



Public Comment No. 15-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 2.2]

2.2 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 2, *Hydrogen Technologies Code*, 2023 [edition](#).

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2024 [edition](#).

~~NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*, 2023 [edition](#).~~

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 33, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 40, *Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film*, 2025 [edition](#).

NFPA 45, *Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*, 2023 [edition](#).

NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 52, *Vehicular Natural Gas Fuel Systems Code*, 2023 [edition](#).

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 59, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 59A, *Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*, 2023 [edition](#).

NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*[®], 2025 [edition](#).

NFPA 75, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 76, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 99B, *Standard for Hypobaric Facilities*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®], 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 102, *Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures*, 2021 [edition](#).

NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*, 2020 [edition](#).

NFPA 120, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines*, 2023 [edition](#).

NFPA 122, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*, 2023 [edition](#).

NFPA 130, *Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems*, 2026 [edition](#).

NFPA 140, *Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations*, 2024 [edition](#).

NFPA 150, *Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities Code*, 2025 [edition](#).

NFPA 160, *Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience*, 2026 [edition](#).

NFPA 232, *Standard for the Protection of Records*, 2022 [edition](#).

NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*, 2022 [edition](#).

NFPA 301, *Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels*, 2023 [edition](#).

[NFPA 302, *Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 303, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*, 2026 edition.](#)

[NFPA 307, *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*, 2026 edition.](#)

[NFPA 326, *Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*, 2022 edition.](#)

[NFPA 400, *Hazardous Materials Code*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 407, *Standard for Aircraft Fuel Servicing*, 2022 edition.](#)

[NFPA 408, *Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2022 edition.](#)

[NFPA 409, *Standard on Aircraft Hangars*, 2022 edition.](#)

[NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*, 2021 edition.](#)

[NFPA 423, *Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities*, 2022 edition.](#)

[NFPA 460, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Services at Airports*, 2024 edition.](#)

[NFPA 484, *Standard for Combustible Metals*, 2022 edition.](#)

[NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code*, 2023 edition.](#)

[NFPA 498, *Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives*, 2023 edition.](#)

[NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 502, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways*, 2026 edition.](#)

[NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations*, 2024 edition.](#)

[NFPA 655, *Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions*, 2017 edition.](#)

[NFPA 731, *Standard for the Installation of Premises Security Systems*, 2023 edition.](#)

[NFPA 801, *Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 804, *Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 805, *Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 820, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*, 2024 edition.](#)

[NFPA 909, *Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties — Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship*, 2025 edition.](#)

[NFPA 914, *Code for the Protection of Historic Structures*, 2023 edition.](#)

[NFPA 1123, *Code for Fireworks Display*, 2026 edition.](#)

[NFPA 1125, *Code for the Manufacture of Model Rocket and High-Power Rocket Motors*, 2026 edition.](#)

[NFPA 1126, *Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience*, 2026 edition.](#)

[NFPA 1140, *Standard for Wildland Fire Protection*, 2022 edition.](#)

[NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, 2026 edition.](#)

NFPA 1194, *Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds*, 2026 edition.

NFPA 1225, *Standard for Emergency Service Communications*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 1900, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Vehicles, Automotive Fire Apparatus, Wildland Fire Apparatus, and Automotive Ambulances*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1910, *Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Refurbishment, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Emergency Vehicles and Marine Firefighting Vessels*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Care, Use, Inspection, Service Testing, and Replacement of Fire Hose, Couplings, Nozzles, and Fire Hose Appliances*, 2018 edition.

NFPA 5000[®], *Building Construction and Safety Code*[®], 2024 edition.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Upon further review, a task group assigned to review references determined that NFPA 22 has no relevance since it is not referenced in Section 5.5.1 or any other section or annex within NFPA 10 and furthermore it itself does not reference NFPA 10.

Related Item

- FR

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Robert Taylor

Organization: PRB Coal Users Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 29 19:31:15 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR

Resolution: SR-8-NFPA 10-2024

Statement: NFPA 1962 has been consolidated into NFPA 1930. NFPA 484 and NFPA 655 have been consolidated into NFPA 660. NFPA 22 has been removed since it does not appear in the mandatory text.



Public Comment No. 13-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.1]

7.2.1 Inspection Frequency.

7.2.1.1*

Fire extinguishers shall be manually inspected when initially placed in service.

7.2.1.2*

Fire extinguishers and Class D extinguishing agents shall be inspected either manually or by means of an electronic monitoring device/system at intervals not exceeding 31 days, except in buildings containing a hospital, where the interval shall be quarterly.

7.2.1.2.1

Fire extinguishers and Class D extinguishing agents shall be inspected at least once per calendar month, except in buildings containing a hospital, where the interval shall be quarterly.

7.2.1.3*

Fire extinguishers and Class D extinguishing agents shall be manually inspected daily, weekly or ~~weekly when~~ monthly when conditions exist that indicate the need for more frequent inspections.

7.2.1.4

Extinguishers that are electronically monitored for location only, such as those monitored by means of a switch to indicate when the extinguisher is removed from its bracket or cabinet, shall be manually inspected in accordance with 7.2.2.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
PC_Compiled_Data.xlsx	2020 - 2024 Inspection data	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The American Society for Health Care Engineering gathered fire extinguisher inspection data from dozens of hospitals. The inspection data ranged from 2020 – 2024 and included hospitals from 12 states (PA, NV, NC, MD, NE, FL, WY, NJ, CO, NY, AZ, CA), District of Columbia and the United Arab Emirates.

The data submitted with the Public Comment indicates that 656,821 monthly fire extinguisher inspection resulted in only 424 deficient conditions which is a 0.065% failure rate. Based on this data, it is appropriate to reduce the inspection frequency in buildings containing a hospital when only 1 in 1,500 fire extinguishers inspections identify a failing condition. One of the reasons for such a low failure rate is that hospitals are required to perform Environment of Care survey rounds which are likely to pick up if a fire extinguisher is missing from its normal location or has another obvious deficient condition. Furthermore, all new construction projects in health care occupancies are required to be provided with sprinkler protection which provides another additional layer of safety to the building occupants.

The healthcare industry is heavily regulated by the Center for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Hospitals must meet the CMS's Conditions of Participation in order to receive CMS reimbursement for their services which is a substantial part of their income. CMS k-tag K355 requires portable fire extinguishers to be inspected in accordance with NFPA 10. It is routine for hospitals to be required to produce documentation of monthly fire extinguisher inspections during licensure and accreditation surveys.

Related Item

- PI-169

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Lennon Peake

Organization: Koffel Associates, Inc.

Affiliation: American Society for Health Care Engineering

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 29 10:23:17 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected

Resolution: Per 1.2.1, the requirements of NFPA 10 are general in nature and are not intended to abrogate the specific requirements of other NFPA standards for specific occupancies. It is not clear what standards were used in the provided data to determining a failure or pass result. The sample size of approximately 50 hospitals is a small sample size relative to the number of hospitals globally and is not enough to justify a global exception to the inspection frequency of all hospitals. The committee stands by its original response that monthly inspections are based on the characteristics of an extinguisher and not on the occupancy. Regardless of the occupancy a fire extinguisher is located, a monthly inspection is required to ensure the extinguisher is operational for life safety. The monthly inspection aligns with the extinguisher manufacturer recommendations and with the product listing.



Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.2]

7.2.2 Inspection Procedures.

Periodic inspection or electronic monitoring of fire extinguishers shall include a check of at least the following items:

- (1) Location in designated place
- (2) Visibility of the extinguisher or means of indicating the extinguisher location
- (3) Access to the extinguisher
- (4) Pressure gauge reading or indicator in the operable range or position
- (5) Fullness determined by weighing or hefting for self-expelling-type extinguishers, cartridge-operated extinguishers, and pump tanks
- (6) Condition of tires, wheels, carriage, hose, and nozzle for wheeled extinguishers
- (7) Indicator for nonrechargeable extinguishers using push-to-test pressure indicators
- (8) Verify that operating instructions on nameplates are legible and face outward
- (9) Check for broken or missing safety seals and tamper indicators
- (10) Examine for obvious physical damage, corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle

7.2.2.1

The owner or the owner's agent shall determine the method of extinguisher inspection such as manual inspection, electronic monitoring, or any combination of the two.

7.2.2.2

Any method(s) of inspection other than manual inspection shall require the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

7.2.2.

3* –

~~In addition to 7.2.2, fire extinguishers shall be visually inspected in accordance with 7.2.2.4 if they are located where any of the following conditions exists:~~

- ~~(1) High frequency of fires in the past~~
- ~~(2) Severe hazards~~
- ~~(3) Locations that make fire extinguishers susceptible to mechanical injury or physical damage~~
- ~~(4) Exposure to abnormal temperatures or corrosive atmospheres~~

7.2.2.4 –

~~Where required by 7.2.2.3, the following inspection procedures shall be in addition to those addressed in 7.2.2 :~~

- ~~(1) Verify that operating instructions on nameplates are legible and face outward~~
- ~~(2) Check for broken or missing safety seals and tamper indicators~~
- ~~(3) Examine for obvious physical damage, corrosion, leakage, or clogged nozzle~~

7.2.2:

5 _ Inspection Procedure for Containers of Class D Extinguishing Agent.

Periodic inspection of containers of Class D extinguishing agent used to protect Class D hazards shall include verification of at least the following:

- (1) Located in designated place
- (2) Visibility of the container or means of indicating the container location
- (3) Access to the container
- (4) Lid is sealed
- (5) Fullness by hefting or weighing
- (6) No obvious physical damage to container

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Points from 7.2.2.4 should be included in 7.2.2. regardless of whether the extinguishers are in the condition mentioned in point 7.2.2.3. It is still a visual inspection that can be performed by anyone. Due to safety concerns, every extinguisher should be checked for damages, etc. Introducing 7.2.2.3 only complicates matters and lowers the safety for people who will be in places such as cinemas, shops, etc.

Related Item

- FR-23

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kamil Lagiewka

Organization: [Not Specified]

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Tue Mar 26 08:26:35 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected

Resolution: Previously the committee identified tasks for an owner occupant to complete a quick check. This is different than tasks that are required by a licensed skilled outside service technician. The submitted proposal of PC-18 would revert that action taken at the First Draft meeting. The committee maintains that where an extinguisher is equipped with a pressure gauge and where electronic monitoring is used, weighing and hefting is not necessary to determine if the extinguisher is charged as this is indicated by the pressure gauge. The owner occupant is not adequately trained to complete the tasks outlined in the annual maintenance, which is why an outside service technician is needed. High frequency fire areas, severe hazards areas, and abnormal environments are already specifically addressed in 7.2.2.3 and 7.2.2.4, and require additional tasks. Section 1.2.2 states that nothing in the standard is meant to construe a restriction on new technologies. The proposed language which addresses a clear flow path to ensure no blockage in the nozzle has not been adopted since it is a corrective action and is not a quick check item.



Public Comment No. 18-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Periodic inspection or electronic monitoring of fire extinguishers shall include a check of at least the following items:

- (1) Location in designated place
- (2) Visibility of the extinguisher or means of indicating the extinguisher location
- (3) Access to the extinguisher
- (4) Pressure gauge reading or indicator in the operable range or position
- (5) Fullness determined by weighing or ~~hefting for self-expelling-type extinguishers, cartridge-operated extinguishers, and pump tanks~~ hefting.
- (6) Condition of tires, wheels, carriage, hose, and nozzle for wheeled extinguishers
- (7) Indicator for nonrechargeable extinguishers using push-to-test pressure indicators
- (8) Broken or missing tamper seal
- (9) Physical damage or corrosion
- (10) Missing parts

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Committee actions attempting to accommodate potential electronic monitoring methods and options associated with certain identified applications, has problematically changed and removed essential hardware inspection steps previously deemed necessary for many years to properly address fire extinguisher examinations, that commonly include indoor and outdoor industrial applications which encompass a much wider range of potential product exposure and tampering conditions. Such changes currently represent a reduction to the potential operational condition and safety of all fire extinguishers, whenever observed conditions are not immediately addressed and properly corrected. Unless specifically required and identified by this standard, fire extinguisher owners and AHJ's are typically unaware of which minimum observed hardware conditions could directly generate equipment failures or compromise safety objectives.

Related Item

- PI-No.77

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: J. R. Nerat

Organization: National Presto Safety

Affiliation: NFPA Industrial Section

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 30 14:33:23 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected

Resolution: Previously the committee identified tasks for an owner occupant to complete a quick check. This is different than tasks that are required by a licensed skilled outside service technician. The submitted proposal of PC-18 would revert that action taken at the First Draft meeting. The committee maintains that where an extinguisher is equipped with a pressure gauge and where electronic monitoring is used, weighing and hefting is not necessary to determine if the extinguisher is charged as this is indicated by the pressure gauge. The owner occupant is not adequately trained to complete the tasks outlined in the annual maintenance, which is why an outside service technician is needed. High frequency fire areas, severe hazards areas, and abnormal environments are already specifically addressed in 7.2.2.3 and 7.2.2.4, and require additional tasks. Section 1.2.2 states that nothing in the standard is meant to construe a restriction on new technologies. The proposed language which addresses a clear flow path to ensure no blockage in the nozzle has not been adopted since it is a corrective action and is not a quick check item.



Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.2 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Periodic inspection or electronic monitoring of fire extinguishers shall include a check of at least the following items:

- (1) Location in designated place
- (2) Visibility of the extinguisher or means of indicating the extinguisher location
- (3) Access to the extinguisher
- (4) Pressure gauge reading or indicator in the operable range or position
- (5) Fullness determined by weighing or hefting for self-expelling-type extinguishers, cartridge-operated extinguishers, and pump tanks
- (6) Condition of tires, wheels, carriage, hose, and nozzle for wheeled extinguishers
- (7) Condition of nozzle, hose and flow path to ensure no blockage for extinguishing agent when needed. Nozzle should be protected so that no debris or insects can clog flow path.
- (8) Indicator for nonrechargeable extinguishers using push-to-test pressure indicators

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
FIRE_EXTINGUISHER.pdf	clogged nozzle, hose and handle of fire extinguisher stored outdoors. Foam ear plug used to protect nozzle and flow path from being clogged.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

I experienced several fire extinguisher stored outdoors in an oil and gas facility that were clogged in the hose nozzle and flow path of agent. Annual inspection did not discover the issue. this requirement for inspection and protection of the nozzle and flow path needs to be implemented.

Related Item

- annual and monthly inspections

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: DOUG BECK
Organization: West Texas Gas, Amarillo
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 22 11:34:17 EDT 2024
Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Rejected

Action:

Resolution: Previously the committee identified tasks for an owner occupant to complete a quick check. This is different than tasks that are required by a licensed skilled outside service technician. The submitted proposal of PC-18 would revert that action taken at the First Draft meeting. The committee maintains that where an extinguisher is equipped with a pressure gauge and where electronic monitoring is used, weighing and hefting is not necessary to determine if the extinguisher is charged as this is indicated by the pressure gauge. The owner occupant is not adequately trained to complete the tasks outlined in the annual maintenance, which is why an outside service technician is needed. High frequency fire areas, severe hazards areas, and abnormal environments are already specifically addressed in 7.2.2.3 and 7.2.2.4, and require additional tasks. Section 1.2.2 states that nothing in the standard is meant to construe a restriction on new technologies. The proposed language which addresses a clear flow path to ensure no blockage in the nozzle has not been adopted since it is a corrective action and is not a quick check item.



Public Comment No. 9-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.2.2]

7.2.2.2 –

~~Any method(s) of inspection other than manual inspection shall require the approval of the authority having jurisdiction.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The ability for an end user to be able to use either manual or electronic inspection should not be hindered by requesting this to be performed by the AHJ. NFPA has created a new document, NFPA 915, Standard for Remote Inspections and Tests, that specifically is being created to allow electronic inspections and other types of remote inspections. The section as is hindering the technical advancement and options to the end user and is restriction of trade as well. This also creates a conflict within NFPA 10 and NFPA 72 which allows electronic monitoring. NFPA 10 section 7.2.1.2 specifically allows for electronic monitoring. Further, it can be argued that electronic monitoring and inspection creates a higher level of reliability of the extinguishers as they are being monitored 24/7 rather than only seen once a month.

Related Item

- PI 3

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri May 24 09:06:42 EDT 2024
Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but held
Resolution: This proposed revision is not related to action taken during the First Draft meeting and is new material. For consideration at the next meeting, the committee needs specific sections identified that are in conflict between NFPA 10, NFPA 72, and NFPA 915.



Public Comment No. 14-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.5]

~~7.2.5 – Performance-Based Inspection Option:~~

~~7.2.5.1 –~~

~~As an alternate means of compliance with Section 7.2, subject to the approval of the AHJ, fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be inspected under a written performance-based inspection program.~~

~~7.2.5.2 –~~

~~Goals established under a performance-based program shall provide assurance that the fire extinguisher remains in proper functioning or working condition.~~

~~7.2.5.3 –~~

~~Technical justification for alternative inspection intervals shall be documented in writing.~~

~~7.2.5.4 –~~

~~Justification for the performance-based option shall include historical site data acceptable to the AHJ.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The recommendation is to delete the proposed Section 7.2.5 in its entirety as it is a reduction in safety, conflicts with the nameplate information, and contradicts the UL extinguisher product listing criteria necessary for code compliance.

To maintain extinguisher listings in the field, extinguishers must be properly serviced and recharged in accordance with the instructions contained within NFPA-10, the extinguisher nameplate and original equipment manufacturers service manual.

Under 4.1.1 of this standard (NFPA 10), “Portable fire extinguishers used to comply with this standard shall be listed and labeled and shall meet or exceed all the requirements of UL 711, CAN/ULC-S508, Standard for the Rating and Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishers, and one of the following applicable performance standards:

1. Carbon dioxide types: UL 154, CAN/ULC-S503, Standard for Carbon-Dioxide Fire Extinguishers
2. Dry chemical types: UL 299, CAN/ULC-S504, Standard for Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers
3. Water types: UL 626, CAN/ULC-S507, Standard for Water Fire Extinguishers
4. Halon types: CAN/ULC-S512, Standard for Halogenated Agent Hand and Wheeled Fire Extinguishers
5. Film-forming foam types: UL 8, CAN/ULC-S554, Water Based Agent Fire Extinguishers
6. Halocarbon types: UL 2129, CAN/ULC-S566, Standard for Halocarbon Clean Agent Fire Extinguishers”

These standards require manufacturer’s Instruction manuals to be developed which details condensed instructions and cautions necessary to the installation, operation, inspection, and maintenance of the fire extinguisher(s).

These standards also require manufacturer’s service manuals to be developed which shall include thorough maintenance procedures to be developed which detail procedures in the examination of the basic elements of the fire extinguisher.

This section is contrary to the requirements of the extinguisher label or nameplate required by the NFPA standard and located on portable fire extinguisher which reference the UL standard which they are listed under, and which refer to the manufacturer’s service manual. We also believe that it creates

a conflict with the requirements of 29-CFR OSHA Code of Federal Regulations: Part 1910 Subpart L Standard Number 1910.155 and 1910.157.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) can impose penalties for willful or repeated violations of fire extinguisher safety standards. OSHA fines are imposed per violation, and often times per fire extinguisher. OSHA is an AHJ and does not recognize performance-based-programs for extinguisher inspections. NFPA should not intentionally create conflicts which result in costly fines for employers in violation of OSHA.

Ultimately, performance-based options are easily manipulated and do not ensure compliance is being met. The justification that was given for the addition of the proposed language was that there haven't been losses or problems in facilities like health care when in reality the reason there have not been problems noted is that they are constantly being inspected and heavily regulated by AHJ's and CMS which keep extinguishers in compliance with the current IMT requirements of NFPA 10 as they exist with no exceptions.

As supporting documentation, FEMA has a letter from UL dated 2/28/2001 authored by Emil W. Misichko, UL Engineering Group Leader which generally states, "...the listing for that extinguisher cannot be maintained in accordance with the extinguisher nameplate, the manufacturer's manuals and NFPA 10, and therefore, would not be considered UL Listed."

Related Item

- First Revision No. 22-NFPA 10-2023 [New Section after 7.2.4]

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marvin Garriss
Organization: Synergy Consortium Group, LLC
Affiliation: Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 29 17:25:21 EDT 2024
Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected
Resolution: The performance based inspection option enables the AHJ to allow the adjustment of inspection frequency. The existing language still requires the extinguisher to be in proper working condition. The performance based inspection option is not written to allow for a reduction in the level of safety required by the standard.



Public Comment No. 17-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.5]

7.2.5 Performance-Based Inspection Option.

7.2.5.1

As an alternate means of compliance with Section 7.2, subject to the approval of the AHJ, fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be inspected under a written performance-based inspection program.

7.2.5.2

~~Goals established under a performance-based program shall provide assurance that the fire extinguisher remains in proper functioning or working condition~~

The Technical Justification for alternative inspection intervals shall be submitted to the AHJ in writing .

7.2.5.3

~~The Technical justification for alternative inspection intervals shall be documented in writing for~~ **the performance-based option shall include historical site data acceptable to the AHJ and verified by an approved 3rd party .**

7.2.5.4

The Technical Justification shall include 3 years of monthly inspection data, including failures categorized by each item listed in 7.2.2.

7.2.5.5

Failure rates shall include failures observed at the time of inspection, and not exclude failures that were remedied at the time of the inspection.

7.2.5.6

An individual Technical Justification must be provided for

the performance-based option shall include historical site data acceptable to the AHJ, each building (meaning freestanding structure).

A.7.2.5.6

Conditions may vary between buildings that are part of a complex or campus. For example, the data might be different for a student housing building on campus as compared to a classroom or physical plant building.

-

7.2.5.7

The Technical Justification shall include a risk assessment that addresses the likelihood of an event occurring between the alternative inspection intervals and the potential consequence should such an event occur.

7.2.5.8

Where continuous monitoring is not provided:

- All extinguishers shall be inspected in accordance with 7.2.2 no less than once per 3 calendar months.
- All extinguishers shall be visually inspected to ensure they are in-place and unobstructed once per calendar month.
- Data collected shall be recorded in accordance with 7.2.5.3.

A. 7.2.5.8

Obstructed or misplaced extinguishers are frequently identified during surveys, necessitating heightened attention. These issues are often corrected during inspections without documentation, resulting in an underrepresentation of failures. Therefore, establishing minimum inspection standards is warranted.

7.2.5.9

At least quarterly, data collected shall be compared to failure rates documented in the Technical Justification.

7.2.5.10

If observed failure rates, either in aggregate or by item, exceed 10% of the base rate established in the Technical Justification, extinguishers shall be inspected in accordance with 7.2.2.1 at monthly intervals until a root cause analysis is conducted, a performance improvement plan is implemented, and failure rates return to established baseline levels, or below, for 3 consecutive months.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The current section is broad and lacks specificity, leading to potential shortcomings in implementation. Revising this section to include clear standards and requirements that the proposed testing performance-based inspection plans shall meet is essential. This modification outlines clear guidelines for the effectiveness of fire extinguisher inspection plans.

Related Item

- FR-22

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Taylor Benay
Organization: Hexmodal
Affiliation: Christopher Hariz, Utkarsh Shah, and Myself
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 30 13:49:47 EDT 2024
Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR

Resolution: SR-7-NFPA 10-2024

Statement: Performance based standards are designed to be broad and allow the high degree flexibility to meet the specifics of the site and situation. Performance based standards often have a goal and give broad latitude to meet that goal. To that end these revisions for the performance-based inspection program are to support a functioning fire extinguisher without being overly prescriptive or assume how the proposal will be met.

A revision to 7.2.5.2 has been made to say “proper operating condition” for clarity and to remove redundant language. If an extinguisher is in “proper operating condition” it is understood to be “reliable,” “functional,” and “working.”

An independent third-party evaluation for accuracy of the data is now required to minimize mistakes in proving faulty data to the AHJ. Annex material has also been added which clarifies that the third party being used needs to be acceptable to the AHJ.

The new annex material of A.7.2.5.3 identifies that technical proposals should acknowledge site details and existing unique environments that do not have a representative risk profile to the remainder of the site. This annex section also identifies that monthly inspection data and annual maintenance reports should be included in the program to provide adequate historical data for the program.

To maintain the integrity of the performance-based inspection program, a requirement has been added that inspections cannot exceed ninety days. Additionally, to maintain performance goals a requirement has been added to identify when a review of the performance data is to be done. This review cannot exceed 3 years to avoid a perpetual acceptance of the program and to align with other NFPA documents which have a performance-based program.

Requirements to have a “verified and approved” third party is a redundant requirement, as “approved” is a defined term that means acceptable to the AHJ. Additionally, this is already addressed in 7.2.5.1.

Requiring 3 years of inspection data has not been adopted since a technical substantiation was not provided which describes why such a time frame should be required instead of a shorter, or longer, time frame. Historical data and details on failure rates provide important information about the site and that the extinguishers being used, and has been addressed in the annex to provide context to users and AHJs on what is useful to review in a submittal.

The proposed language in 7.2.5.4 and 7.2.5.4.1 to require data to be submitted to the AHJ has not been adopted, or has been moved to the annex, since it is redundant to the

requirements in 7.2.5.1, which already required that the proposal be submitted to and approved by the AHJ.

The proposed revisions of PC-6 of PC-7 have not been adopted since technical proposals for a performance-based inspection program are only acceptable when approved by the AHJ. It is the AHJ who makes that determination and approval, per 7.2.5.1. Since the AHJ reviews the proposal and determines merit and acceptability, it is not necessary to further elaborate or require further restrictions on who can develop the proposal, nor is it necessary to redundantly indicate the AHJ is the approved.



Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.2.5]

7.2.5 Performance-Based ~~Inspection Option~~ Program .

7.2.5.1

As an alternate means of compliance with Section 7.2, subject to the approval of the AHJ, fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be inspected under a written performance-based ~~inspection program~~ based program .

7.2.5.2

Goals established under a performance-based program shall provide assurance that the fire ~~extinguisher remains~~ extinguishers remain reliable, functional, and in proper ~~functioning or~~ working condition.

7.2.5.3

Technical justification for ~~alternative inspection intervals shall~~ a performance-based program shall be documented in writing and submitted to the AHJ for approval .

7.2.5.4 ~~3.1~~

~~Justification for~~ Technical justification for the performance-based ~~option program~~ shall include ~~historical~~ include site-specific data acceptable to the AHJ.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Inspections of portable fire extinguishers are prescriptively required at intervals not exceeding 31 days (7.2.1.2) and at least once per calendar month (7.2.1.2.1). More frequent inspection intervals including daily or weekly are required where conditions exist that indicate the need for more frequent inspections (7.2.1.3). This section allows a performance-based program to be implemented and monitored subject to the approval of the AHJ on a per site basis as an alternative means of compliance to these prescriptive requirements. The goal of any performance-based program being considered as an equivalent means of compliance should provide assurance that all fire extinguishers remain reliable, functional, and in proper working order. Written justification for a performance-based program should include site-specific data that is documented and submitted to the AHJ. Any performance-based program proposed as an alternate means of compliance with Section 7.2 must meet the approval of the AHJ prior to initiating such a program.

Related Item

- FR-22

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy

Organization: Brooks Equipment Company

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 23 12:07:16 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Rejected but see related SR

Action:

Resolution: SR-7-NFPA 10-2024

Statement: Performance based standards are designed to be broad and allow the high degree flexibility to meet the specifics of the site and situation. Performance based standards often have a goal and give broad latitude to meet that goal. To that end these revisions for the performance-based inspection program are to support a functioning fire extinguisher without being overly prescriptive or assume how the proposal will be met.

A revision to 7.2.5.2 has been made to say “proper operating condition” for clarity and to remove redundant language. If an extinguisher is in “proper operating condition” it is understood to be “reliable,” “functional,” and “working.”

An independent third-party evaluation for accuracy of the data is now required to minimize mistakes in proving faulty data to the AHJ. Annex material has also been added which clarifies that the third party being used needs to be acceptable to the AHJ.

The new annex material of A.7.2.5.3 identifies that technical proposals should acknowledge site details and existing unique environments that do not have a representative risk profile to the remainder of the site. This annex section also identifies that monthly inspection data and annual maintenance reports should be included in the program to provide adequate historical data for the program.

To maintain the integrity of the performance-based inspection program, a requirement has been added that inspections cannot exceed ninety days. Additionally, to maintain performance goals a requirement has been added to identify when a review of the performance data is to be done. This review cannot exceed 3 years to avoid a perpetual acceptance of the program and to align with other NFPA documents which have a performance-based program.

Requirements to have a “verified and approved” third party is a redundant requirement, as “approved” is a defined term that means acceptable to the AHJ. Additionally, this is already addressed in 7.2.5.1.

Requiring 3 years of inspection data has not been adopted since a technical substantiation was not provided which describes why such a time frame should be required instead of a shorter, or longer, time frame. Historical data and details on failure rates provide important information about the site and that the extinguishers being used, and has been addressed in the annex to provide context to users and AHJs on what is useful to review in a submittal.

The proposed language in 7.2.5.4 and 7.2.5.4.1 to require data to be submitted to the AHJ has not been adopted, or has been moved to the annex, since it is redundant to the requirements in 7.2.5.1, which already required that the proposal be submitted to and approved by the AHJ.

The proposed revisions of PC-6 of PC-7 have not been adopted since technical proposals for a performance-based inspection program are only acceptable when approved by the AHJ. It is the AHJ who makes that determination and approval, per 7.2.5.1. Since the AHJ reviews the proposal and determines merit and acceptability, it is not necessary to further elaborate or require further restrictions on who can develop the proposal, nor is it necessary to redundantly indicate the AHJ is the approved.



Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 10-2024 [New Section after 7.2.5.4]

7.2.5.3.1.1 The performance-based program shall be prepared by a person(s) with qualifications acceptable to the AHJ.

-

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Performance-based fire protection is a specialty. Only a qualified person(s) should be allowed to perform this work.

Related Item

- FR-22

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy

Organization: Brooks Equipment Company

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 23 12:27:26 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR

Resolution: SR-7-NFPA 10-2024

Statement: Performance based standards are designed to be broad and allow the high degree flexibility to meet the specifics of the site and situation. Performance based standards often have a goal and give broad latitude to meet that goal. To that end these revisions for the performance-based inspection program are to support a functioning fire extinguisher without being overly prescriptive or assume how the proposal will be met.

A revision to 7.2.5.2 has been made to say “proper operating condition” for clarity and to remove redundant language. If an extinguisher is in “proper operating condition” it is understood to be “reliable,” “functional,” and “working.”

An independent third-party evaluation for accuracy of the data is now required to minimize mistakes in proving faulty data to the AHJ. Annex material has also been added which clarifies that the third party being used needs to be acceptable to the AHJ.

The new annex material of A.7.2.5.3 identifies that technical proposals should acknowledge site details and existing unique environments that do not have a representative risk profile to the remainder of the site. This annex section also identifies

that monthly inspection data and annual maintenance reports should be included in the program to provide adequate historical data for the program.

To maintain the integrity of the performance-based inspection program, a requirement has been added that inspections cannot exceed ninety days. Additionally, to maintain performance goals a requirement has been added to identify when a review of the performance data is to be done. This review cannot exceed 3 years to avoid a perpetual acceptance of the program and to align with other NFPA documents which have a performance-based program.

Requirements to have a “verified and approved” third party is a redundant requirement, as “approved” is a defined term that means acceptable to the AHJ. Additionally, this is already addressed in 7.2.5.1.

Requiring 3 years of inspection data has not been adopted since a technical substantiation was not provided which describes why such a time frame should be required instead of a shorter, or longer, time frame. Historical data and details on failure rates provide important information about the site and that the extinguishers being used, and has been addressed in the annex to provide context to users and AHJs on what is useful to review in a submittal.

The proposed language in 7.2.5.4 and 7.2.5.4.1 to require data to be submitted to the AHJ has not been adopted, or has been moved to the annex, since it is redundant to the requirements in 7.2.5.1, which already required that the proposal be submitted to and approved by the AHJ.

The proposed revisions of PC-6 of PC-7 have not been adopted since technical proposals for a performance-based inspection program are only acceptable when approved by the AHJ. It is the AHJ who makes that determination and approval, per 7.2.5.1. Since the AHJ reviews the proposal and determines merit and acceptability, it is not necessary to further elaborate or require further restrictions on who can develop the proposal, nor is it necessary to redundantly indicate the AHJ is the approved.



Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 10-2024 [New Section after 7.2.5.4]

7.2.5.3.1.2 The AHJ shall make the final determination as to whether the technical justification for the performance-based program meets the established goals.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Paragraph 7.2.5.3 only requires documentation. The AHJ makes the final determination.

Related Item

- FR-22

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy

Organization: Brooks Equipment Company

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 23 12:31:41 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR

Resolution: SR-7-NFPA 10-2024

Statement: Performance based standards are designed to be broad and allow the high degree flexibility to meet the specifics of the site and situation. Performance based standards often have a goal and give broad latitude to meet that goal. To that end these revisions for the performance-based inspection program are to support a functioning fire extinguisher without being overly prescriptive or assume how the proposal will be met.

A revision to 7.2.5.2 has been made to say “proper operating condition” for clarity and to remove redundant language. If an extinguisher is in “proper operating condition” it is understood to be “reliable,” “functional,” and “working.”

An independent third-party evaluation for accuracy of the data is now required to minimize mistakes in proving faulty data to the AHJ. Annex material has also been added which clarifies that the third party being used needs to be acceptable to the AHJ.

The new annex material of A.7.2.5.3 identifies that technical proposals should acknowledge site details and existing unique environments that do not have a representative risk profile to the remainder of the site. This annex section also identifies that monthly inspection data and annual maintenance reports should be included in the program to provide adequate historical data for the program.

To maintain the integrity of the performance-based inspection program, a requirement has been added that inspections cannot exceed ninety days. Additionally, to maintain

performance goals a requirement has been added to identify when a review of the performance data is to be done. This review cannot exceed 3 years to avoid a perpetual acceptance of the program and to align with other NFPA documents which have a performance-based program.

Requirements to have a “verified and approved” third party is a redundant requirement, as “approved” is a defined term that means acceptable to the AHJ. Additionally, this is already addressed in 7.2.5.1.

Requiring 3 years of inspection data has not been adopted since a technical substantiation was not provided which describes why such a time frame should be required instead of a shorter, or longer, time frame. Historical data and details on failure rates provide important information about the site and that the extinguishers being used, and has been addressed in the annex to provide context to users and AHJs on what is useful to review in a submittal.

The proposed language in 7.2.5.4 and 7.2.5.4.1 to require data to be submitted to the AHJ has not been adopted, or has been moved to the annex, since it is redundant to the requirements in 7.2.5.1, which already required that the proposal be submitted to and approved by the AHJ.

The proposed revisions of PC-6 of PC-7 have not been adopted since technical proposals for a performance-based inspection program are only acceptable when approved by the AHJ. It is the AHJ who makes that determination and approval, per 7.2.5.1. Since the AHJ reviews the proposal and determines merit and acceptability, it is not necessary to further elaborate or require further restrictions on who can develop the proposal, nor is it necessary to redundantly indicate the AHJ is the approved.



Public Comment No. 20-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 8.8.2]

8.8.2 Marking Condemned Extinguishers.

8.8.2.1

Condemned cylinders shall be stamped "CONDEMNED" on the top, head, shoulder, or neck with a steel stamp.

8.8.2.2

No person shall remove or obliterate the "CONDEMNED" marking.

8.8.2.3

Minimum letter height shall be $\frac{1}{8}$ in. (3 mm).

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
Firewatch_Cylinder_Disposition_Article.pdf	Fire Extinguisher Disposition Article - Firewatch	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

Work of Task Group 5 misunderstood PI #80 regarding Section 8.8.2 (which also impacted PI text in 8.2.4, and addition of CGA pamphlet reference in Chapter 2) regarding "specification" (i.e., DOT cylinders) and non-specification (i.e., non-DOT cylinders). As background up to the mid-1980's through as late as the early 1990's the majority of cylinders used for fire extinguishers were "DOT Specification" cylinders. Examples include but not limited to 4B, 4BW, 3AL, etc. Post the early 1990's to present day the majority of cylinders now used for fire extinguishers are "Non-Specification" cylinders. While the industry has changed its approach to cylinder type use, the NFPA 10 standard language remained void of requirements for the disposition of non-specification cylinders. Attached for review is an industry article that discusses this topic and provides clarity with respect to disposition requirements for both "specification" and "non-specification" cylinders. The TC needs to specifically address the disposition of non-specification cylinders as the existing requirements and references are for "only specification cylinders."

Related Item

- PI#80

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Pelton
Organization: National Association of Fire E
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 30 15:27:39 EDT 2024
Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Rejected but see related SR

Action:

Resolution: [SR-5-NFPA 10-2024](#)

Statement: This clarifies proper disposal procedures for non-specification cylinders which are currently not addressed in DOT and TC regulations.



Public Comment No. 16-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. A.5.5.4.6]

A.5.5.4.6



~~It is up to the electronic equipment owner to determine what electronic equipment is to be considered delicate. In more modern terminology, it might be more common to refer to the equipment as critical. With the advent of relatively inexpensive replacement equipment, multiple site backups, and distributed data storage, the equipment in the computer and server room should not be considered to be in this category. One-of-a-kind electronic equipment or other irreplaceable systems should be considered delicate and should not be protected with or located within areas containing portable extinguishers that use potentially corrosive or damaging agents.~~ Extinguishers provided for the protection of electronic equipment are typically halogenated agent extinguishers and water mist extinguishers. Although much electronic equipment in buildings today is relatively inexpensive and easily replaced, these extinguishers support continued business operations .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

The second paragraph of A.5.5.4.6 was just added to the standard for the 2022 edition and should not be deleted, only editorially modified. Halogenated agent extinguishers and water mist extinguishers provide the best opportunity for limiting business interruption.

Related Item

- FR 20

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Mark Conroy

Organization: Brooks Equipment Company

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 30 11:32:55 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR

Resolution: SR-1-NFPA 10-2024

Statement: This revision reintroduces language that was deleted at the First Draft meeting. It is important to maintain this language since halogenated agent, carbon dioxide, and water mist extinguishers are typically provided for limiting business interruption.



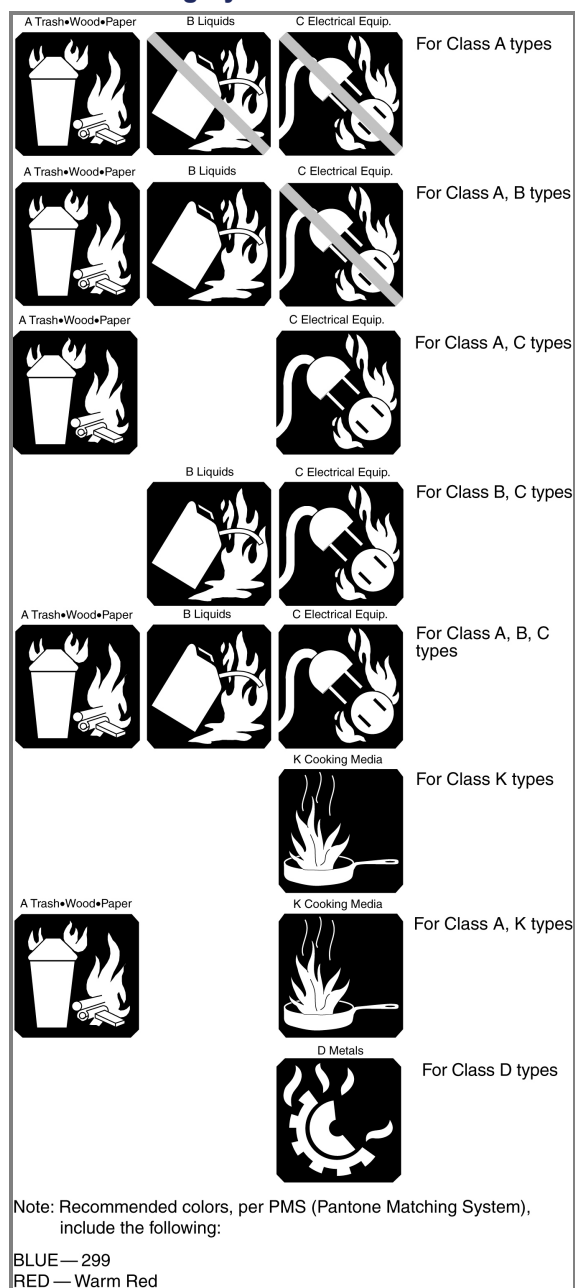
Public Comment No. 19-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. B.1.1]

B.1.1

Markings should be applied by decals that are durable and resistant to color fading (see *Figure B.1.1*). The color separation identification for the markings is as follows:

- (1) Picture symbol objects are white.
- (2) Background borders are white.
- (3) Background for “YES” symbols is blue.
- (4) ~~Background for symbols with slash mark (“NO”) is black.~~
- (5)
- (6) Class of fire letters and wording is black.
- (7) ~~Slash mark for black background symbols is red.~~
- (8)

Figure B.1.1 Recommended Marking System.



Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

At the first draft meeting in October 2023, the TC grouped "all" Annex B proposals together without realizing that NAFED PI comment #105 was different from all other proposals that addressed the topic of Class L and/or T. The committee needs to address this specific proposal as it is not consistent with the body of the text in Section 5.3.1 and UL extinguisher design and test requirements (e.g., UL8 Paragraph 70.1).

Related Item

- PI#105

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: David Pelton

Organization: National Association of Fire E

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 30 14:41:12 EDT 2024

Committee: PFE-AAA

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but see related SR

Resolution: SR-6-NFPA 10-2024

Statement: This revision is made for consistency with 5.3.1 and extinguisher performance standards such as UL 299.