Public Input No. 12-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1712

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1712_FCC-OCP.pdf	NPFA 24-8 Log. No. 1712	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1712_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA 24-8 Log No. 1712 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-8 (Log 1712) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2020 edition of NFPA 25 but the second draft report for the 2023 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document. A general reference to NFPA 25 was added to the annex to the definition of Deficiency to avoid extracting multiple subsections.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 13:57:20 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 13-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1713

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1713_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-9 Log No. 1713	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1713_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-9 Log No. 1713 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-9 (Log 1713) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2019 edition of NFPA 45 but the second draft report for the 2023 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:06:06 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 15-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1715

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1715_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-11 Log No. 1715	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1715_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-11 Log No. 1715 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-11 (Log 1715) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2021 edition of NFPA 90A but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:19:24 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 16-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1716

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1716_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-12 Log No. 1716	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1716_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-12 Log No. 1716 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-12 (Log 1716) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2018 edition of NFPA 140 but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:24:36 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 17-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1717

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1717_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-13 Log No. 1717	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1717_FCC-OCP_issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-13 Log No. 1717 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-13 (Log 1717) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2019 edition of NFPA 211 but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document. Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:29:49 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 18-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1718

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1718_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-14 Log No. 1718	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1718_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-14 Log No. 1718 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-14 (Log 1718) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2021 edition of NFPA 220 but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:34:13 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 19-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see TIA Log No. 1719

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1719_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-15 Log No. 1719	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1719_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-15 Log No. 1719 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-15 (Log 1719) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2016 edition of NFPA 415 but the second draft report for the 2022 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:39:55 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 20-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1720

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1720_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-16 Log No. 1720	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1720_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-16 Log No. 1720 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-16 (Log 1720) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2019 edition of NFPA 440 but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document. Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:48:19 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 206-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

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Chapter 13.6 Portable Fire Extinguishers has 7 extracts to NFPA 10, 2022 ed that include the term AFFF. NFPA 10 is entering its second draft.

Recommend creating a CI to review the extracts upon NFPA 10 publication to determine any new language to be extracted concerning AFFF and or its replacement.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 10 is the source document for the extracts. NFPA 1 should reflect the changes related to AFFF.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 10:56:17 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The FCC-FUN technical committee will create a committee input on 2.4 to update the standards with extracts that have not completed their revision cycle prior to the first draft meeting for review by the second draft meeting or by TIA after the second draft meeting.

Public Input No. 21-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1721

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1721_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-17 Log No. 1721	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1721_FCC-OCP_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-17 Log No. 1721 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-17 (Log 1721) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2014 edition of NFPA 1030 but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.
The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 14:53:44 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 211-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Chapter 38: Cannabis Growing, Processing, or Extraction Facilities is being drafted into NFPA 420. Create a CI that examines what NFPA 420 Second Draft is proposing so that the applicable information can be referenced into NFPA 1 and extracted portions applicable to inspections and permitting can be included.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Replacing NFPA 1 text with appropriate NFPA 420 extracts seems appropriate.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 11:10:58 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposal to create a committee input to review NFPA 420 for extracts into NFPA 1 is not applicable because there is no extract documentation to review.

Public Input No. 262-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Note: Public Input comment propose 7 Global Changes to Chapter 13.7 New proposed text is underlined

Public Input #1:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
"shall be installed on ceilings" and "shall be located on the ceilings"

to:

"shall be installed on interior walls at a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. CO alarms and detectors should never be installed on ceilings for the reasons listed below. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned

The reasons for this change are:

(1) There is no need to install CO alarms and detectors on ceilings as this does not significantly decrease their response time. This is because CO mixes very quickly with air, as reported in a chamber study by Hampson et al in 2011, see https://www.jem-journal.com/article/S0736-4679(100290-3/abstract; and also by Persily in 1996 at https://www.bankselectricllc.com/BE_Web_Site/SmokeCO/Carbon%20Monoxide%20Detector%20Study.pdf) To given building occupants the earliest possible warning of any CO they are inhaling, it is more important from toxicology perspective to measure CO in their breathing zone 4 to 5 feet above the floor than at the ceiling

(2) While not offering any advantage, ceiling mounted alarms have many disadvantages: they require standing on a step-ladder, chair, or table to install and operate as instructed (to test them, to read the display, and to operate the function buttons that temporary silence alarms and recall and clear prior peaks). These actions are impossible for many people with physical disabilities and not advisable for anyone, particularly not people who live alone or the elderly, who are a large percent of the US population, and especially not people who may already be CO poisoned, as CO impairs balance. This is not just a theoretical concern. According to a review published by Wisconsin Poison Control of all calls it received from 2014 to 2016 about non-fire CO poisoning, 50% of the people who called after hearing a CO alarm were already poisoned at a mild or moderate level, compared to 76% of those who did not have a CO alarm. (see Table 1 in Christensen et al, https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15563650.2020.1733592).

(3) When installed on walls a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor, CO alarms and detectors are installed, read, and operated safely without any of the risks associated with standing on a ladder, table or chair. They also can measure CO in the breathing zone.

Public Input #2:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
"in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms"
to:

"in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping room, on an interior wall at height of 4 to 5 feet above the

floor"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that the wording does not specify whether to install CO alarms and detectors on the ceiling or a wall. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned.

Public Input #3:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of

"On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit"

to:

"On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit that does not have a sleeping area, on an interior wall at height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that the wording does not specify whether to install on the ceiling or a wall. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned

Public Input #4:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
"In rooms containing any permanently installed fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces,"

to:

"In rooms containing any permanently installed fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces, on an interior wall at height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor and within 2 to 4 feet left or right of the appliance or fireplace"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that the wording does not specify whether to install on the ceiling or a wall. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. The original also does not specify at what the distance the CO detector or alarm should be installed from the fuel burning appliance or fireplace, which this commenter recommends should be within 2 to 4 feet. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned

Public Input #5:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
"Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage."

to:

"Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on an interior wall at a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor in occupiable spaces that are adjacent to, immediately above, or immediately below an attached and enclosed garage that does not have automatic exhaust ventilation"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problems are that the phrase "centrally located position" does not specify a ceiling or wall position, and the phrase
"adjacent" does recognize that CO may diffuse from an attached garage into occupiable spaces that may

be above or below, not just adjacent, via any shared ceiling or floor, not just via communicating walls. Depending on the layout of the occupiable spaces adjacent to the garage, there could be one or more rooms directly above, one or two directly below, and one or two adjacent to interior wall of the garage. Since the paths by which CO may diffuse from the garage into adjacent occupiable spaces cannot be predicted and will vary with air flow through the building, each occupiable space that shares a wall, floor or ceiling with an enclosed garage needs its own CO detector or alarm. The only exceptions should be for garages that are mechanically ventilated to code or not enclose. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned.

Public Input #6:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
"Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system."

to:

"Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on an interior wall at a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor within occupiable spaces served by a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system."

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problems are that the phrase "centrally located" does not specify a ceiling or wall position, and that the "first" supply air register in the room may not be easy to identify. There also is no need to identify it, since CO from any source will mix quickly with all the air in the room. Any UL2034 CO alarm or detector mounted 4 or 5 feet above the floor should be able to detect any CO in the room within the required time delays of 4 minutes to 4 hours regardless of its source. So they do not need to installed near supply registers, and most manufacturers recommend that they not be install in any rooms with combustion appliances. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned.

Public Input #7:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
"the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72"

"the alarm signal shall be visible and audible in the immediate vicinity and also may be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72"

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problems are that the original wording precludes installing stand-alone battery-powered CO alarms or detectors, which NFPA elsewhere allows, because these types do not interconnect and cannot transmit their alarms. The transmission of alarms should be optional, while a local audio-visual alarms signal should be required to alert anyone in the vicinity.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Note: Public Input comment proposes 7 Global Changes to Chapter 13.7
New proposed text is underlined, followed by Statement of Problem and Substantiation of Public Input

Public Input #1:

Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
“shall be installed on ceilings” and “shall be located on the ceilings”
to:
“shall be installed on interior walls at a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor”

#1 Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. CO alarms and detectors should never be installed on ceilings for the reasons listed below. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned

The reasons for this change are:
1. There is no need to install CO alarms and detectors on ceilings as this does not significantly decrease their response time. This is because CO mixes very quickly with air, as reported in a chamber study by Hampson et al in 2011, see https://www.jem-journal.com/article/S0736-4679(100290-3/abstract; and also by Persily in 1996 at https://www.bankselectricllc.com/BE_Web_Site/SmokeCO/Carbon%20Monoxide%20Detector%20Study.pdf) To given building occupants the earliest possible warning of any CO they are inhaling, it is more important from toxicology perspective to measure CO in their breathing zone 4 to 5 feet above the floor than at the ceiling
2. While not offering any advantage, ceiling mounted alarms have many disadvantages: they require standing on a step-ladder, chair, or table to install and operate as instructed (to test them, to read the display, and to operate the function buttons that temporary silence alarms and recall and clear prior peaks). These actions put people at great risk of falling injuries and are impossible for many people with physical disabilities and not advisable for anyone, particularly not people who live alone or the elderly, who are a large percent of the US population, and especially not people who may already be CO poisoned, as CO impairs balance. This is not just a theoretical concern. According to a review published by Wisconsin Poison Control of all calls it received from 2014 to 2016 about non-fire CO poisoning, 50% of the people who called after hearing a CO alarm were already poisoned at a mild or moderate level, compared to 76% of those who did not have a CO alarm. (see Table 1 in Christensen et al, https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/15563650.2020.1733592).
3. When installed on walls a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor, CO alarms and detectors are installed, read, and operated safely without any of the risks associated with standing on a ladder, table or chair. They also can measure CO in the breathing zone.

Public Input #2:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
“in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms”
to:
“in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping room, on an interior wall at height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor”

#2 Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that the wording does not specify whether to install CO alarms and detectors on the ceiling or a wall. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned.

Public Input #3:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
“On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit”
to:
“On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit that does not have a sleeping area, on an interior wall at height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor”

#3 Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that the wording does not specify whether to install on the ceiling or a wall. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in

wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned

Public Input #4:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
“In rooms containing any permanently installed fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces,”
to:
“In rooms containing any permanently installed fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces, on an interior wall at height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor and within 2 to 4 feet left or right of the appliance or fireplace”

#4 Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problem is that the wording does not specify whether to install on the ceiling or a wall. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. The original also does not specify at what the distance the CO detector or alarm should be installed from the fuel burning appliance or fireplace, which this commenter recommends should be within 2 to 4 feet. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned

Public Input #5:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
“Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage.”
to:
“Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on an interior wall at a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor in occupiable spaces that are adjacent to, immediately above, or immediately below an attached and enclosed garage that does not have automatic exhaust ventilation”

#5 Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problems are that the phrase “centrally located position” does not specify a ceiling or wall position, and the phrase “adjacent” does recognize that CO may diffuse from an attached garage into occupiable spaces that may be above or below, not just adjacent, via any shared ceiling or floor, not just via communicating walls. Depending on the layout of the occupiable spaces adjacent to the garage, there could be one or more rooms directly above, one or two directly below, and one or two adjacent to interior wall of the garage. Since the paths by which CO may diffuse from the garage into adjacent occupiable spaces cannot be predicted and will vary with air flow through the building, each occupiable space that shares a wall, floor or ceiling with an enclosed garage needs its own CO detector or alarm. The only exceptions should be for garages that are mechanically ventilated to code or not enclose. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned.

Public Input #6:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
“Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system.”
to:
“Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on an interior wall at a height of 4 to 5 feet above the floor within occupiable spaces served by a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system.”

#6 Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problems are that the phrase “centrally located” does not specify a ceiling or wall position, and that the “first” supply air register in the room may not be easy to identify. There also is no need to identify it, since CO from any source will mix quickly with all the air in the room. Any UL2034 CO alarm or detector mounted 4 or 5 feet above the floor should be able to detect any CO in the room within the required time delays of 4 minutes to 4 hours regardless of its source. So they do not need to installed near supply registers, and most manufacturers recommend that they not be install in any rooms with combustion appliances. As discussed in PI#1 above, in order to protect people from CO without adding other risks, carbon

monoxide detectors and alarms should be installed on walls within 4 to 5 feet from the floor so they are within easy reach and sight even of people in wheelchairs, and close to their breathing zone. In all sections where this change is recommended, the same Public Input be submitted to NFPA 101 to keep them aligned.

Public Input #7:
Make Global Changes in Chapter 13.7 to all instances of
“the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72”
“the alarm signal shall be visible and audible in the immediate vicinity and also may be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72”

#7 Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input: The problems are that the original wording precludes installing stand-alone battery-powered CO alarms or detectors, which NFPA elsewhere allows, because these types do not interconnect and cannot transmit their alarms. The transmission of alarms should be optional, while a local audio-visual alarms signal should be required to alert anyone in the vicinity.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Albert Donnay
Organization: Donnay Detoxicology LLC
Affiliation: (not representing any client or other organization)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 16:14:02 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: These proposed revisions are on sections that are extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to these sections should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document.

Public Input No. 29-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1743

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1743_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-25 Log No. 1743	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1743_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-25 Log No. 1743 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-25 (Log 1743) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document.

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2021 edition of NFPA 30A but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 15:55:40 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 30-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1744

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1744_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-26 Log No. 1744	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1744_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-26 Log No. 1744 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-26 (Log 1744) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document.

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2021 edition of NFPA 101 but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 15:58:02 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 31-NFPA 1-2024 [Global Input]

Please see attached TIA Log No. 1745

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1745_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-27 Log No. 1745	
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1745_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 24-27 Log No. 1745 Issuance	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 24-27 (Log 1745) issued by the Standards Council on 08/25/23 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document.

Substantiation: NFPA documents are updated to the most current edition to comply with the NFPA Extract Policy. The current text of NFPA 1 contains extracts from the 2021 edition of NFPA 5000 but the second draft report for the 2024 edition has been published. This TIA updates the extracted language and makes other adjustments as necessary for the changes to the updated extract text. For technical substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The second draft report was not available at the time of the NFPA 1 second draft meeting. Therefore, to ensure accuracy in extracted material, the updates were done after the second draft report for the source document was posted. By waiting to update the extracts the final product in NFPA 1 will be more closely aligned to what is in the source document and ensures the most up to date information is contained in NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 16:01:46 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 164-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3]

In-Building Mass Notification System.

A system used to provide information and instructions to people in a building(s) or other space using intelligible voice communications and including visual signals, text, graphics, tactile, or other communication methods. (**72:** 3.3.97.1.3)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In Building Mass Notification Systems are referenced for use within NFPA 1. This definition is an extract from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 23:40:37 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-147-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: Mass Notification Systems are referenced for use within NFPA 1. This definition is an extract from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code. NFPA 72 refers to in-building mass notification systems in the definition for mass notification systems. A pointer from Mass Notification Systems refers the user to In-Building Mass Notification Systems.

Public Input No. 167-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3]

Impairment.

An abnormal condition, during either a planned or emergency event, where a system, component, or function is inoperable. (**72:** 3.3.145)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Impaired systems as covered within NFPA 1, yet the only definition is from NFPA 25. NFPA 25 covers water-based fire protection and suppression systems. This added definition from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, covers fire alarm and signaling systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 23:59:57 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: CI-149-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: Impaired systems as covered within NFPA 1, yet the only definition is from NFPA 25. NFPA 25 covers water-based fire protection and suppression systems. This revision seeks to add the definition of impairment from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, which covers fire alarm and signaling systems.

Public Input No. 170-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.42]

Carbon Monoxide Detection System.

A system or portion of a combination system that consists of a control unit, components, and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of carbon monoxide alarm initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals. (**72:** 3.3.37)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These systems are called for within NFPA 1, yet there is no definition provided. This definition is extracted from the pages of NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 00:37:07 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-150-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision provides a definition for carbon monoxide detection systems which are referenced in NFPA 1. This definition is extracted from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Public Input No. 172-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.42]

Carbon Monoxide Alarm Signal.

A signal indicating a concentration of carbon monoxide at or above the alarm threshold that could pose a risk to the life safety of the occupants and that requires immediate action. (**72:** 3.3.272.2)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems are referenced within NFPA 1. These systems when activated would transmit a signal to a receiving station. These is no definition for the signal within NFPA 1. This definition is from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 01:02:11 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-151-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems are referenced within NFPA 1. These systems when activated would transmit a carbon monoxide alarm signal to a receiving station. There is no definition for the signal within NFPA 1. This definition is from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Public Input No. 169-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.90]

Dedicated Function Fire Alarm _ System

A protected premises fire alarm system installed specifically to perform emergency control function(s) where a building fire alarm system is not required. (**72:** 3.3.118.4.2)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Dedicated Function Fire Alarm Systems may be used on systems that supervise sprinkler systems and provide elevator recall functions. These systems are used within NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 00:23:39 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-152-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: Dedicated Function Fire Alarm Systems may be used on systems that supervise sprinkler systems and provide elevator recall functions. These systems are referenced within NFPA 1.

Public Input No. 171-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.159]

Heat Alarm.

A single- or multiple-station alarm responsive to heat. **(72:** 3.3.136)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term heat alarm is used within NFPA 1. There is however no definition for this device. This definition is from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 00:52:17 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-153-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: The term heat alarm is used within NFPA 1. This definition is extracted from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Public Input No. 96-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.206]

Operating Aisle

The aisle between pallatized piles, on floor piles, and storage racks in storage configurations, that are used to access stored loads. The operating aisle is not necessarily the main aisle.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Some AHJ's have confused the operating aisle with the main aisle required in tire storage. This allows operating aisles within a pile. Piles are separated from one anther by an 8-foot main aisle. See Section 34.9.3.1.1.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 92-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.275.7]	Clarifying definition
Public Input No. 93-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 34.9.3.1.4]	Clarifying definition

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Andrew Valente
Organization: Larson Design Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 08 14:47:50 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The term 'operating aisle' is not used with in NFPA 1. The NFPA Manual of Style does not allow terms in Chapter 3 that are not used in the Code.

Public Input No. 173-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 3.3.258]

3.3.258 Smoke Alarm.

A single or multiple-station alarm responsive to smoke. [**72,** ~~2016~~ 2022] (FCC-OCP)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The 2022 edition of NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code should be referenced.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 01:12:50 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-215-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision updates extracted text from NFPA 72 in accordance with the Extract Policy. For substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Public Input No. 92-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.275.7]

3.3.275.8 Piles.

Piles are any combination of storage including, solid piles, pallitized piles, rack storage, bin box, and shelf storage. Piles are separated from one another by a Main Ailse when the area or volume of a pile is limited.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There is no definition of storage piles, which is the precedent to high-piled storage. Piled storage, or storage piles, is a unique and not included in standard dictionaries as used in Fire Protection. This creates a gap in usage and application when differences of interpretation occur.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 93-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 34.9.3.1.4]	
Public Input No. 96-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.206]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Andrew Valente
Organization: Larson Design Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Mar 07 16:12:06 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The definition does not match the substantiation for including the definition of Piles in NFPA 1. The definition contains requirements which is not permitted by the NFPA Manual of Style.

Public Input No. 165-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 3.3.283.5]

3.3.283.5 Central Station Service Alarm System.

A system or group of systems in which the operations of circuits and devices are transmitted automatically to, recorded in, maintained by, and supervised from a listed central station that has competent and experienced servers and operators who, upon receipt of a signal, take such action as required by *NFPA 72*. Such service is to be controlled and operated by a person, firm, or corporation whose business is the furnishing, maintaining, or monitoring of supervised alarm systems. [**72,** ~~2016~~ 2022] (FCC-OCP)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The definition should reference the 2022 edition of NFPA 72, The National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 23:51:20 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-215-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision updates extracted text from NFPA 72 in accordance with the Extract Policy. For substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Public Input No. 166-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 3.3.283.10]

3.3.283.10 Fire Alarm System.

A system or portion of a combination system that consists of components and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of fire alarm or supervisory signal-initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals. [**72,** ~~2016~~ 2022] (FCC-OCP)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The definition should reference the 2022 edition of NFPA 72, The National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 23:54:14 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-215-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision updates extracted text from NFPA 72 in accordance with the Extract Policy. For substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Public Input No. 145-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.310]

3.3.XX Fuel Gas Alarm. A single- or multiple-station fuel gas alarm intended for the purpose of detecting fuel gas and alerting occupants by a distinct audible signal comprising an assembly that incorporates a sensor, control components, and an alarm notification appliance in a single unit operated from a power source either located in the unit or obtained at the point of installation. [715, 2023]

3.3.XX Fuel-Gas-Burning Appliance. A device that burns gaseous fuel. [715, 2023]

3.3.XX Fuel Gas Detector . A device having a sensor that responds to fuel gas that is connected to an alarm control unit. [715, 2023]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input (PI) seeks to protect occupants in new hotels, dormitories and apartment buildings from fires caused by natural gas or propane explosions or leaks. The PI is in response to recommendation by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in NTSB Report NTSB/ PAR-19/01 PB2019-100722 Building Explosion and Fire Silver Spring, Maryland that the ICC "….. requires methane detection systems for all types of residential occupancies with gas service." The recommendation by the NTSB is supported by a 2018 NFPA report, Natural Gas and Propane Fires, Explosions and Leaks Estimates and Incidents - Marty Ahrens and Ben Evarts October 2018: Between 2012 and 2016 an estimated average of 4,200 U.S. home structure fires per year started with the ignition of natural gas
that caused an average of 40 deaths per year. The report classifies homes as one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes, and apartments and other multi-family housing. Natural gas or LP-Gas leaks have generally been increasing since 2007. The requirements in this PI are based on the 2023 edition of NFPA 715 standard, Installation for Fuel Gas Detection and Warning Equipment. The technical requirements in NFPA 715 were based on the Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) report, Combustible Gas Dispersion in Residential Occupancies and Detector Location Analysis. The report studied combustible gas leaks and dispersion in residential buildings, as well as an analysis of combustible gas detector placement.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 142-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.15.1]	
Public Input No. 143-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.15.7.2]	
Public Input No. 144-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.17.6.5]	
Public Input No. 146-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rick Trieste
Organization: Consolidated Edison Company of
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Mar 28 16:56:31 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision to include definitions in related public input were not accepted, the definitions are not currently used in the Code. The NFPA Manual of Style prohibits definitions in Chapter 3 that are not used in the Code.

Public Input No. 137-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 12.3.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~A quality~~ In new buildings three stories or greater in height, a quality assurance program for the installation of devices and systems installed to protect penetrations and joints shall be prepared and monitored by the RDP responsible for design. Inspections of firestop systems and fire-resistive joint systems shall be in accordance with 12.3.2.1 and 12.3.2.2. ~~[**5000:** 40.9]~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

When the NFPA 1 TC included this language in NFPA 1, the TC specifically limited this scope to new buildings three stories or greater in height. Somewhere during the development of the 2021 edition, the NFPA 1 specific language was modified to be extract language from NFPA 5000. The proponent of this PI reviewed the First and Second Revisions for the NFPA 1 2021 edition and no PI was submitted on this issue or a FR or SC created. It appears the change to eliminate the threshold of new construction three stories or more was mistakenly picked up as a NFPA 5000 extract revision via TIA 1498. However, this was a mistake as the original NFPA 1 language on this issue was not an NFPA 5000 extract. (NFPA 5000 2018 edition and 2021 edition language on this issue did not change either.) Therefore, it should not have been picked up as a TIA NFPA 5000 extract change for the 2021 edition of NFPA. This current PI submittal changes the application of this section back to what the NFPA 1 TC originally approved. A broad scope of applying these third party inspection provisions on all buildings is onerous, unnecessary and very costly for smaller projects. The provision of 12.3.2 are only necessary for higher risk buildings. The TC previously set this threshold at new building greater than three stories and this section should be returned to this original language.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building and Fire Safety Department
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Mar 27 08:33:54 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-82-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: NFPA 5000 generally applies to new buildings. NFPA 1 applies to new and existing buildings. This revision clarifies that this only applies to new buildings. The height limitation that was originally part of NFPA 1 was unintentionally removed by TIA 1498. It is restored to clarify the application to new buildings of three stories or greater.

Public Input No. 201-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 12.5.2.4]

~~12.5.2.4~~ –

~~Washroom water closet partitions shall be considered interior finish. [***101*** : 10.2.1.4]~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section §3.3.97.2 of NFPA 1 defines interior finish as “The exposed surfaces of walls, ceilings, and floors within buildings”. This definition does not represent any washroom water closest partition components, including the divider panel(s), which are neither walls, ceilings, nor floors. Washroom water closet partitions are primarily made from stainless steel, powder coated galvanneal, plastic laminate (particleboard with high pressure laminate facing and edging), phenolic, and high-density polyethylene (HDPE). Based on the extensive experience in manufacturing, distributing, and selling washroom water closet partitions, along with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Research data related to non-residential structure fires originating in bathrooms , and recently distributed to the NFPA 286 Standards Council Directed Task Group on Bathroom Partitions, a fire scenario where washroom water closet partitions, made from any of the above listed materials was the primary source or contributing fuel source for a fire that was responsible for the loss of life or significant property damage/loss has yet to be identified. The size of a washroom fire with limited combustibles is expected to be much smaller than a fire in a typical room/enclosure that has a significant combustible fuel load. The larger potential fire size in a typical room/enclosure compared to that of a washroom water closet partition fire is the main reason why wall and ceiling materials in typical rooms/enclosures needs to be considered interior finish. This is not the case for free-hanging or standing washroom water closet partitions installed in washrooms with limited combustible fuel loads. Requiring washroom water closet partitions to be considered interior finish and to therefore be fire-rated according to interior finish requirements poses an undue burden on the washroom water closet partition industry and the consumers, and provides no added benefit, since a washroom/bathroom fire problem does not exist. Requiring washroom water closet partitions to be fire-rated such that it can be considered interior finish requires manufacturers to use formulations with fire-retardant additives which increases the weight and the cost of the washroom water closet partitions. The use of additional additives and the increased weight of the partitions now means that the manufacturer must consider all the additional expenses that will be incurred throughout the entire product process including, but not limited to: increased freight costs; the repairs and maintenance of the manufacturing equipment in order to produce products with fire-retardant additives; ensuring employee safety when handling the heavier panels; revisions to packaging to manage the additional weight and ensure quality of product; increase in the cost of other raw materials to ensure the quality of the product; revisions to hardware components necessary to install the partitions to ensure product life cycle performance due to the additional weight; the cost of the product outside of the manufacturing facility such as freight costs, additional labor costs required for installation of heavier components to ensure employee safety; and the reduction of product life expectancy and therefore increased replacement costs due to the introduction of additives.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Long
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Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 08:44:17 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section is extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to this section should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document. This requirement important for visibility for fire officials to ensure proper applications of interior finish requirements. The changes to the extracted text from NFPA 101 can be incorporated via TIA after the second draft.

Public Input No. 203-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 12.5.4]

12.5.4* ~~– Interior Wall or Ceiling Finish Testing and Classification.~~

~~Where interior wall or~~

Interior wall and ceiling finish that is required elsewhere in this Code to be

~~classified for fire performance and smoke development, it shall be classified in accordance with 12.5.4.1 or 12.5.4.2 , except as indicated in 12.5.5 . [*101* : 10.2.3]~~

~~**12.5.4.1** – Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Materials Tested in Accordance with NFPA 286.~~

~~**12.5.4.1.1** –~~

~~Interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be classified in accordance with NFPA 286 and comply with 12.5.4.2 . [*101* : 10.2.3.1.1]~~

~~**12.5.4.1.2** * –~~

~~Materials tested in accordance with 12.5.4.1.1 and complying with 12.5.4.2 shall also be considered to comply with the requirements of a Class A in accordance with 12.5.4.3 . [*101* : 10.2.3.1.2]~~

~~**12.5.4.2** – Acceptance Criteria for NFPA 286.~~

~~The interior finish shall comply with the following:~~

(1) ~~During the 40 kW exposure, flames shall not spread to the ceiling.~~

(2) ~~The flame shall not spread to the outer extremity of the sample on any wall or ceiling.~~

(3) ~~Flashover, as described in NFPA 286, shall not occur.~~

(4) ~~The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.~~

(5) ~~For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 1000 m~~ $\stackrel{2}{=}$.

~~[*101* : 10.2.3.2]~~

Class A, Class B, or Class C shall be classified based on test results from ASTM E84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, or UL 723, Standard Test for Burning Characteristics of Building Materials .

12.5.4.~~3~~ 1 * Interior Wall and Ceiling Finish Materials Tested in Accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723.

Interior wall and ceiling finish materials shall be classified in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, except as indicated in 12.5.4.4 ~~and~~ 2 and 12.5.4.~~5~~ 3 , and shall be grouped in the following classes in accordance with their flame spread and smoke developed indexes:

(1) Class A: Flame spread index 0–25; smoke developed index 0–450.

(2) Class B: Flame spread index 26–75; smoke developed index 0–450.

(3) Class C: Flame spread index 76–200; smoke developed index 0–450.

[***101*:**10.2.3.3]

12.5.4.~~3~~ 1 .1

Existing interior finish shall be exempt from the smoke developed index criteria of 12.5.4.3. [***101*:**10.2.3.3.1]

12.5.4.~~3~~ 1 .2

The classification of interior finish specified in 12.5.4.3 shall be that of the basic material used by itself or in combination with other materials. [***101*:**10.2.3.3.2]

12.5.4.~~3~~ 1 .3

Wherever the use of Class C interior wall and ceiling finish is required, Class A or Class B shall be permitted, and where Class B interior wall and ceiling finish is required, Class A shall be permitted. [***101*:**10.2.3.3.3]

12.5.4.4 2

Materials complying with the requirements of 12.5.4.1 shall not be required to be tested in accordance with 12.5.4.3. [***101*:**10.2.3.4]

12.5.4.~~5~~ 3

Materials described in 12.5.5 shall be tested as described in the corresponding sections. [***101*:**10.2.3.5]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

No quantifiable evidence indicating that NFPA 286 should be used as the default method for testing interior finish rather than the previous default test method, ASTM E84 has been provided. In previous editions of NFPA 101, NFPA 286 was only permitted to be used to test materials that were rated as Class A materials according to ASTM E84 but is currently presented as the default method used to classify the fire performance of interior finish. The technical committee accepted this change based on a public recommendation submitted during the 2018 revision cycle requiring NFPA 286 to be listed as the default testing method for interior finish but the public recommendation had no scientific merit and no quantifiable data was presented to the committee to substantiate this change. This section was not developed according to the principles listed in section §3.3.6 (NFPA Standards Content) of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards which calls for fire experience, research data, engineering fundamentals, and other such information as basis for technical committee recommendations.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Long
Organization: Exponent, Inc. on behalf of ASI Southeast
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 08:53:27 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section is extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to this section should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document. This requirement important for visibility for fire officials to ensure proper applications of interior finish requirements. The changes to the extracted text from NFPA 101 can be incorporated via TIA after the second draft.

Public Input No. 202-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 12.5.5.9]

~~**12.5.5.9** – Solid Thermoplastics.~~

~~**12.5.5.9.1** –~~

~~Solid thermoplastics including, but not limited to, polypropylene, high-density polyethylene (HDPE), solid polycarbonate, solid polystyrene, and solid acrylic materials that melt and drip when exposed to flame shall not be permitted as interior wall or ceiling finish unless the material complies with the requirements of 12.5.4.1 . [***101*** **:** 10.2.4.9.1]~~

~~**12.5.5.9.2** –~~

~~The tests shall be performed on a finished assembly and on the maximum thickness intended for use. [***101*** **:** 10.2.4.9.2]~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

For solid thermoplastics, such as HDPE, to pass the NFPA 286 room corner test (§12.5.4.1 of NFPA 1), manufacturers will have to consider many reformulations, which in turn will increase the cost of this product with no historical fire loss data to justify these increased costs. Each reformulation subjects the manufacturer to increase the overall cost of the product to the consumer. Additional costs come from many different aspects of the product development life cycle including additives to improve the overall performance of the product due to these testing parameters that significantly increases the cost of the product or selecting a different additive that does not increase the cost but is a known carcinogen. In 2018, the NFPA 101 Interior Finish and Contents technical committee proposed that all solid thermoplastics known to melt and drip shall be tested according to NFPA 286 if being used as interior finish. The proposed change had no scientific merit as no quantifiable substantiations or data to support this change was provided. Interior finish requirements of chapter §12 of NFPA 1 are extracted from that presented in chapter §10 of NFPA 101. This section was not developed in accordance with the principles outlined in section §3.3.6 (NFPA Standards Content) of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards which calls for fire experience, research data, engineering fundamentals, and other such information as basis for technical committee recommendations.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Long
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Street Address:
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State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 08:47:48 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section is extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to this section should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document. This requirement important for visibility for fire officials to ensure proper applications of interior finish requirements. The changes to the extracted text from NFPA 101 can be incorporated via TIA after the second draft.

Public Input No. 122-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.1.5.1]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

13.1.5.2 Fire department connections (FDC) shall be located not less than 18 in. (450 mm) nor more than 48 in. (1.2 m) above the level of the adjoining ground, sidewalk, or grade surface. (NFPA 13 16.12.5.1.1)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: For many years, fire department connections FDC's have been installed in awkward heights making it difficult for the fire service to utilize these connections in an emergency.
With the correlation between NFPA 13 sprinkler Section 16.12.5.1.1 and NFPA 14 standpipes Section 9.9.6, there is now common guidance. This public comment seeks to clarify that confusion and give guidance for FDC height 18 in. – 48 in. requirement for FDC's.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:30:38 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-83-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revisions provides guidance to the fire official to the correct height for the fire department connection.

Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.1.9]

13.1.9 *

Whenever impairments, critical deficiencies, or non-critical deficiencies are identified in water-based fire protection systems maintained in accordance with

~~NFPA 25~~

NFPA 25 , both of the following shall apply:

(1) Impairments or deficiencies shall be ~~corrected or~~ repaired in a timeframe approved by the AHJ.

(1) Until impairments or deficiencies are corrected or repaired, an approved impairment ~~or deficiency~~ program shall be implemented in accordance with 13.3.3.6.5 or 13.3.3.6.6 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: The use of the word correction indicates that an issue was designated as incorrect and may not be interpreted as being resolved or repaired. Corrected -To show or tell someone that something is wrong and to make it right.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.1.9]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 13:11:27 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-84-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies the charging statement that any deficiency needs to be corrected or repaired in accordance with this section. The 'deficiency program' is deleted because it is not a defined program.

Public Input No. 123-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.2.2.2]

13.2.2.2

New buildings shall be equipped with a Class I standpipe system installed in accordance with the provisions of Section 13.2 where any of the following conditions exist:

(1) Four or more stories in height above grade plane where the building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system

(2) Three or more stories in height above grade plane where the building is not protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system

(3)* More than 50 ft (15 m) above grade plane and containing intermediate stories or balconies

(4) More than one story below grade plane

(5) More than 20 ft (6.1 m) below grade plane

(6) Storage occupancies 300,000sf or greater

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Legacy mop-up hose connections on sprinkler systems were required by the model codes for many years in storage occupancies. These hose connections did not meet the requirements of NFPA 14 for standpipes pressure/flow and were subsequently removed from the code during the 2018-2021 cycle as obsolete. Today's modern storage distribution facilities are much bigger and pose a higher risk to occupants and firefighters than the much smaller legacy storage facilities. The typical speculative distribution facilities are >600,000sf while the local distribution facilities speculative range is 300,000-500,000sf. 300,000sf was identified as the entry level sized to large distribution spec buildings and is indicated to eliminate the smaller large, big box store that typically range from 50,000-175,000sf.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 124-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 34.6.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:33:24 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-85-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision requires Class I standpipes for interior structure fire fighting in storage buildings of 300,000 sq ft or larger which are increasingly used as distribution facilities. Large facilities create reach issues for firefighters connecting to standpipes at the exterior of the building in stairwells. The FPRF will be releasing a report on High Piled Storage to be reviewed prior to the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 125-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.2.2.4]

13.2.2.4

–

New and Existing Detention and Correctional Facilities.

Standpipe and hose systems shall be provided in accordance with

Section 9

Section 9 .10 of

NFPA

NFPA 101 as follows, unless otherwise permitted by 13.2.2.4.1 :

Class I

(1) Class I standpipe systems shall be provided for any building three or more stories in height.

Class III

(2) Class III standpipe and hose systems shall be provided for all nonsprinklered buildings three or more stories in height.

[101 : 22.3.5.5; 101 : 23.3.5.5]

13.2.2.4.1

–

The requirements of 13.2.2.4 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:

(1) Formed hose,

1 in

1 in . (

25 mm

25 mm) in diameter, on hose reels shall be permitted to provide

Class II

Class II service.

(2) Separate

Class I

Class I and

Class II

Class II systems shall be permitted in lieu of a

Class III

Class III system.

[101 : 22.3.5.6; 101 : 23.3.5.6]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Class I standpipes are required in the International Building Code for all buildings 30 feet above/below or four or more stories above/below fire department access. This is antiquated extract that needs to be removed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:45:00 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: Standpipe and hose systems are critically important for detention and correction facilities where the facility staff responds to fires. These requirements apply to new and existing sprinklered and unsprinklered detention and correction facilities, not just three or four stories sprinklered or unsprinklered facilities respectively as required in 13.2.2.2.

Public Input No. 120-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.2.3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

13.2.3.3.1* A flow test shall be conducted every 5 years on all automatic standpipe systems to verify that the required flow and pressure are available at the hydraulically most remote hose valve outlet(s) while flowing the standpipe system demand (25 6.3.1.1)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: NFPA 25 has changed the requirements for the flow testing of standpipes over the last few cycles creating confusion on which standpipe systems are subject to five year flow testing. This public input seeks to provide guidance to the fire inspector, that only fully automatic standpipes are subject to the five-year flow test requirement found in NFPA 25.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 121-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.2.3.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:21:05 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision is already covered in NFPA 25 for automatic standpipe flow testing.

Public Input No. 121-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.2.3.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

A.13.2.3.3.1 Combined systems utilizing manual wet standpipes are supplied by the fire department and not subject to the five-year flow test requirements used to verify water supply. Manual wet standpipes are only required to have an available water supply that allows the fire department to supply the systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: NFPA 25 has changed the requirements for the flow testing of standpipes over the last few cycles creating confusion on which standpipe systems are subject five year flow testing. This public input seeks to provide guidance to the fire inspector, that only fully automatic standpipes are subject to the five-year flow test requirement found in NFPA 25.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 120-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.2.3.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:24:36 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-87-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: NFPA 25 has changed the requirements for the flow testing of standpipes over the last few cycles creating confusion on which standpipe systems are subject five year flow testing. This revision provides guidance to the fire inspector, that only automatic standpipes are subject to the five-year flow test requirement found in NFPA 25.

Public Input No. 102-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.3.1.4]

13.3.1.4 Sprinklers in Hazardous Areas

13.3.1.4.1

Sprinkler piping serving not more than six sprinklers for any hazardous area shall be permitted to be connected directly to a domestic water supply system having a capacity sufficient to provide 0.15 gpm/ft2 (6.1 mm/min) throughout the entire enclosed area. [101:9.7.1.2]

13.3.1. 4.2 ~~5~~

Sprinkler piping serving hazardous areas as described in 13.3.1.4 shall be provided with an indicating shutoff valve, supervised in accordance with 13.3.1.8 or NFPA 13, and installed in an accessible, visible location between the sprinklers and the connection to the domestic water supply. [101:9.7.1.3]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

During the last cycle there was TC discussion about updating these sections with a title and placing the content in subsections. There is no technical change.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffrey Hugo
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Affiliation: National Fire Sprinkler Association (NFSA)
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City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 15 09:44:09 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-88-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision creates a title to bring awareness to the user regarding the requirements for sprinkler piping in hazardous areas.

Public Input No. 4-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.3.2.6.1]

13.3.2.6.1

~~Where the occupant load exceeds 100, the~~ The following assembly occupancies shall be protected throughout by an approved, ~~electrically~~ supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 13.3.1.2 :

(1) Dance halls

(2) Discotheques

(3) Nightclubs

(4) Bars

(5) Restaurants

(6) Assembly occupancies with festival seating

[***101***:~~13~~ 12 .3.5.1]

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_TIA_Log_1609_Issuance.pdf	NFPA TIA 21-12 Log No. 1609	
1_TIA_Log_1609_FCC-OCP.pdf	NFPA TIA 21-12 Log No. 1609	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

"NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 21-12 (Log 1609) issued by the Standards Council on 12/08/2021 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document."

NFPA 1 (2021) Chapter 13, Section 13.3.2.6.1 (Extract from NFPA 101 (2021), Section 12.3.5.1)
NFPA 1 extracted this section from NFPA 101 for many cycles. During the 2018-2021 code cycle for NFPA 101 - 2021 edition, the technical committee unanimously amend section 12.3.5.1 at first draft. This added Bars and Restaurants to the list of existing assembly occupancies requiring supervised automatic sprinkler systems. NFPA 101 Section 12.3.5.1 was once again extracted by the NFPA 1 technical committee into the 2021 edition of NFPA 1, Section 13.3.2.6.1. Unfortunately, the extract was not updated correctly during the extract review process which inappropriately omitted the change. This requirement needs to be corrected to clarify the error and document the appropriate change in NFPA 1 (2021).

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process. The NFPA Standard contains a conflict within the NFPA Standards or within another NFPA Standard. The proposed TIA intends to correct a previously unknown existing hazard. The proposed TIA intends to offer to the public a benefit that would lessen a recognized (known) hazard or ameliorate a continuing dangerous condition or situation. The proposed TIA intends to accomplish a recognition of an advance in the art of safeguarding property or life where an alternative method is not in current use or is unavailable to the public. The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which the revised NFPA Standard has resulted in an adverse impact on a product or method that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process or was without adequate technical (safety) justification of the action. The omission of fire sprinkler protection in bars and restaurants, required by NFPA 101 -Life Safety Code, creates a significant public life safety concern. This was overlooked in the extract

process and this TIA seeks to correct that error in a time sensitive manor correlating it with the requirements of NFPA 101.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: TIA
Affiliation: NFPA 1 TC on FCC-OCP
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 16 11:12:56 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee reviewed the changes made by this TIA and had decided that no action is required.

Public Input No. 135-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.3.2.24.2.3]

13.3.2.24.2.3 * – The entire building shall be required to be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system ~~within 12 years of adoption of this Code~~ in accordance with Section 13 . 3 by January 1, 2033 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: The 12-year time frame was developed to encourage and allow building owners to plan for the design and installation of fire sprinklers over 12 years. This requirement has been in the Fire Code since 2018 and would require buildings to be fully sprinklered between 2030-2032 depending on adoption. This proposal just seeks to correlate the current deadline found in the Life Safety Code for clarity.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
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Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 13:15:49 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-91-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: The 12-year time frame was developed to encourage and allow building owners to plan for the design and installation of fire sprinklers over 12 years. This requirement has been in the Fire Code since 2018 and would require buildings to be fully sprinklered between 2030-2032 depending on adoption. This revision takes the current deadline for existing high-rise apartment buildings found in the Life Safety Code and applies it to all existing high-rise buildings.

Public Input No. 115-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.3.2.26]

13.3.2.26* Woodworking Operations.

An approved automatic fire sprinkler system shall be installed in buildings containing woodworking operations exceeding 2500 ft^2 (232 m^2) that use equipment, machinery, or appliances; that generate finely divided combustible waste; or that use finely divided combustible materials. [**5000:**29.3.5.1.2]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding annex language to help clarify as this has been a questionably code section and a recent appeal in our area.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 116-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.3.2.25.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tommy Demopoulos
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Submittal Date: Fri Mar 22 14:51:58 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision included mandatory language in annex material and should be submitted to NFPA 5000 to provide clarification to the woodworking operation definition. The proposed language also added a separation requirement which is not allowed in annex material. This section broadly applies to all occupancies.

Public Input No. 119-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.3.3.3]

13.3.3.3 (renumber subsequent sections) Automatic Sprinklers in Existing Buildings

13.3.3.3.1

Where automatic sprinklers have been installed for 80 or more years, the sprinklers shall be replaced with new listed automatic sprinklers appropriate for the occupancy classification in accordance with Section 13.3.1.2.

13.3.3.3.2

Where automatic sprinklers have been installed in storage occupancies for 80 or more years, the sprinklers shall be permitted to be replaced with new listed automatic sprinklers of the same orientation and orifice size.

13.3.3.3.3

New automatic sprinkler installation and modifications shall be in accordance with Section 13.3.1.2

13.3.3.3.3.1

Automatic sprinklers in concealed and inaccessible spaces are permitted to remain in service when inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with Section 13.3.3.2.

13.3.3.3.3.2

The AHJ is permitted to extend the schedule of replacement sprinklers in accordance with Section 1.4.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposal mandates replacing fire sprinklers older than 80 years with contemporary models to match hazard classifications, incorporating technological advancements. Modern sprinklers feature a variety of operating temperatures, deflector styles, orifice sizes, and improved water distribution, alongside quicker response operating elements. This initiative aims to meet current fire safety requirements more effectively than systems installed over eight decades ago, facilitated by manufacturer installation guidelines and the ability to search specific regulations using the sprinkler identification number (SIN) for all units post-December 31, 2000.

According to the 2023 edition of NFPA 25, sprinklers manufactured after 1920 and in service for over 75 years must either be replaced or undergo retesting every five years, a regulation aimed at ensuring the efficacy and reliability of fire suppression systems over time. This proposal suggests allowing these systems a lifespan extension up to 80 years after testing, with a single 5-year extension beyond the 75-year threshold, excluding concealed or inaccessible units. The objective is to upgrade fire sprinkler systems to modern standards, which are crucial for the safety of occupants and protection of property, especially in residential settings.

For storage areas specifically, the proposal advocates for the adoption of newer sprinkler technology that meets current fire safety standards, with provisions for maintaining the same orifice size and orientation. Exceptions for inaccessible sprinklers and discretionary extensions by fire code officials are included, offering adaptability while maintaining safety integrity.

Submitter Information Verification

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City:	
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Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Tue Mar 26 11:06:11 EDT 2024
Committee:	FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revisions regarding sprinkler testing are within the scope of NFPA 25, Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems, not NFPA 1. The technical change to limiting the time sprinklers can be installed should be addressed by NFPA 25 with test data.

Public Input No. 34-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.3.3.3]

Insert a new 13.3.3.3 and renumber the remaining:

13.3.3.3 Evaluation of Occupancies with High-Piled Storage

13.3.3.3.1 Fire sprinkler protected storage occupancies with high-piled storage shall have a Registered Design Professional or other knowledgeable and experienced personnel approved by the AHJ inspect the occupancy at least once every five years for:

1. Storage arrangement and types of commodities are consistent with the Owner's Certificate for the fire sprinkler system; and

2. Storage arrangement and types of commodities are consistent with the General Information Sign for the fire sprinkler system; and

3. The fire sprinkler system design, fire sprinkler system shop drawings and field installation are appropriate for the protection of the current hazard and storage arrangement within the high-piled storage; and

4. The water supply to the fire sprinkler system is consistent with the fire sprinkler system design; and

5. Any identified deficiencies in the current level of protection of the fire sprinkler system that would hinder the fire sprinkler system from providing a reasonable degree of protection for life and property from fire.

13.3.3.3.2 The Registered Design Professional or other knowledgeable and experienced personnel conducting the evaluation shall, within 30 calendar days of the evaluation, produce a report to the AHJ and the owner on compliance with section 13.3.3.3.1 noting any deficiencies.

13.3.3.3.3 The Registered Design Professional or other knowledgeable and experienced personnel conducting the evaluation shall immediately report to the AHJ and the owner any identified issues that would meet the definition of an imminent danger.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Reviewing proper commodity classifications, storage arrangements and sprinkler system design are not within the scope of NFPA 25. These items are left to the AHJ to police. However, in many jurisdictions, AHJs may not have the resources to conduct existing occupancy inspections on a regular basis and, when they do have the resources, they may not have the expertise or the time to delve into analyzing existing storage arrangements and fire protection system design to ensure the variables are as originally intended in the design. Due to these issues and owners changing commodities without permits and redesign of their fire sprinkler systems, we have seen a demonstrated pattern of high-loss fires in high-piled storage arrangements. This PI ensures that high-piled storage arrangements are reviewed at least every 5 years by a Registered Design Professional or other party with expertise to ensure the design of the sprinkler system is still appropriate to the hazard.

Submitter Information Verification

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Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Jan 29 10:12:15 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This is already covered in NFPA 25 which requires an hazard evaluation upon change of use or occupancy. NFPA 1 requires the storage to comply with the approved storage floor plan, deviations would require an analysis.

Public Input No. 153-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.1]

13.7.1.1

Where building fire alarm ~~systems~~ and signaling systems or automatic fire detectors are required by other sections of this *Code*, they shall be provided and installed in accordance with *NFPA 70*, *NFPA 72*, and Section 13.7.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 18:49:05 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 154-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.1]

13.7.1.5.1

Impaired fire alarm ~~systems~~ and signaling systems shall include, but shall not be limited to, required systems that are not fully operational, are no longer monitored as required by the AHJ, or are under renovation or repair.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 18:52:10 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 138-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.3]

13.7.1.5.3

The AHJ shall be authorized to require standby fire personnel or an approved fire watch in accordance with 1.7.~~16~~ ~~at~~ 17 at premises in which required fire alarm systems are impaired or classified as chronic nuisance alarm prone systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This PI renumbers the reference from 1.7.16 to 1.7.17. It appears that during a previous edition section 1.7.17 was renumbered and not picked up as an editorial change. Section 1.17.17 is the "Standby and Fire Watch Personnel" section.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu Mar 28 07:25:24 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-99-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision changes the reference from 1.7.16 to 1.7.17. It appears that during a previous edition section 1.7.17 was renumbered and not picked up as an editorial change. Section 1.17.17 is the "Standby and Fire Watch Personnel" section.

Public Input No. 155-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.4]

13.7.1.5.4

Fire alarm ~~systems~~ and signaling systems that have produced five or more nuisance alarms in a 365-day period shall be classified as chronic nuisance alarm prone systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 18:54:07 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 156-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.5]

13.7.1.5.5*

Fire alarm and signaling systems classified as chronic-nuisance-alarm-prone systems shall comply with the following:

(1) The system shall be inspected by qualified inspection, testing, and service personnel, in accordance with *NFPA 72*, for the cause of the nuisance alarms.

(2) Corrective action shall be taken to address the cause of the nuisance alarms.

(3) A report indicating the cause and corrective action taken to mitigate future nuisance alarms from the fire alarm system shall be provided to the AHJ by the owner.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

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City:
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Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:00:36 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 157-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.6]

13.7.1.5.6*

It is prohibited for an owner to operate a fire alarm and signaling system that is classified as a chronic-nuisance-alarm-prone system unless corrective actions taken in accordance with 13.7.1.5.5 have occurred to mitigate the cause of the nuisance alarms.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

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City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:02:14 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 245-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]

13.7.1.5.8.1 Where supervisory service is provided, fire alarm service companies shall also immediately notify the fire alarm supervising station when any of the conditions in 13.7.1.5.8 exist.

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Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposed changes to section 13.7.1.5.8 and the addition of related section 13.7.1.5.9 and annex text, are intended to clarify how the notification process should work. The owner or their designated representative is responsible for the overall performance and maintenance of the system as well as notifications to the proper entities of the status of the system, including notification of the AHJ. The owner or their designated representative must know who to contact for the purpose of notifications and to establish the contact for the fire alarm supervising station.
When a fire alarm service company determines that one or more of the five conditions exist, they are to notify the owner or their designated representative. The fire alarm supervising station notifies the AHJ when required monitoring is discontinued by the owner or their authorized representative.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 175-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.8]	Subsection to 13.7.1.5.8
Public Input No. 246-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 12:59:45 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: NFPA 72 contains the requirements for transmitting fire alarm, trouble, and supervisory signals from the protected premises to the supervising station.

Public Input No. 246-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]

13.7.1.5.9* Notifications to the AHJ

13.7.1.5.9.1* The owner or their designated representative shall immediately notify the AHJ when any of the following conditions exists:

(1) A fire alarm system is impaired for more than 8 hours.

(2) Required testing, service, and maintenance is no longer being provided.

(3) A fire alarm system cannot be serviced or repaired to make it fully operational.

(4) A fire alarm system cannot be serviced or repaired to eliminate chronic nuisance alarms.

13.7.1.5.9.2 The fire alarm supervising station shall immediately notify the AHJ when required system monitoring is no longer being provided.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As currently written, section 13.7.1.5.8 requires two entities to notify the “AHJ” if any of the five conditions exist with a fire alarm system. The definition of the term “AHJ” is broad in the NFPA codes and standards, and in NFPA 1 enforcement of the code is by the AHJ entity that the governing authority designates (1.6). As explained in the annex (A.3.2.2) the AHJ can be any one of over a dozen different entities. The question then arises, which AHJ is to be notified of the conditions of the fire alarm system?

The proposed changes to section 13.7.1.5.8 and the addition of related section 13.7.1.5.9 and annex text, are intended to clarify how the notification process should work. The owner or their designated representative is responsible for the overall performance and maintenance of the system as well as notifications to the proper entities of the status of the system, including notification of the AHJ. The owner or their designated representative must know who to contact for the purpose of notifications and to establish the contact for the fire alarm supervising station.

When a fire alarm service company determines that one or more of the five conditions exist, they are to notify the owner or their designated representative. The fire alarm supervising station notifies the AHJ when required monitoring is discontinued by the owner or their authorized representative.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 175-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.8]	New section related to notification of the AHJ
Public Input No. 245-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]	New section related to notification of the AHJ
Public Input No. 248-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.7.1.5.8]	
Public Input No. 250-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.7.1.5.8]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:

City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 13:00:35 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: NFPA 72 contains the requirements for reporting of impairments and to whom the reporting is to be addressed.

Public Input No. 158-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.8]

13.7.1.5.8*

Fire alarm and signaling supervising stations and fire alarm and signaling systems service companies shall immediately notify the AHJ when any of the following conditions exists:

(1) A fire alarm ~~system~~ and signaling system is impaired.

(2) Required system monitoring is no longer being provided.

(3) Required testing, service, and maintenance is no longer being provided.

(4) A fire alarm and signaling system cannot be serviced or repaired to make it fully operational.

(5) A fire alarm and signaling system cannot be serviced or repaired to eliminate chronic nuisance alarms.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:04:38 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 175-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.8]

13.7.1.5.8*

Fire alarm ~~supervising stations and fire alarm~~ service companies shall immediately notify the ~~AHJ~~ owner or their designated representative when any of the following conditions exists:

(1) A fire alarm system is impaired.

(2) Required system monitoring is no longer being provided.

(3) Required testing, service, and maintenance is no longer being provided.

(4) A fire alarm system cannot be serviced or repaired to make it fully operational.

(5) A fire alarm system cannot be serviced or repaired to eliminate chronic nuisance alarms.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As currently written, section 13.7.1.5.8 requires two entities to notify the “AHJ” if any of the five conditions exist with a fire alarm system. The definition of the term “AHJ” is broad in the NFPA codes and standards, and in NFPA 1 enforcement of the code is by the AHJ entity that the governing authority designates (1.6). As explained in the annex (A.3.2.2) the AHJ can be any one of over a dozen different entities. The question then arises, which AHJ is to be notified of the conditions of the fire alarm system?

The proposed changes to section 13.7.1.5.8 and the addition of related section 13.7.1.5.9 and annex text, are intended to clarify how the notification process should work. The owner or their designated representative is responsible for the overall performance and maintenance of the system as well as notifications to the proper entities of the status of the system, including notification of the AHJ. The owner or their designated representative must know who to contact for the purpose of notifications and to establish the contact for the fire alarm supervising station.

When a fire alarm service company determines that one or more of the five conditions exist, they are to notify the owner or their designated representative. The fire alarm supervising station notifies the AHJ when required monitoring is discontinued by the owner or their authorized representative.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 245-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]	
Public Input No. 246-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]	
Public Input No. 247-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.7.1.5.8]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 14:34:24 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision would create a conflict with the fire alarm service company reporting requirements in NFPA 72.

Public Input No. 159-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.9]

13.7.1.5.9

The system owner shall replace required fire alarm and signaling systems that cannot be serviced or repaired to eliminate system impairments or chronic nuisance alarms.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:07:44 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 142-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.15.1]

13.7.1.16 Fuel-Gas Detection. Where required by another section of this Code, fuel-gas-detection shall be provided in accordance with NFPA 715.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input (PI) seeks to protect occupants in new hotels, dormitories and apartment buildings from fires caused by natural gas or propane explosions or leaks. The PI is in response to recommendation by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in NTSB Report NTSB/PAR-19/01 PB2019-100722 Building Explosion and Fire Silver Spring, Maryland that the ICC "….. requires methane detection systems for all types of residential occupancies with gas service." The recommendation by the NTSB is supported by a 2018 NFPA report, Natural Gas and Propane Fires, Explosions and Leaks Estimates and Incidents - Marty Ahrens and Ben Evarts October 2018: Between 2012 and 2016 an estimated average of 4,200 U.S. home structure fires per year started with the ignition of natural gas
that caused an average of 40 deaths per year. The report classifies homes as one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes, and apartments and other multi-family housing. Natural gas or LP-Gas leaks have generally been increasing since 2007. The requirements in this PI are based on the 2023 edition of NFPA 715 standard, Installation for Fuel Gas Detection and Warning Equipment. The technical requirements in NFPA 715 were based on the Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) report, Combustible Gas Dispersion in Residential Occupancies and Detector Location Analysis. The report studied combustible gas leaks and dispersion in residential buildings, as well as an analysis of combustible gas detector placement.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 143-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.15.7.2]	
Public Input No. 144-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.17.6.5]	
Public Input No. 145-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.310]	
Public Input No. 146-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rick Trieste
Organization: Consolidated Edison Company of
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Mar 28 16:35:15 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision seeks to provide requirements for fuel gas detection in specific occupancies. Determining whether gas detection is required in an occupancy is the

purview of the responsible NFPA 101 occupancy committee.

Public Input No. 225-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.5.5]

13.7.2.5.6 Carbon Monoxide Detection.

13.7.2.5.6.1 Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.

13.7.2.5.6.1.1 Carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with Section 13.7.1.14 shall be provided in new day-care occupancies in the locations specified as follows:

(1) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances.

(2) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system.

(3) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage.

(4) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage with a separation wall constructed of gypsum panels.

[**101:** 16.3.4.5.1.1]

13.7.2.5.6.1.2 Where carbon monoxide detectors are installed in accordance with 13.7.2.5.6.1.1(1), the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72.

[**101:** 16.3.4.5.1.2]

13.7.2.5.6.1.3 Carbon monoxide detectors as specified in 13.7.2.5.6.1.1(1) shall not be required in the following locations:

(1) Garages

(2) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined in 3.3.203.26.3

(3) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the applicable mechanical code

(4) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum panels where the garage is an open parking structure as defined in 3.3.203.26.3

(5) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum panels where the garage is mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code

[**101:** 16.3.4.5.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 00:46:02 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-100-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Public Input No. 226-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.6.5]

13.7.2.6.6 Carbon Monoxide Detection.

13.7.2.6.6.1 Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems. Carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with Section 13.7.1.14 shall be provided in existing day-care occupancies in the locations specified as follows:

(1) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances.

(2) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system.

(3) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage.

(4) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage with a separation wall constructed of gypsum panels.

[**101:** 17.3.4.5.1]

13.7.2.6.6.2 Where carbon monoxide detectors are installed in accordance with 13.7.2.6.6.1 (1), the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72.

[**101:** 17.3.4.5.2]

13.7.2.6.6.3 Carbon monoxide detectors as specified in 13.7.2.6.6.1 shall not be required in the following locations:

(1) Garages

(2) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined in 3.3.203.26.3

(3) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the applicable mechanical code

(4) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum panels where the garage is an open parking structure as defined in 3.3.203.26.3

(5) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum panels where the garage is mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code

[**101:** 17.3.4.5.3]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 00:50:52 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-102-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Public Input No. 227-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.6.6.5]

13.7.2.6.6 Single-station or multiple-station carbon monoxide alarms or detectors shall be provided in accordance with Section 13.7.1.14 in day-care homes where client sleeping occurs and one or both of the following conditions exist:

(1) Fuel-fired equipment is present.

(2) An enclosed parking structure is attached to the day-care home.

[101:17.6.3.4.6]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 00:54:46 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-103-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Public Input No. 228-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.6.6.5]

13.7.2.4.4 Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.

13.7.2.4.4. 1 Carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with Section 13.7.1.14 shall be provided in educational occupancies in the locations specified as follows:

(1) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed on the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances.

(2) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system.

(3) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage.

(4) Carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage with a separation wall constructed of gypsum panels.

[**101:** 15.3.4.4.1]

13.7.2.4.4.2 Where carbon monoxide detectors are installed in accordance with 13.7.2.4.4.1(1), the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72.

[**101:** 15.3.4.4.2]

13.7.2.4.4.3 Carbon monoxide detectors as specified in 13.7.2.4.4.1 shall not be required in the following locations:

(1) Garages

(2) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined in 3.3.203.26.3

(3) Occupiable spaces with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the applicable mechanical code

(4) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum panels where the garage is an open parking structure as defined in 3.3.203.26.3

(5) Occupiable spaces that are separated from attached garages by walls constructed of gypsum panels where the garage is mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code

[101: 15.3.4.4.3]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

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Organization: Bay Alarm Company

Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
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Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 01:00:53 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-104-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Public Input No. 223-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.11.4]

13.7.2.11.5 Carbon Monoxide Detection.

13.7.2.11.5.1 Existing detention and correctional occupancies shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in accordance with Section 13.7.1.14 in all of the following locations:

(1) On the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces

(2) Centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from permanently installed fuel-burning HVAC systems

(3) * Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage that contains equipment that could produce carbon monoxide

[**101:** 22.3.4.5.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 00:34:52 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-108-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1. The reference to existing detention and correction was corrected to new detection and correction which is correct for the location in NFPA 1. Additional requirements for where carbon monoxide detection is not required is included.

Public Input No. 224-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.12.4]

13.7.2.12.5 Carbon Monoxide Detection.

13.7.2.12.5. 1 Existing detention and correctional occupancies shall be provided with carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment in accordance with Section 13.7.1.14 in all of the following locations:

(1) On the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces

(2) Centrally located within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from permanently installed fuel-burning HVAC systems

(3) * Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to an attached garage that contains equipment that could produce carbon monoxide

[**101:** 23.3.4.5.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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City:
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Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 00:41:01 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-109-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1. This revision incorporates the requirements from NFPA 101 where carbon monoxide detection is not required.

Public Input No. 143-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.15.7.2]

13.7.2.15.8 Fuel-Gas Detection.

13.7.2.15.8.1 Fuel-gas alarms or fuel-gas detectors in accordance with 13.7.1.16 and 13.7.2.15.8 shall be provided in new hotels and dormitories containing a permanently installed fuel-gas-burning appliance .

13.7.2.15.8.2 Where required by 13.7.2.15.8.1, fuel-gas alarms or fuel-gas detectors shall be installed near fuel-gas-burning appliances in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and NFPA 715.

13.7.2.15.8.3 Where fuel-gas detectors are installed in accordance with 13.7.2.15.8.2, the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 715.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input (PI) seeks to protect occupants in new hotels, dormitories and apartment buildings from fires caused by natural gas or propane explosions or leaks. The PI is in response to recommendation by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in NTSB Report NTSB/ PAR-19/01 PB2019-100722 Building Explosion and Fire Silver Spring, Maryland that the ICC "….. requires methane detection systems for all types of residential occupancies with gas service." The recommendation by the NTSB is supported by a 2018 NFPA report, Natural Gas and Propane Fires, Explosions and Leaks Estimates and Incidents - Marty Ahrens and Ben Evarts October 2018: Between 2012 and 2016 an estimated average of 4,200 U.S. home structure fires per year started with the ignition of natural gas
that caused an average of 40 deaths per year. The report classifies homes as one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes, and apartments and other multi-family housing. Natural gas or LP-Gas leaks have generally been increasing since 2007. The requirements in this PI are based on the 2023 edition of NFPA 715 standard, Installation for Fuel Gas Detection and Warning Equipment. The technical requirements in NFPA 715 were based on the Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) report, Combustible Gas Dispersion in Residential Occupancies and Detector Location Analysis. The report studied combustible gas leaks and dispersion in residential buildings, as well as an analysis of combustible gas detector placement.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 142-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.15.1]	NFPA 715
Public Input No. 144-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.17.6.5]	
Public Input No. 145-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.310]	
Public Input No. 146-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rick Trieste
Organization: Consolidated Edison Company of
Street Address:
City:

State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Mar 28 16:49:54 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision seeks to provide requirements for fuel gas detection in specific occupancies. Determining whether gas detection is required in an occupancy is the purview of the responsible NFPA 101 occupancy committee.

Public Input No. 144-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.17.6.5]

13.7.2.17.7 Fuel-Gas Detection.

13.7.2.17.7.1 Fuel-gas alarms or fuel-gas detectors in accordance with 13.7.1.16 and 13.7.2.15.8 shall be provided in new apartment buildings containing a permanently installed fuel-gas-burning appliance.

13.7.2.17.7.2 Where required by 13.7.2.15.8.1, fuel-gas alarms or fuel-gas detectors shall be installed near fuel-gas-burning appliances in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and NFPA 715.

13.7.2.17.7.3 Where fuel-gas detectors are installed in accordance with 13.7.2.15.8.2, the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 715.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input (PI) seeks to protect occupants in new hotels, dormitories and apartment buildings from fires caused by natural gas or propane explosions or leaks. The PI is in response to recommendation by the National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) in NTSB Report NTSB/PAR-19/01 PB2019-100722 Building Explosion and Fire Silver Spring, Maryland that the ICC "….. requires methane detection systems for all types of residential occupancies with gas service." The recommendation by the NTSB is supported by a 2018 NFPA report, Natural Gas and Propane Fires, Explosions and Leaks Estimates and Incidents - Marty Ahrens and Ben Evarts October 2018: Between 2012 and 2016 an estimated average of 4,200 U.S. home structure fires per year started with the ignition of natural gas
that caused an average of 40 deaths per year. The report classifies homes as one- and two-family homes, including manufactured homes, and apartments and other multi-family housing. Natural gas or LP-Gas leaks have generally been increasing since 2007. The requirements in this PI are based on the 2023 edition of NFPA 715 standard, Installation for Fuel Gas Detection and Warning Equipment. The technical requirements in NFPA 715 were based on the Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) report, Combustible Gas Dispersion in Residential Occupancies and Detector Location Analysis. The report studied combustible gas leaks and dispersion in residential buildings, as well as an analysis of combustible gas detector placement.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 142-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.15.1]	NFPA 715
Public Input No. 143-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.15.7.2]	NFPA 715
Public Input No. 145-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.310]	
Public Input No. 146-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rick Trieste
Organization: Consolidated Edison Company of
Street Address:
City:

State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Mar 28 16:53:21 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision seeks to provide requirements for fuel gas detection in new apartment occupancies. Determining whether gas detection is required in an occupancy is the purview of the responsible NFPA 101 occupancy committee.

Public Input No. 221-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.18.5]

13.7.2.18.6 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.

13.7.2.18.6.1Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with 13.7.1.14 and 13.7.2.18.6 shall be provided in existing apartment buildings where either of the following conditions exists:

(1) Dwelling units with communicating attached garages, unless otherwise exempted by 13.7.2.18.6.3

(2) Dwelling units containing a permanently installed fuel-burning appliance or fuel-burning fireplace

[**101:** 31.3.4.6.1]

13.7.2.18.6.2 Where required by 13.7.2.18.6.1, carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the following locations:

(1) Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping area in the immediate vicinity of the sleeping rooms

(2) On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit

[**101:** 31.3.4.6.2]

13.7.2.18.x.3 Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors as specified in 13.7.2.18.6.1(1) shall not be required in the following locations:

(1) In garages

(2) Within dwelling units with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined by the building code

(3) Within dwelling units with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code

[**101:** 31.3.4.6.3]

13.7.2.18.6.4 Where fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces are installed outside dwelling units, carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions in the locations specified as follows:

(1) On the ceilings of rooms containing permanently installed fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces

(2) Centrally located position within occupiable spaces served by the first supply air register from a permanently installed, fuel-burning HVAC system

(3) Centrally located position within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage

[**101:** 31.3.4.6.4]

13.7.2.18.6.5 Where carbon monoxide detectors are installed in accordance with 13.7.2.18.x.4, the alarm signal shall be automatically transmitted to an approved on-site location or to an off-premises location in accordance with NFPA 72.

[**101:** 31.3.4.6.5]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
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Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 00:02:09 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-118-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Public Input No. 117-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.29.3.1]

Insert a new 13.7.2.29.3.2 and renumber the remaining:

13.7.2.29.3.2 Where emergency forces notification is required by another section of this Code; the fire alarm system shall be arranged to transmit the alarm automatically via central station service as per 13.7.3.4.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In high-rise buildings, the need for reliability and functionality of the protected premises fire alarm system is paramount for operability and readiness of the fire protection systems required for this type of risk. Ensuring these systems are functional and in service is critical to the protection of the property and firefighter safety. Central Station Service, when applied, enforces an “active” maintenance tool to limit the downtime of these vital life safety systems. Runner Service activates a dialogue and a plan with the fire alarm inspection, testing, and maintenance contractor of record and the building owner/ management personnel to address impairments and reinforce consistent compliance with installation standards. As this provision addresses building protection and firefighter safety, it is within the scope of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building and Fire Safety
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 09:11:03 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: Technical justification was not provided to require central station service for new high rise buildings. The requirements for reporting service should be left to the AHJ based on the conditions in their municipality.

Public Input No. 118-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.2.29.3.2.3]

Add a new 13.7.2.29.3.3

13.7.2.29.3.3 Where existing high-rise buildings are non-sprinkler protected and emergency forces notification is required by another section of this Code, the protected premises shall be arranged to transmit the alarm automaticcally via central station service as per 13.7.3.4.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In existing non-fire sprinkler protected high-rise buildings, the need for reliability and functionality of the protected premises fire alarm system is paramount for property protection and the readiness of the notification systems to ensure timely response of the fire department. Ensuring these systems are functional and in service is critical to the preservation of property and firefighter safety. The risks to firefighter safety from non-fire sprinkler protected buildings are known and well documents. Central Station Service, when applied, enforces an “active” maintenance tool to limit the downtime of these vital systems and early notification of the fire deparment. Runner Service activates a dialogue and a plan with the fire alarm inspection, testing, and maintenance contractor of record and the building owner/ management personnel to address impairments and reinforce consistent compliance with installation standards.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building and Fire Safety
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 09:16:31 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-119-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision requires existing high-rise buildings that are not protected throughout by a sprinkler system in accordance with NFPA 13 to have central station service fire alarm reporting and associated services. The lack of sprinkler protection in existing high rise buildings poses greater risks to the occupants and first responders, which warrants enhanced supervision of operation of building fire alarm systems and verified means to notify emergency forces.

Public Input No. 222-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 14.5.1.2]

14.5.1.2* Door Leaf Swing Direction.

Door leaves required to be of the side-hinged or pivoted-swinging type shall swing in the direction of egress travel under any of the following conditions:

(1) Where serving a room or area with an occupant load of 50 or more, except under any of the following conditions:

(2) Door leaves in horizontal exits shall not be required to swing in the direction of egress travel where permitted by 7.2.4.3.8.1 or 7.2.4.3.8.2 of NFPA *101* .

(3) Door leaves in smoke barriers shall not be required to swing in the direction of egress travel in existing health care occupancies, as provided in Chapter 19 of NFPA *101* .

(4) Where the door assembly is used in an exit enclosure, unless ~~the~~ :

(5) The door opening serves an individual living unit that opens directly into an exit enclosure

(6) The door serves an occupant load of less than 50 persons, and designing it to swing in the direction opposite egress would allow a pressurization or mechanical smoke control system to operate more effectively.

(7) Where the door opening serves a high hazard contents area

[***101***:7.2.1.4.2]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The vast majority of fire deaths are caused not by burns but rather smoke inhalation. The current language is flawed because making the door swing into the stair means you often cannot design a more powerful smoke clearance fan, because doing so would cause a pressure differential that makes the door too hard to open for the design user, who is typically a very weak individual. If the door swings out from the stair, a more powerful fan(s) can be used to blow fresh air into the staircase - you don't have to worry that it would make the door unopenable, since the wind is now in the same direction as the door swing. This would also make smoke control fans more affordable, since you don't have to worry about all kinds of sensors to adjust the fan speed when the door opens. Not only would such a change help housing affordability, it would also encourage more designers to include smoke control systems in their buildings, increasing safety.

See example video from UK: How Mechanical Smoke Ventilation Systems Work by Sertus/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GRnnYJC0zAA

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 00:08:27 EDT 2024

Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section is extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to this section should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document.

Public Input No. 45-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 14.8.1.2]

14.8.1.2* Occupant Load Factor.

The occupant load in any building or portion thereof shall be not less than the number of persons determined by dividing the floor area assigned to that use by the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 14.8.1.2, Figure 14.8.1.2(a), and Figure 14.8.1.2(b). Where both gross and net area figures are given for the same occupancy, calculations shall be made by applying the gross area figure to the gross area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the gross area figure is specified and by applying the net area figure to the net area of the portion of the building devoted to the use for which the net area figure is specified. [***101***:7.3.1.2]

Table 14.8.1.2 Occupant Load Factor

Use	(ft^2/person)[a]	(m^2/person)[a]
Assembly Use	-	-
Concentrated use, without fixed seating	7 net	0.65 net
Less concentrated use, without fixed seating	15 net	1.4 net
Bench-type seating	1 person/ 18 linear in.	1 person/ 455 linear mm
Fixed seating	Use number of fixed seats	Use number of fixed seats
Waiting spaces	*See 12.1.7.2 and 13.1.7.2 of NFPA 101*	*See 12.1.7.2 and 13.1.7.2 of NFPA 101*
Kitchens	100	9.3
Library stack areas	100	9.3
Library reading rooms	50 net	4.6 net
Swimming pools	50 (water surface)	4.6 (water surface)
Swimming pool decks	30	2.8
Exercise rooms with equipment	50	4.6
Exercise rooms without equipment	15	1.4
Stages	15 net	1.4 net
Lighting and access catwalks, galleries, gridirons	100 net	9.3 net
Casinos and similar gaming areas	11	1
Skating rinks	50	4.6
Business Use (other than below)	150	14
Concentrated Business Use[b]	50	4.6
Airport control tower observation levels	40	3.7
Collaboration rooms/spaces ≤450 ft^2 (41.8 m^2) in area[b]	30	2.8
Collaboration rooms/spaces >450 ft^2 (41.8 m^2) in area[b]	15	1.4

Use			(ft²/person)[a]	(m²/person)[a]	
Day-Care Use			35 net	3.3 net	
Detention and Correctional Use			120	11.1	
Educational Use			-	-	
Classrooms			20 net	1.9 net	
Shops, laboratories, vocational rooms			50 net	4.6 net	
Health Care Use			-	-	
Inpatient treatment departments			240	22.3	
Sleeping departments			120	11.1	
Ambulatory health care			150	14	
Industrial Use			-	-	
General and high hazard industrial			100	9.3	
Special-purpose industrial			MP	MP	
Mercantile Use			-	-	
Sales area on street floor[c,d]			30	2.8	
Sales area on two or more street floors[d]			40	3.7	
Sales area on floor below street floor[d]			30	2.8	
Sales area on floors above street floor[d]		and sales areas for Class A mercantile occupancies on or below street floor		60	5.6
Floors or portions of floors used only for offices			See business use.	See business use.	
Floors or portions of floors used only for storage, receiving, and shipping, and not open to general public			300	27.9	
Mall structures[e]			Per factors applicable to use of space[f]	-	
Residential Use			-	-	
Hotels and dormitories			200	18.6	
Apartment buildings			200	18.6	
Board and care, large			200	18.6	
Storage Use			-	-	
In storage occupancies			MP	MP	
In mercantile occupancies			300	27.9	
In other than storage and mercantile occupancies			500	46.5	

MP: The occupant load is the maximum probable number of occupants present at any time.

[a]All factors are expressed in gross area unless marked “net.”

[b]See A.14.8.1.2.

[c]For determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies where, due to differences in the finished ground level of streets on different sides, two or more floors directly accessible from streets (not including alleys or similar back streets) exist, each such floor is permitted to be considered a street floor. The occupant load factor is one person for each 40 ft^2 (3.7 m^2) of gross floor area of sales space.

[d]For determining occupant load in mercantile occupancies with no street floor, as defined in 3.3.279, but with access directly from the street by stairs or escalators, the floor at the point of entrance to the mercantile occupancy is considered the street floor.

[e]For any food court or other assembly use areas located in the mall concourse that are not included as a portion of the gross leasable area of the mall structure, the occupant load is calculated based on the occupant load factor for that use as specified in Table 14.8.1.2. The remaining mall concourse area is not required to be assigned an occupant load.

[f]The portions of the mall concourse not used as gross leasable area are not required to be assessed an occupant load based on Table 14.8.1.2. However, means of egress from a mall concourse are required to be provided for an occupant load determined by dividing the gross leasable area of the mall building (not including anchor buildings) by the appropriate lowest whole number occupant load factor from Figure 14.8.1.2(a) or Figure 14.8.1.2(b).

Each individual tenant space is required to have means of egress to the outside or to the mall concourse based on occupant loads calculated by using the appropriate occupant load factor from Table 14.8.1.2.

Each individual anchor store is required to have means of egress independent of the mall concourse.

[***101*:**Table 7.3.1.2]

Figure 14.8.1.2(a) Mall Structure Occupant Load Factors (US Customary Units). [*101*:Figure 7.3.1.2(a)]

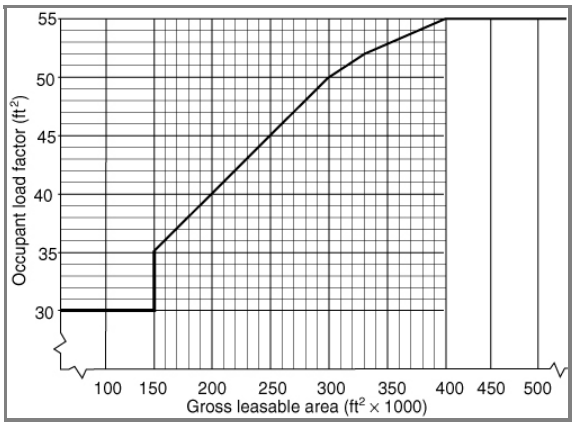
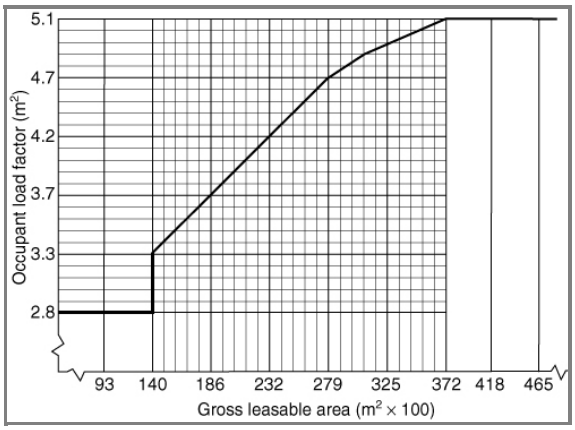


Figure 14.8.1.2(b) Mall Structure Occupant Load Factors (SI Units). [*101*:Figure 7.3.1.2(b)]



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Big box retail will rarely have the occupant load of 60 square feet per person even on Black Friday. As an example, a Walmart Supercenter of approximately 195,000 square feet has a retail occupant load of approximately 4500 when calculated at 30 square feet per person based on the available area used for the retail sales portion of the building. The likelihood of a store this size having 4500 people in it even on Black Friday is negligible. A more realistic occupant load for a store this size would be half of that, or 60 square feet per person.

Class B and C mercantile occupancies would be excluded from this occupant load factor as the reality of having a larger occupant load in a smaller retail space will happen. The Class A mercantile occupancies would have the area to allow for the larger occupant load factor and not overwhelm the egress system or approach the calculated occupant load with a 30 square foot per person factor.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu Feb 15 10:24:24 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section is extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to this section should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document.

Public Input No. 220-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 14.14.3.2]

14.14.3.2*

~~Where approved by the AHJ, pictograms~~ Pictograms in compliance with NFPA 170 shall be permitted~~.~~ ; [***101***:7.10.3.2] where pictograms are used, the AHJ shall have the authority to require supplemental text.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The code as currently written gives the AHJ authority to block exit symbols. This is unjustified and contrary to the WTO TBT Agreement, which requires allowing use of international standards. The proposed change will help by allowing universal symbols, which also have better visibility from a distance, be placed on exit signs without needing any special approval. Then, it is up to the AHJ to decide if text should be used in addition to increase comprehension.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Scott Brody
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 23:59:56 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section is extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to this section should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document.

Public Input No. 114-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 20.1.5.6.1]

20.1.5.6.1

Assembly ~~occupancies~~ occupancies with an occupant load of more than 99 persons, shall be provided with a minimum of one trained crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor. Where the occupant load exceeds 250, additional trained crowd managers or crowd manager supervisors shall be provided at a ratio of one crowd manager or crowd manager supervisor for every 250 occupants, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

(1) This requirement shall not apply to assembly occupancies used exclusively for religious worship with an occupant load not exceeding 500.

(2) The ratio of trained crowd managers to occupants shall be permitted to be reduced where, in the opinion of the AHJ, the existence of an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system and the nature of the event warrant.

[***101***:12.7.6.1; ***101***:13.7.6.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The requirement as written requires assembly occupancies with 50 or more occupants to need a crowd manager. This can be a fast-food restaurant with an occupant load of 51 people. As a fire code official, it is difficult and near impossible to enforce that these occupancies meet this requirement due to high employee and management turnover. If we are lucky enough to get an assembly to do it, these employees are not there the following year. Which adds costs to these businesses to continue to certify employees. With such a low occupant load and small facility, the tasks for a crowd manager are minimal. The code requirements for an assembly occupancy become more stringent when over 99 persons are allowed such as panic hardware and potentially fire sprinklers depending on the use and this proposal will be in line.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tommy Demopoulos
Organization: Tamarac Fire Rescue
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 22 14:40:50 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section is extracted from another NFPA document. All changes to this section should be submitted to the responsible technical committee through public inputs or public comments to the source document.

Public Input No. 182-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 20.5.2.5]

Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems.

Integrated fire protection and life safety systems shall be tested in accordance with 13.1.3.1.

[**101:** 12.7.14; **101:** 13.7.14.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These occupancies may have several different systems that need to work together, such as HVAC, elevator recall, CO detection, fire alarm, fire door operation an so forth. These should be a test of all of these systems to verify that they are working together to provide the designed fire protection within the occupancy.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 23:35:24 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision to extract language from Assembly Occupancies into Residential Board and Care Occupancies is not appropriate. The proposed revision is also addressed in 20.1.5.13 and 13.1.3.1.

Public Input No. 253-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 20.8.2.7]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Type your content here ...

20.8.2.8 Micromobility Devices.

Storage, to include charging, of micromobility devices is prohibited in hotels and dormitories is prohibited.

20.8.2.8.1

Storage and charging of micromobility devices in storage or utility rooms separated from living and sleeping areas shall be permitted where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

20.8.2.8 Micromobility Devices.
Storage, to include charging, of micromobility devices is prohibited in hotels and dormitories is prohibited.
20.8.2.8.1
Storage and charging of micromobility devices in storage or utility rooms separated from living and sleeping areas shall be permitted where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Larry Herman
Organization: Travelers Rest Fire Dept
Affiliation: Fire Marshall
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 15:06:57 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision could create a conflict with the Americans with Disabilities Act regarding charging of personal mobility devices in hotels and dorms. Charging these devices in storage areas could create an increased hazard. The Battery Task Group will be reviewing this topic for recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 70-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 20.9.2.4]

Extract the Valet Trash provisions from NFPA 101 Section 30.7.5 and 31.7.5 into NFPA 1.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Last cycle, the issue of Valet Trash was resolved with specific language being included in NFPA 101. This language is key to regulating the use of Valet Trash and should be included in NFPA 1 as extract material in the operating features section for Apartments. The TC might want to consider if some pointer language needs to be placed in Chapter 19 as it is intuitive that a user would probably go to Chapter 19 for a trash issue.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Anthony Apfelbeck
Organization: Altamonte Springs Building and Fire Safety
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Feb 29 10:47:13 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision to extract valet trash requirements from NFPA 101 is not necessary; NFPA 1 20.9.1 requires compliance with NFPA 101 for apartment buildings.

Public Input No. 254-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 20.9.4.3]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

20.9.5 Micromobility Devices.

Storage, to include charging, of micromobility devices is prohibited in apartments is prohibited.

20.9.5.1

Storage and charging of micromobility devices in storage or utility rooms separated from living and sleeping areas shall be permitted where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

20.9.5 Micromobility Devices.
Storage, to include charging, of micromobility devices is prohibited in apartments is prohibited.
20.9.5.1
Storage and charging of micromobility devices in storage or utility rooms separated from living and sleeping areas shall be permitted where approved by the Authority Having Jurisdiction.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Larry Herman
Organization: Travelers Rest Fire Dept
Affiliation: Fire Marshall
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 15:16:41 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision could create a conflict with the Americans with Disabilities Act regarding charging of personal mobility devices in apartment buildings. Charging these devices in storage areas could create an increased hazard. The Battery Task Group will be reviewing this topic for recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 183-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 20.13.2.5]

Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems.

Integrated fire protection and life safety systems shall be tested in accordance with 13.1.3.1.

[**101** :12.7.14; **101:** 13.7.14.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These occupancies may have several different systems that need to work together, such as HVAC, elevator recall, CO detection, fire alarm, fire door operation an so forth. These should be a test of all of these systems to verify that they are working together to provide the designed fire protection within the occupancy.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 23:45:14 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision to extract language from Assembly Occupancies into Business Occupancies is not appropriate. The proposed revision is also addressed in 13.1.3.1.

Public Input No. 184-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 21.2.8.3]

Carbon Monoxide Detection and Alarms

A carbon monoxide detection system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 when fuel burning appliances are present.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Carbon monoxide detection and notification should be in place within this occupancy classification. There may be occasions in which dangerous levels of carbon monoxide may be present when fuel burning appliances are in use.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 23:51:46 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision does not provide clear direction for the location and installation of carbon monoxide detectors. The proposed revision location in the Code limited the application to airport terminals.

Public Input No. 185-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 21.2.8.3]

Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems.

Integrated fire protection and life safety systems shall be tested in accordance with 13.1.3.1.

[**101** :12.7.14; **101:** 13.7.14.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These occupancies may have several different systems that need to work together, such as HVAC, elevator recall, CO detection, fire alarm, fire door operation an so forth. These should be a test of all of these systems to verify that they are working together to provide the designed fire protection within the occupancy.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 23:59:17 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision to extract language from Assembly Occupancies is not directly related to Airports and Heliports. The proposed revision is also addressed in 13.1.3.1.

Public Input No. 126-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 21.2.10]

21.2.10

–

Standpipe ~~and Hose~~ Systems.

Standpipe ~~and hose~~ systems shall be provided for all airport terminal buildings in excess of two stories [

~~35 ft~~

~~35 ft~~ ~~(10.~~

~~7 m~~

~~7 m~~ ~~)] in height~~ or

~~100 ft~~

100 ft (30.

~~5 m~~

5 m) in shortest horizontal dimension. Standpipe ~~and hose~~ systems shall be installed in accordance with

~~Section~~

Section 13.2 . [~~415:~~ ~~4.5.4~~]

21.2.10.1

–

~~Class I~~

Class I standpipe systems shall be provided in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system ~~. Each 2~~

~~1~~/

~~1/~~ ~~2~~ ~~in. (63.~~

~~5 mm~~

~~5 mm~~ ~~) hose connection shall be equipped with a 2~~

~~1~~/

~~1/~~ ~~2~~ ~~in. ×~~

~~1~~ ~~1~~/

~~11/~~ ~~2~~ ~~in. (63.~~

~~5 mm~~

~~5 mm~~ ~~×~~

~~38 mm~~

~~38 mm~~ ~~) reducer and cap. [~~ ~~415:~~ ~~4.5.4.1]~~

]

~~21.2.10.2~~

–

~~Class III~~

~~Class III~~ ~~standpipe systems shall be provided in nonsprinklered buildings. Paragraphs 5.3.3.1 and 5.3.3.2 of~~

~~NFPA 14~~

~~NFPA 14~~ ~~for~~

~~Class III~~

~~Class III~~ ~~systems shall be applicable to this requirement. [~~ ~~415:~~ ~~4.5.4.2]~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Hose stations are legacy systems designed for trained occupants for incipient fire control and add additional cost to the design and installation above the already required Class I standpipe. The reference to height was removed to simply the requirement “in excess of two stories”.

Hose stations are legacy systems designed for trained occupants for incipient fire control and add additional cost to the design and installation above the already required Class I standpipe used for operational fire departments. The international building code requires a Class III standpipe but allows the Class II to be omitted when a 2 ½ in x 1 ½ in reducer cap and chain are added. 1 in hose stations are not required and do not provide the minimum flow for fire operations

The requirements are covered in NFPA 14 Standpipe referenced in Section 13.2.

The removal is clean up (NFPA 14: 8.2.3.2)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:49:51 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision is addressed by the Extract Updates Task Group.

Public Input No. 207-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 21.3.4.6.1.2]

21.3.4.6.1.2*

~~The foam discharge rate for the fire-extinguishing system shall be 0.10 gpm/ft ^{2} (4.1 L/min·m ^{2}) for aqueous film forming foam (AFFF). [**418:** 5.7.1.3]~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These requirements are no longer in NFPA 418, remove and renumber as appropriate.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 208-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.21.3.4.6.1.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 10:59:33 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision deletes the extract from NFPA 418, this extracted text was relocated in NFPA 418 from Chapter 5 to Chapter 7 in the 2024 edition. Text and extract tag updates are included in the extract updates to NFPA 418 for the 2026 revision cycle.

Public Input No. 127-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 21.3.4.6.4]

21.3.4.6.4

–

Standpipes ~~and hose stations, if used,~~ shall be installed in

~~-stalled in~~

accordance with

~~Section~~

Section 13.2 . [~~418:~~ ~~5.7.4~~]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Class I or III standpipes are required on all roof helistops and heliports by the International Building Code and would be designed in accordance with NFPA 14. Hose stations are legacy systems designed for trained occupants for incipient fire control and add additional cost to the design and installation above the already required Class I standpipe used for operational fire departments. The international building code requires a Class III standpipe but allows the Class II to be omitted when a 2 ½ in x 1 ½ in reducer cap and chain are added.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:57:03 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision is addressed by the Extract Updates Task Group.

Public Input No. 186-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 21.3.4.6.10.1]

Fire alarm systems installed shall be tested in accordance with NFPA 72.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

If a fire alarm system is present, it needs to be inspected by NFPA 72, just has the fire suppression systems are to be tested by NFPA 25.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 00:05:41 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-121-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: The revision requires that if a fire alarm system is present, it needs to be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 72. This is similar to 21.3.4.6.10.1 requiring the fire suppression systems are to be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 25.

Public Input No. 187-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 21.3.4.6.10.1]

Integrated fire protection and life safety systems shall be tested in accordance with 13.1.3.1.
[101 :12.7.14; 101: 13.7.14.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These occupancies may have several different systems that need to work together, such as releasing systems that may be interconnected with a fire alarm system. These should be a test of all of these systems to verify that they are working together to provide the designed fire protection within the occupancy.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 00:08:52 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision to extract language from Assembly Occupancies into Rooftop Heliports is not appropriate. The proposed revision is also addressed in 13.1.3.1.

Public Input No. 244-NFPA 1-2024 [Sections 22.9.5, 22.9.6]

Sections 22.9.5, 22.9.6

22.9.5 Lead-Acid Batteries.

22.9.5.1

Lead-acid batteries shall be removed from salvage vehicles ~~when such batteries are leaking~~ .

22.9.5.2

Lead-acid batteries that have been removed from vehicles shall be stored in an approved manner.

22.9.

~~6 Other Battery Technologies.~~

~~Other~~

~~**5.3**~~

~~Lead-acid batteries shall be disposed of or recycled in accordance with applicable state and federal requirements.~~

~~**22.9.6** – Lithium-ion and lithium metal Battery Technologies.~~

22.9.6.1

Lithium-ion and lithium metal batteries shall be removed from salvage vehicles.

22.9.6.2

Lithium-ion and lithium metal battery technologies shall be handled and stored in accordance ~~with~~ with Chapter 14 of NFPA 855.

22.9.6.3

Lithium-ion and lithium metal batteries shall be disposed of or recycled in accordance with applicable state and federal requirements.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_1_CODE_Battery_ANALYSIS_SPREADSHEET.xlsx	Spreadsheet of battery references in NFPA 1	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposed changes require batteries to be removed from salvage vehicles, properly store and disposes of or recycled in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. The "Other Technologies" was changed to lithium-ion and lithium metal to match the storage requirements found in Chapter 14 of NFPA 855. This proposal is intended to be part of the existing Battery Task Group work that is reviewing NFPA 1 in regard to batteries holistically with the possibility of creating a battery chapter.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 243-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 30.3.4.6]	Battery related
Public Input No. 251-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 52.8]	
Public Input No. 252-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 3.3.27]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Davidson
Organization: Davidson Code Concepts, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 11:59:26 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-112-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision requires batteries to be removed from salvage vehicles, properly stored, and disposed of or recycled in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. The "Other Technologies" section was changed to lithium-ion and lithium metal to match the storage requirements found in Chapter 14 of NFPA 855. This revision is part of the existing Battery Task Group work that is reviewing NFPA 1 in regard to batteries holistically with the possibility of creating a battery chapter. Task Group work will continue and will look at additional battery technologies.

Public Input No. 188-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 25.1.7]

Carbon Monoxide Detection and Alarms

A carbon monoxide detection system shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 72 when fuel burning appliances are present.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Carbon monoxide detection and notification should be in place within this occupancy classification. There may be occasions in which dangerous levels of carbon monoxide may be present when fuel burning appliances are in use.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 00:16:26 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision does not provide clear direction for the location and installation of carbon monoxide detectors. The proposed requirement to install CO detection would not apply to all applications in Chapter 25 such as exterior locations.

Public Input No. 243-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 30.3.4.6]

30.3.4.6 Used Electric Batteries.- ~~(Reserved)~~

Used or damaged batteries shall be disposed of or recycled in accordance with applicable state and federal regulations. The batteries shall be stored in accordance with Chapter 14 of NFPA 855.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This proposal adds necessary guidance on the handling of used or damaged EV batteries. This proposal is part of a larger Task Group project addressing language for batteries throughout NFPA 1.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 244-NFPA 1-2024 [Sections 22.9.5, 22.9.6]	
Public Input No. 251-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 52.8]	
Public Input No. 252-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 3.3.27]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Davidson
Organization: Davidson Code Concepts, LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 11:50:27 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-113-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision adds necessary guidance on the handling of used or damaged EV batteries as well as requirements on storing both new and used batteries in accordance with NFPA 855. This revision is part of a larger Battery Task Group project addressing language for batteries throughout NFPA 1.

Public Input No. 136-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 34.4.3.3]

34.4.3.3 – Where local codes require smoke and heat vents in buildings protected by early suppression fast response (ESFR) , or quick response control-mode special application (CMSA) sprinklers, the vents shall be manually operated or have an operating mechanism with a standard response fusible element rated not less than 360°F (182°C).

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Storage facility have robust automatic fire sprinkler systems and ventilation efforts need to correlate with suppression efforts. This proposal adds control-mode special application (CMSA) sprinklers to the requirement of manual operation of vents or standard fusible elements rated for not less than 360 degrees F (182C).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 13:17:58 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-122-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: The revision directs the user to NFPA 13 regarding automatic roof vents and draft curtains when provided in conjunction with automatic sprinkler systems.

Public Input No. 264-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 34.4.3.3]

34.4.3.3

~~Where local codes require smoke and heat vents in buildings protected by early suppression fast response (ESFR) sprinklers, the vents shall be manually operated or have an operating mechanism with a standard response fusible element rated not less than 360°F (182°C)~~

* Automatic roof vents shall not be required in areas protected by automatic sprinkler systems .

A.34.4.3.3 Sprinkler protection criteria are based on the assumption that roof vents and draft curtains are not being used and could be detrimental to the performance of the sprinkler system . If manual roof vents are provided , care should be taken to not open the manual roof vents before the fire has been controlled or suppressed.

34.4.3.4 Where automatic roof vents are provided , the automatic roof vents shall have a higher temperature rating and a higher RTI than the automatic sprinklers .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The revision align with changes to NFPA 13 section 20.9.5.1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Fessenden
Organization: International Fire Suppression
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 16:17:36 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-122-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: The revision directs the user to NFPA 13 regarding automatic roof vents and draft curtains when provided in conjunction with automatic sprinkler systems.

Public Input No. 124-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 34.6.1]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

34.6.X Standpipes

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: Also see comments related to PC for 13.2.2.2.PI 123
Today's modern storage distribution facilities are much bigger and pose a higher risk to occupants and firefighters than the much smaller legacy storage facilities.

Class I standpipes with hose connections located within the center potions of a building afford the fire service the opportunity to redeploy original attack lines brought from the exterior of the building, used to protected hose connections within the building to extend attack hose lines.

The typical speculative distribution facilities are >600,000sf while the local distribution facilities speculative range is 300,000-500,000sf. 300,000sf was identified as the entry level sized to large distribution spec buildings and is indicated to eliminate the smaller large, big box store that typically range from 50,000-175,000sf.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 123-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.2.2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 12:38:08 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-86-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision provides requirements for standpipes in large storage facilities. The revision directs the user to NFPA 14 for the installation of standpipes and the annex provides guidance on the location of the hose connections.

Today's modern storage distribution facilities are much bigger and pose a higher risk to occupants and firefighters than the much smaller legacy storage facilities.

Class I standpipes with hose connections located within the center potions of a building afford the fire service the opportunity to redeploy original attack lines brought from the exterior of the building, used to protected hose connections within the building to extend

attack hose lines.

The typical speculative distribution facilities are >600,000sf while the local distribution facilities speculative range is 300,000-500,000sf. 300,000sf was identified as the entry level sized to large distribution spec buildings that are storage occupancies.

The FPRF will be releasing a report on High Piled Storage to be reviewed prior to the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 93-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 34.9.3.1.4]

34.9.3.1.4

The width of the ~~main aisles~~ Main Aisles between piles shall be not less than 8 ft (2.4 m). The Main Aisle separates piles and shall not be considered the required width between sub-piles, racks and similar aisles used as access to commodities within the pile.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Some interpretations confuse the required 8-foot Main Aisle with aisles between racks single row racks, double row racks, multiple row racks and sub-piles within the larger pile. This confusion results in an 8-feet aisle between every single row rack, which is not the intent of the Main Aisle requirement.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 92-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.275.7]	This builds on the definition of storage pile.
Public Input No. 96-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 3.3.206]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Andrew Valente
Organization: Larson Design Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Mar 07 16:22:49 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision contains two shall statements in a single section. The Manual of Style requires separate sections for each requirement. The submitter is encouraged to review NFPA 400, which contains definitions for 'aisles' and 'access aisles'. The storage protection requirements for sprinklered buildings are contained in NFPA 13. The description of the aisle would be more appropriate as annex material such as a figure depicting the configuration.

Public Input No. 90-NFPA 1-2024 [Sections 36.1.1, 36.1.2]

Sections 36.1.1, 36.1.2

36.1.1

~~Telecommunication~~ New telecommunication facilities shall comply with NFPA 76.

Existing telecommunication facilities shall comply with NFPA 76 chapters 9 and 10.

36.1.2

~~Information~~ New information technology equipment and new information technology equipment areas shall comply with NFPA 75.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As NFPA 76 and NFPA 75 are increasingly referenced by other standards and codes, it is helpful to emphasize that these are not retroactive. For example, many telecommunications installations predate the original development of NFPA 76 by several decades. However, there are some valuable fire safety practices included in NFPA 76 that should be enforced in both old and new facilities. The added text provides guidance to the AHJ and helps him apply NFPA 76 and 75 most effectively.

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Submittal Date: Tue Mar 05 15:54:52 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revisions are covered by the retroactivity requirements in NFPA 75 and NFPA 76.

Public Input No. 62-NFPA 1-2024 [Chapter 37]

Chapter 37 Fixed Guideway Transit ~~and Passenger~~ , Passenger Rail Systems, Road Tunnels, Bridges and Limited Access Highways

37.1 General.

37.1.1 Fixed guideway transit and passenger rail system facilities shall comply with NFPA 130.

37.1.2 Road tunnels, Bridges and Limited Access Highways shall comply with NFPA 502.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 502 is already contained in section 2.2 as a Referenced Publication. However, it does not appear there is a pointer to NFPA 502 in the core Chapters. This PI corrects that oversight by providing a clear pointer to NFPA 502 in Chapter 37. The author of this PI felt that the content of NFPA 502 was close enough to the current content of Chapter 37 to be able to incorporate the 502 language in Chapter 37 rather than creating a new Chapter for the 502 reference.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Feb 20 09:56:43 EST 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The revision proposes to include Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Limited Access Highways with Fixed Guideway Transit, Passenger Rail Systems. This proposed revision seeks to include two different subjects in a single chapter. Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Limited Access Highways should be addressed by its own chapter.

Public Input No. 190-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.6.1]

38.6.1.xx Hazard Analysis

(1) A documented hazard analysis shall be conducted to ensure that people and property are satisfactorily protected from potentially dangerous fire, flash fire, and explosion conditions.

(2) The results of the hazard analysis shall be considered when determining active and passive mitigation measures.

(3) The hazard analysis shall be prepared by a qualified person acceptable by the AHJ.

(4) The completed hazard analysis shall be reviewed and approved by the AHJ prior to initiation of the cannabis facility's operations.

(5) The hazard analysis shall be reviewed by a qualified person prior to any revisions in the evaluated hazardous processes.

(6) The hazard analysis shall be reviewed annually by a qualified person.

Type your content here ...

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

New Section 38.6.1.X – This language is submitted on behalf of the Task Group for NFPA 420 Fire Protection of Cannabis Growing and Processing Facilities. This language is from the Task Group's proposed content in NFPA 420. Similar to other Public Inputs from the NFPA 420 Task Group, loss history and practical experience have demonstrated that these items are needed to more safely regulate the industry, prior to the future publication of NFPA 420.

Reasoning: The requirement for a Hazard Analysis is consistent with the requirements in Building Codes for a "Hazardous Materials Information Report," as well as allowed in NFPA 1 Section 1.16 Technical Assistance. Due to the complexity of these facilities, combined with the substantial requirements and safeguards surrounding hazardous materials storage and use, a Hazard Analysis is both prudent and warranted. Numerous code compliance issues are typically identified in extraction facilities by independent fire safety professionals and fire protection engineers. Having an independent Hazard Analysis performed benefits both the end user and the local AHJ, where deep technical experience in these operations may not be present.

Whereas Section 1.16 of NFPA 1 is present, this proposed change makes the Hazard Analysis requisite, which is also consistent with many Jurisdictions (both IFC-based and NFPA 1 based states). Based on experience in thousands of extraction and post-extraction facilities, the overwhelming majority struggle with proper identification and mitigation of hazards. Having a qualified code consultant, fire protection engineer, or other fire safety professional specifically trained in these hazards at these facilities, ensures that the facilities are properly designed, constructed, and operated.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 194-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.7]	
Public Input No. 195-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.7]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 17:21:16 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision does not comply with the NFPA Manual of Style, a charging statement is required before a list of items. The proposed revision contains unenforceable language in the terms 'satisfactorily' and 'potentially'. The qualifications of the 'qualified person' were not established. It was unclear of the location in the chapter limiting the hazard analysis to only extraction processing. A task group is established to work with the NFPA 420 Task Group to provide recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 191-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.6.1]

38.6.1.X Extracted Plant Material

(1)

(a) *Processing of plant material after extraction or processing shall be in accordance with this section and the extraction solvent section this Code.*

(b) *The plant material shall be off gassed in an exhausted area unless otherwise approved by the AHJ.*

(c) *The plant material shall be confirmed free of flammable vapors by metering prior to removing from the exhausted area unless otherwise approved by the AHJ.*

(d) *The plant material shall be considered a hazardous material until off-gassing of solvent vapors is complete.*

(e) *Plant material that has fully off gassed, in accordance with this section, shall be safely disposed of or transported.*

Type your content here ...

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is submitted on behalf of the Task Group for NFPA 420 Fire Protection of Cannabis Growing and Processing Facilities. This language is from the Task Group's proposed content in NFPA 420. Similar to other Public Inputs from the NFPA 420 Task Group, loss history and practical experience have demonstrated that these items are needed to more safely regulate the industry, prior to the future publication of NFPA 420.

Reasoning: The intent with this additional language is to provide a requirement that all post-extracted plant matter is still considered a potential source of flammable vapors. When the plant material has been used in extraction, the material still contains dissolved solvents and is wetted. Similar to when clothes are removed from a clothes washer, they are damp. In the case of used or “spent” plant matter, the dampness is typically a flammable or combustible liquid, or LP-gas. Spent plant matter ("biomass") can off gas sufficient vapors to create a flammable atmosphere. Early removal of the spent biomass from the properly designed and constructed extraction room or exhausted enclosure, can lead to the creation of a flammable environment in a building area that is not provided with sufficient controls such as mechanical exhaust, electrically classified equipment, and other fire protection features.

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Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 17:36:52 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision does not comply with the NFPA Manual of Style, a charging statement is required before a list of items. A task group is established to work with the NFPA 420 Task Group to provide recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 196-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 38.6.1.3]

38.6 5 .~~1.3~~ 7 Indoor Horticultural Grow Structures.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 1

Indoor horticultural grow structures installed and operated inside all occupancies covered by this *Code* that exceed 5 ft (1524 mm) in height and 32 ft^2 (3.0 m^2) in floor area shall comply with the building code and this *Code*.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 2 Materials.

Horticultural grow structures shall be constructed of noncombustible materials or of combustible materials that comply with the following:

(1) Textiles and films complying with Test Method 2 of NFPA 701

(2) Plastic materials having a maximum heat-release rate not greater than 100 kW when tested in accordance with UL 1975, *Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes*, or when tested in accordance with NFPA 289, using the 20 kW ignition source

(3) Exterior fire-retardant-treated wood complying with NFPA 703

(4) Light-transmitting plastics complying with 12.5.5.15 of this *Code*

(5) Aluminum composite material (ACM) meeting the requirements of Class A interior finish in accordance with Chapter 10 of NFPA *101* when tested as an assembly in the maximum thickness intended for use

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .3.~~3~~ Electrical Wiring and Equipment.

Electrical wiring and equipment shall be listed and labeled for the intended use and installed in accordance with *NFPA 70*.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 4 Horticultural Lighting.

Where horticultural lighting is used, it shall be listed and labeled in accordance with CAN/ULC 8800, *Horticultural Lighting Equipment and Systems*, and installed in accordance with *NFPA 70*.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 5 Heating Appliances.

Where heating appliances are installed, these devices shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions and comply with the requirements in Section 11.5 of this *Code*.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 6 Fire Protection Systems.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 6.1

All required fire protection systems shall be in accordance with Chapter 13 of this *Code*.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 6.2

Obstructions to sprinkler discharge and clearances between automatic sprinklers and the top of horticultural grow structures shall comply with 13.3.1.2.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 7 Clearance from Ignition Sources.

Clearance between indoor horticultural grow structures and ignition sources such as luminaires, heaters, and grow lamps shall be maintained in an approved manner.

38.6 5 .~~1~~ 7 .~~3.~~ 8 Area Limits.

Indoor horticultural grow structures shall not exceed an aggregate 200 ft^2 (18.6 m^2) of floor area per fire area, unless a special investigation, approved by the AHJ, has demonstrated adequate fire safety.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This content is being proposed to move from the Extraction Section 38.6 to Section 38.5 for Growing or Production of Cannabis.

This language addresses growing facilities; therefore it is more appropriately located in Section 38.5 for Growing or Production of Cannabis rather than Section 38.6 for Extraction.

Due to this language currently being in Section 38.6 for Extraction, if a facility does not perform extraction, there is no charging language to implement these indoor grow requirements. Be relocating this information on Indoor Horticultural Grow Structures to the Growing or Production of Cannabis Section 38.5, it is more properly aligned with the hazards.

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Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-129-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision relocates the language to Section 38.5 for Growing or Production of Cannabis from Section 38.6 for Extraction. With this language in Section 38.6 for Extraction, if a facility does not perform extraction, there is no charging language to implement these indoor grow requirements. The language is relocated to Indoor Horticultural Grow Structures to the Growing or Production of Cannabis Section 38.5, where it is more properly aligned with the hazards.

Public Input No. 197-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 38.6.1.5]

38.6.1.5 Signage.

38.6.1.5.1

All applicable safety data sheets (SDS) shall be ~~posted in the extraction room.~~ *readily available in an approved location on the premises as a paper copy, or where approved, shall be permitted to be readily retrievable by electronic access*

38.6.1.5.2

The NFPA 704 hazard rating diamond sign and no smoking signs shall be posted on the exterior of the extraction room door.

38.6.1.5.3

Applicable hazard warning signage shall be posted throughout the facility as applicable for emergency equipment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Current language requires that SDS information be inside the extraction room.

This is an unsafe practice. SDS information should be outside the extraction room. Paper copies of SDS information will absorb hydrocarbon gas and flammable liquid over time and increase its combustibility. This language allowing for electronic SDS information is consistent with OSHA. The fire code official should determine what the approved location is if hard copies are present. Many fire code officials and fire suppression crews prefer that SDS documents are positioned at the front entry of the building. Requiring SDS information to be present in an extraction room that may be actively involved in a fire, is not prudent and may add combustible loading.

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Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision contains two shall statements in a single section which does not comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. The submitter is encouraged to revise the proposed language and resubmit for the second draft. A task group is established to work with the NFPA 420 Task Group to provide recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 198-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 38.6.1.6.1.3]

38.6.1.6.1.3

In addition to the requirements in 38.6.1.6, systems, equipment, and processes shall also comply with 60.5.1.6, other applicable provisions of this *Code*, the building code, NFPA 90A, and ~~NFPA 90A~~ NFPA 91 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 90A is for HVAC systems. NFPA 91 is for mechanical exhaust systems, which is more applicable to the mitigation of hazardous materials vapors in a plant oil extraction and processing facility. Adding in NFPA 91 directs the reader to the requirements for the mechanical exhaust systems for the Systems, Equipment, and Processes in general, particularly for locations where a Mechanical Code may not be locally adopted. The extraction sections both reference NFPA 91 (38.6.2.2.2 and 38.6.2.2.3 for LPG and 38.6.3.2.1 for flammable/combustible liquids).

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Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-131-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision adds reference to the mechanical code and NFPA 91, which directs the reader to the requirements for the mechanical exhaust systems. NFPA 91 is for mechanical exhaust systems, which is applicable to the mitigation of hazardous materials vapors in a plant oil extraction and processing facility.

Public Input No. 192-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.6.2]

Section 38.6.2.8– Closed Systems

All LP-Gas extraction and post-extraction solvent recovery operations shall be performed in a closed system. Ports on collection vessels shall not be opened to permit the open release of pressurized LP-gas.

Appendix Section A.38.6.2.8: A process known as “open blasting” is a purposeful release of the LP-gas into the exhausted enclosure to expedite the post-extraction oil recovery process. This typically involves opening a valve port on the collection container, and the pressurized LP-gas is released directly into the environment. The open blasting of LP-gas creates a hazardous flammable atmosphere. The solvent recovery system, including the heaters, chillers, recovery pumps etc., must be used to limit the release of LP-gas.

Type your content here ...

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is submitted on behalf of the Task Group for NFPA 420 Fire Protection of Cannabis Growing and Processing Facilities. This language is from the Task Group's proposed content in NFPA 420. Similar to other Public Inputs from the NFPA 420 Task Group, loss history and practical experience have demonstrated that these items are needed to more safely regulate the industry, prior to the future publication of NFPA 420.

Reasoning: Many extraction facilities have modified the extraction equipment to “open blast” or open discharge the extracted oil while still dissolved in the liquid phase of LP-gas. This results in a pressurized release of LP-gas within the extraction enclosure and introduces a flammable gas explosion hazard. Numerous incidents, including deaths, have resulted from open blasting. In addition, some extraction facility operators have determined that the time required to properly recover the LP-gas can be better used performing extraction rather than solvent recovery. The time for recovery is eliminated by open blasting and starting the next extraction cycle with new LP-gas. The cost of the LP-gas is less than the additional revenue generated by a more rapid extraction process. This rapid open blasting also introduces oil particles in the LP-gas vapors, which adhere to the walls, ceilings, and exhaust ductwork of extraction rooms, which increases the combustibility of the room itself. Over time, these facilities can develop a buildup of extracted oil on the interior of an extraction room.

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Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: A Chapter 38 task group is established to work with the NFPA 420 Task Group to provide recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 199-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 38.6.2.3.1]

38.6.2.3.1

All conductive equipment and conductive objects within the ~~exhaust~~ extraction room ~~shall~~ or exhausted enclosure shall be bonded and grounded with a resistance of less than 1.0×10^6 ohms in accordance with *NFPA 70*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The term "exhaust room" is undefined anywhere in the Code and this Chapter This slight change aligns the name of the enclosure where extraction operations are performed, with other references in Chapter 38.

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Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 19:11:01 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-132-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision aligns the name of the enclosure where extraction operations are performed with other references in Chapter 38. The term "exhaust room" is not defined anywhere in the Code or this Chapter.

Public Input No. 193-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.6.3]

38.6.3.5 Electrical

38.6.3.5.1 All conductive equipment and conductive objects within the chemical fume hood or exhausted enclosure shall be bonded and grounded with a resistance of less than 1.0×10^6 ohms in accordance with NFPA 70.

38.6.5.2: The area within a chemical fume hood or exhausted enclosure used for flammable liquid extractions, or combustible liquid extractions where the liquids are heated above their flashpoint shall be classified as a Class I, Division 2 hazardous location in accordance with NFPA 70 or as determined by the hazard analysis.

Type your content here ...

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is submitted on behalf of the Task Group for NFPA 420 Fire Protection of Cannabis Growing and Processing Facilities. This language is from the Task Group's proposed content in NFPA 420. Similar to other Public Inputs from the NFPA 420 Task Group, loss history and practical experience have demonstrated that these items are needed to more safely regulate the industry, prior to the future publication of NFPA 420.

The intent with this language is to recreate content similar to the current NFPA 1 Section 38.6.2.3 to include the requirement for classified electrical equipment for flammable-liquid-based extraction. This language currently exists for LP-gas extraction but is not present for flammable-liquid based extraction. NFPA 70 now contains language in Article 513 for extraction booths and enclosures for flammable liquid extraction operations. NFPA 45 notes specifically in Section 5.5.3 that chemical fume hood interiors are not considered electrically classified locations unless a hazard analysis says that a hazardous atmosphere could develop. Industry has shown that a flammable atmosphere can develop and lead to fires and explosions.

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Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: A Chapter 38 task group is established to work with the NFPA 420 Task Group to provide recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 200-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 38.6.3.2.1]

38.6.3.2.1*

Extraction and post oil processing operations, including dispensing of flammable liquids between containers, shall be performed in one of the following locations:

(1) A chemical fume hood in accordance with Chapter 7 of NFPA 45

(2) ~~An~~ A room or exhausted enclosure provided with an approved exhaust system installed in accordance with NFPA 91 or the mechanical code

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Recognizing that this is simply language nuance, the current language notes that flammable liquids extraction can be performed in an exhaust system. Extraction is performed within an enclosure with an exhaust system, not within the exhaust system itself.

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Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 19:18:00 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-134-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that extraction is performed within an enclosure with an exhaust system, not within the exhaust system itself. The text is further revised to clarify the correct application of the requirements within both NFPA 91 and the mechanical code.

Public Input No. 194-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.7]

38.8 Alternative Plant Oil Extraction Methods and Separation Processes

38.8.1 Cannabis plant oil extraction facilities using alternative extraction methods not covered by Sections 38.6.2, 38.6.3, or 38.6.4 shall comply with this Section.

38.8.2 A hazard analysis shall be conducted in accordance with Section 38.6.X

38.8.2.1 Items identified in the Hazard Analysis shall be completed.

Type your content here ...

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is submitted on behalf of the Task Group for NFPA 420 Fire Protection of Cannabis Growing and Processing Facilities. This language is from the Task Group's proposed content in NFPA 420. Similar to other Public Inputs from the NFPA 420 Task Group, loss history and practical experience have demonstrated that these items are needed to more safely regulate the industry, prior to the future publication of NFPA 420.

Reasoning: As technology and extraction operations change over time, extraction processes may not always use flammable or combustible liquids, LP-gas, or CO2. New extraction solvents are continually being researched, such as tetrafluoromethane, which is an asphyxiant. This section gives the AHJ language to require the hazard analysis for these extraction solvents. Whereas NFPA 1 Section 1.16 already contains this language, having this language in the Extraction chapter reminds both the user and the AHJ that these processes should be evaluated for their hazards, including the post-extraction operations. The Hazard Analysis is proposed as Public Input 190-NFPA-1-2024

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 190-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.6.1]	PI 193 references the Hazard Analysis in PI 190.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 18:11:56 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: A Chapter 38 task group is established to work with the NFPA 420 Task Group to provide recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 195-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.7]

38.9 Post Extraction Operations and Facilities

Appendix Section A.38.9 Informational Note: *Post extraction operations performed upon the oil may include processes such as winterization, crystallization, distillation, chromatography, remediation, and others. The post extraction operations are performed upon the oil, and may include flammable or combustible liquids or gases, which are regulated as hazardous materials processes by the applicable Chapters of this Code. Chapter 60 applies for general hazardous materials operations. Chapter 66 applies to flammable and combustible liquid operations. Chapter 69 applies to LP-gas systems. Although these operations are typically performed in the facility where the oil is extracted, these operations may also be performed in standalone facilities where extraction operations are not performed. The hazardous materials provisions of this Code apply to both types of facilities where such materials are used. It is not the intent that this section apply to post extraction processes that are an integral part of the extraction process itself and onboard the extraction machine. Such operations are addressed by the extraction sections of this Chapter.*

38.9.1 Facilities Without Extraction Operations - Facilities where extraction operations are not conducted, and operations are limited only to processes performed upon the extracted oil, shall comply with the hazardous materials provisions of this Code for the materials used.

Appendix Section A.38.9.1 *This Section recognizes that many facilities utilize oil that has been extracted at another facility or in a different building, where the provisions of extraction safety are not applicable. Those facilities are required to comply with the general hazardous materials provisions of Chapter 60 of this Code, and the material-specific chapters based on the materials used. The requirements in this Code for extraction facilities would not apply to a facility that does not perform extraction operations.*

38.9.2 - Facilities With Extraction Operations

Appendix Section A.38.9.2 *The Section establishes the post extraction requirements for facilities that perform both plant oil extraction and post extraction operations. The movement of extracted oil and the potential for additional use of flammable solvents create additional hazards that may not be considered after the extraction operations have concluded. These operations are often conducted in a larger building area immediately outside of the extraction room or chemical fume hood and may present hazards to the extraction operations or vice versa. The totality of the facility operations must be considered together, to establish proper fire protection measures. The overall operations and relevant fire protection requirements are captured in the required hazard analysis. The general hazardous materials provisions of Chapter 60 also apply, including Chapter 66 for flammable or combustible liquids, and Chapter 69 for LP-gas.*

38.9.2.1 - The hazard analysis required in accordance with Section 38.6.1.X shall include an evaluation of the post-extraction operations and the integration of these operations with the extraction process safety.

38.9.2.2 - Refrigerators, freezers, and other cooling equipment used in post-extraction operations shall comply with Section 38.6.1.2.2

38.9.2.3 Post extraction oil operations using flammable or combustible liquids shall comply with Section 38.6.3.2.1 or as determined by the hazard analysis of Section 38.6.1.X

38.9.2.3.1 Where post extraction processing operations or equipment do not use flammable liquids or flammable gases, do not heat extracted oil above its flash point, or do not generate flammable vapors, a chemical fume hood, or other enclosure shall not be required.

38.9.2.4 Vacuum Ovens

38.9.2.4.1 Vacuum ovens shall be electrically classified in accordance with NFPA 70 where ignitable vapors are present inside the oven.

38.9.2.4.2 Discharge from electrically classified vacuum ovens shall be directed to a cold trap or mechanical exhaust system when ignitable vapors are present.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This language is submitted on behalf of the Task Group for NFPA 420 Fire Protection of Cannabis Growing and Processing Facilities. This language is from the Task Group's proposed content in NFPA 420. Similar to other Public Inputs from the NFPA 420 Task Group, loss history and practical experience have demonstrated that these items are needed to more safely regulate the industry, prior to the future publication of NFPA 420.

Reasoning: Most extraction facilities also undertake operations upon the extracted oil that use flammable solvents and other hazardous materials. Those operations are typically handled by Chapters 60 and above of this Code, relevant to the material used. This new section provides direction for the end user and AHJ to seek those provisions out. In addition, this section requires that the Hazard Analysis incorporate the post-extraction operations, to ensure the totality of all hazards is considered for safety. In some cases, the use of flammable liquids or LP-gas in a post-extraction process may put a control area over the MAQ for those materials. The totality of all operations need to be reviewed for compliance, rather than a segmented approach of Extraction and Post Extraction. Additionally, proposed Section 38.9.1 clarifies that a facility only performing post extraction operations upon the oil, does not need to comply with Chapter 38. Some Jurisdictions have required the application of the fire protection provisions for an extraction facility, in a facility that is only operating upon the oil itself. In this case, the application of Chapter 38 is not appropriate. For facilities only using oil extracted elsewhere, there are no extraction hazards present. For those facilities, they are performing generic processes with hazardous materials that are regulated elsewhere in this Code.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 190-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 38.6.1]	This proposed Section in PI 195 references the Hazard Analysis proposed in PI 190

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Tue Apr 02 18:18:14 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: A Chapter 38 task group is established to work with the NFPA 420 Task Group to provide recommendations for the Second Draft.

Public Input No. 98-NFPA 1-2024 [Chapter 47]

Chapter 47 ~~Reserved~~ ~~**Spaceport Facilities**~~

47.1 Spaceport facilities shall comply with NFPA 461, Standard for Fire Protection of Spaceport Facilities

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

With the development of NFPA 461, the new standard should be include as a reference document to NFPA 1 in order to address the specific hazards of a spaceport facility.

Submitter Information Verification

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Submittal Date: Thu Mar 14 08:43:08 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision seeks to reference an NFPA standard that is not published yet.

Public Input No. 168-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.3.3.166]

Impairment.

An impairment is a system component or function that is not working properly, which can result in the system or unit not functioning when required. This might be due to an intentional act, such as closing a valve or disabling an initiating device. The impairment also might be caused by a deficiency in a piece of equipment or subsystem. An example of emergency impairment is physical damage to a control unit or wiring. Examples of a planned impairment include the addition of new devices or appliances or the reprogramming of system software. (72:A.3.3.145)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Impaired systems as covered within NFPA 1, yet the only definition is from NFPA 25. NFPA 25 covers water-based fire protection and suppression systems. This added definition from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, covers fire alarm and signaling systems. This submission is additional annex material from NFPA 72.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Apr 01 00:16:13 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: CI-149-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: Impaired systems as covered within NFPA 1, yet the only definition is from NFPA 25. NFPA 25 covers water-based fire protection and suppression systems. This revision seeks to add the definition of impairment from NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, which covers fire alarm and signaling systems.

Public Input No. 134-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.1.9]

A.13.1.9 ~~A generally accepted practice is for critical deficiencies to be corrected or repaired within 30 days, noncritical deficiencies should be corrected or repaired within 90 days, and impairments should be corrected repaired as soon as practical.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Substantiation: The use of the word correction indicates that an issue was designated as incorrect and may not be interpreted as being resolved or repaired. Corrected -To show or tell someone that something is wrong and to make it right.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 133-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.1.9]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terin Hopkins
Organization: National Fire Sprinkler Associ
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 13:13:47 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The annex material is not deleted because it provides guidance to the fire official to the amount of time to repair or correct deficiencies.

Public Input No. 116-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.3.2.25.2]

A.13.3.2.26 Woodworking Operations

The 2500 sq ft shall be inclusive of the entire space, including the tools and associated equipment utilized in the woodworking operations and any other area not separated by a permanent, physical separation such as a wall. This separation shall completely prevent the migration of finely divided combustible wood particles, waste or materials from migrating beyond the 2500 sq ft woodworking area.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Questions and challenges have come up as to the 2500 sq ft and if this means only the space the actual saw or equipment will be. Not considering that when the equipment is used, the finely divided combustibles will fly through the air and spread to surrounding surfaces. Unless there are walls and doors that will stop the spread, the entire aggregate space should be considered within the 2500 sq ft space.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 115-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.3.2.26]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tommy Demopoulos
Organization: Tamarac Fire Rescue
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 22 15:07:59 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision included mandatory language in annex material and should be submitted to NFPA 5000 to provide clarification to the woodworking operation definition. The proposed language also added a separation requirement which is not allowed in annex material. This section broadly applies to all occupancies.

Public Input No. 160-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.7.1.5]

A.13.7.1.5

Requirements to address impaired fire alarm and signaling systems, and fire alarm and signaling systems prone to chronic nuisance alarms are provided in 13.7.1.5. In many situations, the problems can be corrected by ensuring the systems are maintained, serviced, and tested by an approved fire alarm service company. However, in some cases, the system problems may be attributed to aging for which suitable replacement parts are no longer available.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:14:20 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 161-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.7.1.5.5]

A.13.7.1.5.5

Prior to a fire alarm and signaling system being classified as a chronic-nuisance-alarm-prone system, the owner should assess the environment, ITM, and system condition to determine if the nuisance alarms can be mitigated prior to the fifth nuisance alarm. As part of the fire alarm service company ITM assessment after the fifth alarm, the fire alarm and signaling system service company should make a determination as to if the cause for the nuisance alarm is environmental or a fault with the fire alarm system. An environmental issue might require the owner or tenant to modify their policies or practices in an attempt to mitigate future nuisance alarms. There might be times in which a qualified individual or firm other than the fire alarm service company, acceptable to the AHJ, can be retained to assist with the mitigation of the nuisance alarms.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:16:34 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 162-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.7.1.5.6]

A.13.7.1.5.6

It is not the intention of the code to prohibit building owners from operating chronic nuisance alarm and signaling systems that are not immediately resolved by the actions denoted in 13.7.1.5.5.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:18:43 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024

Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 248-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.7.1.5.8]

A.13.7.1.5.9 Because there are numerous entities that could be the AHJ, the responsibility of notifying the proper AHJ is delegated to the owner or the owner's designated representative, and the fire alarm supervising station. 13.7.1.5.2 also requires the system owner or designated representative to notify the AHJ of impaired systems.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Annex added to explain new text in the body as submitted in Public Input No. 246-NFPA 1-2024.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 246-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]	Annex text to explain new section 13.7.1.5.9.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 13:25:50 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: NFPA 72 contains the requirements for reporting of impairments and to whom the reporting is to be addressed.

Public Input No. 250-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.7.1.5.8]

A.13.7.1.5.9.1 It is not always practical for the AHJ to continually verify that required monitoring, testing, service, and maintenance are provided. It is also difficult for the AHJ to determine if older systems are no longer able to be serviced or repaired to keep them operational and resistant to nuisance alarms, particularly if spare parts are no longer available. Paragraph 13.7.1.5.9.1 requires the owner or their designated representative to notify the AHJ when required services have been discontinued, or when systems can no longer be serviced and maintained in an operational condition, free from chronic nuisance alarms. The fire alarm supervising station has direct access to the proper AHJ for notification of the fire alarm system status and therefore is responsible for the notification of the status of system monitoring conditions.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Annex added to explain new text (13.7.1.5.9.1) in the body as submitted in Public Input No. 246-NFPA 1-2024.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 246-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after 13.7.1.5.8]	Annex text for new section added to the body.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 13:36:52 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: NFPA 72 contains the requirements for reporting of impairments and to whom the reporting is to be addressed.

Public Input No. 163-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.7.1.5.8]

A.13.7.1.5.8

It is not always practical for the AHJ to continually verify that required monitoring, testing, service, and maintenance are provided. It is also difficult for the AHJ to determine if older systems are no longer able to be serviced or repaired to keep them operational and resistant to nuisance alarms, particularly if spare parts are no longer available. Paragraph 13.7.1.5.8 requires the fire alarm and signaling system companies to notify the AHJ when required services have been discontinued, or when systems can no longer be serviced and maintained in an operational condition, free from chronic nuisance alarms. It is not the intent of this paragraph to prevent system owners from getting a second opinion on the system status from another approved fire alarm service provider.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Sun Mar 31 19:22:14 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-128-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision clarifies that alarm systems are governed by NFPA 72, National Fire Alarm and Signaling System Code. A signaling system that may be installed within a protected premises may be for more than just fire detection. Depending on the occupancy classification and use, the system may be providing CO, CO2, NH3 and other gas detection, as well as mass notification for events such as tornado or active shooter.

Public Input No. 247-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.13.7.1.5.8]

A.13.7.1.5.8

~~It is not always practical for the AHJ to continually verify that required monitoring, testing, service, and maintenance are provided. It is also difficult for the AHJ to determine if older systems are no longer able to be serviced or repaired to keep them operational and resistant to nuisance alarms, particularly if spare parts are no longer available. Paragraph~~ Paragraphs 13.7.1.5.8 and 13.7.1.5.8 ~~requires the fire alarm~~ .1 require fire alarm service companies to notify the ~~AHJ~~ owner or their designated representative and the fire alarm supervising station where provided, when required services have been discontinued, or when systems can no longer be serviced and maintained in an operational condition, free from chronic nuisance alarms. It is not the intent of this paragraph to prevent system owners from getting a second opinion on the system status from another approved fire alarm service provider.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Annex text revised to match the changes in the body as submitted in Public Input No. 175-NFPA 1-2024.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 175-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 13.7.1.5.8]	Annex text revised to match the PI.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Terry Victor
Organization: Risk Suppression Partners LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 13:16:09 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision would create a conflict with the fire alarm service company reporting requirements in NFPA 72.

Public Input No. 229-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.7.2.11.4.3]

A.13.7.2.11.5.1 The intent is to require carbon monoxide detectors in occupiable spaces immediately adjacent, vertically or horizontally, to attached garages, regardless of the presence of openings between the garage and the adjacent occupiable spaces. Other occupiable spaces that are not adjacent to the attached garage do not require carbon monoxide detectors.

[101 :A.22.3.4.5.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 01:09:21 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-108-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1. The reference to existing detention and correction was corrected to new detection and correction which is correct for the location in NFPA 1. Additional requirements for where carbon monoxide detection is not required is included.

Public Input No. 230-NFPA 1-2024 [New Section after A.13.7.2.12.4.3]

A.13.7.2.12.5.1(3) The intent is to require carbon monoxide detectors in occupiable spaces immediately adjacent, vertically or horizontally, to attached garages, regardless of the presence of openings between the garage and the adjacent occupiable spaces. Other occupiable spaces that are not adjacent to the attached garage do not require carbon monoxide detectors.

[101: A.23.3.4.5.1]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) seeks to correlate the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This PI is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Shane Clary
Organization: Bay Alarm Company
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 04 01:13:35 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-109-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision correlates the requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1 with NFPA 101. This revision is needed because during the normal revision cycle the carbon monoxide detection requirements in the 2024 edition of NFPA 101 were not incorporated into the 2024 edition of NFPA 1. This revision incorporates the requirements from NFPA 101 where carbon monoxide detection is not required.

Public Input No. 208-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.21.3.4.6.1.2]

~~**A.21.3.4.6.1.2** —~~

~~The design density is for synthetic foam concentrates, not fluoroprotein or protein foam products.~~ [**418:** ~~A.5.7.1.3~~]

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

These requirements are no longer in NFPA 418, remove and renumber as appropriate.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 207-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. 21.3.4.6.1.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kelly Nicolello
Organization: UL Solutions
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 03 11:03:03 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed revision deletes the extract from NFPA 418, this extracted text was relocated in NFPA 418 from Chapter 5 to Chapter 7 in the 2024 edition. Text and extract tag updates are included in the extract updates to NFPA 418 for the 2026 revision cycle.

Public Input No. 111-NFPA 1-2024 [Section No. A.34.1.3]

A.34.1.3

The plan should be of sufficient size to be legible. Typical content to be included on the floor plan might include, but not be limited to, the following:

(1) Locations, dimensions, and height limits of piled, palletized, and rack storage

(2) Commodity classification permitted to be stored in each area

(3) Required clearances between top of storage and sprinkler deflectors

(4) Required clearances between top of storage and ceiling

(5) Dimension and location of required flue spaces

(6) Aisle dimensions between storage arrays

(7) Location of any required fire department access doors

(8) Location of valves controlling ceiling and in-rack sprinkler water supplies

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

It would be important to note the required flue spaces on the approved storage floor plan as blockage of required flues could change the basis of design from single/double-row racks to multiple row racks or open rack to solid shelf.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kevin Hall
Organization: American Fire Sprinkler Association
Affiliation: AFSA Technical Advisory Council
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 22 13:19:11 EDT 2024
Committee: FCC-OCP

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-146-NFPA 1-2024
Statement: This revision provides guidance that it is important to note the required flue spaces on the approved storage floor plan as blockage of required flues could change the basis of design from single/double-row racks to multiple row racks or open rack to solid shelf.