Committee Input No. 16-NFPA 69-2022 [Global Input]

See attached file. The committee will form a task group to review inspection requirements in Ch 12, 13, and 14, and relocate them to Section 15.7, to provide a central location for these requirements and pointers for the users to follow.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
69_CI_16_Global_Inspection.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Jun 06 10:16:45 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee will form a task group to review inspection requirements in Ch 12, 13, and 14, and relocate them to Section 15.7, to provide a central location for these requirements and pointers for the users to follow.

Response Message: CI-16-NFPA 69-2022

12.2.5.4.14 Inspection.

See 15.7

~~Arrester systems shall be designed to allow inspection for product buildup on a frequency established by facility experience.~~

~~**12.2.5.4.14.1**~~

~~Initially, until experience has determined otherwise, the unit shall be inspected based on manufacturer's recommendations.~~

~~**12.2.5.4.14.2**~~

~~Design shall allow internal inspection of flame filter elements.~~

~~**12.2.5.4.14.3**~~

~~If exposed to corrosive media, filter elements shall be designed so that they can be removed for inspection.~~

12.2.6.3.9 Inspection.

See 15.7

~~**12.2.6.3.9.1**~~

~~Arrester systems shall be designed to allow inspection for product buildup on a frequency established by facility experience.~~

~~**12.2.6.3.9.2**~~

~~Initially, until experience has determined otherwise, the unit shall be inspected based upon manufacturer's recommendations.~~

~~**12.2.6.3.11**~~

~~Arrester filter elements shall be replaced if any damage is detected or if a continuous burning flame was present on the arrester elements.~~

~~**12.2.6.3.12**~~

~~The hydraulic flame arrester seal level shall be constantly monitored and automatically refilled.~~

~~**12.2.6.3.15**~~

~~Hydraulic flame arresters shall be inspected after each incident in which they have been called upon to function, to determine if the unit has been damaged by the deflagration or detonation.~~

~~**12.2.6.3.18**~~

~~The immersion depth at rest and the operational immersion depth shall not be less than the manufacturer's recommended safety margin.~~

~~**12.2.6.3.19**~~

~~The operational immersion depth shall be maintained by automatic control of the water supply to ensure the minimum operational immersion depth.~~

13.4.1 Inspection. See 15.7.

~~Inspection and maintenance shall be in accordance with API 510, *Pressure Vessel Inspection Code: In-Service Inspection, Rating, Repair, and Alteration.*~~

~~**13.4.2**~~

~~Enclosures shall be inspected at least every 3 years.~~

~~**13.4.3**~~

~~Repairs and modifications to the enclosure shall be made consistent with the original design code.~~

~~**13.5 Threaded Fasteners.**~~

~~Threaded fasteners on enclosure appurtenances shall be inspected to ensure that design pressure ratings are maintained.~~

~~**13.6 Inspection After a Deflagration.**~~

~~Any enclosure designed to contain a deflagration that experiences a deflagration shall be inspected to verify that the vessel is still serviceable for its intended use.~~

14.5 Expanded Metal Mesh or Polymer Foam Maintenance and Replacement.

14.5.1 Inspection.

See 15.7.

~~**14.5.1.1**~~

~~Mesh or foam installations shall be initially inspected for any evidence of deterioration at intervals of no greater than 6 months. Further guidance on inspection shall be in accordance with Chapter 15.~~

~~**14.5.1.2**~~

~~When there is visual evidence of deterioration, the mesh or foam shall be replaced, in accordance with the installation requirements in Section 14.4.~~

~~**14.5.1.3**~~

~~Mesh or foam installations shall be inspected following any explosion or fire exposure.~~

~~**14.5.2**~~

~~Disposal of used, liquid-contaminated mesh or foam shall be in accordance with local environmental regulations.~~

15.7 Inspection.

15.7.1

Systems shall be inspected and tested at 3-month intervals.

15.7.1.1

Systems designed by the owner or operator shall be inspected by personnel authorized by the owner or operator.

15.7.1.2

Systems designed by the manufacturer shall be inspected by personnel trained and authorized by the system manufacturer.

15.7.1.3*

The frequency of inspection described in 15.7.1 shall be permitted to be increased or decreased based on documented operating experience or a documented hazard analysis, and only with approval of both the explosion prevention system designer and the AHJ.

15.7.1.4

Maximum inspection and test interval shall not exceed 2 years.

15.7.2

Disarming and OSHA lockout/tagout procedures (29 CFR 1910.147) and confined space entry procedures (29 CFR 1910.146), or local country equivalent, shall be followed prior to entering or performing maintenance operations on the protected equipment or performing maintenance on the explosion prevention system.

15.7.2.1*

Inspection and maintenance procedures shall comply with the manufacturer's instructions.

15.7.2.2

Operation of the protected equipment shall be interlocked through the explosion prevention systems control panel so that operation cannot be resumed until OSHA lockout/tagout procedures are reversed and the explosion prevention system is rearmed.

15.7.3*

An inspection of explosion prevention systems shall be conducted in accordance with the system designer's requirements and project specifications and shall include the following conditions, where applicable:

(1) The process and processed material have not changed since the last inspection.

(2) The explosion prevention system has been installed in accordance with this standard and the manufacturer's instructions.

(3) System components, including mounting arrangements, are not corroded or mechanically damaged.

(4) User operation instructions are provided near the control unit.

(5) System components are clearly identified as an explosion prevention device.

(6) System components have no damage from the process, acts of nature, or debris.

(7) System components have not been painted or coated without prior approval from the original equipment manufacturer.

(8) System components are not blocked by process material.

(9) System components have not been tampered with.

(10) The system has not discharged or released.

(11) System seals, tamper indicators, or discharge indicators, if provided, are in place and functioning.

(12) The control unit functions according to design requirements, circuits are supervising the system, and status is "normal condition" when armed.

(13) The system wiring is free from ground conditions and faults.

(14) System suppressors and valve actuators are pressurized and operational.

(15) System interlocks are verified for sequence and functioning in accordance with the relevant specifications.

(16) Mechanical isolation (such as rotary valves), if used, is maintained within the requirements of this standard and design tolerances.

(17) Plant fire notification is verified.

(18) System sequence of operation is verified by simulated activation.

(19) System component serial numbers are verified as the same as those recorded during the last inspection.

15.7.4

A container having a pressure (corrected for temperature) that is less than the minimum value specified by the manufacturer shall be reconditioned or replaced.

15.7.5

Suppressant agent pressurized cylinders shall be verified to be compliant with DOT and/or ASME requirements.

15.7.6

The owner or operator shall verify by signature on the inspection form that the production process material has not changed from that identified in the design record file.

15.7.7

The explosion prevention system design record file shall be maintained and made available for management of change review, employee training information, and inspection purposes.

15.7.8

Deficiencies found during inspections shall be reported to the owner or operator along with recommended remedial actions.

15.7.9 Inspection: Arrestor Systems

Arrester systems shall be designed to allow inspection for product buildup on a frequency established by facility experience.

15.7.9~~12.2.5.4.14~~.1

Initially, until experience has determined otherwise, the unit shall be inspected based on manufacturer's recommendations.

15.7.9~~12.2.5.4.14~~.2

Design shall allow internal inspection of flame filter elements.

15.7.9~~12.2.5.4.14~~.3

If exposed to corrosive media, filter elements shall be designed so that they can be removed for inspection.

15.7.9.4~~12.2.6.3.11~~

Arrester filter elements shall be replaced if any damage is detected or if a continuous burning flame was present on the arrester elements.

15.7.9.5~~12.2.6.3.12~~

The hydraulic flame arrester seal level shall be constantly monitored and automatically refilled.

15.7.9.6~~12.2.6.3.15~~

Hydraulic flame arresters shall be inspected after each incident in which they have been called upon to function, to determine if the unit has been damaged by the deflagration or detonation.

15.7.9.7~~12.2.6.3.18~~

The immersion depth at rest and the operational immersion depth shall not be less than the manufacturer's recommended safety margin.

15.7.9.8~~12.2.6.3.19~~

The operational immersion depth shall be maintained by automatic control of the water supply to ensure the minimum operational immersion depth.

15.7.10 Inspection: Dust Flame-Arresting Devices

15.7.10.1

The dust flame-arresting device shall have a means to allow periodic inspection of the flame-arresting medium.

15.7.10.2

The means of inspection shall have a pressure rating at least as great as the dust-flame arresting device.

15.7.10.3

Continuous monitoring of the pressure drop across the device shall be provided to the evaluate the performance of the flame-arresting medium.

15.7.10.4

When the performance of the flame-arresting medium has been compromised, the following shall occur:

(1) A signal shall initiate an immediate, automatic, and orderly shutdown of the protected process.

(2) The medium shall be replaced or cleaned out according to the manufacturer's instructions

15.7.11 Inspection: Passive Pressure Containment

~~13.4.1~~ 15.7.11.1

Inspection and maintenance shall be in accordance with API 510, *Pressure Vessel Inspection Code: In-Service Inspection, Rating, Repair, and Alteration*.

~~13.4.2~~

~~Enclosures shall be inspected at least every 3 years.~~

~~13.4.3~~ 15.7.11.2

Repairs and modifications to the enclosure shall be made consistent with the original design code.

15.7.11.3~~13.5~~ Threaded Fasteners.

Threaded fasteners on enclosure appurtenances shall be inspected to ensure that design pressure ratings are maintained.

15.7.11.4~~13.6~~ Inspection After a Deflagration.

Any enclosure designed to contain a deflagration that experiences a deflagration shall be inspected to verify that the vessel is still serviceable for its intended use.

15.7.12 Inspection: Expanded Metal Mesh or Polymer Foam

~~14.5.1~~15.7.12.1

Mesh or foam installations shall be initially inspected for any evidence of deterioration~~ at intervals of no greater than 6 months. Further guidance on inspection shall be in accordance with Chapter 15~~.

~~14.5.1~~15.7.12.2

When there is visual evidence of deterioration, the mesh or foam shall be replaced, in accordance with the installation requirements in Section 14.4.

~~14.5.1~~15.7.12.3

Mesh or foam installations shall be inspected following any deflagration, explosion, or fire exposure.

~~14.5.2~~ 15.7.12.4

Disposal of used, liquid-contaminated mesh or foam shall be in accordance with local environmental regulations.

Committee Input No. 24-NFPA 69-2022 [Global Input]

The committee will review the use of "orderly shutdown" along with the other terms highlighted in the attached file, and consider the following questions:

- **What do we mean by “orderly shutdown”?**
- **Do we need to define the term? If so, do we need a Chapter 3 definition, or can we explain in Annex material?**
- **In what situations is an “orderly shutdown” tolerable?**
- **Is an “automatic shutdown” anything other than “immediate”?**
- **Can an “automatic shutdown” or “immediate shutdown” be “orderly”?**

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
69_CI_24_Global_orderly_shutdown.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA
Submittal Date: Mon Jun 06 11:04:43 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee will review the terms as described in this Committee Input to improve consistency and clarity throughout the document.
Response Message: CI-24-NFPA 69-2022

Chapter 9. Predeflagration Detection and Control of Ignition Sources

9.1.4 The optical sensing systems shall operate by means of detectors that sense the radiation from a hot or glowing particle and actuate a means to control or extinguish, such as water spray, carbon dioxide flooding, steam snuffing, diverter valve, stop valve, or initiation of stop material in-feed to the process, if appropriate.

9.1.5 The gas sensing systems shall operate by means of sensing the formation of gaseous thermal decomposition products and actuate a means of control or extinguishment such as alarms, automated shutdown, or the release of the extinguishing system.

9.1.6 General. Systems shall be listed or approved as complete systems that include a means to actuate automatic shutdown or other actions described in 9.1.4 and 9.1.5.

9.3.3.3 In addition to noncritical trouble alarms, the power and control unit shall have separate contacts capable of initiating an orderly shutdown of the protected process upon receipt of any trouble signal that indicates a potentially disabled protection system.

9.8.1 Upon activation, the detection and control system shall be permitted to initiate an immediate, automatic shutdown of the protected process.

9.8.2 Upon receipt of a trouble signal from the detection and control system, the protected process shall be permitted to initiate an immediate, automatic, and orderly shutdown.

Chapter 10. Deflagration Control by Suppression

10.4.6 Process Shutdown. Upon activation, the suppression system shall initiate an immediate, automatic shutdown of the protected process.

10.4.6.1 Upon receipt of a trouble signal from the suppression system, which indicates the protection system could be compromised, the protected process shall initiate an immediate, automatic, and orderly shutdown.

10.4.6.2 Upon receipt of a supervisory signal from the suppression system, which indicates that a problem exists but that the protection system is not compromised, qualified personnel shall investigate and repair the problem at the next shutdown period.

10.4.6.3 It shall be permitted to manually shut down the protected process in lieu of automatic shutdown when supported by a hazard analysis approved by the AHJ.

10.5.4 Control panel contacts shall be provided that enable the owner or operator to initiate an orderly, automatic shutdown of the process and protection system should unauthorized entry of a protected enclosure be attempted.

Chapter 11. Deflagration Control by Active Isolation

11.4.4 Process Shutdown. Upon activation, the isolation system shall initiate an immediate, automatic shutdown of the protected process.

11.4.4.1 Upon receipt of a trouble signal from the isolation system, the protected process shall initiate an immediate, automatic, and orderly shutdown.

11.4.4.2 The owner or operator shall be permitted to manually shut down the protected process in lieu of automatic shutdown when supported by a hazard analysis approved by the AHJ.

11.7 Control Panels

11.7.4 Control panel contacts shall be provided that enable the owner or operator to initiate an orderly, automatic shutdown of the process and protection system should unauthorized entry of a protected enclosure be attempted.

Chapter 12. Deflagration Control by Passive Isolation

12.2.2* Flow-Actuated Float Valve.

12.2.3.4.4 Upon activation, the flap valve shall initiate an immediate, automatic shutdown of the protected process.

12.2.3.4.5.1 Upon receipt of a signal indicating that the flap valve could be compromised, the protected process shall initiate an immediate, automatic, and orderly shutdown.

Committee Input No. 1-NFPA 69-2022 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 68, *Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting,* ~~2018~~ 2023 edition.

NFPA 72®, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code®,* 2019 edition.

NFPA 302, *Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft,* 2015 edition.

NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas,* 2017 edition.

NFPA 654, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids,* 2017 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Apr 26 15:22:36 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The NFPA 68 extracts will be updated at the Second Draft stage when the 2023 edition of NFPA 68 has been published.

Response Message: CI-1-NFPA 69-2022

Committee Input No. 17-NFPA 69-2022 [Section No. 10.3.1.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~Suppressors protecting unoccupied enclosures shall meet applicable OSHA requirements.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Jun 06 10:27:22 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: At the Second Draft meeting, the Committee will consider deleting this text which was raised for the following reason:

10.3.1.3 serves no value unless the committee can point to specific, relevant OSHA requirements for suppression systems. 10.3.1.1 references relevant OSHA requirements for energy isolation and confined space entry. The onus should not be on the user to search for other regulatory requirements that the committee cannot or did not find. The user already has a responsibility to comply with all OSHA regulations without NFPA imposing such a requirement.

Response Message: CI-17-NFPA 69-2022

Committee Input No. 19-NFPA 69-2022 [Section No. 10.5]

10.5 Control Panels.

10.5.1

~~A~~ Each suppression system shall be provided with a control panel ~~with~~ having a standby battery backup ~~of~~ that supplies energy for no less than ~~24 hours shall be provided with each suppression system that supplies energy~~ 4 hours to accomplish the following actions:

(1) Power all detection devices

(2) Energize all electrically operated actuating devices

(3) Energize local visual and audible alarms

(4) Transfer all auxiliary control and alarm contacts

(5) Control system–disabling interlock and process shutdown circuits

10.5.2

The control panel shall, as a minimum, fully and continuously supervise the following components:

(1) Wiring circuits for opens and other faults

(2) ac power supply (primary)

(3) Battery voltage, presence, and polarity

(4) System safety interlock circuitry

(5) System-disabling interlock circuitry, including lockout and tagout status

(6) Releasing outputs

(7) Electrically operated actuating devices

(8) Detection devices

(9) Local visual and audible alarms

(10) Circuit ground fault

(11) Suppressor pressure indicators

10.5.2.X

Failure of, or critically low voltage from, the battery backup shall generate a trouble signal to shut down the protected process per 10.4.6. 1 .

10.5.2.1

The minimum number of detection devices shall be either one device that is a transducer with a continuously monitored process parameter output, or two devices that are switches or transducers that are not continuously monitored, where the two switches are connected such that an alarm condition on either switch will activate the system.

10.5.2.2*

Additional detection devices shall be permitted for the purpose of reducing spurious failures.

10.5.3*

The supervisory circuits in 10.5.2 shall be provided with a visual and an audible signal.

10.5.4

Control panel contacts shall be provided that enable the owner or operator to initiate an orderly, automatic shutdown of the process and protection system should unauthorized entry of a protected enclosure be attempted.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Jun 06 10:30:59 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The current sentence syntax leaves potential ambiguity. It could be interpreted to mean that battery back-up is only required if the control panel is intended to provide the 5 listed functions. The proposed re-write clarifies that the 5 functions are required for each control panel and that battery back-up is required to ensure continued functionality.

(The change from 24 hours to 4 hours is included in a First Revision)

There may be circumstances where power interruption is limited to the suppression system controls. 10.5.1 would allow continued operation of the process while the protection system is running off of battery backup. The proposed new requirement specifies that the process shall be safely shutdown upon loss of explosion protection capabilities due to either failure or depletion of the battery backup.

Response Message: CI-19-NFPA 69-2022

Committee Input No. 18-NFPA 69-2022 [Section No. 11.3.2.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~Isolation systems shall meet applicable OSHA requirements.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Jun 06 10:29:00 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: At the Second Draft meeting, the Committee will consider deleting this text which was raised for the following reason:

11.3.2.3 serves no value unless the committee can point to specific, relevant OSHA requirements for isolation systems. 11.3.2.1 references relevant OSHA requirements for energy isolation and confined space entry. The onus should not be on the user to search for other regulatory requirements that the committee cannot or did not find. The user already has a responsibility to comply with all OSHA regulations without NFPA imposing such a requirement.

Response Message: CI-18-NFPA 69-2022

Committee Input No. 20-NFPA 69-2022 [Section No. 11.7]

11.7 Control Panels.

11.7.1

~~A~~ Each isolation system shall be provided with a control panel ~~with~~ having a standby battery backup ~~of~~ that supplies energy for no less than ~~24 hours shall be provided with each isolation system that supplies energy~~ 4 hours to accomplish the following actions:

(1) Power all detection devices

(2) Energize all electrically operated actuating devices

(3) Energize local visual and audible alarms

(4) Transfer all auxiliary control and alarm contacts

(5) Control system-disabling interlock and process shutdown circuits

11.7.2

The control panel shall, as a minimum, fully and continuously supervise the following conditions:

(1) Wiring circuits for opens and other faults

(2) AC power supply (primary)

(3) Battery voltage, presence, and polarity

(4) System safety interlock circuitry

(5) System-disabling interlock circuitry including lockout and tagout status

(6) Releasing outputs

(7) Electrically operated actuating devices

(8) Detection devices

(9) Local visual and audible alarms

(10) Circuit ground fault

(11) Isolation container pressure indicators

11.7.2.1

Failure of, or critically low voltage from, the battery backup shall generate a trouble signal to shut down the protected process per 11.4.4.1.

11.7. 3*

The supervisory circuits in 11.7.2 shall be provided with visual and audible signals.

11.7.4

Control panel contacts shall be provided that enable the owner or operator to initiate an orderly, automatic shutdown of the process and protection system should unauthorized entry of a protected enclosure be attempted.

11.7.5

If a pressurized container pressure falls below manufacturer's required level, a trouble signal shall be sent to the control unit indicating a disabled protection system.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Jun 06 10:33:36 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The current sentence syntax leaves potential ambiguity. It could be interpreted to mean that battery back-up is only required if the control panel is intended to provide the 5 listed functions. The proposed re-write clarifies that the 5 functions are required for each control panel and that battery back-up is required to ensure continued functionality.

The change from 24 hours to 4 hours was included in a First Revision.

There may be circumstances where power interruption is limited to the suppression system controls. 11.7.1 would allow continued operation of the process while the protection system is running off of battery backup. The proposed new requirement specifies that the process shall be safely shutdown upon loss of explosion protection capabilities due to either failure or depletion of the battery backup .

Response Message: CI-20-NFPA 69-2022

Committee Input No. 14-NFPA 69-2022 [Sections 12.2.4.4, 12.2.4.5]

Sections 12.2.4.4, 12.2.4.5

12.2.4.4* Rotary Valve with Material Blocking.

A.12.2.4.4

The rotary valve with material blocking should be used with the understanding that its limitations have not been delineated to the same extent as other valves.

The material blocking method is more appropriate for deflagrations originating on the top side of the rotary valve. Where there is potential for deflagrations originating on the bottom side of a rotary valve using the material blocking method, the owner or operator should take into account the potential for material displacement and possible transmission of the deflagration.

12.2.4.4.1

A material block shall be maintained above rotary valves with a design clearance between vane and valve body greater than 0.2 mm (0.008 in.).

12.2.4.4.2

A level control switch shall be provided and interlocked to the rotary valve to maintain a minimum material layer above the valve inlet flange.

12.2.4.4.3

The minimum maintained material level above the inlet flange shall be at least equal to the larger of the valve inlet equivalent diameter or 0.3 m (1 ft).

12.2.4.5* Close-Clearance Rotary Valves.

A.12.2.4.5

Testing has shown that rotary valves can be effective in isolating explosion propagation if the following conditions are in place:

(1) There are three vanes on each side of the valve that are diametrically opposed.

(2) A close tolerance is maintained between the vanes and the valve body, that is, the gap between the rotor and housing is less than or equal to 0.2 mm (0.008 in.). For metal dusts, such as aluminum, the required gap between the tip of the rotor blades and the housing might be much smaller. Rotary air locks in metal dust service should be type tested for the intended use and application or used with a material block as described in 12.2.4.4.

(3) Two vanes per side are always in contact with the housing.

(4) The vanes or tips are made out of metal (no plastic vanes) and have a thickness of at least 3 mm (0.12 in.).

It is critical that this initial clearance be maintained in order for the explosion protection to function. Normal wear can cause these valves to become ineffective, allowing flame passage, and so preventive maintenance is necessary.

12.2.4.5.1

Close-clearance rotary valves shall be designed with a clearance between vane and valve body less than or equal to 0.2 mm (0.008 in.).

12.2.4.5.2

When the valve is intended to operate at ambient temperatures, the specified clearance between vane and valve body of such rotary valves shall be measured before installation.

12.2.4.5.3*

When the valve is intended to operate at high temperatures, it shall be permitted to calculate the specified clearance between vane and valve body at normal operating condition.

A.12.2.4.5.3 At elevated temperatures, the clearance between the vane and the valve body will be reduced by the expansion of the vane.

12.2.4.5.4

The clearance between vane and valve body shall be permitted to exceed 0.2 mm (0.008 in.) if testing by a third party demonstrates that the actual clearance is small enough to prevent the passage of flame between the rotor and valve housing.

12.2.4.5.3 – 5

Actual clearance of such rotary valves shall be ~~measured before installation and~~ monitored using a predictive maintenance program such that the design clearance is not exceeded due to wear.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: EXL-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue May 24 12:57:59 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Changes are being considered for this section, but a task group will first be formed to review relevant data on this topic. The committee requests public comment on this section and appropriate clearance for protection.

Response Message: CI-14-NFPA 69-2022

Public Input No. 1-NFPA 69-2019 [Section No. 12.2.4.5.1]