The flame spread and smoke developed index requirements above shall not apply to air duct weatherproof coverings where they are located entirely outside of a building, do not penetrate a wall or roof, and do not create an exposure hazard. **[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.1.2]**

Smoke detectors required inducts and plenums shall not be required to meet flame spread index or smoke developed index requirements. **[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.1.3]**

Closure systems for use with rigid and flexible air ducts tested in accordance with UL 181, Standard for Safety Factory-Made Air Ducts and Air Connectors, shall have been tested, listed, and used in accordance with the conditions of their listings, in accordance with one of the following:
(1) UL 181A, Standard for Safety Closure Systems for Use with Rigid Air Ducts and Air Connectors
(2) UL 181B, Standard for Safety Closure Systems for Use with Flexible Air Ducts and Air Connectors.
[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.2]

Air duct, panel, and plenum coverings and linings, and pipe insulation and coverings shall not flame, glow, smolder, or smoke when tested in accordance with a similar test for pipe covering, ASTM C 411, Standard Test Method for Hot-Surface Performance of High-Temperature Thermal Insulation, at the temperature to which they are exposed in service. **[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.3]**

In no case shall the test temperature be below 121°C (250°F). **[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.3.1]**

Air duct coverings shall not extend through walls or floors that are required to be fire stopped or required to have a fire resistance rating. **[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.4]**

Exception: Where air ducts pass through walls, floors, or partitions that are required to have a fire resistance rating and where fire dampers are not required, the opening in the construction around the air duct shall be as follows:
(1) Not exceeding a 25.4 mm (1 in.) average clearance on all sides
(2) Filled solid with an approved material capable of preventing the passage of flame and hot gases sufficient to ignite cotton waste when subjected to the time-temperature fire conditions required for fire barrier penetration as specified in NFPA 251, Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Endurance of Building Construction and Materials
[NFPA 90A 5.4.6.4]

Air duct linings shall be interrupted at fire dampers to prevent interference with the operation of devices.
[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.5*]

Air duct coverings shall not be installed so as to conceal or prevent the use of any service opening.
[NFPA 90A 4.3.3.6]

SUBSTANTIATION:

Because this is a fire protection issue, we believe the NPFA text is more relevant.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Reject

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

The final language is not available for review by the TC.

There are several requirements included that are not applicable to ducting.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23
VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 20
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

Comment Seq # 007 **Proposal Item # 027**

UMC 2006 904.1

SUBMITTER: James Ranfone, American Gas

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

904.1 Location. Central heating furnace and low-pressure boiler installations in bedrooms or bathrooms shall comply with one of the following: ~~be of the direct vent type. [NFPA 54: 9.3.1]~~

(1) Central heating furnaces and low-pressure boilers shall be installed in a closet located in the bedroom or bathroom, the closet shall have a weather-stripped solid door with a self-closing device, and all combustion air shall be obtained from the outdoors.

(2) Central heating furnaces and low-pressure boilers shall be of the direct vent type. [NFPA 54: 9.3.1]

SUBSTANTIATION:

The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) has found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. The proposals would eliminate this conflict from the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The proposal corrects a violation of the IAPMO Board of Director approved extraction policy that requires material extracted from the NFPA 54 to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action taken on Sequence #008.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action taken on Sequence #008.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) on this subject. Accepting these comments would result in the extraction of the appropriate provisions from the National Fuel Gas Code and eliminate a similar conflict in the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the 2006 UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TAECKER: I agree with the proponent that central heating furnaces and low pressure boiler installations can be installed in closets with combustion air taken exclusively from the outdoors, with the provisions noted in he comment submitted, which is extracted from NFPA 54.

Comment Seq # 008 **Proposal Item # 028**

UMC 2006 904.1

SUBMITTER: Phillip Ribbs, Self

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

Rather than reject this proposal, I recommend that the Technical Committee vote to Approve in Principle with the following changes (shown in double-underlined and ~~underlined-strikethrough~~ text):

904.1 Location. Central heating furnace and low pressure boiler installations in bedrooms or bathrooms shall comply with one of the following: ~~be of the direct vent type.~~

(1) Central heating furnaces and low-pressure boilers ~~shall~~ may be installed in a closet located in the bedroom or bathroom, provided the closet ~~shall have~~ is equipped with a ~~weather stripped solid~~, listed, gasket door assembly ~~with~~ and a listed, self-closing device. The self-closing door assembly shall meet the requirements of section 904.1.1. The door assembly shall be installed with a threshold and bottom door seal and shall meet the requirements of section 904.1.2. ~~and a~~ All combustion air for such installations shall be obtained from the outdoors. The closet shall be for the exclusive use of the central heating furnace or low-pressure boiler.

(2) Central heating furnaces and low-pressure boilers shall be of the direct vent type.

904.1.1 Self-Closing Doors. Self-closing doors shall swing easily and freely and shall be equipped with a self-closing device to cause the door to close and latch each time it is opened. The closing mechanism shall not have a hold-open feature. [NFPA 80: 2-1.4.1]

904.1.2 Gasketing. Gasketing on gasket doors or frames shall be furnished only in accordance with the published listings of the door, frame, or gasketing material manufacturer.

Exception: Where acceptable to the Authority Having Jurisdiction, gasketing of noncombustible or limited-combustible material (see NFPA 220), Standard on Types of Building Construction) shall be permitted to be applied to the frame, provided closing and latching of the door are not inhibited. [NFPA 80: 2-4.8]

SUBSTANTIATION:

I agree with the proponent that central heating furnace and low pressure boiler installations can be safely installed in closets with combustion air being taken exclusively from the outdoors. However, the existing text is deficient in that requirements for the self-closing door and weather-stripping are ambiguous since no requirements are provided. A listed self-closing door is specified in the alternate text below because under the proposed text an inadequate self-closing device (such as a weak spring) could be used. The proposed requirements below, for self-closing doors and gasketing, are extracted from NFPA 80.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23
VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. If the comment were accepted, it would create a conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code and therefore, prevent the 2006 edition of the UMC from receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of the comment would result in the code provision being NOT in

compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts. In addition, there is no definition for a what type of listing (e.g. fire, air tightness) would be required for the listed, gasket door assembly; is this type of assembly available in the marketplace? Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TAECKER: The proposed changes are extracted from the installation standard for fire doors (NFPA 80). The closet doors in these applications are not fire doors. No technical justification has been provided for applying fire door installation requirements in this application.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

LEMOFF: I vote affirmatively, recognizing that the requirement is not identical from NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code. The committee has made progress in bringing this requirement closer to that in NFPA 54, and that progress is recognized. The difference is, in my opinion one of installation detail, and not an absolute conflict. I plan to work with the UMC committee in the next edition to bring NFPA 54 and the UMC into complete agreement.

Comment Seq # 009 **Proposal Item # 028**

UMC 2006 904.1

SUBMITTER: James Ranfone, American Gas

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

904.1 Location. Central heating furnace and low-pressure boiler installations in bedrooms or bathrooms shall comply with one of the following: ~~be of the direct vent type. [NFPA 54: 9.3.1]~~

(1) Central heating furnaces and low-pressure boilers shall be installed in a closet located in the bedroom or bathroom, the closet shall have a weather-stripped solid door with a self-closing device, and all combustion air shall be obtained from the outdoors.

(2) Central heating furnaces and low-pressure boilers shall be of the direct vent type. [NFPA 54: 9.3.1]

SUBSTANTIATION:

The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) has found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. The proposals would eliminate this conflict from the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The proposal corrects a violation of the IAPMO Board of Director approved extraction policy that requires material extracted from the NFPA 54 to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action taken on Sequence #008.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action taken on Sequence #008.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) on this subject. Accepting these comments would result in the extraction of the appropriate provisions from the National Fuel Gas Code and eliminate a similar conflict in the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the 2006 UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TAECKER: I agree with the proponent that central heating furnaces and low pressure boiler installations can be installed in closets with combustion air taken exclusively from the outdoors, with the provisions noted in he comment submitted, which is extracted from NFPA 54.

Comment Seq # 010 **Proposal Item # 031**

UMC 2006 924.1

SUBMITTER: James Ranfone,

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

~~924.1 Unvented. Unvented fuel-burning room heaters shall not be installed, used, maintained, or permitted to exist in a Group I or R Occupancy, nor shall an unvented heater be isntalled in any building, whether as a new or as a replacement installation, unless permitted by this section. This subsection shall not apply to portable oil-fired unvented heating appliance used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3, 4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regualted by the Fire Code.~~

924.1 Prohibited Installations. Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in bathrooms or bedrooms.

Exception No. 1: Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bathroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 6,000 Btu/hr (1760 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B).

Exception No. 2: Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bedroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 10,000 Btu/hr (2930 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B).

[NFPA 54:9.23.1]

This subsection shall not apply to portable oil fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3,4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.

SUBSTANTIATION:

The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) has found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. The proposal would eliminate this conflict from the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The proposal corrects a violation of the IAPMO Board of Director approved extraction policy that requires material extracted from the NFPA 54 to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action on Sequence # 014.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action on Sequence # 014.

TOTASeq,L ELIGIBLE TO VC E: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) on this subject. Accepting these comments would result in the extraction of the appropriate provisions from the National Fuel Gas Code and eliminate a similar conflict in the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the 2006 UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's

should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TABAKH: Local ordinances in the City of Los Angeles (and State of California) implemented the prohibition of the use of unvented room heaters for residential use as early as 1951, which were ultimately were prohibited in 1980.

The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, the California Health and Safety Code all prohibit the installation, use, or maintenance of unvented gas fired room heaters in residential dwelling units.

Products of *incomplete* combustion, which include carbon monoxide, is deadly if allowed to be released from an unvented heater directly into the living spaces.

Products of *complete* combustion, which include carbon dioxide and water vapor are dispersed into living spaces by unvented furnaces, adversely affect indoor air quality, particularly relative humidity levels, which may cause mold and mildew concerns.

Unvented heaters used as a secondary heat source impact oxygen level requirements for the primary gas fired heating system, which typically have no oxygen sensing safety devices.

Modern energy standards mandate that a building construction energy envelope be of a certain tightness, causing air filtration to be greatly reduced, thus causing unvented room heaters to fall short of oxygen requirements in a shorter amount of time.

Not unlike any mechanical device, an Oxygen Sensing Safety Device can fail, be by-passed, or disconnected.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

BEACH: I am changing my vote to affirmative to support the committee actions on the compromise language accepted by the UMC Technical Committee. While the propane industry continues to believe that a limitation for supplemental use of unvented heaters is unwarranted and unenforceable, we also believe, that it is important to introduce unvented heaters into the Uniform Codes. Many propane companies, particularly in the southern regions of the United States, serve customers whose only source of heat is an unvented heater. These heaters provide an affordable and safe means of home heating to those residents. I continue to support the use of unvented heaters in homes in accordance with the current language of NFPA 54-2002, but I am willing to accept the compromise language presented by the committee at this time.

Comment Seq # 011 **Proposal Item # 031**

UMC 2006 924.1

SUBMITTER: David Delaquila, GAMA

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

~~**924.1 Unvented.** Unvented fuel-burning room heaters shall not be installed, used, maintained, or permitted to exist in a Group I or R Occupancy, nor shall an unvented heater be installed in any building, whether as a new or as a replacement installation, unless permitted by this section. This subsection shall not apply to portable oil-fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3, 4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.~~

924.1 Prohibited Installations. Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in bathrooms or bedrooms.

Exceptions: (1) Where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bathroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 6,000 Btu/hr (1760 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0(B).

(2) Where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bedroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 10,000 Btu/hr (2930 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 9.1.2. [NFPA 54:9.23.1]

This subsection shall not apply to portable oil fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3.4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.

SUBSTANTIATION:

The Technical Committee statement to reject is erroneous and reflects opinions and misinformation. The TC has not once provided solid irrefutable technical reasons to ban this product within the UMC. The current requirement in the UMC is in conflict with all other known installation codes covering the same product. My recommendation is to extract similar or exact wording from the National Fuel Gas Code, NFPA 54, for this product type.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action on Sequence # 014.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action on Sequence # 014.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) on this subject. Accepting these comments would result in the extraction of the appropriate provisions from the National Fuel Gas Code and eliminate a similar conflict in the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the 2006 UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TABAKH: Local ordinances in the City of Los Angeles (and State of California) implemented the prohibition of the

use of unvented room heaters for residential use as early as 1951, which were ultimately were prohibited in 1980. The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, the California Health and Safety Code all prohibit the installation, use, or maintenance of unvented gas fired room heaters in residential dwelling units.

Products of *incomplete* combustion, which include carbon monoxide, is deadly if allowed to be released from an unvented heater directly into the living spaces.

Products of *complete* combustion, which include carbon dioxide and water vapor are dispersed into living spaces by unvented furnaces, adversely affect indoor air quality, particularly relative humidity levels, which may cause mold and mildew concerns.

Unvented heaters used as a secondary heat source impact oxygen level requirements for the primary gas fired heating system, which typically have no oxygen sensing safety devices.

Modern energy standards mandate that a building construction energy envelope be of a certain tightness, causing air filtration to be greatly reduced, thus causing unvented room heaters to fall short of oxygen requirements in a shorter amount of time.

Not unlike any mechanical device, an Oxygen Sensing Safety Device can fail, be by-passed, or disconnected.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

BEACH: I am changing my vote to affirmative to support the committee actions on the compromise language accepted by the UMC Technical Committee. While the propane industry continues to believe that a limitation for supplemental use of unvented heaters is unwarranted and unenforceable, we also believe, that it is important to introduce unvented heaters into the Uniform Codes. Many propane companies, particularly in the southern regions of the United States, serve customers whose only source of heat is an unvented heater. These heaters provide an affordable and safe means of home heating to those residents. I continue to support the use of unvented heaters in homes in accordance with the current language of NFPA 54-2002, but I am willing to accept the compromise language presented by the committee at this time.

Comment Seq # 012 **Proposal Item # 032**

UMC 2006 924.1

SUBMITTER: Phillip Ribbs, Self

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

Rather than reject this proposal, I recommend that the Technical Committee vote to Approve in Principle with the following changes (shown in double-underlined text):

924.1 Prohibited Installations.
Unless specifically permitted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, unvented room heaters shall not be installed as primary heat sources. Unvented room heaters shall not be permitted in spaces that do not have the required volume of indoor air as defined in section 902.0 (B).

924.1.1
Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in bathrooms or bedrooms. [NFPA 54:9.23.1]

Exceptions: (1) Where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bathroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 6,000 Btu/hr (1760 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B). [NFPA 54:9.23.1]

(2) Where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bedroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 10,000 Btu/hr (2930 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0(B) [NFPA 54:9.23.1].

This subsection shall not apply to portable oil fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3, 4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.

SUBSTANTIATION:

ANSI standards exist which require oxygen depletion sensors on unvented room heaters. To protect uninformed consumers from inadvertently purchasing unlisted products which do not incorporate oxygen depletion sensors, I have proposed alternative language which will give the authority having jurisdiction the opportunity to assist the consumer in confirming that he or she has purchased an unvented heater that incorporates this critical safety device.

Manufacturers of unvented room heaters recommend in their installation instructions that they not be used as primary heat sources. Sue Walker of DESA International and Vent-Free Gas products Alliance states: “The product is recommended for supplemental use. This ANSI Z 21.11.2 requirement is reflected in appliance marking and instructions.” This language encourages compliance with this recommendation while giving the authority having jurisdiction the freedom to allow unvented heaters as the primary heat source where local conditions merit.

Rooms not meeting the required indoor air volume requirements as defined in 902.0 (B) would not allow infiltration of sufficient air necessary for complete combustion. Chapter 1, page 11 of the Gas Installations Training Manual published by the International Pipe Trades Joint Training Committee, Inc. states that insufficient combustion air results in the production of CO and aldehydes which can compromise indoor air quality.

Unvented heaters installed in rooms not meeting the required volume of indoor air as defined in 902.0 (B) would create higher humidity levels thereby encouraging the growth of mold in residential buildings which is now recognized as a major health hazard.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action on Sequence # 014.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action on Sequence # 014.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. If these comments were accepted it would create a conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code and therefore, prevent the 2006 edition of the UMC from receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being NOT in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: The added wording has merits however, this does create a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TABAKH: Local ordinances in the City of Los Angeles (and State of California) implemented the prohibition of the use of unvented room heaters for residential use as early as 1951, which were ultimately were prohibited in 1980.

The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, the California Health and Safety Code all prohibit the installation, use, or maintenance of unvented gas fired room heaters in residential dwelling units.

Products of *incomplete* combustion, which include carbon monoxide, is deadly if allowed to be released from an unvented heater directly into the living spaces.

Products of *complete* combustion, which include carbon dioxide and water vapor are dispersed into living spaces by unvented furnaces, adversely affect indoor air quality, particularly relative humidity levels, which may cause mold and mildew concerns.

Unvented heaters used as a secondary heat source impact oxygen level requirements for the primary gas fired heating system, which typically have no oxygen sensing safety devices.

Modern energy standards mandate that a building construction energy envelope be of a certain tightness, causing air filtration to be greatly reduced, thus causing unvented room heaters to fall short of oxygen requirements in a shorter amount of time.

Not unlike any mechanical device, an Oxygen Sensing Safety Device can fail, be by-passed, or disconnected.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

BEACH: I am changing my vote to affirmative to support the committee actions on the compromise language accepted by the UMC Technical Committee. While the propane industry continues to believe that a limitation for supplemental use of unvented heaters is unwarranted and unenforceable, we also believe, that it is important to introduce unvented heaters into the Uniform Codes. Many propane companies, particularly in the southern regions of the United States, serve customers whose only source of heat is an unvented heater. These heaters provide an affordable and safe means of home heating to those residents. I continue to support the use of unvented heaters in homes in accordance with the current language of NFPA 54-2002, but I am willing to accept the compromise language presented by the committee at this time.

Comment Seq # 013 **Proposal Item # 032**

UMC 2006 924.1

SUBMITTER: James Ranfone, American Gas

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

~~924.1 Unvented. Unvented fuel-burning room heaters shall not be installed, used, maintained, or permitted to exist in a Group I or R Occupancy, nor shall an unvented heater be isntalled in any building, whether as a new or as a replacement installation, unless permitted by this section. This subsection shall not apply to portable oil-fired unvented heating appliance used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3, 4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regualted by the Fire Code.~~

924.1 Prohibited Installations. Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in bathrooms or bedrooms.

Exception No. 1: Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bathroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 6,000 Btu/hr (1760 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B).

Exception No. 2: Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bedroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 10,000 Btu/hr (2930 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B).

[NFPA 54:9.23.1]

This subsection shall not apply to portable oil fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3,4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.

SUBSTANTIATION:

The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) has found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. The proposal would eliminate this conflict from the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The proposal corrects a violation of the IAPMO Board of Director approved extraction policy that requires material extracted from the NFPA 54 to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action on Sequence # 014.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action on Sequence # 014.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) on this subject. Accepting these comments would result in the extraction of the appropriate provisions from the National Fuel Gas Code and eliminate a similar conflict in the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the 2006 UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's

should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TABAKH: Local ordinances in the City of Los Angeles (and State of California) implemented the prohibition of the use of unvented room heaters for residential use as early as 1951, which were ultimately were prohibited in 1980.

The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, the California Health and Safety Code all prohibit the installation, use, or maintenance of unvented gas fired room heaters in residential dwelling units.

Products of *incomplete* combustion, which include carbon monoxide, is deadly if allowed to be released from an unvented heater directly into the living spaces.

Products of *complete* combustion, which include carbon dioxide and water vapor are dispersed into living spaces by unvented furnaces, adversely affect indoor air quality, particularly relative humidity levels, which may cause mold and mildew concerns.

Unvented heaters used as a secondary heat source impact oxygen level requirements for the primary gas fired heating system, which typically have no oxygen sensing safety devices.

Modern energy standards mandate that a building construction energy envelope be of a certain tightness, causing air filtration to be greatly reduced, thus causing unvented room heaters to fall short of oxygen requirements in a shorter amount of time.

Not unlike any mechanical device, an Oxygen Sensing Safety Device can fail, be by-passed, or disconnected.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

BEACH: I am changing my vote to affirmative to support the committee actions on the compromise language accepted by the UMC Technical Committee. While the propane industry continues to believe that a limitation for supplemental use of unvented heaters is unwarranted and unenforceable, we also believe, that it is important to introduce unvented heaters into the Uniform Codes. Many propane companies, particularly in the southern regions of the United States, serve customers whose only source of heat is an unvented heater. These heaters provide an affordable and safe means of home heating to those residents. I continue to support the use of unvented heaters in homes in accordance with the current language of NFPA 54-2002, but I am willing to accept the compromise language presented by the committee at this time.

Comment Seq # 014 **Proposal Item # 032**

UMC 2006 924.1

SUBMITTER: Mary Smith Carson, Self

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

Rather than reject this proposal, I recommend that the Technical Committee vote to Approve in Principle with the following changes (shown in underlined text):

924.1 Prohibited Installations. Unless specifically permitted by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, unvented room heaters shall not be installed as primary heat sources. Unvented room heaters shall not be permitted in spaces that do not have the required volume of indoor air as defined in section 902.0 (B).

924.1.1 Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in bathrooms or bedrooms, [NFPA 54:9.23.1]

Exceptions:

(1) Where approved by the Authority having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bathroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 6,000 Btu/hr (1760W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0(B) [NFPA 54:9.23.11]

(2) Where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bedroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 10,000 Btu/hr (2930W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B) [NFPA 54:9.23.11].

This subsection shall not apply to portable oil fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Division 3,4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.

SUBSTANTIATION:

The ANSI Z 21.11.2 standard requires markings on the product and in the installation/owners manual stating that vent-free gas heaters are to be used as supplemental heat. The ANSI standard also requires that all product manuals direct the installer to insure that there is adequate ventilation/volume of air as defined in section 902.0B. Most manufacturers actually print these air volume requirements and the calculation charts in the installation manual to further insure/facilitate compliance.

All listed vent-free units manufactured since 1980 and sold in the U.S. must have an ODS.

While code officials cannot inspect for usage time of the product, two independent scientific studies by highly reputable research firms have confirmed that vent-free gas heaters are self-compensating appliances that are impossible to oversize because emissions level-off (and in some cases, decrease) over time. In the event of reduced oxygen/high CO, (that may be caused by other sources), the fail-safe Oxygen Depletion Sensor (ODS) will automatically shut the heater down. The heater cannot be relit until the oxygen level is returned to a normal level.

Careful review of CPSC data from 1980 – 2002 confirms that there are no documented poisonings or deaths attributed to emissions from vent-free gas heaters with 15 million + units in use.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept

The TC notes that it is the intent of this comment that this wording replace the existing Section 924.1.
editorial: move the last sentence of the new language to the end of the new 924.1.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. If these comments were accepted it would create a conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code and therefore, prevent the 2006 edition of the UMC from receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being NOT in compliance with

the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: The added wording has merits however, this does create a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TABAKH: Local ordinances in the City of Los Angeles (and State of California) implemented the prohibition of the use of unvented room heaters for residential use as early as 1951, which were ultimately were prohibited in 1980.

The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, the California Health and Safety Code all prohibit the installation, use, or maintenance of unvented gas fired room heaters in residential dwelling units.

Products of *incomplete* combustion, which include carbon monoxide, is deadly if allowed to be released from an unvented heater directly into the living spaces.

Products of *complete* combustion, which include carbon dioxide and water vapor are dispersed into living spaces by unvented furnaces, adversely affect indoor air quality, particularly relative humidity levels, which may cause mold and mildew concerns.

Unvented heaters used as a secondary heat source impact oxygen level requirements for the primary gas fired heating system, which typically have no oxygen sensing safety devices.

Modern energy standards mandate that a building construction energy envelope be of a certain tightness, causing air filtration to be greatly reduced, thus causing unvented room heaters to fall short of oxygen requirements in a shorter amount of time.

Not unlike any mechanical device, an Oxygen Sensing Safety Device can fail, be by-passed, or disconnected.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

BEACH: I am changing my vote to affirmative to support the committee actions on the compromise language accepted by the UMC Technical Committee. While the propane industry continues to believe that a limitation for supplemental use of unvented heaters is unwarranted and unenforceable, we also believe, that it is important to introduce unvented heaters into the Uniform Codes. Many propane companies, particularly in the southern regions of the United States, serve customers whose only source of heat is an unvented heater. These heaters provide an affordable and safe means of home heating to those residents. I continue to support the use of unvented heaters in homes in accordance with the current language of NFPA 54-2002, but I am willing to accept the compromise language presented by the committee at this time.

LEMOFF: I vote affirmatively, recognizing that the requirement is not identical from NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code. The committee has made progress in bringing this requirement closer to that in NFPA 54, and that progress is recognized. The difference is, in my opinion one of installation detail, and not an absolute conflict. I plan to work with the UMC committee in the next edition to bring NFPA 54 and the UMC into complete agreement.

Comment Seq # 015 **Proposal Item # 032**

UMC 2006 924.1

SUBMITTER: Sue Walker,

RECOMMENDATION:

Regulated by the Fire C**ode.**

~~**924.1 Prohibited Installations.** Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in bathrooms or bedrooms. Exceptions: (1) Where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bathroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 6,000 Btu/hr (1760 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0(B).~~

(2) Where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bedroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 10,000 Btu/hr (2930 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B). [9.23.1 The National Fuel Gas Code, ANSI Z 223.1/NFPA 54:9.23.1]

This subsection shall not apply to portable oil fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3.4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.

SUBSTANTIATION:

ODS equipped unvented gas supplemental room heaters have a 25 year safe performance record with over 16 million U.S. units sold. The Committee Statement from April 30, 2004 TC Denver meeting, cites incorrect rationale for previously rejecting this proposal.

1. Manufacturers' warnings, instructions and installation requirements are dictated by ANSI Z21.11.2 and applicable codes, so there is no conflict on these key criteria. Differences may exist in the owners' manuals based on year of manufacture and individual manufacturers' preferences. However, on issues of importance, the same requirements apply. Older appliances may include the instruction to open a window, but this is outdated as no such requirement has existed for several years, due to the excellent safety record and peer-reviewed IAQ research studies. The combustion and ventilation air requirements are the same as for vented gas appliances, and these are covered in manufacturers' instructions and verifiable installation codes (NFGC).

2. The product is recommended for supplemental use. This ANSI Z 21.11.2 requirement is reflected in appliance marking and instructions.

3. ANSI Z21.11.2 certified unvented heaters have a phenomenal safety record. Attached are letters from GAMA's general counsel, confirming CPSC data that "no emissions related deaths have occurred in the last 20+ years with unvented heaters." Peer-reviewed scientific research studies confirmed that neither emissions nor humidity are a problem. Also, field evidence has clearly demonstrated: **unvented gas heaters are safe products.**

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action on Sequence # 014.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action on Sequence # 014.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 16
NEGATIVE: 4
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) on this subject. Accepting these comments would result in the extraction of the appropriate provisions from the National Fuel Gas Code and eliminate a similar conflict in the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the 2006 UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

TABAKH: Local ordinances in the City of Los Angeles (and State of California) implemented the prohibition of the use of unvented room heaters for residential use as early as 1951, which were ultimately were prohibited in 1980.

The Los Angeles Municipal Code, Uniform Mechanical Code, the California Health and Safety Code all prohibit the installation, use, or maintenance of unvented gas fired room heaters in residential dwelling units.

Products of *incomplete* combustion, which include carbon monoxide, is deadly if allowed to be released from an unvented heater directly into the living spaces.

Products of *complete* combustion, which include carbon dioxide and water vapor are dispersed into living spaces by unvented furnaces, adversely affect indoor air quality, particularly relative humidity levels, which may cause mold and mildew concerns.

Unvented heaters used as a secondary heat source impact oxygen level requirements for the primary gas fired heating system, which typically have no oxygen sensing safety devices.

Modern energy standards mandate that a building construction energy envelope be of a certain tightness, causing air filtration to be greatly reduced, thus causing unvented room heaters to fall short of oxygen requirements in a shorter amount of time.

Not unlike any mechanical device, an Oxygen Sensing Safety Device can fail, be by-passed, or disconnected.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

BEACH: I am changing my vote to affirmative to support the committee actions on the compromise language accepted by the UMC Technical Committee. While the propane industry continues to believe that a limitation for supplemental use of unvented heaters is unwarranted and unenforceable, we also believe, that it is important to introduce unvented heaters into the Uniform Codes. Many propane companies, particularly in the southern regions of the United States, serve customers whose only source of heat is an unvented heater. These heaters provide an affordable and safe means of home heating to those residents. I continue to support the use of unvented heaters in homes in accordance with the current language of NFPA 54-2002, but I am willing to accept the compromise language presented by the committee at this time.

Comment Seq # 016 **Proposal Item # 033**

UMC 2006 924.1

SUBMITTER: James Ranfone, American Gas

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

~~924.1 Unvented. Unvented fuel-burning room heaters shall not be installed, used, maintained, or permitted to exist in a Group I or R Occupancy, nor shall an unvented heater be isntalled in any building, whether as a new or as a replacement installation, unless permitted by this section. This subsection shall not apply to portable oil-fired unvented heating appliance used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3, 4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regualted by the Fire Code.~~

924.1 Prohibited Installations. Unvented room heaters shall not be installed in bathrooms or bedrooms.

Exception No. 1: Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bathroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 6,000 Btu/hr (1760 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B).

Exception No. 2: Where approved by the authority having jurisdiction, one listed wall-mounted unvented room heater equipped with an oxygen depletion safety shutoff system shall be permitted to be installed in a bedroom provided that the input rating shall not exceed 10,000 Btu/hr (2930 W/hr) and combustion and ventilation air is provided as specified in 902.0 (B).

[NFPA 54:9.23.1]

This subsection shall not apply to portable oil fired unvented heating appliances used as supplemental heating in Group S, Divisions 3,4, and 5, and Group U Occupancies, and regulated by the Fire Code.

SUBSTANTIATION:

The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) has found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the ANSI Z223.1, National Fuel Gas Code, on this subject. The proposal would eliminate this conflict from the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The proposal corrects a violation of the IAPMO Board of Director approved extraction policy that requires material extracted from the NFPA 54 to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the previous action on Sequence # 014.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the previous action on Sequence # 014.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23

VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 17
NEGATIVE: 3
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

EXPLANATION OF NEGATIVE:

CABOT: The ANSI Board of Standard Review (BSR) and ANSI Appeals Board have both found the 2003 UMC to be in conflict with the National Fuel Gas Code (ANSI Z223.1/NFPA 54) on this subject. Accepting these comments would result in the extraction of the appropriate provisions from the National Fuel Gas Code and eliminate a similar conflict in the 2006 edition of the UMC. Under ANSI regulations, failure to eliminate conflicts with the existing ANSI Standard for fuel gas installations will ultimately result in the 2006 UMC not receiving an ANSI designation. The acceptance of these comments would result in the code provision being in compliance with the IAPMO extraction policy that requires code provisions extracted from the National Fuel Gas Code to be printed in whole and not be technically revised.

CHANG: This creates a conflict between ANSI documents. Further work by task group may be required to attempt to resolve such conflicts.

CHURCH: My concern here is over the misuse of extracts from NFPA 54. The committee simply should not try to substantially change those extracted sections. IAPMO and NFPA are fortunate to have formed a partnership which has

given the plumbing and mechanical industry its first real codes written as American National Standards. The IAPMO TC's should follow the rules to keep this partnership intact.

COMMENT ON AFFIRMATIVE:

BEACH: I am changing my vote to affirmative to support the committee actions on the compromise language accepted by the UMC Technical Committee. While the propane industry continues to believe that a limitation for supplemental use of unvented heaters is unwarranted and unenforceable, we also believe, that it is important to introduce unvented heaters into the Uniform Codes. Many propane companies, particularly in the southern regions of the United States, serve customers whose only source of heat is an unvented heater. These heaters provide an affordable and safe means of home heating to those residents. I continue to support the use of unvented heaters in homes in accordance with the current language of NFPA 54-2002, but I am willing to accept the compromise language presented by the committee at this time.

Comment Seq # 016.1 **Proposal Item # NA**

UMC 2006 1312.4

SUBMITTER: Technical Committee on the UMC,

RECOMMENDATION:

Adopt the new language as adopted in TIA UMC-008-03 for inclusion in the 2006 UMC.

Add the following exceptions to Section 1312.4.

Exceptions:

1. Shutoff valves may be accessibly located inside or under an appliance when, such appliance can be removed without removal of the shutoff valve.

2. Shutoff valves may be accessibly located inside wall heaters and wall furnaces listed for recessed installation where necessary maintenance can be performed without removal of the shutoff valve.

SUBSTANTIATION:

These exceptions were unintentionally omitted from the 2003 edition and are in the 2000 edition, Section 303.1, and should have been carried over to the 2003 edition. If these exceptions are not included the method of installation allowed by these exceptions, which are in common practice, would be prohibited.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23
VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 20
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

Comment Seq # 017 **Proposal Item # 053**

UMC 2006 Chapter 17 Part II

SUBMITTER: Maribel Campos, Self

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

See pages 45.1 through 45.9

SUBSTANTIATION:

Editorial changes to Chapter 17 Part II in UMC.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23
VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 20
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

Comment Seq # 018 **Proposal Item # 053**

UMC 2006 Chapter 17, Part II

SUBMITTER: Maribel Campos, Self

RECOMMENDATION:

Revise text as follows:

See pages 45.10 through 45.18

SUBSTANTIATION:

Updating the standards in Chapter 17, Part II in the UMC to the most current published version.

COMMITTEE ACTION: Accept in Principle

Refer to the Committee Comment on Section I of the Standards Task Group Report.

COMMITTEE STATEMENT:

Based on the Committee Comment on Section I of the Standards Task Group Report.

TOTAL ELIGIBLE TO VOTE: 23
VOTING RESULTS: AFFIRMATIVE: 20
NOT RETURNED: 3 Nothaft, Taecker, Taylor

FIRE TEST OF PLASTIC SPRINKLER PIPE FOR FLAME AND SMOKE CHARACTERISTICS, UL 1887, 1996

FIRE TEST OF PNEUMATIC TUBING FOR FLAME AND SMOKE CHARACTERISTICS, UL 1820, 1997

FUEL OIL, CANADIAN GOVERNMENT SPECIFICATION BOARD, 3-GP-28

INSTALLATION OF OIL-BURNING EQUIPMENT, NFPA 31, 2001

NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE, NFPA 70, 2002

SPECIFICATION FOR FUEL OIL, ANSI/ASTM D 396-1997

STANDARD ON EXPLOSION PREVENTION SYSTEMS, NFPA 69, 1997

STANDARD FOR CHIMNEYS, FIREPLACES, VENTS AND SOLID FUEL BURNING APPLIANCES, NFPA 211, 2000

STANDARD METHOD OF TEST OF SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDING MATERIALS, NFPA 255, 2000

STANDARD METHOD OF TEST FOR FLAME TRAVEL AND SMOKE OF WIRES AND CABLES FOR USE IN AIR-HANDLING SPACES, NFPA 262, 1999

STANDARD FOR PREVENTION OF FIRE AND DUST EXPLOSION FROM THE MANUFACTURING, PROCESSING, AND HANDLING OF COMBUSTIBLE PARTICULATE SOLIDS, NFPA 654, 2000

STANDARD SPECIFICATION FOR METAL COLD FLARE COMPRESSION FITTINGS WITH DISK SPRINGS FOR CROSS-LINKED POLYETHYLENE (PEX) TUBING, ASTM F 1961, 1999

TEST FOR SURFACE BURNING CHARACTERISTICS OF BUILDING MATERIALS, ANSI/UL 723, 1996

THERMOPLASTIC PIPE AND FITTINGS COMPOUNDS, RECOMMENDED HYDROSTATIC STRENGTHS AND DESIGN STRESSES, PPI TECHNICAL REPORT TR-4, August, 1978

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www.ansi.org

ANSI B2.1-1990 PIPE THREADS

ANSI B2.2-1968 DRYSEAL PIPE THREADS

ANSI B31.5-1992 REFRIGERATION PIPING, INCLUDING VALVES, FITTINGS AND WELDING

ANSI Z21.1-1993 HOUSEHOLD COOKING GAS APPLIANCES

ANSI Z21.2-1992 GAS HOSE CONNECTORS FOR PORTABLE INDOOR GAS-FIRED APPLIANCES

ANSI Z21.5.1-1992 CLOTHES DRYERS, GAS,

Volume I, Type 1– Clothes Dryers

ANSI Z21.5.2-1987 CLOTHES DRYERS, GAS, Volume II, Type 2 – Clothes Dryers

Addenda Z21.5.2a-1990

Addenda Z21.5.2b-1992

ANSI Z21.8-1994 CONVERSION BURNERS, DOMESTIC GAS, INSTALLATION OF

ANSI Z21.10.1-1990 GAS WATER HEATERS, Vol. I, Storage Water Heaters with Input Ratings of 75,000 Btu per Hour or Less

ANSI Z21.10.3-1990 GAS WATER HEATERS, Vol. III, Storage with Input Ratings Above 75,000 Btu per Hour, Circulating and Instantaneous Water Heaters

ANSI Z21.11.1-1991 ROOM HEATERS, GAS-FIRED, Volume I, Vented Room Heaters

ANSI Z21.11.2-1992 ROOM HEATERS, GAS-FIRED, Volume II, Unvented Room Heaters

ANSI Z21.13-1991 BOILERS, GAS-FIRED LOW-PRESSURE STEAM AND HOT WATER

Addenda Z21.13a-1993

Addenda Z21.13b-1994

ANSI Z21.15-1992 VALVES FOR APPLIANCES, APPLIANCE CONNECTOR VALVES AND HOSE VALVES, MANUALLY OPERATED GAS

ANSI Z21.17-1991 CONVERSION BURNERS, DOMESTIC GAS

Addenda Z21.17a-1993

Addenda Z21.17b-1993

ANSI Z21.18-1993 PRESSURE REGULATORS, GAS APPLIANCE

ANSI Z21.19-1983 REFRIGERATORS USING GAS FUEL

ANSI Z21.20-1993 AUTOMATIC GAS IGNITION SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS

ANSI Z21.21-1993 VALVES, AUTOMATIC FOR GAS APPLIANCES

ANSI Z21.22-1986 VALVES, RELIEF AND AUTOMATIC GAS SHUTOFF DEVICES FOR HOT WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Addenda Z21.22a-1990

ANSI Z21.23-1989 THERMOSTATS, GAS APPLIANCE

Addenda Z21.23a-1991

Addenda Z21.23b-1993

ANSI Z21.24-1993 CONNECTORS, METAL, FOR GAS APPLIANCES

ANSI Z21.35-1989 PILOT GAS FILTERS

Addenda Z21.35a-1993

ANSI Z21.40.1-1981 AIR CONDITIONING APPLIANCES, GAS-FIRED ABSORPTION SUMMER

Addenda Z21.40.1a-1982

ANSI Z21.41-1989 QUICK-DISCONNECT DEVICES FOR USE WITH GAS FUEL

Addenda Z21.41a-1990

Addenda Z21.41b-1992

ANSI Z21.42-1971 ILLUMINATING APPLIANCES, GAS-FIRED

Addenda Z21.42a-1973

Addenda Z21.42b-1981

ANSI Z21.44-1991 WALL FURNACES, GAS-FIRED GRAVITY AND FAN-TYPE DIRECT-VENT

Addenda Z21.44a-1992