



Second Revision No. 3-NFPA 10-2024 [Global Comment]

[See attached Word document for revisions which updates NFPA 484 to NFPA 660.]

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
10_SR3_Global.docx		
10_Global_SR-3_for_ballot.docx	For ballot	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Nov 12 09:37:51 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NFPA 484 has been consolidated into NFPA 660.

Response Message: SR-3-NFPA 10-2024

A.5.3.2.4

The following information pertains to Class D hazards:

- (1) ~~Chemical~~A chemical reaction between burning metals and many extinguishing agents (including water) can range from explosive to inconsequential, depending in part on the type, form, and quantity of metal involved. In general, the hazards from a metal ~~fire~~ are significantly increased when such extinguishing agents are applied. The advantages and limitations of a wide variety of commercially available metal fire extinguishing agents are discussed in NFPA 660 and in Section 6, Chapter 9, of the *NFPA Fire Protection Handbook*. The material safety data sheet (MSDS) of the Class D hazard being protected or the extinguisher manufacturer should be consulted.
- (2) The agents and fire extinguishers discussed in this section are of specialized types, and their use often involves special techniques peculiar-specific to a particular combustible metal. A given agent will not necessarily control or extinguish all metal fires. Some agents are valuable in-when working with several different metals; others are useful in combating only one type of metal fire. The authorities having jurisdiction should be consulted in each case to determine the desired protection for the particular hazard involved.
- (3) Certain combustible metals require special extinguishing agents or techniques. See NFPA 660 for additional information. If there is doubt, NFPA 660 or the *NFPA Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials* should be consulted. (NFPA 49 and NFPA 325 have been officially withdrawn from the *National Fire Codes*, but the information is contained in the *NFPA Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials*.)
- (4) Reference should be made to the manufacturer's recommendations for use and special techniques for extinguishing fires in-involving various combustible metals.
- (5) ~~Fire of high intensity~~A high intensity fire can occur in certain metals. Ignition is generally the result of frictional heating, exposure to moisture, or exposure from a fire in other combustible materials. The greatest hazard exists when these metals are in the molten state or in finely divided forms of dust, turnings, or shavings.

The properties of a wide variety of combustible metals and the agents available for extinguishing fires in these metals are discussed in NFPA 660, the *NFPA Fire Protection Handbook*, and the *SFPE Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering*.

A.5.5.4.8.2

Other nonlisted agents can be used if they are acceptable to the AHJ authority having jurisdiction. Other nonlisted agents include specially dried sand, dolomite, soda ash, lithium chloride, talc, foundry flux, and zirconium silicate or other agents shown to be effective. Consult NFPA 660 for the use and limitations of these agents and other nonlisted alternatives.

A.6.5.1

Where Class D fire hazards exist, it is common practice to place bulk quantities of extinguishing agent near the potential Class D hazard. Depending on the type of metal present, the Class D agent selected for the protection of the hazard might not be a listed

fire-extinguishing agent. In the case of the production of lithium metal, the agent of choice is lithium chloride, which is feed stock to the electrolytic cell where the lithium metal is manufactured. The use of lithium chloride on a lithium fire will not poison the electrolytic cell, so the cell would not have to be drained and relined with fire brick. There are several Class D agents that have been shown to be effective on specific Class D fires. Additional information on Class D agents is provided in NFPA 660.

The operation of Class D fire extinguishers is much different from ~~that of~~ dry chemical extinguishers rated for Class A, B, or C. The extinguishing agent from a Class D extinguisher should be applied to ~~avoid-prevent the~~ spreading of the combustible metal material and/or suspending the metal product in the air, which can result in an explosion, by slowly applying the agent. The application of a Class D agent on burning metals is intended to control the fire and assist in the formation of an oxide crust that limits combustion. This is accomplished by first encircling the combustible metal material with the agent and then ~~covering-smothering~~ the burning metal ~~in a smothering action~~.

It is important to note that metal fires involving large quantities of metal beyond the incipient stage are nearly impossible to control or extinguish with a Class D agent. In most cases, the metal will continue to burn in a controlled fashion after the application of the agent until it is completely oxidized. Disturbing the oxide crust can result in reignition and open burning if complete extinguishment, oxidation of the metal, or exclusion of oxygen has not occurred. Fires involving alkali earth metal and transitional metals will begin to form an oxide crust as they burn, which will limit open burning without the application of an extinguishing agent. Application of water or other extinguishing agents can result in an adverse reaction, including the potential for an explosion. Burning metals can also draw moisture from concrete or asphalt, which also ~~maintains-has~~ the potential for explosion. Large amounts of combustible metal materials involved in a fire can remain hot for some time and vigorously reignite if disturbed prior to the complete extinguishment of the combustible metal materials. (See A.5.3.2.4.)

A.6.5.3

See NFPA 660 for additional information.

A.6.5.4

See NFPA 660 for additional information.



Second Revision No. 13-NFPA 10-2024 [Detail]

[Add titles to the following sections.]

5.4.1.4 Limited Areas.

Limited areas of greater or lesser hazard shall be protected as required.

7.3.2.4 Stored-Pressure Fire Extinguishers.

When subjected to temperatures at or above their listed rating, stored-pressure fire extinguishers that require a 12-year hydrostatic test shall be emptied and subjected to the applicable maintenance and recharge procedures on an annual basis.

7.3.3.6 Nonrechargeable Fire Extinguishers.

Annual internal examination shall not be required for nonrechargeable fire extinguishers, carbon dioxide fire extinguishers, or stored-pressure fire extinguishers, except for those types specified in 7.3.3.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Thu Dec 12 14:48:41 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision adds titles to the the requirements to align with the NFPA manual of style.

This revision was developed by NFPA staff for editorial purposes, in accordance with 4.4.9.6.2 and 4.4.9.6.3 of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards (www.nfpa.org/regs).

Response Message: SR-13-NFPA 10-2024



Second Revision No. 8-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~~ 2026 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*, ~~2024~~ 2024 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 660, *Standard for Combustible Dusts and Particulate Solids*, 2025 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 Services 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 1930, *Standard on Fire and Emergency Service Use of Thermal Imagers, Two-Way Portable RF Voice Communication Devices, Ground Ladders, Fire Hose, and Fire Hose Appliances*, 2025 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.

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
10_SR8_2.2.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 12:15:16 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee 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.

Response Message: SR-8-NFPA 10-2024

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



Second Revision No. 12-NFPA 10-2024 [Sections 2.3.3, 2.3.4, 2.3.5]

2.3.3 CGA Publications.

Compressed Gas Association, 8484 Westpark Drive, Suite 220, McLean, VA 22102.

CGA C-1, *Methods for Pressure Testing Compressed Gas Cylinders and Tubes*, 2022.

CGA G-10.1, *Commodity Specification for Nitrogen*, 2023.

2.3.4 UL Publications.

Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

UL 1093, *Halogenated Agent Fire Extinguishers*, 1995, revised 2008 (withdrawn).

UL 1803, *Factory Follow-Up on Third Party Certified Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 2012, revised 2021.

2.3.5 ULC Publications.

Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada, 7 Underwriters Road, Toronto, ON ~~MIR~~ M1R 3A9, Canada.

ULC CAN-S512, *Halogenated Agent Hand and Wheeled Fire Extinguishers*, 2005, reaffirmed 2007 (withdrawn).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Thu Nov 14 15:32:49 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference titles have been updated to match their current editions.

UL 1093 and ULC CAN-S512 are withdrawn documents by UL but have been maintained in the mandatory text of the document. There are extinguishers still being manufactured within the industry and are being listed and labeled per these standards. Fire extinguishers manufactured in compliance with these standards are listed and labeled.

While the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) implemented the phase-out of halon production, including virgin halon import, on Jan. 1, 1994, halons can continue to be reclaimed to comply with the quality specifications in the latest edition of the legacy standard, UL 1093, "Halogenated Agent Fire Extinguishers."

While Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC) implemented the phase-out of halon production, including virgin halon import, on Apr. 1, 1989, halons can continue to be reclaimed to comply with the quality specifications in the latest edition of the legacy standard, ULC-S512, "Halogenated Agent Hand and Wheeled Fire Extinguishers."

Response Message: SR-12-NFPA 10-2024



Second Revision No. 2-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 5.5.5.1]

5.5.5.1*

Where portable fire extinguishers are required to be installed, the following documents shall be reviewed for the occupancies outlined in their respective scopes:

- (1) NFPA 1
- (2) NFPA 2
- (3) NFPA 30
- (4) NFPA 30A
- (5) NFPA 33
- (6) NFPA 40
- (7) NFPA 45
- (8) NFPA 51
- (9) NFPA 51B
- (10) NFPA 52
- (11) NFPA 58
- (12) NFPA 59
- (13) NFPA 59A
- (14) *NFPA 72*
- (15) NFPA 75
- (16) NFPA 76
- (17) NFPA 96
- (18) NFPA 99
- (19) NFPA 99B
- (20) NFPA 101
- (21) NFPA 102
- (22) NFPA 115
- (23) NFPA 120
- (24) NFPA 122
- (25) NFPA 130
- (26) NFPA 140
- (27) NFPA 150
- (28) NFPA 160
- (29) NFPA 232
- (30) NFPA 241
- (31) NFPA 301
- (32) NFPA 302
- (33) NFPA 303
- (34) NFPA 307
- (35) NFPA 326
- (36) NFPA 385
- (37) NFPA 400
- (38) NFPA 407
- (39) NFPA 408

- (40) NFPA 409
- (41) NFPA 410
- (42) NFPA 418
- (43) NFPA 423
- (44) NFPA 460
- ~~NFPA 484~~
- (45) NFPA 495
- (46) NFPA 498
- (47) NFPA 501A
- (48) NFPA 502
- (49) NFPA 505
- (50) ~~NFPA 655~~ NFPA 660
- (51) NFPA 731
- (52) NFPA 801
- (53) NFPA 804
- (54) NFPA 805
- (55) NFPA 820
- (56) NFPA 909
- (57) NFPA 914
- (58) NFPA 1123
- (59) NFPA 1125
- (60) NFPA 1126
- (61) NFPA 1140
- (62) NFPA 1192
- (63) NFPA 1194
- (64) NFPA 1225
- (65) NFPA 1900
- (66) NFPA 1910
- (67) *NFPA 5000*

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
10_SE2_5.5.5.1.docx	For reference	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA
Submittal Date: Tue Nov 12 09:31:37 EST 2024

Committee Statement

**Committee
Statement:**
**Response
Message:**

This revision reflects that the action that NFPA 484 and NFPA 655 have been consolidated into NFPA 660.

SR-2-NFPA 10-2024



Second Revision No. 7-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~~ 7.2.1 through 7.2.4 , subject to the approval of the AHJ authority having jurisdiction , fire extinguishers shall be permitted to be inspected ~~under~~ via a written performance-based inspection program.

7.2.5.2

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

7.2.5.3*

Inspection program data shall be evaluated by an independent third-party acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

A.7.2.5.3

The data to be evaluated by the authority having jurisdiction for the performance-based inspection program is to be evaluated by a third party, acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, to verify the initial data integrity.

7.2.5.4*

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

A.7.2.5.4

~~Justification~~ Technical justification for the performance-based ~~option~~ inspection program ~~should~~ include historical and site-specific data acceptable to the AHJ authority having jurisdiction . Three years of monthly inspection data and annual maintenance reports should be included in the technical justification. It should also include failures categorized by each item listed in 7.2.2 . Failures observed at the time of inspection should be included, as should failures that were remedied at the time of the inspection.

7.2.5.4.1

A technical justification shall be provided for each site.

7.2.5.4.1.1*

For sites that are made up of multiple buildings, the performance-based inspection program shall address individual buildings and their environments.

A.7.2.5.4.1.1

An individual technical justification should be provided for each building (e.g., each freestanding structure). This is important because conditions can vary between buildings that are part of the same complex or campus. For example, the data might be different for a student housing building on campus compared to a classroom or physical plant building.

7.2.5.5

An inspection shall be performed in accordance with 7.2.1 at intervals not to exceed 90 days.

7.2.5.6*

A review of inspection program data shall be conducted at intervals acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, not to exceed three years, to verify that the performance-based inspection program continues to meet the goal established by 7.2.5.2 .

A.7.2.5.6

The data to be reviewed should include inspection reports and annual maintenance reports.

7.2.5.7

A review of inspection program data shall be conducted when there is a change of hazard, occupancy, or ownership to verify that the performance-based inspection program continues to meet the goal established by 7.2.5.2 .

7.2.5.5

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

Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
10_SR7_7.2.5.docx		
10_SR7_7.2.5.docx	For prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 11:38:41 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee 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 providing 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.

Response SR-7-NFPA 10-2024
Message:

[Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 10-2024 \[New Section after 7.2.5.4\]](#)

[Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 10-2024 \[New Section after 7.2.5.4\]](#)

[Public Comment No. 17-NFPA 10-2024 \[Section No. 7.2.5\]](#)

[Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 10-2024 \[Section No. 7.2.5\]](#)



Second Revision No. 4-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 7.5]

7.5 Hose Station Maintenance.

Where hose stations are installed to comply with 6.2.1.4, they shall be maintained in accordance with ~~NFPA 1962~~ NFPA 1930 .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Nov 12 15:53:12 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NFPA 1962 has been consolidated into NFPA 1930.

Response Message: SR-4-NFPA 10-2024



Second Revision No. 5-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. 8.8.2]

8.8.2 Marking Condemned Extinguishers.

8.8.2.1

Condemned specification cylinders shall be stamped with a series of "X"s over the DOT or TC specification number and the marked service pressure or "CONDEMNED" on the shoulder, top, head, shoulder, or neck with a steel stamp.

8.8.2.2

Condemned non-specification cylinders shall be marked or labeled "CONDEMNED."

8.8.2.3

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

8.8.2.4

Minimum The minimum letter height shall be $\frac{1}{8}$ 1/4 in. (3.6 mm).

8.8.3 Extinguisher Disposition.

8.8.3.1

The disposition of condemned specification cylinders shall be done in accordance with the applicable DOT or TC regulations.

8.8.3.2

For the disposition of condemned non-specification cylinders, the cylinders shall be rendered unusable by puncturing the cylinders, drilling into the cylinders, burning holes in the cylinders, cutting the cylinders in half, or rendering the cylinders' threaded connections unusable.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Nov 12 16:19:22 EST 2024

Committee Statement

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

Response Message: SR-5-NFPA 10-2024

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



Second Revision No. 1-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, carbon dioxide, and water mist extinguishers. These types of extinguishers support continued business operations.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submission Date: Tue Nov 12 09:13:06 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee 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.

Response Message: SR-1-NFPA 10-2024

[Public Comment No. 16-NFPA 10-2024 \[Section No. A.5.5.4.6\]](#)



Second Revision No. 6-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. B.1.1]

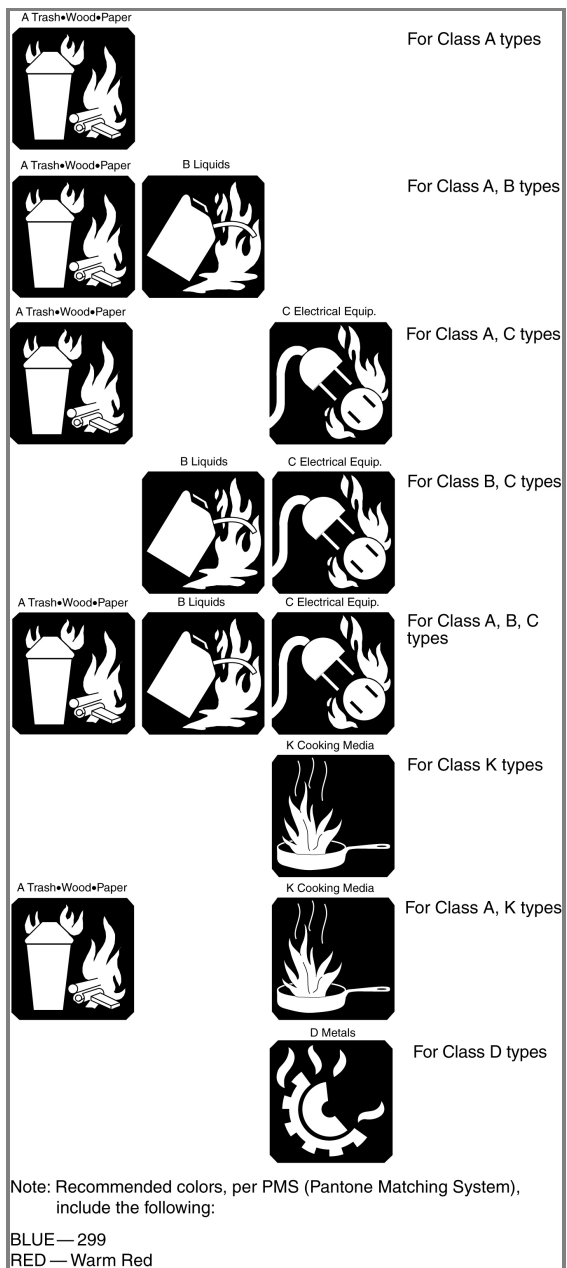
B.1.1

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.
~~Background for symbols with slash mark (“NO”) is black.~~
- (4) Class of fire letters and wording is black.
~~Slash mark for black background symbols is red.~~

Figure B.1.1 Recommended Marking System.





Supplemental Information

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
10_SR6_Figure_B.1.1.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA
Submittal Date: Tue Nov 12 16:27:33 EST 2024

Committee Statement

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

Response SR-6-NFPA 10-2024
Message:

[Public Comment No. 19-NFPA 10-2024 \[Section No. B.1.1\]](#)



Second Revision No. 10-NFPA 10-2024 [Section No. K.1.1]

K.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 11, *Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 12, *Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 12A, *Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 17, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 17A, *Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 18, *Standard on Wetting Agents*, 2021 edition.

NFPA 49 , *Hazardous Chemicals Data* , 1994 edition (withdrawn).

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

NFPA 77, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 325 , *Guide to Fire Hazard Properties of Flammable Liquids, Gases, and Volatile Solids* , 1994 edition (withdrawn).

NFPA 440, *Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Firefighting Operations and Airport/Community Emergency Planning*, 2024 edition.

~~NFPA 484 , *Standard for Combustible Metals* , 2022 edition.~~

NFPA 610, *Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 660 , *Standard for Combustible Dusts and Particulate Solids* , 2025 edition.

NFPA 750, *Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 850, *Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 921, *Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 1452, *Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Community Risk Reduction for Residential Occupancies*, 2020 edition.

NFPA 2001, *Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems*, 2025 edition.

Fire Protection Guide to Hazardous Materials, 2010.

Fire Protection Handbook, 21st edition, 2023.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 12:27:29 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NFPA 484 has been consolidated into NFPA 660.

Response Message: SR-10-NFPA 10-2024



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K.1.2.4 UL Publications.

Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

UL 299, *Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers*, 1984.

UL 299D, *Dry Chemical Fire Extinguishers For Residential Cooking Equipment*, 2010.

UL 711, *Rating and Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishers*, 1984.

UL 711, *Rating and Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishers*, 2018.

UL 711A, *Fire Test Method for Portable Hand-Held Extinguishers Intended for Use On Residential Cooking Equipment*, 2018.

UL 1093, *Halogenated Agent Fire Extinguishers*, 1995, revised 2008: (withdrawn).

K.1.2.5 ULC Publications.

Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada, 7 Underwriters Road, Toronto, ON M1R 3A9, Canada.

ULC/CAN-S512, *Halogenated Agent Hand and Wheeled Fire Extinguishers*, 2005, reaffirmed 2007 (withdrawn).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PFE-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 13 12:30:03 EST 2024

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This clarifies that the indicated documents have been withdrawn and are no longer being updated.

Response Message: SR-11-NFPA 10-2024