - b. Fire doors not operated by the fire alarm system
 - c. Fire windows
 - d. Fire walls and barriers protected by a firestop system or device for through-penetrations and membrane penetrations
 - e. Other fire and smoke control assemblies not operated by the fire alarm system
2. Spray-applied fire-resistant materials
3. Means of egress systems and components including, but not limited to, major egress components such as corridors, stairs, ramps, and so forth

1.3.2*

This standard shall not provide requirements for testing of individual systems.

1.3.3

This standard shall not provide requirements for testing of passive fire protection and life safety systems or the integrity of those systems to control smoke, heat, or air flow.

1.4 Retroactivity.

1.4.1

Except as required in Chapter 6, the provisions of this standard shall not apply to facilities, equipment, structures, or installations that existed or were approved for construction or installation prior to the effective date of the standard.

1.4.2

Where required in Chapter 6, the provisions of this standard shall be retroactive.

1.4.3

In those cases where the authority having jurisdiction determines that the existing situation presents an unacceptable degree of risk, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to apply retroactively any portions of this standard deemed appropriate.

1.4.4

The retroactive requirements of this standard shall be permitted to be modified if their application clearly would be impractical in the judgment of the authority having jurisdiction, and only where it is clearly evident that a reasonable degree of safety is provided.

1.5 Equivalency.

1.5.1

Nothing in this standard is intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this standard.

1.5.2

Technical documentation shall be submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate equivalency.

1.5.3

The system, method, or device shall be approved for the intended purpose by the authority having jurisdiction.

1.6 Units and Formulas.

1.6.1

The units of measure in this standard are presented first in US customary units (inch-pound units).

International System (SI) of Units follow the inch-pound units in parentheses.

1.6.2

Either system of units shall be acceptable for satisfying the requirements in the standard.

1.6.3

Users of this standard shall apply one system of units consistently and shall not alternate between units.

1.6.4

The values presented for measurements in this standard are expressed with a degree of precision appropriate for practical application and enforcement. It is not intended that the application or enforcement of these values be more precise than the precision expressed.

1.6.5

Where extracted text contains values expressed in only one system of units, the values in the extracted text have been retained without conversion to preserve the values established by the responsible technical committee in the source document.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

**CAM
No.
30A-5**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

1.1.6*

~~This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.~~

A.1.1.6

~~Where areas and equipment for the purpose of charging electric vehicles are located greater than 30 m (100 ft) from the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids and gases, the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 10, NFPA 70, NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, and NFPA 855 should apply.~~

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.

A.1.1.6

Where areas and equipment for the purpose of charging electric vehicles are located greater than 30 m (100 ft) from the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids and gases, the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 10, NFPA 70, NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, and NFPA 855 should apply.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8

**CAM
No.
30A-6**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility ~~or a repair garage~~.

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 30A-6

Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages* June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 30A-6 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility ~~or a repair garage~~.

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 30A-6 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. As there is no previous edition text, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Section 1.1.6 Text

[Sections 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20 and Chapter 15 remain]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

**CAM
No.
30A-8**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) ~~and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.~~

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 30A-8

Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages* June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 30A-8 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) ~~and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.~~

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 30A-8 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. As there is no previous edition text, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Section 3.3.8 Text

[Sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 remain]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.

A.1.1.6

~~Where areas and equipment for the purpose of charging electric vehicles are located greater than 30 m (100 ft) from the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids and gases, the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 10, NFPA 70, NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, and NFPA 855 should apply.~~

1.2* Purpose.

The purpose of this document shall be to provide reasonable safeguards for dispensing liquid and gaseous motor fuels into the fuel tanks of automotive vehicles and marine craft ~~and charging an electric vehicle where located at a motor fuel dispensing facility.~~ . . .

3.3.7* Electric Vehicle (EV).

~~An automotive type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70, 2023]~~

A.3.3.7 Electric Vehicle (EV).

~~Off road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023]~~

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

~~The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.~~

A.3.3.8 Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

~~See NFPA 70, Article 625 for EVPTS.~~

3.3.9 Electric Vehicle Connector.

~~A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023]~~

3.3.10 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).

~~One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time. [855, 2023]. . .~~

3.3.16 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.

~~An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023] . . .~~

3.3.20 Tank Vehicle.

~~Any single self-propelled motor vehicle equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon, tank full trailer, or tractor and tank semi-trailer combination used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids or gases.~~

Additionally: Delete Chapter 15 – Electric Vehicle Charging Stations as recommended from the 2024 edition of NFPA 30A in its entirety.

**CAM
No.
30A-9**

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.

A.1.1.6*

Where areas and equipment for the purpose of charging electric vehicles are located greater than 30 m (100 ft) from the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids and gases, the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 10, NFPA 70, NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, and NFPA 855 should apply.

1.2* Purpose.

The purpose of this document shall be to provide reasonable safeguards for dispensing liquid and gaseous motor fuels into the fuel tanks of automotive vehicles and marine craft and charging an electric vehicle where located at a motor fuel dispensing facility. . . .

3.3.7* Electric Vehicle (EV).

An automotive-type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70, 2023]

A.3.3.7 Electric Vehicle (EV).

Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023]

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.

A.3.3.8 Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

See NFPA 70, Article 625 for EVPTS.

3.3.9 Electric Vehicle Connector.

A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023]

3.3.10 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).

One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time. [855, 2023]

3.3.16 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.

An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023]. . . .

3.3.20 Tank Vehicle.

Any single self-propelled motor vehicle equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon, tank full-trailer, or tractor and tank semi-trailer combination used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids or gases.

Additionally: Retain Chapter 15 – Electric Vehicle Charging Stations in the 2024 edition of NFPA 30A in its entirety.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~15.2 Definitions Specific to Chapter 15.~~

~~15.2.1* Electric Vehicle (EV).~~

~~An automotive-type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70, 2023] (See 3.3.7.)~~

~~A.15.2.1~~

~~Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023] (See A.3.3.7.)~~

~~15.2.2* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).~~

~~The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS. (See 3.3.8.)~~

~~A.15.2.2~~

~~An electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) is described in NFPA 70, Article 625. The EVPTS includes the charging unit, output cable, electric vehicle connector, and supporting equipment such as control cabinets.~~

~~15.2.3 Electric Vehicle Connector.~~

~~A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023] (See 3.3.9.)~~

~~15.2.4 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).~~

~~One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time. [855, 2023] (See 3.3.10.)~~

~~15.2.5 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.~~

~~An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023] (See 3.3.16.)~~

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

**CAM
No.
30A-10**

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

~~15.2 Definitions Specific to Chapter 15.~~

~~15.2.1* Electric Vehicle (EV).~~

~~An automotive-type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70, 2023] (See 3.3.7.)~~

~~A.15.2.1~~

~~Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023] (See A.3.3.7.)~~

~~15.2.2* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).~~

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS. (See 3.3.8.)

A.15.2.2

An electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) is described in NFPA 70, Article 625. The EVPTS includes the charging unit, output cable, electric vehicle connector, and supporting equipment such as control cabinets.

15.2.3 Electric Vehicle Connector.

A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023] (See 3.3.9.)

15.2.4 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).

One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time. [855, 2023] (See 3.3.10.)

15.2.5 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.

An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023] (See 3.3.16.)



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~15.3.2.1*~~

~~ESS and EVCA shall be located outside the following hazardous (classified) areas:~~

- ~~1) 6 m (20 ft) or more in all directions from a dispensing device~~
- ~~2) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank fill opening~~
- ~~3) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank vapor recovery connection and the open end of a vent~~
- ~~4) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a remote/submersible pump transferring flammable liquids or gases~~
- ~~5) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from the shell or ends of an aboveground tank, the tank fill opening, the vapor recovery connection and the open end of a vent~~
- ~~6) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from vapor processing equipment and vacuum assist blowers~~
- ~~7) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions around the transfer valves and vapor return connection on a tank vehicle while transferring to a storage tank~~

~~A.15.3.2.1—~~

~~In addition to the permanent hazard associated with the dispenser, there is also a temporary hazard associated with the dispenser hose and nozzle during refueling of a vehicle and accidents such as a drive off with the nozzle still in the vehicle that can result in releases of liquids or vapors, or deliberate intent. This temporary hazard can occur within the reach of the hose and nozzle. The hazardous (classified areas) consider the potential for a release of liquid or vapor within the area of the maximum length of dispensing hose [1.5 m (18 ft)] (see 6.5.1) and the potential height of the nozzle while handling or fueling the vehicle [1.2 m (4 ft)].~~

~~Regarding 15.3.2.1(7), a hazardous (classified) area of 3 m (10 ft) in all directions around the tank fill connection and the transfer valves is required in 15.3.2.1. The transfer from a tank vehicle to a storage tank is a transient event in which the tank vehicle can be positioned on either side of the fill opening. The hazardous (classified) areas around the tank vehicle transfer valves and vapor return connection are defined by the physical location of the tank vehicle while transferring to the storage tank.~~

~~During transfer to a storage tank, the tank vehicle is separated from the fill opening to allow for handling and placement of the transfer hose and in the case of an aboveground storage tank, in accordance with Table 9.2.2.3. For example, considering the typical length of a transfer hose [5.5 m (18 ft) to 6 m (20 ft)], the resulting separation between the transfer valves and the fill opening would be approximately 6 m (20 ft). This added to the hazardous (classified) area around the transfer valves would result in an effective hazardous (classified) area that extends as much as 9 m (30 ft) from the tank fill opening to the extent of the transfer valves hazardous (classified) area during transfer operations. Figure A.15.3.2.1(a) and Figure A.15.3.2.1(b) show two examples of a tank vehicle location during transfer.~~

~~Figure A.15.3.2.1(a) Effective Hazardous (Classified) Areas During Transfer Operations (Example 1).~~

**CAM
No.
30A-13**

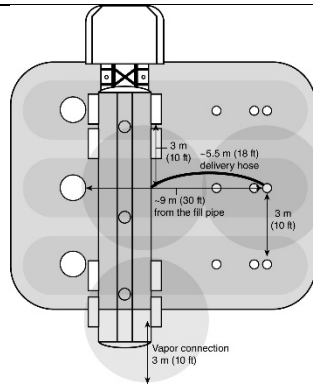
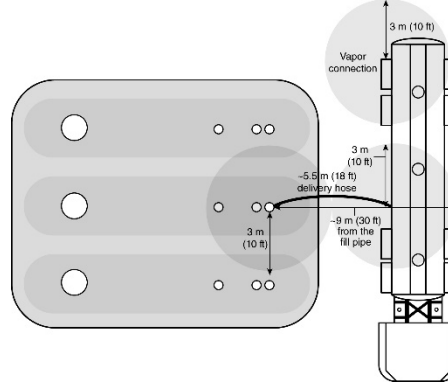


Figure A.15.3.2.1(b) Effective Hazardous (Classified) Areas During Transfer Operations (Example 2).



Note that the remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

15.3.2.1*

ESS and EVCA shall be located outside the following hazardous (classified) areas:

- 1) 6 m (20 ft) or more in all directions from a dispensing device
- 2) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank fill opening
- 3) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank vapor recovery connection and the open end of a vent
- 4) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a remote/submersible pump transferring flammable liquids or gases
- 5) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from the shell or ends of an aboveground tank, the tank fill opening, the vapor recovery connection and the open end of a vent
- 6) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from vapor processing equipment and vacuum assist blowers
- 7) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions around the transfer valves and vapor return connection on a tank vehicle while transferring to a storage tank

A.15.3.2.1

In addition to the permanent hazard associated with the dispenser, there is also a temporary hazard associated with the dispenser hose and nozzle during refueling of a vehicle and accidents such as a drive off with the nozzle still in the vehicle that can result in releases of liquids or vapors, or deliberate intent. This temporary hazard can occur within the reach of the hose and nozzle. The hazardous (classified areas) consider the potential for a release of liquid or vapor within the area of the maximum length of dispensing hose [1.5 m (18 ft)] (see 6.5.1) and the potential height of the nozzle while handling or fueling the vehicle [1.2 m (4 ft)].

During transfer to a storage tank, the tank vehicle is separated from the fill opening to allow for handling and placement of the transfer hose and in the case of an aboveground storage tank, in accordance with Table 9.2.2.3. For example, considering the typical length of a transfer hose [5.5 m (18 ft) to 6 m (20 ft)], the resulting separation between the transfer valves and the fill opening would be approximately 6 m (20 ft). This added to the hazardous (classified) area around the transfer valves would result in an effective hazardous (classified) area that extends as much as 9 m (30 ft) from the tank fill opening to the extent of the transfer valves hazardous (classified) area during transfer operations. Figure A.15.3.2.1(a) and Figure A.15.3.2.1(b) show two examples of a tank vehicle location during transfer.

The diagram shows a vertical storage tank with a delivery hose and a vapor connection. The delivery hose is 3 m (10 ft) long and is connected to the tank. The distance from the fill pipe to the delivery hose is 9 m (30 ft). The vapor connection is 3 m (10 ft) from the bottom of the tank.

The diagram illustrates the connection between a storage tank and a vaporizer. On the left, a storage tank is shown with a vapor outlet located -9 m (30 ft) from the fill pipe. This outlet is connected via a delivery hose to the vaporizer's inlet, which is located -5.5 m (18 ft) from the top of the vaporizer. The vaporizer itself has a total height of 3 m (10 ft). A vapor connection is indicated at the top of the vaporizer.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-14	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.3.3 Location in Areas of Pooling. EVCA shall be designed so that surface spills of flammable liquids cannot drain through or pool within the EVCA. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.3.3 Location in Areas of Pooling. EVCA shall be designed so that surface spills of flammable liquids cannot drain through or pool within the EVCA.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 30A-14

Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages* June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 30A-14 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

15.3.3 Location in Areas of Pooling.

EVCA shall be designed so that surface spills of flammable liquids cannot drain through or pool within the EVCA.

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 30A-14 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. If no previous edition text exists, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Section 15.3.3 Text

[Sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and remainder of Chapter 15 remain]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~15.4 Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements.~~

~~15.4.1~~

~~EVPTS shall be designed, listed, and installed in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 70, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.~~

~~15.4.2~~

~~ESS and EVPTS shall be protected against collision damage by means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.~~

~~15.4.3*~~

~~EVPTS shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.~~

~~A.15.4.3~~

~~See Chapter 34 of NFPA 70B for additional guidance.~~

~~15.4.4~~

~~ESS shall be installed and operated in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 855, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.~~

***NOTE:** the remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

**CAM
No.
30A-15**

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

15.4 Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements.

15.4.1

EVPTS shall be designed, listed, and installed in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 70, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.

15.4.2

ESS and EVPTS shall be protected against collision damage by means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

15.4.3*

EVPTS shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

A.15.4.3

See Chapter 34 of NFPA 70B for additional guidance.

15.4.4

ESS shall be installed and operated in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 855, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-16	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.4.1 EVPTS shall be designed, listed, and installed in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 70, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.4.1 EVPTS shall be designed, listed, and installed in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 70, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.
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Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-17	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.4.2 ESS and EVPTS shall be protected against collision damage by means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.4.2 ESS and EVPTS shall be protected against collision damage by means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
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Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-20	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.4.4 ESS shall be installed and operated in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 855, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.4.4 ESS shall be installed and operated in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 855, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-21	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.5.1 Motor vehicle traffic patterns at motor fuel dispensing facilities shall be designed to <u>inhibit</u> minimize movement of vehicles that are not being charged from passing through the charging area. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.5.1 Motor vehicle traffic patterns at motor fuel dispensing facilities shall be designed to minimize movement of vehicles that are not being charged from passing through the charging area.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 30A-21

Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages* June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 30A-21 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

15.5.1 Motor vehicle traffic patterns at motor fuel dispensing facilities shall be designed to inhibit ~~minimize~~ movement of vehicles that are not being charged from passing through the charging area.

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 30A-21 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. If no previous edition text exists, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Section 15.5.1 Text

[Sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and remainder of Chapter 15 remain]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-22	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.5.2 EVCA shall not impede or obstruct tank vehicle fuel deliveries. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.5.2 EVCA shall not impede or obstruct tank vehicle fuel deliveries
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Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~15.7 Emergency Electrical Disconnects.~~

~~15.7.1~~

~~EVCA shall be provided with one or more clearly identified emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects and labeled with an approved sign stating “EMERGENCY ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING SYSTEM SHUTOFF” or equivalent language.~~

~~15.7.2~~

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall be installed in approved locations accessible to patrons, but not less than 6 m (20 ft) or more than 30 m (100 ft) from the EVCA.~~

~~15.7.3~~

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall disconnect power to all EVPTS serving the EVCA not supplied by circuits that are identified as intrinsically safe and to all associated power control and signal circuits serving the EVCA.~~

~~15.7.4~~

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects for the EVPTS shall be actuated by the emergency electrical disconnect required in Section 6.7.~~

~~15.7.5~~

~~Resetting from an emergency shutoff condition shall require manual intervention.~~

***NOTE:** The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report.

**CAM
No.
30A-23**

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

15.7 Emergency Electrical Disconnects.

15.7.1

EVCA shall be provided with one or more clearly identified emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects and labeled with an approved sign stating “EMERGENCY ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING SYSTEM SHUTOFF” or equivalent language.

15.7.2

Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall be installed in approved locations accessible to patrons, but not less than 6 m (20 ft) or more than 30 m (100 ft) from the EVCA.

15.7.3

Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall disconnect power to all EVPTS serving the EVCA not supplied by circuits that are identified as intrinsically safe and to all associated power control and signal circuits serving the EVCA.

15.7.4

Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects for the EVPTS shall be actuated by the emergency electrical disconnect required in Section 6.7.

15.7.5

Resetting from an emergency shutoff condition shall require manual intervention.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any relation portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-24	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.1 Scope. This chapter shall apply where electric vehicle charging areas (EVCA) are installed within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility and repair garages. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.1 Scope. This chapter shall apply where electric vehicle charging areas (EVCA) are installed within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility and repair garages.
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Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-25	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.3.2.2 For locations adjacent to storage, handling, or dispensing of LPG, ESS and EVCA shall be located outside the hazardous (classified) areas in accordance with NFPA 58. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.3.2.2 For locations adjacent to storage, handling, or dispensing of LPG, ESS and EVCA shall be located outside the hazardous (classified) areas in accordance with NFPA 58.
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Certified Amending Motion to Reject an Identifiable Part of Second Revision No. 8 and any related portions of First Revisions and First Correlating Revisions

CAM No. 30A-26	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 15.8 Fire Extinguishers. 15.8.1 Each EVPTS shall be within 23 m (75 ft) of at least one portable fire extinguisher. 15.8.2 Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected and installed in accordance with 9.2.5.3. 15.8.3 Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10. *NOTE: The remaining parts of SR No. 8 are not affected by this motion and can be found in sections 1.1.6, 1.2, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 of the Second Draft Report. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 15.8 Fire Extinguishers. 15.8.1 Each EVPTS shall be within 23 m (75 ft) of at least one portable fire extinguisher. 15.8.2 Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected and installed in accordance with 9.2.5.3. 15.8.3 Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10.
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Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 34

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.

A.1.1.6*

~~Where areas and equipment for the purpose of charging electric vehicles are located greater than 30 m (100 ft) from the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids and gases, the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 10, NFPA 70, NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, and NFPA 855 should apply.~~

1.2* Purpose.

The purpose of this document shall be to provide reasonable safeguards for dispensing liquid and gaseous motor fuels into the fuel tanks of automotive vehicles and marine craft ~~and charging an electric vehicle where located at a motor fuel dispensing facility.~~ . . .

3.3.7* Electric Vehicle (EV).

~~An automotive type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, and the like, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70, 2023]~~

A.3.3.7 Electric Vehicle (EV).

~~Off road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023]~~

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

~~The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.~~

A.3.3.8 Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

~~See NFPA 70, Article 625 for EVPTS.~~

3.3.9 Electric Vehicle Connector.

~~A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023]~~

3.3.10 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).

~~One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time to the local power loads, to the utility grid, or for grid support. [855, 2023]~~

~~3.3.16 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.
An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023]. . . .~~

3.3.20 Tank Vehicle.

~~Any single self-propelled motor vehicle equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon, tank full trailer, or~~

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~~tractor and tank semi-trailer combination used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids or gases.~~

Chapter 15 Electric Vehicle ~~Charging Stations~~ Power Transfer Systems

15.1 Scope.

This chapter shall apply where electric vehicle ~~charging areas (EVCA)~~ power transfer systems are installed within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility ~~and or~~ repair garages.

15.2 Definitions Specific to Chapter 15.

15.2.1* Electric Vehicle (EV).

An automotive-type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, and the like, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70,2023] (See 3.3.7.)

A.15.2.1

Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023] (See A.3.3.7.)

15.2.2* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS. (See 3.3.8.)

A.15.2.2

An electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) is described in NFPA 70, Article 625. The EVPTS includes the charging unit, output cable, electric vehicle connector, and supporting equipment such as control cabinets.

15.2.3 Electric Vehicle Connector.

A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023] (See 3.3.9.)

15.2.4 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).

One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time to the local power loads, to the utility grid, or for grid support. [855, 2023] (See 3.3.10.)

15.2.5 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.

An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023] (See 3.3.16.)

15.3 General Installation Requirements

15.3.1 ~~Location of Electric Vehicle~~ Electric vehicle power transfer systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 70 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

~~All parts of the EV being served shall be located on the premises.~~

15.3.2 Location Adjacent to Storage, Handling, or Dispensing of Flammable Liquids or Gases.

15.3.2.1*

EVCA shall be located outside the following hazardous (classified) areas:

(1) 6 m (20 ft) or more in all directions from a dispensing device

- (2) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank fill opening
- (3) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank vapor recovery connection and the open end of a vent
- (4) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a remote/submersible pump transferring flammable liquids or gases
- (5) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from the shell or ends of an aboveground tank, the tank fill opening, vapor recovery connection, and the open end of a vent
- (6) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from vapor processing equipment and vacuum assist blowers
- (7) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions around the transfer valves and vapor return connection on a tank vehicle while transferring to a storage tank

A.15.3.2.1

In addition to the permanent hazard associated with the dispenser, there is also a temporary hazard associated with the dispenser hose and nozzle during refueling of a vehicle and accidents such as a drive off with the nozzle still in the vehicle that can result in releases of liquids or vapors, or deliberate intent. This temporary hazard can occur within the reach of the hose and nozzle. The hazardous (classified areas) consider the potential for a release of liquid or vapor within the area of the maximum length of dispensing hose [1.5 m (18 ft)] (see 6.5.1) and the potential height of the nozzle while handling or fueling the vehicle [1.2 m (4 ft)].

Regarding 15.3.2.1(7), a hazardous (classified) area of 3 m (10 ft) in all directions around the tank fill connection and the transfer valves is required in 15.3.2.1. The transfer from a tank vehicle to a storage tank is a transient event in which the tank vehicle can be positioned on either side of the fill opening. The hazardous (classified) areas around the tank vehicle transfer valves and vapor return connection are defined by the physical location of the tank vehicle while transferring to the storage tank.

During transfer to a storage tank, the tank vehicle is separated from the fill opening to allow for handling and placement of the transfer hose and in the case of an aboveground storage tank, in accordance with Table 9.2.2.3. For example, considering the typical length of a transfer hose [5.5 m (18 ft) to 6 m (20 ft)], the resulting separation between the transfer valves and the fill opening would be approximately 6 m (20 ft). This added to the hazardous (classified) area around the transfer valves would result in an effective hazardous (classified) area that extends as much as 9 m (30 ft) from the tank fill opening to the extent of the transfer valves hazardous (classified) area during transfer operations. Figure A.15.3.2.1(a) and Figure A.15.3.2.1(b) show two examples of a tank vehicle location during transfer.

Figure A.15.3.2.1(a) Effective Hazardous (Classified) Areas During Transfer Operations (Example 1).

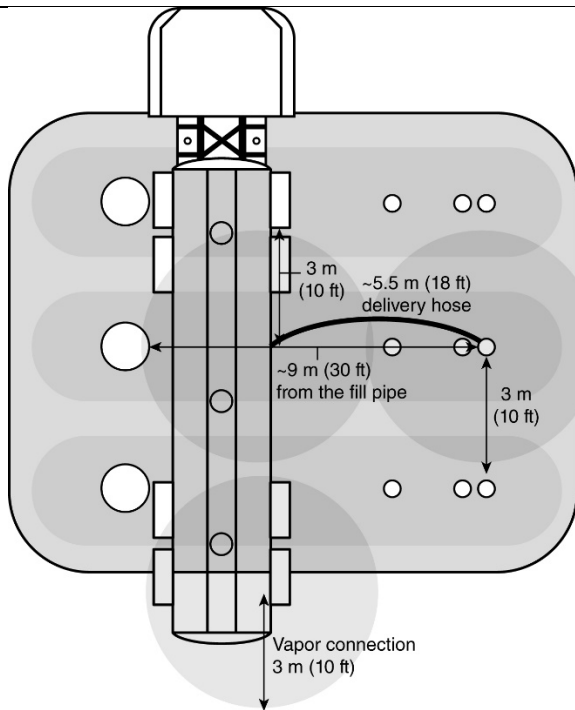
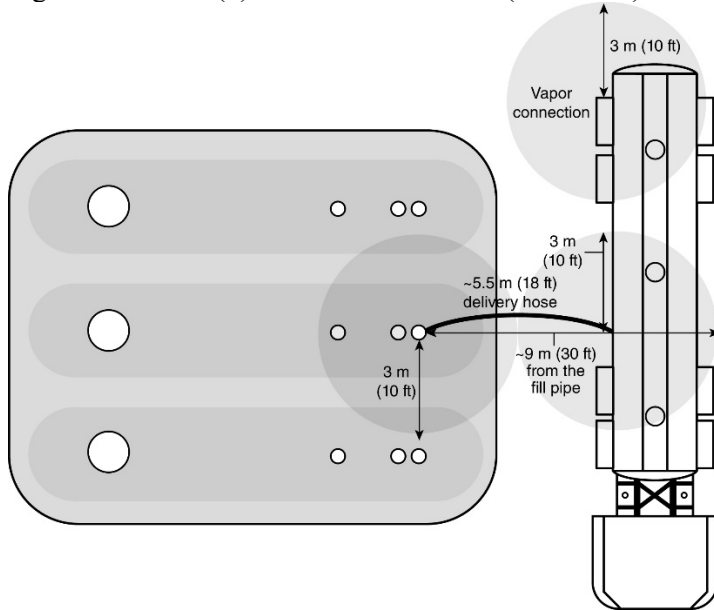


Figure A.15.3.2.1(b) Effective Hazardous (Classified) Areas During Transfer Operations (Example 2).



15.3.2.2

For locations adjacent to storage, handling, or dispensing of LPG, ESS and EVCA shall be located outside the hazardous (classified) areas in accordance with NFPA 58.

15.3.3 Location in Areas of Pooling:

EVCA shall be designed so that surface spills of flammable liquids cannot drain through or pool within the EVCA.

15.4 Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements.

15.4.1

EVPTS shall be designed, listed, and installed in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 70, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.

15.4.2

ESS and EVPTS Electric vehicle power transfer systems shall be protected against collision damage by bollards or other approved means. ~~means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.~~

15.4.3*

~~EVPTS~~ Electric vehicle power transfer systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

A.15.4.3

See Chapter 34 of NFPA 70B for additional guidance.

15.4.4

~~ESS shall be installed and operated in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 855, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.~~

15.5 Maneuvering on Site.

15.5.1

~~Motor vehicle traffic patterns at motor fuel dispensing facilities shall be designed to minimize movement of vehicles that are not being charged from passing through the charging area.~~

15.5.2

~~EVCA shall not impede or obstruct tank vehicle fuel deliveries.~~

15.6 Signage.

Emergency instructions shall be conspicuously posted in the area of the EVPTS and incorporate the following or equivalent wording:

In case of emergency:

(1) Use emergency stop button.

(2) Report emergency by calling (specify local fire service number).

(3) Report this location _____. (Installer fills in address.)

15.7 Emergency Electrical Disconnects.

15.7.1

~~EVCA shall be provided with one or more clearly identified emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects and labeled with an approved sign stating "EMERGENCY ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING SYSTEM SHUTOFF" or equivalent language.~~

15.7.2

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall be installed in approved locations accessible to patrons, but not less than 6 m (20 ft) or more than 30 m (100 ft) from the EVCA.~~

15.7.3

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall disconnect power to all EVPTS serving the EVCA not supplied by circuits that are identified as intrinsically safe and to all associated power control and signal circuits serving the EVCA.~~

15.7.4

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects for the EVPTS shall be actuated by the emergency electrical disconnect required in Section 6.7.~~

15.7.5

~~Resetting from an emergency shutoff condition shall require manual intervention.~~

15.8 Fire Extinguishers.

15.8.1

~~Each EVPTS shall be within that does not exceed a maximum travel distance of 23 m (75 ft) of at least one portable fire extinguisher.~~

15.8.2

~~Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected and installed in accordance with 9.2.5.3.~~

~~15.8.3~~

~~Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10.~~

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

1.1.6*

This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.

A.1.1.6*

Where areas and equipment for the purpose of charging electric vehicles are located greater than 30 m (100 ft) from the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids and gases, the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 10, NFPA 70, NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, and NFPA 855 should apply.

1.2* Purpose.

The purpose of this document shall be to provide reasonable safeguards for dispensing liquid and gaseous motor fuels into the fuel tanks of automotive vehicles and marine craft and charging an electric vehicle where located at a motor fuel dispensing facility. . . .

3.3.7* Electric Vehicle (EV).

An automotive-type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70, 2023]

A.3.3.7 Electric Vehicle (EV).

Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023]

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.

A.3.3.8 Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

See NFPA 70, Article 625 for EVPTS.

3.3.9 Electric Vehicle Connector.

A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023]

3.3.10 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).

One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time. [855, 2023]

3.3.16 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.

An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023]

3.3.20 Tank Vehicle.

Any single self-propelled motor vehicle equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon, tank full-trailer, or

	tractor and tank semi-trailer combination used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids or gases.
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	Retain Chapter 15 – Electric Vehicle Charging Stations in the 2024 edition of NFPA 30A.
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AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 30A-30

Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations **NFPA 30A, Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages** **June 22, 2023**

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 30A-30 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

1.1.6*

~~This code shall apply to areas and equipment for the purpose of charging an electric vehicle where located within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility or a repair garage.~~

A.1.1.6*

~~Where areas and equipment for the purpose of charging electric vehicles are located greater than 30 m (100 ft) from the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids and gases, the manufacturer's instructions and the requirements of applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 10, NFPA 70, NFPA 70B, NFPA 70E, and NFPA 855 should apply.~~

1.2* Purpose.

The purpose of this document shall be to provide reasonable safeguards for dispensing liquid and gaseous motor fuels into the fuel tanks of automotive vehicles and marine craft ~~and charging an electric vehicle where located at a motor fuel dispensing facility.~~

3.3.7* Electric Vehicle (EV).

~~An automotive type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, and the like, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70, 2023]~~

A.3.3.7 Electric Vehicle (EV).

~~Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023]~~

3.3.8* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS.

A.3.3.8 Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

See NFPA 70, Article 625 for EVPTS.

3.3.9 Electric Vehicle Connector.

A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70,2023]

3.3.10 Energy Storage Systems (ESS).

One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time to the local power loads, to the utility grid, or for grid support. [855, 2023]

3.3.16 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle.

An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023]

3.3.20 Tank Vehicle.

Any single self-propelled motor vehicle equipped with a cargo tank mounted thereon, tank full trailer, or tractor and tank semi-trailer combination used for the transportation of flammable or combustible liquids or gases.

Chapter 15 Electric Vehicle Charging Stations Power Transfer Systems

15.1 Scope.

This chapter shall apply where electric vehicle ~~charging areas (EVCA)~~ power transfer systems are installed within 30 m (100 ft) of the storage, handling, and dispensing of flammable liquids or gases at a motor fuel dispensing facility and or repair garages.

15.2 Definitions Specific to Chapter 15.

15.2.1* Electric Vehicle (EV).

An automotive type vehicle for on-road use, such as passenger automobiles, buses, trucks, vans, neighborhood electric vehicles, and electric motorcycles, and the like, primarily powered by an electric motor that draws current from a rechargeable storage battery, fuel cell, photovoltaic array, or other source of electric current. Plug-in hybrid electric vehicles (PHEV) are electric vehicles having a second source of motive power. [70,2023] (See 3.3.7.)

A.15.2.1

Off-road, self-propelled electric mobile equipment, such as industrial trucks, hoists, lifts, transports, golf carts, airline ground support equipment, tractors, boats, and the like, are not considered electric vehicles. [70, 2023] (See A.3.3.7.)

15.2.2* Electric Vehicle Charging Area (EVCA).

The area containing the electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) and the EV while charging at the full extent of the output cable in all directions from the EVPTS. (See 3.3.8.)

A.15.2.2

An electric vehicle power transfer system (EVPTS) is described in NFPA 70, Article 625. The EVPTS includes the charging unit, output cable, electric vehicle connector, and supporting equipment such as control cabinets.

15.2.3 Electric Vehicle Connector:

A device that, when electrically coupled (conductive or inductive) to an electric vehicle inlet, establishes an electrical connection to the electric vehicle for the purpose of power transfer and information exchange. [70, 2023] (See 3.3.9.)

15.2.4 Energy Storage Systems (ESS):

One or more devices, assembled together, capable of storing energy in order to supply electrical energy at a future time to the local power loads, to the utility grid, or for grid support. [855, 2023] (See 3.3.10.)

15.2.5 Output Cable to the Electric Vehicle:

An assembly consisting of a length of flexible EV cable and an electric vehicle connector (supplying power to the electric vehicle). [70, 2023] (See 3.3.16.)

15.3 General Installation Requirements

15.3.1 Location of Electric Vehicle Electric vehicle power transfer systems shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 70 and the manufacturer's installation instructions.

All parts of the EV being served shall be located on the premises.

15.3.2 Location Adjacent to Storage, Handling, or Dispensing of Flammable Liquids or Gases:

15.3.2.1*

EVCA shall be located outside the following hazardous (classified) areas:

- (1) 6 m (20 ft) or more in all directions from a dispensing device
- (2) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank fill opening
- (3) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a storage tank vapor recovery connection and the open end of a vent
- (4) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from a remote/submersible pump transferring flammable liquids or gases
- (5) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from the shell or ends of an aboveground tank, the tank fill opening, vapor recovery connection, and the open end of a vent
- (6) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions from vapor processing equipment and vacuum assist blowers
- (7) 3 m (10 ft) or more in all directions around the transfer valves and vapor return connection on a tank vehicle while transferring to a storage tank

A.15.3.2.1

In addition to the permanent hazard associated with the dispenser, there is also a temporary hazard

associated with the dispenser hose and nozzle during refueling of a vehicle and accidents such as a drive off with the nozzle still in the vehicle that can result in releases of liquids or vapors, or deliberate intent. This temporary hazard can occur within the reach of the hose and nozzle. The hazardous (classified areas) consider the potential for a release of liquid or vapor within the area of the maximum length of dispensing hose [1.5 m (18 ft)] (see 6.5.1) and the potential height of the nozzle while handling or fueling the vehicle [1.2 m (4 ft)].

Regarding 15.3.2.1(7), a hazardous (classified) area of 3 m (10 ft) in all directions around the tank fill connection and the transfer valves is required in 15.3.2.1. The transfer from a tank vehicle to a storage tank is a transient event in which the tank vehicle can be positioned on either side of the fill opening. The hazardous (classified) areas around the tank vehicle transfer valves and vapor return connection are defined by the physical location of the tank vehicle while transferring to the storage tank.

During transfer to a storage tank, the tank vehicle is separated from the fill opening to allow for handling and placement of the transfer hose and in the case of an aboveground storage tank, in accordance with Table 9.2.2.3. For example, considering the typical length of a transfer hose [5.5 m (18 ft) to 6 m (20 ft)], the resulting separation between the transfer valves and the fill opening would be approximately 6 m (20 ft). This added to the hazardous (classified) area around the transfer valves would result in an effective hazardous (classified) area that extends as much as 9 m (30 ft) from the tank fill opening to the extent of the transfer valves hazardous (classified) area during transfer operations. Figure A.15.3.2.1(a) and Figure A.15.3.2.1(b) show two examples of a tank vehicle location during transfer.

Figure A.15.3.2.1(a) Effective Hazardous (Classified) Areas During Transfer Operations (Example 1).

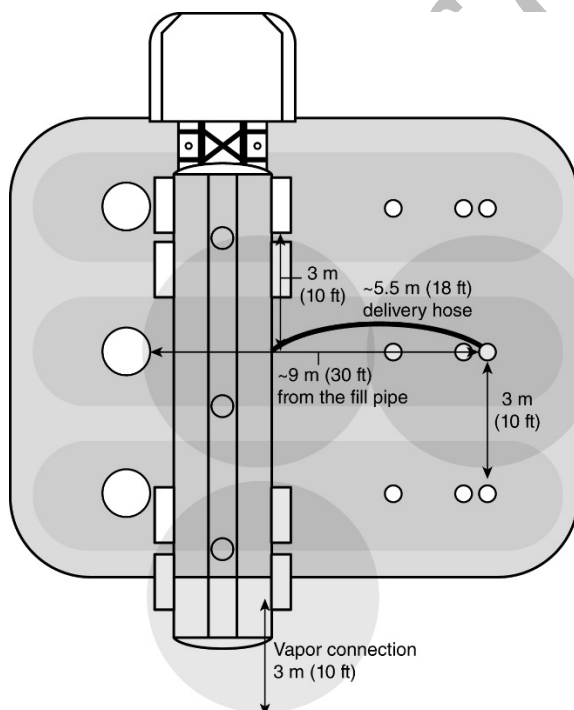
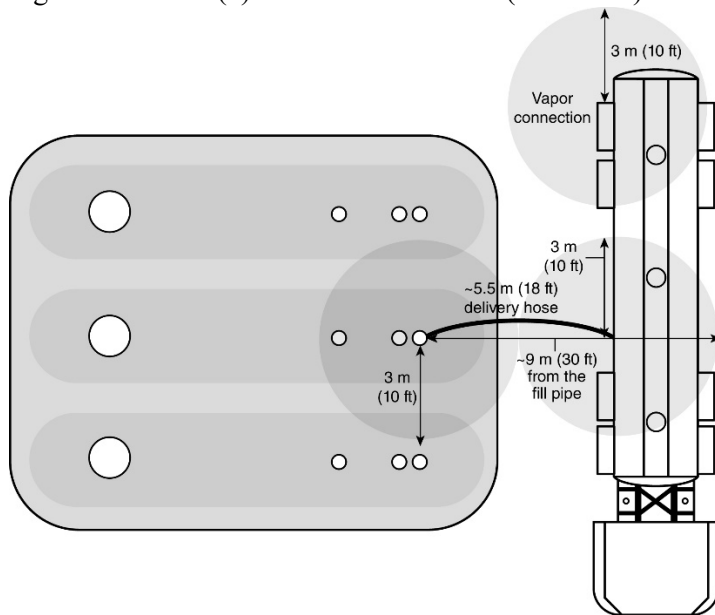


Figure A.15.3.2.1(b) Effective Hazardous (Classified) Areas During Transfer Operations (Example 2).



15.3.2.2

For locations adjacent to storage, handling, or dispensing of LPG, ESS and EVCA shall be located outside the hazardous (classified) areas in accordance with NFPA 58.

15.3.3 Location in Areas of Pooling.

EVCA shall be designed so that surface spills of flammable liquids cannot drain through or pool within the EVCA.

15.4 Installation, Operation, and Maintenance Requirements.

15.4.1

EVPTS shall be designed, listed, and installed in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 70, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.

15.4.2

ESS and EVPTS Electric vehicle power transfer systems shall be protected against collision damage by bollards or other approved means. ~~means acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.~~

15.4.3*

EVPTS Electric vehicle power transfer systems shall be operated and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

A.15.4.3

See Chapter 34 of NFPA 70B for additional guidance.

15.4.4

ESS shall be installed and operated in accordance with applicable state and local building codes, NFPA 855, the manufacturer's installation instructions, and this code.

15.5 Maneuvering on Site.

15.5.1

~~Motor vehicle traffic patterns at motor fuel dispensing facilities shall be designed to minimize movement of vehicles that are not being charged from passing through the charging area.~~

~~15.5.2~~

~~EVCA shall not impede or obstruct tank vehicle fuel deliveries.~~

~~15.6 Signage.~~

~~Emergency instructions shall be conspicuously posted in the area of the EVPTS and incorporate the following or equivalent wording:~~

~~In case of emergency:~~

~~(1) Use emergency stop button.~~

~~(2) Report emergency by calling (specify local fire service number).~~

~~(3) Report this location _____. (Installer fills in address.)~~

~~15.7 Emergency Electrical Disconnects.~~

~~15.7.1~~

~~EVCA shall be provided with one or more clearly identified emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects and labeled with an approved sign stating "EMERGENCY ELECTRIC VEHICLE CHARGING SYSTEM SHUTOFF" or equivalent language.~~

~~15.7.2~~

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall be installed in approved locations accessible to patrons, but not less than 6 m (20 ft) or more than 30 m (100 ft) from the EVCA.~~

~~15.7.3~~

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects shall disconnect power to all EVPTS serving the EVCA not supplied by circuits that are identified as intrinsically safe and to all associated power control and signal circuits serving the EVCA.~~

~~15.7.4~~

~~Emergency shutoff devices or electrical disconnects for the EVPTS shall be actuated by the emergency electrical disconnect required in Section 6.7.~~

~~15.7.5~~

~~Resetting from an emergency shutoff condition shall require manual intervention.~~

~~15.8 Fire Extinguishers.~~

~~15.8.1~~

~~Each EVPTS shall be within that does not exceed a maximum travel distance of 23 m (75 ft) of at least one portable fire extinguisher.~~

~~15.8.2~~

~~Portable fire extinguishers shall be selected and installed in accordance with 9.2.5.3.~~

~~15.8.3~~

~~Portable fire extinguishers shall be inspected and maintained in accordance with NFPA 10.~~

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 30A-30 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text is previous edition text is shown clean below.

1.2* Purpose.

The purpose of this document shall be to provide reasonable safeguards for dispensing liquid and gaseous motor fuels into the fuel tanks of automotive vehicles and marine craft.

[Sections 1.1.6, 3.3.7, 3.3.8, 3.3.9, 3.3.10, 3.3.16, 3.3.20, and Chapter 15 are deleted as no previous edition text exists.]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1071

**CAM
No.
99-11**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.2.3.1 Indoor ~~EPS On-Site Power Source~~ Installations.

The EPS Indoor on-site power sources for Level 1 installations shall be installed in a room dedicated to such alternate power sources for Level 1 installations.

(A)

~~The EPS on-site power sources~~ room shall be separated from the rest of the building by construction with a ~~minimum~~ 2-hour fire resistance rating. [110:7.2.1.1]

(B)

EPSS [emergency power supply system] ~~The on-site power source~~ equipment shall be permitted to be installed in the EPS room ~~with the on-site power sources.~~ [110:7.2.1.2]

(C)

No other equipment, including architectural appurtenances, except those that serve this ~~the~~ space shall be permitted in the EPS room ~~containing the on-site power sources.~~ [110:7.2.1.3]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.2.3.1 Indoor On-Site Power Source Installations.

Indoor on-site power sources for Level 1 installations shall be installed in a room dedicated to such sources.

(A)

The on-site power sources room shall be separated from the rest of the building by construction with a minimum 2-hour fire resistance rating.

(B)

The on-site power source equipment shall be permitted to be installed in the room with the on-site power sources.

(C)

No other equipment, including architectural appurtenances, except those that serve the space shall be permitted in the room containing the on-site power sources.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1073

**CAM
No.
99-12**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.2.3.2 Outdoor EPS ~~On-Site Power Source~~ Installations.

(A)

The EPS If the on-site power source is a generator, it shall comply with either of the following: be installed in a suitable enclosure located outside the building and capable of resisting the entrance of snow or rain at a maximum wind velocity as required by local building codes or be constructed such that it is capable of resisting the impacts of snow or rain.

~~—(1) The generator shall be installed in a suitable enclosure located outside the building and capable of resisting the entrance of snow or rain at a maximum wind velocity as required by local building codes.~~

~~—(2) The generator shall be constructed such that it is capable of resisting the impacts of snow or rain.~~

(B)

EPSS equipment ~~Equipment serving a generator~~ shall be permitted to be installed in the EPS ~~generator~~ enclosure. [110:7.2.2.2]

(C)

No other equipment, including architectural appurtenances, except those that serve this ~~the~~ space shall be permitted in the EPS ~~generator~~ enclosure. [110:7.2.2.3]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.2.3.2 Outdoor On-Site Power Source Installations.

(A)

If the on-site power source is a generator, it shall comply with either of the following:

(1) The generator shall be installed in a suitable enclosure located outside the building and capable of resisting the entrance of snow or rain at a maximum wind velocity as required by local building codes.

(2) The generator shall be constructed such that it is capable of resisting the impacts of snow or rain.

(B)

Equipment serving a generator shall be permitted to be installed in the generator enclosure.

(C)

No other equipment, including architectural appurtenances, except those that serve the space shall be permitted in the generator enclosure.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1074

**CAM
No.
99-13**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.2.3.3

~~On-site power source equipment for Level 1 EPSS equipment shall systems shall~~ not be installed in the same room with the normal service ~~as other power source service equipment,~~ where the service equipment is rated over 150 volts to ground and equal to or greater than 1000 amperes. [110:7.2.3]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.2.3.3

On-site power source equipment for Level 1 systems shall not be installed in the same room as other power source service equipment where the service equipment is rated over 150 volts to ground and equal to or greater than 1000 amperes.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1075

**CAM
No.
99-14**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.2.3.4

The rooms, enclosures, or separate buildings housing ~~on-site power source equipment~~ for Level 1 or Level 2 EPSS equipment systems shall be designed and located to minimize damage from flooding, including that caused by the following:

- (1) Flooding resulting from firefighting ~~Firefighting~~
- (2) Sewer water backup
- (3) Other disasters or occurrences

[110:7.2.4]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.2.3.4

The rooms, enclosures, or separate buildings housing on-site power source equipment for Level 1 or Level 2 systems shall be designed and located to minimize damage from flooding, including that caused by the following:

- (1) Firefighting
- (2) Sewer water backup
- (3) Other disasters or occurrences



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1076

**CAM
No.
99-15**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.2.3.5

Minimizing the possibility of damage resulting from interruptions of the emergency on-site power source shall be a design consideration for EPSS ~~that~~ equipment. [110:7.2.5]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.2.3.5

Minimizing the possibility of damage resulting from interruptions of the on-site power source shall be a design consideration for that equipment.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1077	
CAM No. 99-16	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.7.1.2.3.6 Design considerations shall minimize the effect of the failure of one <u>energy converter</u> on-site power source on the continued operation of other units. <u>[110:7.2.7]</u>
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.7.1.2.3.6 Design considerations shall minimize the effect of the failure of one on-site power source on the continued operation of other units.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1054

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.2.7.2

The annunciator shall be hard-wired to indicate alarm conditions of the emergency or auxiliary ~~on-site~~ power source as indicated in 6.7.1.2.7.2(A) through 6.7.1.2.7.2(H).

(A)

Individual visual signals shall indicate the following:

- (1) When the emergency or auxiliary ~~on-site~~ power source is operating to supply power to load
- (2) When the battery charger is malfunctioning (if provided)

(B)*

A remote, common audible alarm shall be provided as specified in 6.7.1.2.7.2(H). [110:5.6.6]

(C)

Local annunciation and either facility or network remote annunciation shall be provided for a Level 1 EPS ~~on-site power source~~.

(D)

For the purposes of defining the types of annunciation in 6.7.1.2.7.2(C), the following shall apply:

- (1) Local annunciation is located on the equipment itself or within the same equipment room.
- (2) Facility remote annunciation is located on site but not within the room where the equipment is located.
- (3) Network remote annunciation is located off site.

[110:5.6.6.3]

(E)

An alarm-silencing means shall be provided, and the panel shall include repetitive alarm circuitry so that, after the audible alarm has been silenced, it reactivates after the fault condition has been cleared and has to be restored to its normal position to be silenced again. [110:5.6.6.4]

(F)

In lieu of the requirement in ~~6.7.1.2.7.2(E)~~ 5.6.6.4 of NFPA 110, a manual alarm-silencing means shall be permitted that silences the audible alarm after the occurrence of the alarm condition, provided such means do not inhibit any subsequent alarms from sounding the audible alarm again without further manual action. [110:5.6.6.5]

(G)

Individual alarm indication to annunciate any of the conditions listed in Table 6.7.1.3.8.2 shall have the following characteristics:

- (1) Be battery powered
- (2) Be visually indicated
- (3) Have additional contacts or circuits for a common audible alarm that signals locally and remotely when any of the itemized conditions occurs
- (4) Have switches to test the operation of all visual alarm indicators

**CAM
No.
99-17**

(H)*

~~The following shall apply to A centralized computer systems:- shall not be permitted to be substituted for the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7 but shall be permitted to be used to supplement the alarm annunciator.~~

~~(1) They shall not be used as a substitute for the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7.~~

~~—(2) They shall be permitted to supplement the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7.~~

(I)

Wireless transmission of the EPS data required by 6.7.1.3.8.2 and 6.7.1.3.8.3 shall be permitted.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.2.7.2

The annunciator shall be hard-wired to indicate alarm conditions of the on-site power source as indicated in 6.7.1.2.7.2(A) through 6.7.1.2.7.2(H).

(A)

Individual visual signals shall indicate the following:

(1) When the on-site power source is operating to supply power to load

(2) When the battery charger is malfunctioning (if provided)

(B)*

A remote, common audible alarm shall be provided as specified in 6.7.1.2.7.2(H). [110:5.6.6]

(C)

Local annunciation and either facility or network remote annunciation shall be provided for a Level 1 on-site power source.

(D)

For the purposes of defining the types of annunciation in 6.7.1.2.7.2(C), the following shall apply:

(1) Local annunciation is located on the equipment itself or within the same equipment room.

(2) Facility remote annunciation is located on site but not within the room where the equipment is located.

(3) Network remote annunciation is located off site.

[110:5.6.6.3]

(E)

An alarm-silencing means shall be provided, and the panel shall include repetitive alarm circuitry so that, after the audible alarm has been silenced, it reactivates after the fault condition has been cleared and has to be restored to its normal position to be silenced again. [110:5.6.6.4]

(F)

In lieu of the requirement in 6.7.1.2.7.2(E), a manual alarm-silencing means shall be permitted that silences the audible alarm after the occurrence of the alarm condition, provided such means do not inhibit any subsequent alarms from sounding the audible alarm again without further manual action. [110:5.6.6.5]

(G)

Individual alarm indication to annunciate any of the conditions listed in Table 6.7.1.3.8.2 shall have the following characteristics:

(1) Be battery powered

(2) Be visually indicated

(3) Have additional contacts or circuits for a common audible alarm that signals locally and remotely when any of the itemized conditions occurs

(4) Have switches to test the operation of all visual alarm indicators

(H)*

The following shall apply to centralized computer systems:

(1) They shall not be used as a substitute for the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7.

(2) They shall be permitted to supplement the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7.

(I)

Wireless transmission of the EPS data required by 6.7.1.3.8.2 and 6.7.1.3.8.3 shall be permitted.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 99-17

Technical Committee on Electrical Systems

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 99-17 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

6.7.1.2.7.2

The annunciator shall be hard-wired to indicate alarm conditions of the ~~on-site~~ emergency or auxiliary power source as indicated in 6.7.1.2.7.2(A) through 6.7.1.2.7.2(H).

(A)

Individual visual signals shall indicate the following:

- (1) When the ~~on-site~~ emergency or auxiliary power source is operating to supply power to load
- (2) When the battery charger is malfunctioning (if provided)

(B)*

A remote, common audible alarm shall be provided as specified in 6.7.1.2.7.2(H). [110:5.6.6]

(C)

Local annunciation and either facility or network remote annunciation shall be provided for a Level 1 ~~on-site power source~~ EPS.

(D)

For the purposes of defining the types of annunciation in 6.7.1.2.7.2(C), the following shall apply:

- (1) Local annunciation is located on the equipment itself or within the same equipment room.
- (2) Facility remote annunciation is located on site but not within the room where the equipment is located.
- (3) Network remote annunciation is located off site.

[110:5.6.6.3]

(E)

An alarm-silencing means shall be provided, and the panel shall include repetitive alarm circuitry so that, after the audible alarm has been silenced, it reactivates after the fault condition has been cleared and has to be restored to its normal position to be silenced again. [110:5.6.6.4]

(F)

In lieu of the requirement in ~~6.7.1.2.7.2(E)~~ 5.6.6.4 of NFPA 110, a manual alarm-silencing means shall be permitted that silences the audible alarm after the occurrence of the alarm condition, provided such means do not inhibit any subsequent alarms from sounding the audible alarm again without further manual action. [110:5.6.6.5]

(G)

Individual alarm indication to annunciate any of the conditions listed in Table 6.7.1.3.8.2 shall have the following characteristics:

- (1) Be battery powered
- (2) Be visually indicated
- (3) Have additional contacts or circuits for a common audible alarm that signals locally and remotely when any of the itemized conditions occurs
- (4) Have switches to test the operation of all visual alarm indicators

(H)*

~~The following shall apply to A centralized computer systems; shall not be permitted to be substituted for the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7 but shall be permitted to be used to supplement the alarm annunciator.~~

- ~~(1) They shall not be used as a substitute for the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7.~~
- ~~—(2) They shall be permitted to supplement the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7.~~

(I)

Wireless transmission of the EPS data required by 6.7.1.3.8.2 and 6.7.1.3.8.3 shall be permitted.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 99-17 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below.

6.7.1.2.7.2

The annunciator shall be hard-wired to indicate alarm conditions of the emergency or auxiliary power source as indicated in 6.7.1.2.7.2(A) through 6.7.1.2.7.2(I).

(A)

Individual visual signals shall indicate the following:

- (1) When the emergency or auxiliary power source is operating to supply power to load
- (2) When the battery charger is malfunctioning (if provided)

(B)*

A remote, common audible alarm shall be provided as specified in 6.7.1.2.7.2(H). [110:5.6.6]

(C)

For Level 1 EPS, at a minimum, local annunciation and either facility or network remote annunciation shall be provided.

(D)

For the purposes of defining the types of annunciation in 6.7.1.2.7.2(C), the following shall apply:

- (1) Local annunciation is located on the equipment itself or within the same equipment room.
- (2) Facility remote annunciation is located on site but not within the room where the equipment is located.
- (3) Network remote annunciation is located off site.

[110:5.6.6.3]

(E)

An alarm-silencing means shall be provided, and the panel shall include repetitive alarm circuitry so that, after the audible alarm has been silenced, it reactivates after the fault condition has been cleared and has to be restored to its normal position to be silenced again. [110:5.6.6.4]

(F)

In lieu of the requirement in 5.6.6.4 of NFPA 110, a manual alarm-silencing means shall be permitted that silences the audible alarm after the occurrence of the alarm condition, provided such means do not inhibit any subsequent alarms from sounding the audible alarm again without further manual action.

[110:5.6.6.5]

(G)

Individual alarm indication to annunciate any of the conditions listed in Table 6.7.1.3.8.2 shall have the following characteristics:

- (1) It shall be battery powered.
- (2) It shall be visually indicated.
- (3) It shall have additional contacts or circuits for a common audible alarm that signals locally and remotely when any of the itemized conditions occurs.
- (4) It shall have a lamp test switch(es) to test the operation of all alarm lamps.

(H)*

A centralized computer system shall not be permitted to be substituted for the alarm annunciator in 6.7.1.2.7 but shall be permitted to be used to supplement the alarm annunciator.

(I)

Wireless transmission of the EPS data required by 6.7.1.3.8.2 and 6.7.1.3.8.3 shall be permitted.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1079

**CAM
No.
99-18**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.2 Location.

The EPS ~~generator~~ equipment shall be installed in a location that permits ready accessibility and a minimum of 0.9 m (36 in.) from the skid rails' outermost point in the direction of access for inspection, repair, maintenance, cleaning, or replacement. This requirement shall not apply to units in outdoor housings.
[110:7.2.6]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.2 Location.

The generator equipment shall be installed in a location that permits ready accessibility and a minimum of 0.9 m (36 in.) from the skid rails' outermost point in the direction of access for inspection, repair, maintenance, cleaning, or replacement. This requirement shall not apply to units in outdoor housings.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1080

**CAM
No.
99-19**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.3 Maintenance of Temperature.

The EPS ~~generator~~ shall be heated as necessary to maintain the water jacket and battery temperature determined by the EPS ~~generator~~ manufacturer for cold start and load acceptance for the type of EPSS ~~system~~.
[110:5.3.1]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.3 Maintenance of Temperature.

The generator shall be heated as necessary to maintain the water jacket and battery temperature determined by the generator manufacturer for cold start and load acceptance for the type of system.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No.1081

**CAM
No.
99-21**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.4* Heating, Cooling, and Ventilating.

With the EPS generator running at rated load, ventilation airflow shall be provided to limit the maximum air temperature in the EPS generator room or the enclosure housing the unit to the maximum ambient air temperature required~~permitted~~ by the EPS generator manufacturer. [110:7.7.1]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.4* Heating, Cooling, and Ventilating.

With the generator running at rated load, ventilation airflow shall be provided to limit the maximum air temperature in the generator room or the enclosure housing the unit to the maximum ambient air temperature permitted by the generator manufacturer.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1082

**CAM
No.
99-22**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.4.1

Consideration shall be given to all the heat emitted to the EPS ~~generator~~ equipment room by the energy converter, uninsulated or insulated exhaust pipes, and other heat-producing equipment. [110:7.7.1.1]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.4.1

Consideration shall be given to all the heat emitted to the generator equipment room by the energy converter, uninsulated or insulated exhaust pipes, and other heat-producing equipment.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1083

**CAM
No.
99-23**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.4.2*

If required by the manufacturer, ventilation shall be supplied to the alternate power source ~~generator~~ equipment.

(A)

For EPS ~~generators~~ supplying Level 1 EPSS, ventilation air shall be supplied directly from a source outside the building by an exterior wall opening or from a source outside the building by a 2-hour fire-rated air transfer system. [110:7.7.2.1]

(B)

For EPS ~~generators~~ supplying Level 1 EPSS, discharge air shall be directed outside the building by an exterior wall opening or to an exterior opening by a 2-hour fire-rated air transfer system. [110:7.7.2.2]

(C)

Fire dampers, shutters, or other self-closing devices shall not be permitted in ventilation openings or ductwork for supply or return/discharge air to EPS ~~generator~~ equipment for Level 1 EPSS. [110:7.7.2.3]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.4.2*

If required by the manufacturer, ventilation shall be supplied to the generator equipment.

(A)

For generators supplying Level 1 EPSS, ventilation air shall be supplied directly from a source outside the building by an exterior wall opening or from a source outside the building by a 2-hour fire-rated air transfer system.

(B)

For generators supplying Level 1 EPSS, discharge air shall be directed outside the building by an exterior wall opening or to an exterior opening by a 2-hour fire-rated air transfer system.

(C)

Fire dampers, shutters, or other self-closing devices shall not be permitted in ventilation openings or ductwork for supply or return/discharge air to generator equipment for Level 1 EPSS.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1084

**CAM
No.
99-24**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.4.4

Ventilation air shall be provided to supply and discharge cooling air for radiator cooling of the EPS generator when running at rated load. [110:7.7.4]

(A)

Ventilation air supply and discharge for a radiator-cooled EPS generator shall have a maximum static restriction of 125 Pa (0.5 in. of water column) in the discharge duct at the radiator outlet. [110:7.7.4.1]

(B)

Radiator air discharge shall be ducted outdoors or to an exterior opening by a 2-hour rated air transfer system. [110:7.7.4.2]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.4.4

Ventilation air shall be provided to supply and discharge cooling air for radiator cooling of the generator when running at rated load.

(A)

Ventilation air supply and discharge for a radiator-cooled generator shall have a maximum static restriction of 125 Pa (0.5 in. of water column) in the discharge duct at the radiator outlet.

(B)

Radiator air discharge shall be ducted outdoors or to an exterior opening by a 2-hour rated air transfer system. [110:7.7.4.2]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1085

**CAM
No.
99-25**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.4.5

Motor-operated dampers, when used, shall be spring operated to open and motor closed. Fire dampers, shutters, or other self-closing devices shall not be permitted in ventilation openings or ductwork for supply or return/discharge air to EPS generator equipment for Level 1 EPSS systems. [110:7.7.5]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.4.5

Motor-operated dampers, when used, shall be spring operated to open and motor closed. Fire dampers, shutters, or other self-closing devices shall not be permitted in ventilation openings or ductwork for supply or return/discharge air to generator equipment for Level 1 systems.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1086

**CAM
No.
99-26**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.1.3.4.6

The ambient air temperature in the EPS generator equipment room or outdoor housing containing Level 1 rotating equipment shall stabilize at not less than 4.5°C (40°F) when the equipment is not operating.
[110:5.3.5]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.1.3.4.6

The ambient air temperature in the generator equipment room or outdoor housing containing Level 1 rotating equipment shall stabilize at not less than 4.5°C (40°F) when the equipment is not operating.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1088

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.1 Source Monitoring.

(A)*

Undervoltage-sensing devices shall be provided to monitor all ungrounded lines of the primary ~~power~~ source of power as follows:

(1) When the voltage on any phase falls below the minimum operating voltage of any load to be served, the transfer switch shall automatically initiate engine start and the process of transfer to the emergency power supply (EPS) ~~other power source~~.

(2)*When the voltage on all phases of the primary source returns to within specified limits for a designated period of time, the process of transfer back to ~~the~~ primary power source shall be initiated.

[110:6.2.2.1]

(B)

Both voltage-sensing and frequency-sensing equipment shall be provided to monitor one ungrounded line of the EPS ~~power sources~~. [110:6.2.2.2]

(C)

Transfer to ~~a the EPS power source~~ shall be inhibited until the voltage and frequency are within a specified range to handle loads to be served. [110:6.2.2.3]

(D)

Sensing equipment shall not be required in the transfer switch, provided it is included with the engine control panel. [110:6.2.2.3.1]

(E)

Frequency-sensing equipment shall not be required for monitoring the public utility source where used as an EPS, as permitted by 5.1.3 of NFPA 110 ~~off-site power source~~. [110:6.2.2.3.2]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.1 Source Monitoring.

(A)*

Undervoltage-sensing devices shall be provided to monitor all ungrounded lines of the primary power source as follows:

(1) When the voltage on any phase falls below the minimum operating voltage of any load to be served, the transfer switch shall automatically initiate engine start and the process of transfer to the other power source.

(2)*When the voltage on all phases of the primary source returns to within specified limits for a designated period of time, the process of transfer back to the primary power source shall be initiated.

(B)

Both voltage-sensing and frequency-sensing equipment shall be provided to monitor one ungrounded line of the power sources.

(C)

**CAM
No.
99-27**

Transfer to a power source shall be inhibited until the voltage and frequency are within a specified range to handle loads to be served.

(D)

Sensing equipment shall not be required in the transfer switch, provided it is included with the engine control panel. [110:6.2.2.3.1]

(E)

Frequency-sensing equipment shall not be required for monitoring the off-site power source.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1089	
CAM No. 99-28	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.7.2.1.3.2 Interlocking. Mechanical interlocking or an approved alternate method shall prevent the inadvertent interconnection of <u>the primary power supply and the EPS, or any two separate power sources of power.</u> [110:6.2.3]
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.7.2.1.3.2 Interlocking. Mechanical interlocking or an approved alternate method shall prevent the inadvertent interconnection of any two separate power sources.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1090

**CAM
No.
99-29**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.4* Time Delay on Starting of EPS ~~Power Sources~~.

~~(A)~~

A time-delay device shall be provided to delay starting of the EPS ~~on-site power source~~.

~~(B)~~

The timer ~~time-delay device~~ shall prevent nuisance starting of the EPS ~~power source~~ and possible subsequent load transfer in the event of harmless momentary power dips and interruptions of the primary ~~power~~ source.
[110:6.2.5]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.4* Time Delay on Starting of Power Sources.

(A)

A time-delay device shall be provided to delay starting of the on-site power source.

(B)

The time-delay device shall prevent nuisance starting of the power source and possible subsequent load transfer in the event of harmless momentary power dips and interruptions of the primary power source.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1091

**CAM
No.
99-30**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.6 Time Delay on Transfer to EPS.

An adjustable time-delay device shall be provided to delay transfer and sequence load transfer to the EPS power source to avoid excessive voltage drop when the transfer switch is installed for Level 1 use. [110:6.2.7]

(A) Time Delay Commencement.

The time delay shall commence when proper EPS voltage and frequency are achieved. [110:6.2.7.1]

(B) Time Delay at Engine Control Panel.

Time delays shall be permitted to be located at the engine control panel in lieu of in the transfer switches. [110:6.2.7.2]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.6 Time Delay on Transfer.

An adjustable time-delay device shall be provided to delay transfer and sequence load transfer to the power source to avoid excessive voltage drop when the transfer switch is installed for Level 1 use.

(A) Time Delay Commencement.

The time delay shall commence when proper voltage and frequency are achieved.

(B) Time Delay at Engine Control Panel.

Time delays shall be permitted to be located at the engine control panel in lieu of in the transfer switches. [110:6.2.7.2]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1092

**CAM
No.
99-31**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.7* Time Delay on Retransfer to Primary ~~Power~~ Source.

An adjustable time-delay device with automatic bypass shall be provided to delay retransfer from the EPS to the primary source of power ~~one power source to the other power source~~, and allow the primary ~~power~~ source to stabilize before retransfer of the load. [110:6.2.8]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.7* Time Delay on Retransfer to Primary Source.

An adjustable time-delay device with automatic bypass shall be provided to delay retransfer from the EPS to the primary source of power, and allow the primary source to stabilize before retransfer of the load. [110:6.2.8]



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1093

**CAM
No.
99-32**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.8 Time Delay Bypass If EPS Fails ~~a Power Source Fails~~.

The time delay shall be automatically bypassed if the EPS ~~a power source~~ fails. [110:6.2.9]

(A)

The transfer switch shall be permitted to be programmed for a manually initiated retransfer to the primary ~~on-site power~~ source to provide for a planned momentary interruption of the load. [110:6.2.9.1]

(B)

If used, the arrangement in 6.2.9.1 of NFPA 110 ~~6.7.2.1.3.8(A)~~ shall be provided with a bypass feature to allow automatic retransfer in the event that the EPS ~~on-site power source~~ fails and the primary ~~other power~~ source is available.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.8 Time Delay Bypass If a Power Source Fails.

The time delay shall be automatically bypassed if a power source fails.

(A)

The transfer switch shall be permitted to be programmed for a manually initiated retransfer to the on-site power source to provide for a planned momentary interruption of the load.

(B)

If used, the arrangement in 6.7.2.1.3.8(A) shall be provided with a bypass feature to allow automatic retransfer in the event that the on-site power source fails and the other power source is available.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1094

**CAM
No.
99-33**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.9 Time Delay on Engine Shutdown.

A minimum time delay of 5 minutes shall be provided for unloaded running of the EPS prior ~~a generator prior~~ to shutdown to allow for engine cooldown. [110:6.2.10]

(A)

The minimum 5-minute delay shall not be required on small (15 kW or less) air-cooled prime movers. [110:6.2.10.1]

(B)

A time-delay device shall not be required, provided ~~if~~ it is included with the engine control panel, or if a utility feeder is used as an EPS ~~a power source~~. [110:6.2.10.2]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.9 Time Delay on Engine Shutdown.

A minimum time delay of 5 minutes shall be provided for unloaded running of a generator prior to shutdown to allow for engine cooldown.

(A)

The minimum 5-minute delay shall not be required on small (15 kW or less) air-cooled prime movers. [110:6.2.10.1]

(B)

A time-delay device shall not be required if it is included with the engine control panel or if a utility feeder is used as a power source.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1095

**CAM
No.
99-34**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.10 Test Switch.

A test means shall be provided on each automatic transfer switch (ATS) that simulates failure of the primary power ~~one power~~ source and then transfers the load to the EPS ~~another power source(s)~~. [110:6.2.12]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.10 Test Switch.

A test means shall be provided on each automatic transfer switch (ATS) that simulates failure of one power source and then transfers the load to another power source(s).



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1096

**CAM
No.
99-35**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.12 Motor Load Transfer.

Provisions shall be included to reduce currents resulting from motor load transfer if such currents could damage EPSS equipment ~~power source equipment~~ or cause nuisance tripping of EPSS ~~power source~~ overcurrent protective devices. [110:6.2.14]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.12 Motor Load Transfer.

Provisions shall be included to reduce currents resulting from motor load transfer if such currents could damage power source equipment or cause nuisance tripping of power source overcurrent protective devices.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1097

**CAM
No.
99-36**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.3.13* Isolation of Neutral Conductors.

Provisions shall be included for ensuring continuity, transfer, and isolation of the primary and the EPS power source neutral conductors wherever they are separately grounded to achieve ground-fault sensing. [110:6.2.15]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.3.13* Isolation of Neutral Conductors.

Provisions shall be included for ensuring continuity, transfer, and isolation of the power source neutral conductors wherever they are separately grounded to achieve ground-fault sensing.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1099

**CAM
No.
99-37**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.2.1.5.2 Interlocking.

Reliable mechanical interlocking, or an approved alternate method, shall prevent the inadvertent interconnection of the primary power source and the EPS ~~two power sources~~. [110:6.2.16.1]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.2.1.5.2 Interlocking.

Reliable mechanical interlocking or an approved alternate method shall prevent the inadvertent interconnection of two power sources.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1102

**CAM
No.
99-38**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7.3.1 Transfer Switches.

All ac-powered support and accessory equipment necessary ~~to for~~ the operation of the EPS ~~on-site power source~~ shall be supplied from the load side of the automatic transfer switch(es), or the output terminals of the EPS ~~on-site power source~~, ahead of the main EPS overcurrent protection to ensure continuity of the EPSS operation and performance. [110:7.12.5]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.7.3.1 Transfer Switches.

All ac-powered support and accessory equipment necessary for the operation of the on-site power source shall be supplied from the load side of the automatic transfer switch(es), or the output terminals of the on-site power source, ahead of the main overcurrent protection to ensure continuity of operation and performance.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1055

**CAM
No.
99-40**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.10.2.2

Any combination of generation, storage, or transformation assets shall be permitted to serve as the EPS ~~on-site power source~~ for all or a portion of health care microgrids.

6.10.2.2.1

The combination of sources shall provide performance equivalent to that of the requirements of 6.7.1.2.1.

*Note: Section 6.10.2.2.1 is new text added by First Revision No. 926 and therefore will be retained regardless of the outcome of this Motion.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.10.2.2

Any combination of generation, storage, or transformation assets shall be permitted to serve as the on-site power source for all or a portion of health care microgrids.

6.10.2.2.1

The combination of sources shall provide performance equivalent to that of the requirements of 6.7.1.2.1.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 99-40

Technical Committee on Electrical Systems

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 99-40 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

6.10.2.2

Any combination of generation, storage, or transformation assets shall be permitted to serve as the EPS ~~on-site power source~~ for all or a portion of health care microgrids.

6.10.2.2.1

The combination of sources shall provide performance equivalent to that of the requirements of 6.7.1.2.1.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 99-40 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. If no previous edition text exists, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

6.10.2.2

Any combination of generation, storage, or transformation assets shall be permitted to serve as the essential power source for all or a portion of health care microgrids.

***NOTE:** Section 6.10.2.2.1 is new text added by First Revision No. 926 and therefore is not reflected as previous edition text, but will be retained regardless of the outcome of this Motion.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1118	
CAM No. 99-41	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.11.1 General. The EPSS shall provide a source of electrical power of required capacity, reliability, and quality to loads for a length of time as specified in Table 6.11.1(a) and within a specified time following loss or failure of <u>the normal power supply</u> as specified in Table 6.11.1(b). <u>[110:4.1]</u>
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.11.1 General. The EPSS shall provide a source of electrical power of required capacity, reliability, and quality to loads for a length of time as specified in Table 6.11.1(a) and within a specified time following loss or failure of power as specified in Table 6.11.1(b).



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1119

**CAM
No.
99-42**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.11.4.4

Level 1 and Level 2 systems shall ensure that all loads served by the EPSS are supplied with alternate ~~by an on-site power source~~ that meets all the following criteria:

- (1) ~~Of It is of~~ a quality within the operating limits of the load-
- (2) ~~For It operates for~~ a duration specified for the class as defined in Table 6.11.1(a)-
- (3) ~~Within It operates within~~ the time specified for the type as defined in Table 6.11.1(b)-

[110:4.4.4]

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

6.11.4.4

Level 1 and Level 2 systems shall ensure that all loads served by the EPSS are supplied by an on-site power source that meets all the following criteria:

- (1) It is of a quality within the operating limits of the load.
- (2) It operates for a duration specified for the class as defined in Table 6.11.1(a).
- (3) It operates within the time specified for the type as defined in Table 6.11.1(b).



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1109	
CAM No. 99-44	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.7.4.1.1.3 Maintenance shall be performed in accordance with <u>Chapter 8 of NFPA 110</u> Section 6.9 .
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.7.4.1.1.3 Maintenance shall be performed in accordance with Section 6.9.



Certified Amending Motion to Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 103

**CAM
No.
99-47**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

14.1.3.4 Category 4 Hyperbaric Care. (Reserved)

Where all the following conditions are met the hyperbaric facility shall be considered Category 4 for use in this chapter:

- (1) Interruption of or failure of oxygen supply is not likely to cause injury to patients, staff, or visitors, and,
- (2) Interruption or failure of electrical service is not likely to cause injury to patients, staff, or visitors, and,
- (3) The chamber gauge pressures is less than 34.5 kPa (5 psi) and the average oxygen concentration is less than 25%.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

14.1.3.4 Category 4 Hyperbaric Care. (Reserved)

*Note: This text is same as previous edition text.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 99-47

Technical Committee on Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 99-47 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

14.1.3.4 Category 4 Hyperbaric Care. (Reserved)

Where all the following conditions are met the hyperbaric facility shall be considered Category 4 for use in this chapter:

- (1) Interruption of or failure of oxygen supply is not likely to cause injury to patients, staff, or visitors, and,
- (2) Interruption or failure of electrical service is not likely to cause injury to patients, staff, or visitors, and,
- (3) The chamber gauge pressures is less than 34.5 kPa (5 psi) and the average oxygen concentration is less than 25%.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 99-47 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below

14.1.3.4 Category 4 Hyperbaric Care. (Reserved)



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 51

CAM
No.
101-6

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.~~

~~30.7.5.1—~~

~~Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.~~

~~30.7.5.2—~~

~~Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:~~

- ~~(1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.~~
- ~~(2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.~~
- ~~(3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.~~

~~30.7.5.3—~~

~~Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.~~

~~30.7.5.4—~~

~~Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.3 for the following:~~

- ~~(1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5~~
- ~~(2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.~~

~~30.7.5.5—~~

~~Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.~~

~~30.7.5.6—~~

~~Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.~~

~~30.7.5.7—~~

~~Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.~~

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

30.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

30.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

30.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

30.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

30.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.

30.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

30.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.



Certified Amending Motion to Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 55

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

30.7.5.1 Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 30.7.5.

30.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

30.7.5.3 ~~30.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

30.7.5.4 ~~30.7.5.3~~

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

30.7.5.5 ~~30.7.5.4~~

Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.4 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

30.7.5.6 ~~30.7.5.5~~

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.

30.7.5.7 ~~30.7.5.6~~

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

30.7.5.8 ~~30.7.5.7~~

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

30.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

30.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

**CAM
No.
101-7**

30.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

30.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

30.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.

30.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

30.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 101-7

Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 101-7 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

30.7.5.1 Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 30.7.5.

30.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

30.7.5.3 ~~30.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

30.7.5.4 ~~30.7.5.3~~

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

30.7.5.5 ~~30.7.5.4~~

Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.4 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

30.7.5.6 ~~30.7.5.5~~

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.

30.7.5.7 ~~30.7.5.6~~

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

30.7.5.8 ~~30.7.5.7~~

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 101-7 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. If no previous edition text exists, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Section 30.7.5.1 Text

[Remainder of Section 30.7.5, as recommended at Second Draft remains, with subsections to be renumbered]



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 52

CAM
No.
101-8

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.~~

~~31.7.5.1—~~

~~Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.~~

~~31.7.5.2—~~

~~Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:~~

- ~~(1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.~~
- ~~(2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.~~
- ~~(3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.~~

~~31.7.5.3—~~

~~Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.~~

~~31.7.5.4—~~

~~Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3 for the following:~~

- ~~(1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5~~
- ~~(2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.~~

~~31.7.5.5—~~

~~Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.~~

~~31.7.5.6—~~

~~Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.~~

~~31.7.5.7—~~

~~Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.~~

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

31.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.



Certified Amending Motion to Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 56

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1 Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 31.7.5.

31.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.3 ~~31.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

31.7.5.4 ~~31.7.5.3~~

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.5 ~~31.7.5.4~~

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.4 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.6 ~~31.7.5.5~~

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.7 ~~31.7.5.6~~

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.8 ~~31.7.5.7~~

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

**CAM
No.
101-9**

31.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 101-9

Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 101-9 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1 Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 31.7.5.

31.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.3 ~~31.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

31.7.5.4 ~~31.7.5.3~~

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.5 ~~31.7.5.4~~

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.4 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.6 ~~31.7.5.5~~

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.7 ~~31.7.5.6~~

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.8 ~~31.7.5.7~~

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 101-9 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. If no previous edition text exists, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Text

[Remainder of Section 31.7.5, as recommended at Second Draft remains, with subsections to be renumbered]



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 53

**CAM
No.
101-10**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

31.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

31.7.5.8

Valet trash collection services shall be permitted in buildings with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system installed.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

31.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3 for the following:

(1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5

(2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 101-10

Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 101-10 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

31.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

31.7.5.8

Valet trash collection services shall be permitted in buildings with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system installed.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 101-10 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. No previous edition text exists, therefore the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Section 31.7.5.8 Text

[Sections 31.7.5 through 31.7.5.7 remain]



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 55

CAM
No.
101-11

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

30.7.5.1

Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 30.7.5.

30.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

30.7.5.3 ~~30.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.
- (2)(4) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (3)(2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (4)(3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.
- (5) Containers shall be placed on the same side of the corridor.
- (6) Containers shall be located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
- (7) Containers shall be grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 400 sqin (3.7 m²).
- (8) More than two containers shall be in each grouping.
- (9) The groupings addressed in (7) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

~~30.7.5.3~~

~~Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.~~

30.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.3(1) ~~30.7.5.3~~ for the following:

- ~~(1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5~~
- ~~(2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.~~

30.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.

30.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 12~~18~~ hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

30.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

30.7.5.8

Building where valet trash collection services are permitted shall have an approved fire sprinkler system installed.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:**30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.****30.7.5.1**

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

30.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

30.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

30.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

30.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.

30.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

30.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 101-11

Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 101-11 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

30.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

30.7.5.1

Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 30.7.5.

30.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

30.7.5.3 ~~30.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.
- ~~(2)~~ (4) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- ~~(3)~~ (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- ~~(4)~~ (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.
- ~~(5)~~ Containers shall be placed on the same side of the corridor.
- ~~(6)~~ Containers shall be located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
- ~~(7)~~ Containers shall be grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 400 sq in (3.7 m²)
- ~~(8)~~ More than two containers shall be in each grouping.
- ~~(9)~~ The groupings addressed in (7) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

~~30.7.5.3~~

~~Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.~~

30.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 30.7.5.3(1) ~~30.7.5.3~~ for the following:

- ~~(1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 30.3.5~~
- ~~(2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.~~

30.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 30.2.3.

30.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 12~~18~~ hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

30.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

30.7.5.8

Building where valet trash collection services are permitted shall have an approved fire sprinkler system installed.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 101-11 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. No previous edition text exists, therefore the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Text

*NOTE: The text sought by the Certified Amending Motion extensively modifies new section 30.7.5. Therefore, if balloting results in failing the Certified Amending Motion recommended by the technical meeting vote, the resulting recommendation to the Standards Council is to delete Section 31.7.5 in its entirety.



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 56

CAM
No.
101-12

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 31.7.5.

31.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.3 ~~31.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

(2) ~~(1)~~ The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.

(3) ~~(2)~~ The containers shall be equipped with lids.

(4) ~~(3)~~ The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

(5) Containers shall be placed on the same side of the corridor.

(6) Containers shall be located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.

(7) Containers shall be grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 400 sq in (3.7 m²).

(8) More than two containers shall be in each grouping.

(9) The groupings addressed in (7) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

~~31.7.5.3~~

~~Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.~~

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3(1) ~~31.7.5.3~~ for the following:

~~(1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5~~

~~(2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.~~

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding ~~12~~¹⁸ hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

31.7.5.8

Building where valet trash collection services are permitted shall have an approved fire sprinkler system installed.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.2

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.

31.7.5.3

Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3 for the following:

- (1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5
- (2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 18 hours.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 101-12

Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies

NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 101-12 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

31.7.5 Valet Trash Collection Services.

31.7.5.1

Where permitted by the AHJ, combustible trash or recycling materials shall comply with 31.7.5.

31.7.5.2

Combustible trash or recycling materials in corridors or on egress balconies awaiting scheduled collection shall be placed completely inside a container that does not exceed a capacity of 15 gal (60 L) in corridors and 22 gal (95 L) on egress balconies.

31.7.5.3 ~~31.7.5.2~~

Valet trash and recycling containers shall meet all of the following requirements:

- (1) Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.
- ~~(2)~~ (4) The containers shall be of liquidtight construction.
- ~~(3)~~ (2) The containers shall be equipped with lids.
- ~~(4)~~ (3) The lids shall be in the fully closed position.
- (5) Containers shall be placed on the same side of the corridor.
- (6) Containers shall be located so as to not obstruct access to building service and fire protection equipment.
- (7) Containers shall be grouped such that each grouping does not exceed a projected floor area of 400 sq in (3.7 m²)
- (8) More than two containers shall be in each grouping.

(9) The groupings addressed in (7) are separated from each other by a distance of at least 10 ft (3050 mm).

~~31.7.5.3~~

~~Containers and lids shall be constructed entirely of noncombustible materials or materials that meet a peak rate of heat release not exceeding 300 kW/m² when tested in accordance with ASTM E1354, *Standard Test Method for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 50 kW/m² in the horizontal orientation.~~

31.7.5.4

Containers shall not be required to comply with 31.7.5.3(1) ~~31.7.5.3~~ for the following:

- ~~(1) Containers in sprinklered corridors or egress balconies in buildings provided with a sprinkler system complying with 31.3.5~~
- ~~(2) Containers on egress balconies in buildings with noncombustible or limited combustible exteriors.~~

31.7.5.5

Containers shall not obstruct the minimum egress width required by 31.2.3.

31.7.5.6

Containers shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 12~~48~~ hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

31.7.5.7

Combustible trash or recycling materials shall not occupy a corridor for a single period exceeding 5 hours between the hours of 7 am to 7 pm.

31.7.5.8

Building where valet trash collection services are permitted shall have an approved fire sprinkler system installed.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 101-12 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. No previous edition text exists, therefore the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

No Previous Edition Text

*NOTE: The text sought by the Certified Amending Motion extensively modifies new section 31.7.5. Therefore, if balloting results in failing the Certified Amending Motion recommended by the technical meeting vote, the resulting recommendation to the Standards Council is to delete Section 31.7.5 in its entirety.



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 32

CAM No. 5000-1	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 8.2.1.1 The fire resistance ratings of structural elements and building assemblies shall be determined in accordance with the prescriptive requirements of 8.2.2 based on the test procedures set forth in ASTM E119, <i>Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials</i>, or UL 263, <i>Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials</i>, or other approved test methods or analytical methods in accordance with 8.2.3. Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 8.2.1.1 The fire resistance ratings of structural elements and building assemblies shall be determined in accordance with the prescriptive requirements of 8.2.2 based on the test procedures set forth in ASTM E119, <i>Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials</i>, or UL 263, <i>Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials</i>, or other approved test methods or analytical methods in accordance with 8.2.3. *Note: This text is same as previous edition text.
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AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 5000-1

Technical Committee on Fire Protection Features

NFPA 5000, *Building Construction and Safety Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 5000-1 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

8.2.1.1

The fire resistance ratings of structural elements and building assemblies shall be determined in accordance with the prescriptive requirements of 8.2.2 based on the test procedures set forth in ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, ~~or other approved test methods~~ or analytical methods in accordance with 8.2.3.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 5000-1 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below. If no previous edition text exists, the text supported by the membership vote is simply deleted.

8.2.1.1

The fire resistance ratings of structural elements and building assemblies shall be determined in accordance with the prescriptive requirements of 8.2.2 based on the test procedures set forth in ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, or other approved test methods or analytical methods in accordance with 8.2.3.



Certified Amending Motion to Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 30

**CAM
No.
5000-2**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

7.2.3.2.12 Exterior Nonbearing Walls.

Exterior nonbearing walls shall be constructed of any one of the following:

- (1) Noncombustible materials
- (2) Limited combustible materials
- (3) Exterior wall assemblies that have been tested in accordance with and comply with the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 285
- (4) Fire-retardant treated wood, when the wall is ~~such walls are~~ not required to comply with a ~~have~~ fire resistance rating ratings.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

7.2.3.2.12 Exterior Nonbearing Walls.

Exterior nonbearing walls shall be constructed of any one of the following:

- (1) Noncombustible materials
- (2) Limited combustible materials
- (3) Exterior wall assemblies that have been tested in accordance with and comply with the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 285
- (4) Fire-retardant-treated wood, when such walls are not required to have fire-resistance ratings.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 5000-2

Technical Committee on Building Construction **NFPA 5000, *Building Construction and Safety Code*** **June 22, 2023**

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 5000-2, as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

7.2.3.2.12 Exterior Nonbearing Walls.

Exterior nonbearing walls shall be constructed of any one of the following:

- (1) Noncombustible materials
- (2) Limited combustible materials
- (3) Exterior wall assemblies that have been tested in accordance with and comply with the conditions of acceptance of NFPA 285
- (4) Fire-retardant treated wood, when ~~the wall is such walls are~~ not required to comply with a ~~have~~ fire resistance rating ratings.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 5000-2 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below.

7.2.3.2.12 Exterior Nonbearing Walls.

Nonbearing exterior walls shall be constructed of noncombustible materials, limited-combustible materials, or materials specified in 7.2.3.2.12.1 or 7.2.3.2.12.2.

7.2.3.2.12.1

Fire-retardant-treated wood shall be permitted in exterior nonbearing walls when such walls are not required to have fire resistance ratings.

7.2.3.2.12.2

Exterior nonbearing walls tested in accordance with, and meeting the conditions of acceptance of, NFPA 285, shall be permitted.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 36

**CAM
No.
14-10**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

10.7.1.1*

Fire department connections for zones partially or wholly beyond the fire department pumping capability shall not be required.

A.10.7.1.1

Where a vertical standpipe system zone spans heights that are partially or wholly beyond the pumping capabilities of the fire department, redundant automatic supplies are required. The maximum pumping pressure supplied at the FDC would not overcome the system pressure and would be locked in by the check valve. For the FDC in a partially supplied zone to have any material value, both redundant supplies would have to be impaired.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

10.7.1.1*

Fire department connections for zones wholly beyond the fire department pumping capability shall not be required.

A.10.7.1.1

Where a vertical standpipe system zone spans heights that are partially or wholly beyond the pumping capabilities of the fire department, redundant automatic supplies are required. The maximum pumping pressure supplied at the FDC would not overcome the system pressure and would be locked in by the check valve. For the FDC in a partially supplied zone to have any material value, both redundant supplies would have to be impaired.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 14-10

Technical Committee on Standpipes

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

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 14-10 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

10.7.1.1*

Fire department connections for zones partially or wholly beyond the fire department pumping capability shall not be required.

A.10.7.1.1

Where a vertical standpipe system zone spans heights that are partially or wholly beyond the pumping capabilities of the fire department, redundant automatic supplies are required. The maximum pumping pressure supplied at the FDC would not overcome the system pressure and would be locked in by the check valve. For the FDC in a partially supplied zone to have any material value, both redundant supplies would have to be impaired.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 14-10 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below.

10.7.1.1

The high zone fire department connection(s) shall not be required to be provided where 10.5.3 applies.

*Note: Prior to the reorganization of the standard, the affected text was identifiable as section 7.12.1.1. and the reference was to 7.9.3 (deleted in favor of new 10.5.3). Therefore, the section numbers shown herein as previous edition text have been modified to align to reflect the reorganization of the standard.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 28

**CAM
No.
14-17**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~7.5.4* Automatic Breach Control Valves.~~

~~Automatic breach control valves shall not be installed on a standpipe system.~~

~~A.7.5.4~~

~~Automatic breach control valves will automatically cut off the water supply in a standpipe system once the flow reaches a preset gpm. When this occurs, it is assumed that a catastrophic failure has occurred in the piping system and the valve has closed to conserve water. In a standpipe system, flow rates can exceed those included in the hydraulic calculations, especially in an individual standpipe riser where multiple hoses might be used during a fire scenario. These valves are also known as breach valves and automatic breach containment valves.~~

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

7.5.4* Automatic Breach Control Valves.

Automatic breach control valves shall not be installed on a standpipe system.

A.7.5.4

Automatic breach control valves will automatically cut off the water supply in a standpipe system once the flow reaches a preset gpm. When this occurs, it is assumed that a catastrophic failure has occurred in the piping system and the valve has closed to conserve water. In a standpipe system, flow rates can exceed those included in the hydraulic calculations, especially in an individual standpipe riser where multiple hoses might be used during a fire scenario. These valves are also known as breach valves and automatic breach containment valves.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 35

**CAM
No.
14-18**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~7.8.3.1~~

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

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

7.8.3.1

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



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 5

**CAM
No.
45-1**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

6.7 Case Furniture.

Case furniture shall be constructed of any one of the following types of materials:

(1) Noncombustible materials,

(2) Limited combustible materials,

(3) Wood materials, or

(4) Materials that comply with a flame spread index of 200 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723, without generating flaming material during the test.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

No Text Recommended at Second Draft.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 45-1

Technical Committee on Laboratories Using Chemicals

NFPA 45, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 45-1 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

6.7 Case Furniture.

Case furniture shall be constructed of any one of the following types of materials:

(1) Noncombustible materials,

(2) Limited combustible materials,

(3) Wood materials, or

(4) Materials that comply with a flame spread index of 200 or less when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723, without generating flaming material during the test.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 45-1 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text is previous edition text. As no previous edition text exists, no text would be recommended for inclusion as §6.7 in the 2024 edition.

No previous edition text.



NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*

Submitter: Ryan McLachlan, SLEEGERS Engineered Products, Inc.; Christopher Wagner, AmeriGas Propane; and Bruce Swiecicki, National Propane Gas Association

Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 16	
CAM No. 58-5/ 58-6/ 58-7	Recommended Text if Motion Passes: 6.28.5.5 The output pressure of the dispensing system shall not exceed <u>350</u> 312 psig (<u>2.4</u> 2.15 mPag).
	Recommended Text if Motion Fails: 6.28.5.5 The output pressure of the dispensing system shall not exceed 312 psig (2.15 mPag).

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 58-5/58-6/58-7

Technical Committee on Liquefied Petroleum Gases

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 58-5/58-6/58-7 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

6.28.5.5

The output pressure of the dispensing system shall not exceed 350 ~~342~~ psig (2.4 ~~2.15~~ mPag).

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 58-5/58-6/58-7 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below.

No previous edition text.

Note: The full text of First Revision No. 60 (i.e. §6.28.5.1 – 6.28.5.4) without §6.28.5.5 will remain as recommended text for inclusion.



Certified Amending Motion to Accept Public Comment No. 1

**CAM
No.
140-1**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

A.4.5.3

In the motion picture and television industry, cut greens are vegetation separated from the live portion of the plant. One example of a standard test method that has been developed to assess the effectiveness of fire retardant treatments for natural vegetation (including natural Christmas trees) is ASTM E3082 Standard Test Methods for Determining the Effectiveness of Fire Retardant Treatments for Natural Christmas Trees (2020), which includes two fire tests: a small-scale test that would apply to "cut greens" and a full-scale test that would apply to full-scale cut trees. The standard has an actual set of acceptance criteria, which would help operators to distinguish between adequate treatments (that would increase fire safety) and inadequate treatments (that often lead to dried out vegetation and could lower fire safety).

*Please Note: If motion is successful, ASTM E3082-2020 will be editorially added into the section on informational standards for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

A.4.5.3

In the motion picture and television industry, cut greens are vegetation separated from the live portion of the plant.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 140-1

Technical Committee on Motion Picture and Television Industry **NFPA 140, *Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio*** ***Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations*** **June 22, 2023**

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 140-1 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

A.4.5.3

In the motion picture and television industry, cut greens are vegetation separated from the live portion of the plant. One example of a standard test method that has been developed to assess the effectiveness of fire retardant treatments for natural vegetation (including natural Christmas trees) is ASTM E3082 Standard Test Methods for Determining the Effectiveness of Fire Retardant Treatments for Natural Christmas Trees (2020), which includes two fire tests: a small-scale test that would apply to "cut greens" and a full-scale test that would apply to full-scale cut trees. The standard has an actual set of acceptance criteria, which would help operators to distinguish between adequate treatments (that would increase fire safety) and inadequate treatments (that often lead to dried out vegetation and could lower fire safety).

*Please Note: If motion is successful, ASTM E3082-2020 will be editorially added into the section on informational standards for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 140-1 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below.

A.4.5.3

In the motion picture and television industry, cut greens are vegetation separated from the live portion of the plant.



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

Submitter: Bobby Bush, Upholstered Furniture Action Council

Certified Amending Motion to Accept an Identifiable Part of Public Comment No. 9

**CAM
No.
260-24**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

4.3* Ignition Source.

The ignition source for the test shall consist of the current supply of SRM 1196 series cigarettes without filter tips, made from natural tobacco, 83 mm $\pm$ 2 mm long, with a tobacco packing density of 0.270 g/cm³ $\pm$ 0.020 g/cm³, and a total weight of 1.1 g $\pm$ 0.1 g.

The current version of SRM 1196 series cigarettes shall be used, unless packing density and/or weight (mass) vary by more than 5% and/or changes in other critical dimensions or smolder performance.

*Note: The text of 4.3 was amended by TIA No. 1532, issued by the Standards Council and effective December 3, 2020. As a result of the timing of the TIA issuance, the text which appears as 4.3 in Public Comment No. 9 does not include the TIA text which is the current text within the previous edition. Additionally, should the recommendation of the floor and the committee be to support the text of this motion, the new text will be numbered 4.3.1 for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style.

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

4.3* Ignition Source.

The ignition source for the test shall consist of the current supply of SRM 1196 series cigarettes without filter tips, made from natural tobacco, 83 mm $\pm$ 2 mm long, with a tobacco packing density of 0.270 g/cm³ $\pm$ 0.020 g/cm³, and a total weight of 1.1 g $\pm$ 0.1 g.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 260-24

Technical Committee on Fire Tests

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

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 260-24 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

4.3* Ignition Source.

The ignition source for the test shall consist of the current supply of SRM 1196 series cigarettes without filter tips, made from natural tobacco, 83 mm $\pm$ 2 mm long, with a tobacco packing density of 0.270 g/cm³ $\pm$ 0.020 g/cm³, and a total weight of 1.1 g $\pm$ 0.1 g.

The current version of SRM 1196 series cigarettes shall be used, unless packing density and/or weight (mass) vary by more than 5% and/or changes in other critical dimensions or smolder performance.

*Note: The text of 4.3 was amended by TIA No. 1532, issued by the Standards Council and effective December 3, 2020. As a result of the timing of the TIA issuance, the text which appears as 4.3 in Public Comment No. 9 does not include the TIA text which is the current text within the previous edition. Additionally, should the recommendation of the floor and the committee be to support the text of this motion, the new text will be numbered 4.3.1 for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style.

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 260-24 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below.

4.3* Ignition Source.

The ignition source for the test shall consist of the current supply of SRM 1196 series cigarettes without filter tips, made from natural tobacco, 83 mm $\pm$ 2 mm long, with a tobacco packing density of 0.270 g/cm³ $\pm$ 0.020 g/cm³, and a total weight of 1.1 g $\pm$ 0.1 g.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 1

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

~~5.12 Bathroom Partition Systems.~~

~~5.12.1 Base Wall Assembly.~~

~~The base wall assembly shall comply with Section 5.12.~~

~~5.12.1.1~~

~~The base wall assembly shall be of stud framed construction.~~

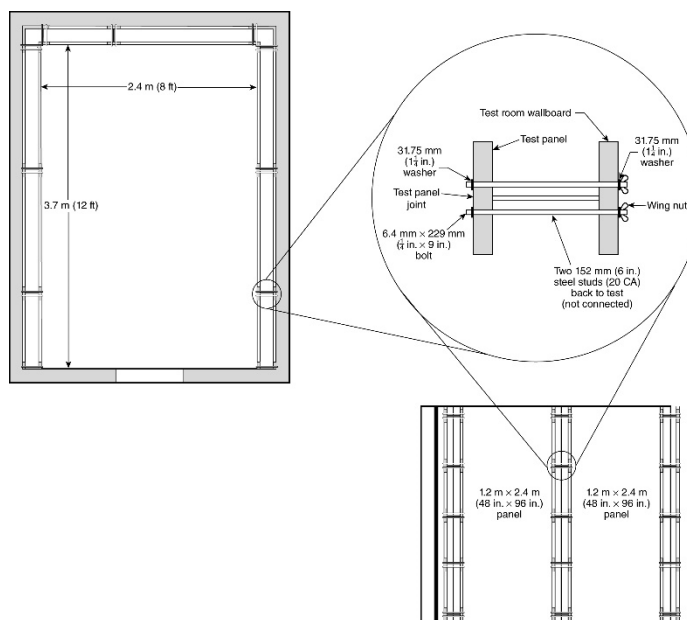
~~5.12.1.2~~

~~The maximum stud spacing shall be 406 mm (16 in.) on center.~~

~~5.12.2 Specimen Mounting.~~

~~The panels shall be fastened to remain in place during the test in accordance with Figure 5.12.2.~~

~~Figure 5.12.2 Bathroom Partition Specimen Mounting.~~



**CAM
No.
286-14/
286-15/
286-16**

~~5.12.2.1~~

~~The width and height of the panel tested shall be the full standard product width and height.~~

~~5.12.2.2~~

~~Panels shall be mounted to the full height of all three walls and cover the entire area of the three walls.~~

~~5.12.2.3~~

~~Where the standard panel height does not cover the full height of the wall, the full panel shall be the lower panel on the wall.~~

~~5.12.2.4~~

~~Panels shall be mounted on the ceiling if the panels are intended to be installed on ceilings in actual installations.~~

~~5.12.2.5~~

~~The panels shall be mechanically fastened along the vertical edges in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.~~

~~5.12.2.6~~

~~The panels shall be attached to the base wall using 152 mm (6 in.) 20 gauge steel studs.~~

~~5.12.3 Specimen Color.~~

~~The darkest color panel available shall be tested.~~

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

5.12 Bathroom Partition Systems.

5.12.1 Base Wall Assembly.

The base wall assembly shall comply with Section 5.12.

5.12.1.1

The base wall assembly shall be of stud-framed construction.

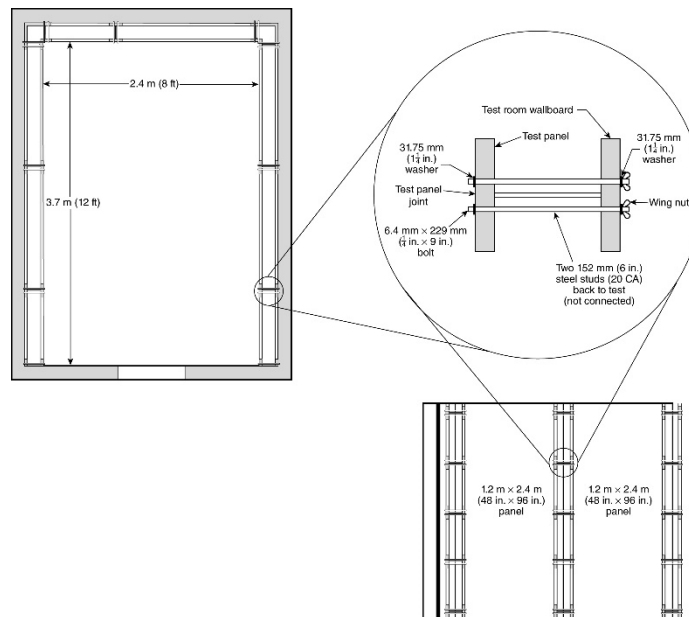
5.12.1.2

The maximum stud spacing shall be 406 mm (16 in.) on center.

5.12.2 Specimen Mounting.

The panels shall be fastened to remain in place during the test in accordance with Figure 5.12.2.

Figure 5.12.2 Bathroom Partition Specimen Mounting.



5.12.2.1

The width and height of the panel tested shall be the full standard product width and height.

5.12.2.2

Panels shall be mounted to the full height of all three walls and cover the entire area of the three walls.

5.12.2.3

Where the standard panel height does not cover the full height of the wall, the full panel shall be the lower panel on the wall.

5.12.2.4

Panels shall be mounted on the ceiling if the panels are intended to be installed on ceilings in actual installations.

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The panels shall be mechanically fastened along the vertical edges in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions.

5.12.2.6

The panels shall be attached to the base wall using 152 mm (6 in.) 20 gauge steel studs.

5.12.3 Specimen Color.

The darkest color panel available shall be tested.



Certified Amending Motion to Reject Second Revision No. 4

**CAM
No.
505-1**

Recommended Text if Motion Passes:

9.1.2.10

Refueling of trucks with exchangeable or removable LP-Gas cylinders shall be performed in accordance with NFPA 58. ~~have the LP-Gas cylinder removed prior to refueling.~~

~~9.1.2.11~~

~~Refueling shall be performed in accordance with NFPA 58~~

Recommended Text if Motion Fails:

9.1.2.10

Refueling of trucks with exchangeable or removable LP-Gas cylinders shall have the LP-Gas cylinder removed prior to refueling.

9.1.2.11

Refueling shall be performed in accordance with NFPA 58.

AMENDMENT BALLOT No. 505-1

Technical Committee on Industrial Trucks

NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Area of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*

June 22, 2023

IF YOU AGREE TO SUPPORT AMENDMENT 505-1 as recommended by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text reads as follows (*changes shown legislatively to the Second Draft*):

9.1.2.10

Refueling of trucks with exchangeable or removable LP-Gas cylinders shall be performed in accordance with NFPA 58. ~~have the LP-Gas cylinder removed prior to refueling.~~

9.1.2.11

~~Refueling shall be performed in accordance with NFPA 58.~~

IF YOU DISAGREE WITH THE RECOMMENDATION FOR AMENDMENT 505-1 by the NFPA membership by vote at Tech Session, the recommended text (i.e. previous edition text) is shown clean below.

9.1.2.10

Refueling of trucks with exchangeable or removable LP-Gas cylinders shall have the LP-Gas cylinder removed prior to refueling. Refueling shall be done in accordance with NFPA 58.