MEETING OF THE
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION EQUIPMENT

NFPA 1989 and 1852 Second Draft Meeting

May 23-24, 2017
Virginia Beach, VA

AGENDA

Conference call info:
Phone: 855-747-8824
Passcode: 902034

Tuesday, May 23, 2017, Start Time 9:00 a.m.

1. Self-introduction of members and guests
2. NFPA Staff Liaison report – Dave Trebisacci
3. Chairman's opening remarks – Dan Rossos
4. Approval of the Minutes of the January 17-18, 2017 meeting San Diego, CA (attached)
5. NFPA 1989 – Review of Public Comments (attached), Second Revisions
6. NFPA 1852 – Review of Public Comments (attached), Second Revisions
7. Old business
8. New business
9. Upcoming Meetings
10. Adjourn at close of business, Wednesday, May 24, 2017
MINUTES OF THE MEETING
TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON
RESPIRATORY PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
17–18 JANUARY 2017
SAN DIEGO, CA

AGENDA ITEM 1; SELF-INTRODUCTION OF MEMBERS AND GUESTS

Chairman Rossos called the Committee to order at 09:00 on 17 January 2017. Chairman Rossos welcomed Committee members and guests and asked them to introduce themselves.

Members Present:

Dan Rossos, Chairman
Oregon Dept. of Public Safety Stds. & Training

Steven H. Weinstein, Secretary
Honeywell Safety Products

David Trebisacci, Staff Liaison
NFPA

Chris Anaya
California State Firefighters Association

David Bernzweig
Columbus (OH) Firefighters

Robert Sell
Draeger Safety

David Hodson
Draeger Safety UK Ltd.

Stephen T. Miles
NIOSH FFFIPP

Robin Gainey
International Association of Fire Fighters

Clint Mayhue
Avon Protection

William Mundy
Fire Department City of New York

Brian Cox
Clovis Fire Department

Ryan Brubaker
Clovis Fire Department

A. Ira Harkness
U.S. Department of the Navy

Stephen Sanders
Safety Equipment Institute (SEI)

Jason Allen (online)
Intertek Testing Services

Ruby Ochoa (online)
Trace Analytics

Judge Morgan
Tyco/Scott Safety

Jay Tarley
NIOSH

Marco Tekelenburg
Mine Safety Appliances Company

Gregory Vrablik
Honeywell Safety Products

Mark Trudgeon
Luxfer Gas Cylinders

Craig Colton
3M (rep. ISEA)

Clint Kaller
Los Angeles County F.D.

Bryan Profit
Portland Fire & Rescue

Michael Szymanski
Virginia Beach F.D.

Thomas Mooney
International Association of Fire Fighters

Michael Swofford
Interspiro, Inc.

Kevin Lentz
Grace Industries, Inc.

Kenneth Hayes
Boston Fire Department

Ed Golla
TRI Air Testing, Inc.

Joseph Domitrovich
U.S. Department of Agriculture

William Dickson
Bauer Compressors, Inc.
The following guests were present:

Jeff Peterson  
NIOSH/NPPTL

Ian Fulton  
U.S. Department of the Navy

Matt Taylor  
Avon Protection

Jonathon Sauseda  
TRI Air Testing, Inc.

Josh Burnheimer  
Scott Safety

John Morris  
Scott Safety

Neb Petrovački  
Honeywell

Jim Taylor  
Honeywell

Mike Allen  
Sturges Manufacturing

Tyler Griffith  
Sturges Manufacturing

Al Yanagisawa  
Los Angeles County F.D.

Martyn Lamb  
Draeger U.S. (Houston)

Stuart Blenkiron  
Draeger UK

George Broyles  
U.S. Forest Service

AGENDA ITEM 2; NFPA STAFF LIAISON REPORT

Staff Liaison David Trebisacci provided the staff liaison report and asked attendees to sign in on the appropriate Member or Guest sign-in sheet. He reviewed the following: TC composition and balance; NFPA 1981, 1852, 1989 and 1984 cycle dates; creating a second revision; the balloting process; and legal issues associated with the NFPA standards process.

AGENDA ITEM 3; CHAIRMAN’S OPENING REMARKS

Chairman Rossos announced the schedule for the day. He addressed the desire of the TC on Tactical & Technical Operations Respiratory Protection Committee to modify NFPA 1852 to become a joint SCAM document for NFPA 1981 and NFPA 1986. He asked Jeff Peterson to give a report on recent NIOSH activities related to the TC on RPE.

AGENDA ITEM 4; APPROVAL OF THE MINUTES OF THE 9-10 AUGUST 2016 MEETING IN QUINCY, MA

Chairman Rossos asked the TC to review the Minutes of the Quincy (MA) meeting.

MOTION BY STEVE MILES, SECOND BY ROBIN GAINEY
To approve the Minutes of the 9–10 August 2016 meeting in Quincy, MA.

MOTION CARRIED.

AGENDA ITEM 5; REVIEW OF PUBLIC COMMENTS, SECOND REVISIONS

The TC acted to address the public comments submitted for NFPA 1981 and created second revisions based on those comments. The TC also created second revisions based on committee comments. David Trebisacci recorded the TC’s actions.
AGENDA ITEM 6; OLD BUSINESS

There was no old business.

AGENDA ITEM 7; NEW BUSINESS

Steve Miles stated that the Pneumatic Data Logging Task Group will be disbanded after this meeting.

Marco Tekelenburg pointed out that there are discrepancies between the RIC UAC drawing and what is actually being manufactured. He volunteered to provide the TC with recommended changes for the next revision of the standard.

AGENDA ITEM 8; UPCOMING MEETINGS

The next TC meeting is scheduled for 23-24 May, 2017, in Virginia Beach, VA. No other meetings are scheduled for 2017.

AGENDA ITEM 9; ADJOURNMENT

MOTION BY CLINT MAYHUE; SECOND BY ROBIN GAINEY

To adjourn.

MOTION CARRIED.

Chairman Rossos adjourned the meeting at 15:40 on 18 January 2017.

Respectfully submitted,

Steven H. Weinstein, Secretary
Technical Committee on Respiratory Protection Equipment
This standard should apply to all compressed air, liquid air, and supercritical air.

Whenever compressed air is listed, liquid air and supercritical air should be included.

Liquid air is air that has been cooled to below the condensation temperature for its pressure. It is typically stored at a pressure slightly above atmospheric, for example between 30 and 75 psig. The storage vessel has in it a volume of liquid and a volume of vaporized gas above the liquid.

Supercritical air is similar to liquid air, but does not have discrete liquid and gas phases. It is considered a homogeneous phase.

Supercritical air must be maintained at about 750 psig. The advantages of using supercritical air in an SCBA include accurate remaining air measurement technology and natural attitude independence. That is, no matter what orientation the container is in, the air supply is not affected, similar to compressed air cylinders.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

This standard should apply to all compressed air, liquid air, and supercritical air.

Liquid air should be included as a source of breathable air in a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. When vaporized, this air is no different than compressed air.

Supercritical air should be included as a source of breathable air in a Self Contained Breathing Apparatus. When expanded to near atmospheric pressure and room temperature, this air is no different than compressed air or air vaporized from liquid air.

Related Item
PI

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Roscioli
Organization: ChemBio Shelter Inc
Affiliation: ChemBio Shelter Inc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 08 15:46:24 EDT 2017
1.1.1 *
This standard shall specify minimum requirements for the selection, care, and maintenance of open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and combination SCBA/supplied air respirator (SAR) that are used for respiratory protection during emergency operations, tactical or technical operations, in environments where the atmosphere is Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health (IDLH), or could become oxygen deficient or IDLH.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986.

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 14:20:36 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 1852-2017 [Section No. 1.2.2]

1.2.2
This standard shall also establish basic criteria for the evaluation and selection process associated with purchasing open-circuit SCBA to assure only SCBA that meet the requirements of NFPA 1981 or NFPA 1986 are acquired for use by emergency services organizations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Editorial correction.

Related Item
Editorial correction

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 10:39:36 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 1852-2017 [Section No. 2.2]

2.2 NFPA Publications.
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Editorial correction.

Related Item
Editorial correction

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip:
Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 1852-2017 [ Section No. 4.4.3 ]

4.4.3 *
SCBA certified to previous editions of NFPA 1981 shall be permitted to be upgraded to be compliant with the 2018 edition of NFPA 1981 in accordance with the SCBA manufacturer’s and certification organization’s instructions.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The added text is necessary to preclude an SCBA certified to NFPA 1986 being able to be upgraded to NFPA 1981, 2018 Edition.

Related Item
NFPA 1986 relevance

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 10:57:58 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 10-NFPA 1852-2017 [ Section No. 4.7.3 ]

4.7.3
Defective or obsolete SCBA components or defective or obsolete SCBA that have been removed from service and cannot be repaired or upgraded shall be destroyed or altered in a manner assuring that they cannot be used in any emergency—operations, tactical or technical operations or other activities, including training; or the ownership of such SCBA shall be transferred to the manufacturer or the manufacturer’s agent.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986.

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 14:26:50 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 1852-2017 [Section No. 5.1.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The organization shall review the following standards as a minimum:

1. NFPA 1981, *Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services*
2. NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, where SCBA-integrated PASS are being considered as an accessory for the SCBA

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Editorial correction.

Related Item
Editorial correction

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 11:09:24 EDT 2017
The organization shall consider at least the following items during the selection process:

1. Cross contamination between users and ease of cleaning/decontamination
2. Legibility of remote pressure indicators in reduced visibility
3. Size
4. Weight
5. Rated service time
6. Breathing resistance
7. Environment
8. Ease of donning and doffing
9. Comfort
10. Fit range and available number of facepiece sizes
11. Number and complexity of steps involved in operation and maintenance of the SCBA
12. Design features that provide positive feedback to the user that required steps have been completed properly
13. Design features that prevent steps from being performed improperly
14. Operability by user wearing the protective clothing and gloves worn when using SCBA
15. Facepiece vision area
16. Cylinder fill station requirements
17. Method for uniquely identifying the components of the SCBA
18. Facepiece nose cup
19. Vision correction needs of their personnel
20. Characteristics of the end of service time indicators
21. Communication capability including, but not limited to, speech diaphragms, voice amplifiers, radio interface
22. Supplied air compatibility
23. Number of spare SCBA and cylinders
24. Rapid cylinder filling options
25. Cylinder types
26. Chemical, biological, radiological, and nuclear (CBRN) respiratory protection
27. SCBA accessories as follows:

   28. Telemetry and monitoring systems
   29. Personnel location systems
   30. SCBA-integrated PASS
   31. Emergency egress escape systems for bailout
   32. Emergency breathing safety system (EBSS)

28. Data log information and ease of retrieval
29. Battery life
30. Integration with command, accountability, and air management systems
31. Interface with certified CBRN ensembles
(37) Interface with transportation seating
(38) Interface with storage mechanisms
(39) Interface or certification with fall protection harnesss
(40) Interface or certification with escape or rappelling devices
(41) Profile passing through openings
(42) For SCBA certified to NFPA 1986, the following items:

(a) Interface and mobility with weapons
(b) Interface with body armor and non-firefighting helmets
(c) Interface with other tools and equipment not used in firefighting operations
(d) Interface with cooling systems

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986 and additional items for NFPA 1981

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 11:19:58 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 1852-2017 [Section No. 5.1.8]

5.1.8
Where the organization develops purchase specifications, at least the following criteria shall be considered:

(1) All requirements developed by the organization in its evaluations conducted as specified in 5.1.3 through 5.1.7
(2) * Quantitative fit testing
(3) User training
(4) Maintenance training
(5) Manufacturer assistance to develop SOPs for maintenance
(6) SCBA testing on site prior to acceptance
(7) Maintenance schedule
(8) Complete parts list
(9) SCBA user and service manuals
(10) List of any specialized equipment or special tools needed for SCBA maintenance
(11) List of authorized service centers
(12) Warranty statement
(13) Need for an optional EBSS
(14) Need for an optional Supplementary Voice Communications System
(15) Procedures for returning items found defective upon initial receipt
(16) For SCBA certified to NFPA 1986, the following items:

(a) Need for an optional HUD
(b) Need for an optional RIC UAC

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986, plus additional information for NFPA 1981

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
7.1.2.10
Where SCBA has other required components (NFPA 1981) or optional components (NFPA 1982 or 1986), including rapid intervention company/crew universal air connection (RIC UAC), heads-up display (HUD), PASS device, electronic communications enhancement, and any other required components not otherwise addressed herein, such components shall be inspected in accordance with the manufacturers' instructions and shall include at least inspection for signs of complete assembly of the component, wear, damage, secure attachment, adequate power source, and proper operation and functioning in accordance with the manufacturers' operational instructions.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986 and NFPA 1982

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein  
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products  
Street Address: 
City:  
State:  
Zip:  
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 12:29:07 EDT 2017
Sections A.1.1.1, A.3.2.1

A.1.1.1

Emergency operations where respiratory protection is needed from IDLH atmospheres includes but is not limited to confined spaces, hazardous materials releases, chemical, biological, radiological, nuclear (CBRN) incidents, fire fighting, tactical or technical operations, medical treatment, technical rescue, any operations where the atmosphere is not stable or improving and could become IDLH, and any operations where it is difficult or not possible to accurately monitor the atmosphere.

A.3.2.1

Approved.

The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect, or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials; nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations, procedures, equipment, or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure, or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization that is concerned with product evaluations and is thus in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986.

Related Item

Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 14:30:18 EDT 2017
A.3.3.3 Combination SCBA/SAR.

Combination SCBA/SAR consist of the following:


(2) A connection for the attachment of an air line that provides a continuous supply of breathing air that is independent of the SCBA breathing air supply.

The definition does not include SAR that are used in conjunction with escape self-contained breathing apparatus (ESCBA) where ESCBA provide less than a minimum rated service life of 30 minutes. For the purposes of this standard, combination SCBA/SAR are encompassed by the terms *self-contained breathing apparatus* and *SCBA*.

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment**

Relevance to NFPA 1986

**Related Item**

Relevance to NFPA 1986

**Submitter Information Verification**

**Submitter Full Name:** Steven Weinstein  
**Organization:** Honeywell Safety Products  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Wed Mar 29 14:33:14 EDT 2017
A.3.3.9 Organization.

Examples of such organizations include, but are not limited to, fire departments, police and other law enforcement agencies, rescue squads, EMS providers, military, and defense agencies, and hazardous materials response teams.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 16:09:35 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 14-NFPA 1852-2017 [Section No. A.4.3.7]

A.4.3.7

The SCBA manufacturer should be contacted prior to any after-purchase modifications of any sort to an SCBA. Unapproved modifications could affect the NIOSH certification or certification to NFPA 1981 or NFPA 1986 and void the certifications.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986.

Related Item

Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 16:13:17 EDT 2017
A.4.7.5

No specific requalification procedures are outlined in 49 CFR for composite cylinders. Therefore, the Department of Transportation (DOT) developed certifications known as special permits (previously known as exemptions). DOT-authorized composite cylinders have a maximum service life indicated in the exemption special permits. Most exemptions special permits specify that composite cylinders have a maximum life of 15 years, although some 30-year special permits are available. The composite cylinder is prohibited from being refilled after 45 years from the original hydrostatic test date. The maximum life specified in the special permit. All U.S. retest facilities performing requalifications on composite cylinders are required by the DOT to have a current copy of the cylinder's exemption available, the cylinder's special permit available, and have to follow its instructions and conditions. The DOT, which is the regulatory authority in the United States, specifies the cylinder requalification frequency of every 3 years for fiberglass or Kevlar composite cylinders and the cylinder requalification frequency of every 5 years for all-metal cylinders and carbon fiber composite cylinders. The organization/cylinder owner and retest facility are required by the DOT to know how often to have the requalification performed. (See also Annex C.)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Brings the information up to date for 30-year cylinders and carbon cylinders.

Related Item
Corrects old information

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 16:23:11 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 16-NFPA 1852-2017 [ Section No. A.7.1.1.1 ]

A.7.1.1.1

A. For fire departments, a duty period should include, but not be limited to, a single shift in a career department, a substitute person taking over a position for part or all of a shift, personnel assigned to station duty in a department where the station is not staffed on a 24-hour daily basis, and other similar situations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Differentiating between fire service and non-fire service users.

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 16:45:16 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 17-NFPA 1852-2017 [ Section No. A.7.2.4.5 ]

A.7.2.4.5

No specific design or requalification procedures are outlined in 49 CFR for composite cylinders. Therefore, the DOT developed certifications known as special permits (previously known as exemptions). DOT-authorized composite cylinders have a maximum service life indicated in the exemption. Most exemptions specify that composite cylinders have a maximum life of 15 years. The composite cylinder is prohibited from being refilled after 15 years from the original hydrostatic test date. All U.S. retest facilities performing requalifications on composite cylinders are required by DOT to have a current copy of the cylinder’s exemption available and to follow its instructions and conditions. DOT, which is the regulatory authority in the United States, specifies the cylinder requalification frequency for all cylinders. The organization/cylinder owner and retest facility are required by DOT to know how often to have the requalification performed. (See also Annex G.) See A.4.7.5.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Duplication of A.4.7.5.

Related Item
Duplication of previous item

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 16:52:23 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 18-NFPA 1852-2017 [ Section No. A.7.3.5 ]

A.7.3.5

During emergency operations and training, cylinders should be filled in accordance with the SCBA manufacturers' instructions and NIOSH-approved fill methods for the specific cylinder. Fire departments should also review the requirements in Section 7.15 of NFPA 1500.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986.

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 16:54:38 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 20-NFPA 1852-2017 [ Section No. C.2 ]

**C.2 – Exemptions. Special Permits (formerly known as Exemptions).**

No specific requalification procedures are outlined in 49 CFR for composite cylinders. Therefore, the DOT developed certifications known as *special permits* (previously known as exemptions).

**C.2.1**

All composite cylinders authorized for sale and use in the United States have a DOT special permit number (previously known as an exemption number). This is what is meant by *DOT-authorized*. Information on special permits is found in 49 CFR.

**C.2.2**

DOT special permitted cylinders are requalified according to specific conditions and frequency written in the exemption. All U.S. retest facilities performing requalifications on composite cylinders are required by DOT to have a current copy of the cylinder’s special permit available and have to follow its instructions and conditions. The organization/cylinder owner and retest facility are required by DOT to know how often to have the requalification performed.

**Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment**

Editorial correction.

**Related Item**

Editorial correction

**Submitter Information Verification**

**Submitter Full Name:** Steven Weinstein  
**Organization:** Honeywell Safety Products  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Wed Mar 29 16:59:28 EDT 2017
C.2.2
DOT special permitted cylinders are requalified according to specific conditions and frequency written in the exemption special permit. All U.S. retest facilities performing requalifications on composite cylinders are required by DOT to have a current copy of the cylinder’s special permit available and have to follow its instructions and conditions. The organization/cylinder owner and retest facility are required by DOT to know how often to have the requalification performed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Editorial correction.

Related Item
Editorial correction

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 16:57:40 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 21-NFPA 1852-2017 [ Section No. D.1.1 ]

D.1.1 NFPA Publications.
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Relevance to NFPA 1986.

Related Item
Relevance to NFPA 1986

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Steven Weinstein
Organization: Honeywell Safety Products
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 29 17:03:55 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 22-NFPA 1852-2017 [New Section after D.2.3]

International Training Incorporated- Informational resources
I would like to offer another reference material which covers high pressure cylinders; steel aluminum and composite cylinders. It also reviews the compressors used by the fire service to fill these cylinders.

Visual Inspections Procedures manual
International Training Incorporated 1321 SE Decker Ave, Stuart FL, 34994
Don Kinney Author
Inspection training, inspection equipment, inspection certification, ISO organization

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

adding another source of information when dealing with the inspection of high pressure cylinders, specifically composite cylinders, assists the member with additional knowledge. The visual inspection manual covers all cylinders used in the fire industry, including fire suppression and reviews the use of compressors for filling the cylinders. This organization, and manual, give the technician more knowledge in a very limited field. International training complies with NFPA standards and is a registered ISO member complying with their rigorous oversight.

Related Item
SCBA cylinders
Cylinder inspections

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Don Kinney
Organization: Cylinder Training Services
Affiliation: International Training Incorporated
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Tue Apr 18 12:44:50 EDT 2017
This standard should apply to all compressed air, liquid air, and supercritical air.
Whenever compressed air and liquid air are listed, supercritical air should be included.
Supercritical air is similar to liquid air, but does not have discrete liquid and gas phases.
It is considered a homogeneous phase.
Supercritical air must be maintained at about 750 psi. The advantages of using
supercritical air in an SCBA include accurate remaining air measurement and natural
attitude independence. That is, no matter what orientation the container is in, the air
supply is not affected, similar to compressed air cylinders.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Supercritical air should be included as a source of breathable air in a Self Contained Breathing
Apparatus. When expanded to near atmospheric pressure and room temperature, this air is no different
than compressed air or air vaporized from liquid air.

Related Item
PI

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ed Roscioli
Organization: ChemBio Shelter Inc
Affiliation: ChemBio Shelter Inc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 08 12:41:15 EDT 2017
Public Comment No. 1-NFPA 1989-2017 [Chapter B]

Annex B  Informational References (Reserved)

resource:
Visual Inspections Procedures - Student manual
International Training Incorporated
1321 SE Decker Ave
Stuart, Florida 34994
Author: Don Kinney

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Currently there are a limited number of resources for compressor maintenance and operation. The listed publication covers basic compressor maintenance as well as logs for air fills and compressor maintenance logs. The manual helps the NFPA member to stay in compliance with NFPA standard 1989.

Related Item
compressor operations
compressor maintenance

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Don Kinney
Organization: Cylinder Training Services
Affiliation: International Training Incorporated
Street Address: 
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Apr 18 13:33:59 EDT 2017