



## Public Input No. 390-NFPA 101-2021 [ Global Input ]

7.14.2.3 The absence of sprinklers in the normally unoccupied building service equipment support area, as permitted by an exemption of ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), shall not cause a building to be classified as nonsprinklered for purposes of applying the provisions of 7.14.2.2.

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7.14.5.3 The absence of sprinklers in the normally unoccupied building service equipment support area, as permitted by an exemption of ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), shall not cause a building to be classified as nonsprinklered for purposes of applying the provisions of 7.14.5.2.

8.6.9.2 Where permitted by Chapters 11 through 43, unenclosed vertical openings created by convenience stairways shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) The convenience stair openings shall not serve as required means of egress.
- (2) The building shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (3) The convenience stair openings shall be protected ~~in accordance~~ with the method detailed for the protection of vertical openings in ~~NFPA-13~~ in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).
- (4) In new construction, the area of the floor opening shall not exceed twice the horizontal projected area of the stairway.
- (5) For new construction, such openings shall not connect more than four contiguous stories, unless otherwise permitted by Chapters 11 through 43.

8.6.9.7 Any escalators and moving walks not constituting an exit shall have their floor openings enclosed or protected as required for other vertical openings, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) The requirement of 8.6.9.7 shall not apply to escalators in large open areas, such as atriums and enclosed shopping malls.
- (2) In existing buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, escalator and moving walk openings shall be permitted to be protected ~~in accordance~~ with the method detailed in ~~NFPA-13~~ in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) or in accordance with a method approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) In new buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, escalator and moving walk openings shall be permitted to be protected ~~in accordance~~ with the method detailed in ~~NFPA-13~~ in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) or in accordance with a method approved by the authority having jurisdiction, and the opening shall not connect more than four contiguous stories unless otherwise permitted by Chapters 11 through 43.
- (4) In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, escalator and moving walk openings shall be permitted to be protected by rolling steel shutters appropriate for the fire resistance rating of the vertical opening and complying with all of the following:
  - (1) The shutters shall close automatically and independently of each other upon smoke detection

and sprinkler operation.

- (2) A manual means of operating and testing the operation of the shutters shall be provided.
- (3) The shutters shall be operated not less than once a week to ensure that they remain in proper operating condition.
- (4) The shutters shall operate at a speed not to exceed 30 ft/min (0.15 m/s) and shall be equipped with a sensitive leading edge.
- (5) The leading edge shall arrest the progress of a moving shutter and cause it to retract a distance of approximately 6 in. (150 mm) upon the application of a force not exceeding 20 lbf (90 N) applied to the surface of the leading edge.
- (6) The shutter, following the retraction specified in 8.6.9.7(4)(e), shall continue to close.
- (7) The operating mechanism for the rolling shutter shall be provided with standby power complying with the provisions of NFPA 70.

9.7.1.3 Sprinkler piping serving hazardous areas as described in 9.7.1.2 shall be provided with an indicating shutoff valve, supervised in accordance with 9.7.2 or ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), and installed in an accessible, visible location between the sprinklers and the connection to the domestic water supply.

9.10.2 Where standpipe and hose systems are installed in combination with automatic sprinkler systems, installation shall be in accordance with the appropriate provisions established by ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) and NFPA 14.

12.4.7.7.1 Where required by 12.4.7.6, the proscenium opening shall be protected by a listed, minimum 20-minute opening protective assembly, a fire curtain complying with NFPA 80 or an approved water curtain complying with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

12.7.5.3.7.1 The requirements of 12.7.5.3.7 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Ceilings that are constructed of open grate design or listed dropout ceilings in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be considered ceilings within the context of 12.7.5.3.7.
- (2) Vehicles, boats, and similar exhibited products having over 100 ft<sup>2</sup> (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of roofed area shall be provided with smoke detectors acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) The requirement of 12.7.5.3.7(2) shall not apply where fire protection of multilevel exhibit booths is consistent with the criteria developed through a life safety evaluation of the exhibition hall in accordance with 12.4.2, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

13.7.5.3.7.1 The requirements of 13.7.5.3.7 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Ceilings that are constructed of open grate design or listed dropout ceilings in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be considered ceilings within the context of 13.7.5.3.7.
- (2) Vehicles, boats, and similar exhibited products having over 100 ft<sup>2</sup> (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of roofed area shall be provided with smoke detectors acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) The requirement of 13.7.5.3.7(2) shall not apply where fire protection of multilevel exhibit booths is consistent with the criteria developed through a life safety evaluation of the exhibition hall in accordance with 13.4.2, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

18.3.5.10 Sprinklers shall not be required in clothes closets of patient sleeping rooms in hospitals where the area of the closet does not exceed 6 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.55 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that the distance from the sprinkler in the patient sleeping room to the back wall of the closet does not exceed the maximum distance permitted by ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**18.3.5.11** Sprinklers in areas where cubicle curtains are installed shall be in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**19.3.5.10** Sprinklers shall not be required in clothes closets of patient sleeping rooms in hospitals where the area of the closet does not exceed 6 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.55 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that the distance from the sprinkler in the patient sleeping room to the back wall of the closet does not exceed the maximum distance permitted by ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**19.3.5.11** Newly introduced cubicle curtains in sprinklered areas shall be installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**24.3.5.3** Automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2), or ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**26.3.6.2.2** In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**26.3.6.2.3** Systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be permitted where all of the following requirements are met:

- (1) The lodging or rooming house shall not be part of a mixed occupancy.
- (2) Entrance foyers shall be sprinklered.
- (3) Lodging or rooming houses with sleeping accommodations for more than eight occupants shall be treated as two-family dwellings with regard to the water supply.

**26.3.6.2.4** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) closets less than 12 ft<sup>2</sup> (1.1 m<sup>2</sup>) in area in individual dwelling units shall not be required to be sprinklered.

**26.3.6.2.5** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) closets that contain equipment such as washers, dryers, furnaces, or water heaters shall be sprinklered, regardless of size.

**28.1.5.2** For the design of automatic sprinkler systems, the classification of contents in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall apply.

**28.3.5.3** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 28.3.5.4. In hotel or dormitory occupancies up to and including four stories in height that are located in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**28.3.5.4** The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the opening is within the guest room or guest suite.

**29.1.5.2** For the design of automatic sprinkler systems, the classification of contents in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall apply.

**29.3.5.3** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 29.3.5.4 and 29.3.5.5. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**29.3.5.4** The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the opening is within the guest room or guest suite.

**30.3.5.1.2** In apartment buildings up to and including four stories in height, that are located in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA~~

~~13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**30.3.5.3 Closets.** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), closets shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Closets of less than 12 ft<sup>2</sup> (1.1 m<sup>2</sup>) in individual dwelling units shall not be required to be sprinklered.
- (2) Closets that contain equipment such as washers, dryers, furnaces, or water heaters shall be sprinklered, regardless of size.

**30.3.5.4 Convenience Openings.** The draft stop and closely spaced sprinkler requirements of ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for convenience openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the convenience opening is within the dwelling unit.

**31.3.5.2** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be installed in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 31.3.5.3 and 31.3.5.4. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA-13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**31.3.5.4** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) bathrooms not greater than 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>) in individual dwelling units shall not be required to be sprinklered.

**31.3.5.5** The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers requirements of in accordance with ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for convenience openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the convenience opening is within the dwelling unit.

**31.3.5.6.4** Where Option 3 is being used to permit the use of 1 3/4 in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood-core doors in accordance with 31.2.2.1.3, sprinklers shall be provided within the exit enclosures in accordance with ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**32.2.3.5.3** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, all of the following requirements shall be met:

- (1) The system shall be in accordance with ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with 32.2.3.4.1.
- (2) The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented to the authority having jurisdiction.

**32.2.3.5.3.1** In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA-13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted. All habitable areas, closets, roofed porches, roofed decks, and roofed balconies shall be sprinklered.

**32.2.3.5.3.2** An automatic sprinkler system with a 30-minute water supply, and complying with all of the following requirements and with ~~NFPA-13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be permitted:

- (1) All habitable areas, closets, roofed porches, roofed decks, and roofed balconies shall be sprinklered.
- (2) Facilities with more than eight residents shall be treated as two-family dwellings with regard to water supply.

**32.2.3.5.4** Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA-13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) and ~~NFPA-13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be provided with electrical supervision in accordance with 9.7.2.

**32.2.3.5.5** Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA-13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be provided with valve supervision by one of the following methods:

- (1) Single listed control valve that shuts off both domestic and sprinkler systems and separate shutoff for the domestic system only

- (2) Electrical supervision in accordance with 9.7.2
- (3) Valve closure that causes the sounding of an audible signal in the facility

32.2.3.5.8 Systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with 32.2.3.5.8.1 through 32.2.3.5.8.15, which reference specific sections of NFPA 25. The frequency of the inspection, test, or maintenance shall be in accordance with this Code, whereas the purpose and procedure shall be from NFPA 25.

33.2.3.5.3.1 In prompt evacuation capability facilities, all of the following shall apply:

- (1) An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be permitted.
- (2) Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 ft<sup>2</sup> (2.2 m<sup>2</sup>) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.3.2 In slow and impractical evacuation capability facilities, all of the following shall apply:

- (1) An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) with a 30-minute water supply, shall be permitted.
- (2) All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered.
- (3) Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.3.3 In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities, where an automatic sprinkler system is in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 ft<sup>2</sup> (2.2 m<sup>2</sup>) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.3.4 In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

33.2.3.5.3.5 In impractical evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

33.2.3.5.8 Systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with 33.2.3.5.8.1 through 33.2.3.5.8.15, which reference specific sections of NFPA 25. The frequency of the inspection, test, or maintenance shall be in accordance with this Code, whereas the purpose and procedure shall be from NFPA 25.

33.3.3.5.1.1 In buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

36.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings. Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.6, except under any of the following conditions:

- (1) In Class A or Class B mercantile occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted at one of the following locations:
  - (1) Between any two floors
  - (2) Among the street floor, the first adjacent floor below, and the adjacent floor (or mezzanine) above

- (1) In Class C mercantile occupancies, unprotected openings shall be permitted between the street floor and the mezzanine.
- (2) The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers requirements of in accordance with NFPA-13 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for unenclosed vertical openings permitted in 36.3.1(1) and 36.3.1(2).
- (3) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.2 shall be permitted and the provision of 8.6.9.2(5) shall not apply.
- (4) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.7 shall be permitted and the number of contiguous stories shall not be limited.

36.4.4.9.2 Rooms housing building service equipment, janitor closets, and service elevators shall be permitted to open directly onto exit passageways, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The required fire resistance rating between such rooms or areas and the exit passageway shall be maintained in accordance with 7.1.3.2.
- (2) Such rooms or areas shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), but the exceptions in accordance with NFPA-13 9.7.1.1(1) allowing the omission of sprinklers from such rooms shall not be permitted.
- (3) Service elevators opening into the exit passageway shall not open into areas other than exit passageways.
- (4) Where exit stair enclosures discharge into the exit passageway, the provisions of 7.2.1.5.7 shall apply, regardless of the number of stories served.

37.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings. Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.6, except under any of the following conditions:

- (1) In Class A or Class B mercantile occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1, unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted at one of the following locations:
  - (1) Between any two floors
  - (2) Among the street floor, the first adjacent floor below, and the adjacent floor (or mezzanine) above
- (1) In Class C mercantile occupancies, unprotected openings shall be permitted between the street floor and the mezzanine.
- (2) The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers requirements of in accordance with NFPA-13 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for unenclosed vertical openings permitted in 36.3.1(1) and 37.3.1(2).
- (3) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.2 shall be permitted.

37.4.4.9.2 Rooms housing building service equipment, janitor closets, and service elevators shall be permitted to open directly onto exit passageways, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The required fire resistance rating between such rooms or areas and the exit passageway shall be maintained in accordance with 7.1.3.2.
- (2) Such rooms or areas shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), but the exceptions in accordance with NFPA-13 9.7.1.1(1) allowing the omission of sprinklers from such rooms shall not be permitted.
- (3) Service elevators opening into the exit passageway shall not open into areas other than exit passageways.

- (4) Where exit stair enclosures discharge into the exit passageway, the provisions of 7.2.1.5.7 shall apply, regardless of the number of stories served.

**40.2.6.2 Power-Generation Buildings.** Buildings of noncombustible construction used exclusively for the enclosure of steam generators, steam turbines, gas turbines, heat recovery generators, and flue gas treatment equipment shall be permitted to have a maximum travel distance of 400 ft (122 m), where all special hazards are protected by approved automatic suppression systems in accordance with one or more of the following standards, as applicable:

- (1) NFPA 11
- (2) NFPA 12
- (3) ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1)
- (4) NFPA 15
- (5) NFPA 16
- (6) NFPA 17
- (7) NFPA 750
- (8) NFPA 2001

## Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
CD075_-_101_Sprinkler_Reference_Correction.docx	Full text language	

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Across the model codes, as it relates to automatic fire sprinkler systems, the proper code section that stipulates the use and installation of a particular fire protection system is provided. The proper code language is to reference that section and not the system type. This ensures that all the proper charging language is being applied. Not referencing the proper section could possibly cause misinterpretation and vital requirements being left out.

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Andrew Bevis  
**Organization:** National Fire Sprinkler Associ  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 13:28:57 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

## Committee Statement

**Resolution:** FR-6560-NFPA 101-2021

**Statement:** The reference of NFPA 13 is replaced with sections within NFPA 101 for consistency with how other codes reference sprinkler standards.

## CD075: Sprinkler Reference Correction

### 2021 NFPA 101

#### Revise as follows:

**7.14.2.3** The absence of sprinklers in the normally unoccupied building service equipment support area, as permitted by an exemption of ~~NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1)~~, shall not cause a building to be classified as nonsprinklered for purposes of applying the provisions of 7.14.2.2.

**7.14.3.3** The absence of sprinklers in the normally unoccupied building service equipment support area, as permitted by an exemption of ~~NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1)~~, shall not cause a building to be classified as nonsprinklered for purposes of applying the provisions of 7.14.3.2.

**7.14.5.3** The absence of sprinklers in the normally unoccupied building service equipment support area, as permitted by an exemption of ~~NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1)~~, shall not cause a building to be classified as nonsprinklered for purposes of applying the provisions of 7.14.5.2.

**8.6.9.2** Where permitted by Chapters 11 through 43, unenclosed vertical openings created by convenience stairways shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) The convenience stair openings shall not serve as required means of egress.
- (2) The building shall be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7.
- (3) The convenience stair openings shall be protected ~~in accordance~~ with the method detailed for the protection of vertical openings in ~~NFPA 13~~ in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1).
- (4) In new construction, the area of the floor opening shall not exceed twice the horizontal projected area of the stairway.
- (5) For new construction, such openings shall not connect more than four contiguous stories, unless otherwise permitted by Chapters 11 through 43.

**8.6.9.7** Any escalators and moving walks not constituting an exit shall have their floor openings enclosed or protected as required for other vertical openings, unless otherwise permitted by one of the following:

- (1) The requirement of 8.6.9.7 shall not apply to escalators in large open areas, such as atriums and enclosed shopping malls.
- (2) In existing buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, escalator and moving walk openings shall be permitted to be protected ~~in accordance~~ with the method detailed in ~~NFPA 13~~ in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) or in accordance with a method approved by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) In new buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, escalator and moving walk openings shall be permitted to be protected ~~in accordance~~ with the method detailed in ~~NFPA 13~~ in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1) or in accordance with a method approved by the authority having jurisdiction, and the opening shall not connect more than four contiguous stories unless otherwise permitted by Chapters 11 through 43.

- (4) In buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with Section 9.7, escalator and moving walk openings shall be permitted to be protected by rolling steel shutters appropriate for the fire resistance rating of the vertical opening and complying with all of the following:
- (a) The shutters shall close automatically and independently of each other upon smoke detection and sprinkler operation.
  - (b) A manual means of operating and testing the operation of the shutters shall be provided.
  - (c) The shutters shall be operated not less than once a week to ensure that they remain in proper operating condition.
  - (d) The shutters shall operate at a speed not to exceed 30 ft/min (0.15 m/s) and shall be equipped with a sensitive leading edge.
  - (e) The leading edge shall arrest the progress of a moving shutter and cause it to retract a distance of approximately 6 in. (150 mm) upon the application of a force not exceeding 20 lbf (90 N) applied to the surface of the leading edge.
  - (f) The shutter, following the retraction specified in 8.6.9.7(4)(e), shall continue to close.
  - (g) The operating mechanism for the rolling shutter shall be provided with standby power complying with the provisions of NFPA 70.

**9.7.1.3** Sprinkler piping serving hazardous areas as described in 9.7.1.2 shall be provided with an indicating shutoff valve, supervised in accordance with 9.7.2 or ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), and installed in an accessible, visible location between the sprinklers and the connection to the domestic water supply.

**9.10.2** Where standpipe and hose systems are installed in combination with automatic sprinkler systems, installation shall be in accordance with the appropriate provisions established by ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) and NFPA 14.

**12.4.7.7.1** Where required by 12.4.7.6, the proscenium opening shall be protected by a listed, minimum 20-minute opening protective assembly, a fire curtain complying with NFPA 80 or an approved water curtain complying with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**12.7.5.3.7.1** The requirements of 12.7.5.3.7 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Ceilings that are constructed of open grate design or listed dropout ceilings in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be considered ceilings within the context of 12.7.5.3.7.
- (2) Vehicles, boats, and similar exhibited products having over 100 ft<sup>2</sup> (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of roofed area shall be provided with smoke detectors acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) The requirement of 12.7.5.3.7(2) shall not apply where fire protection of multilevel exhibit booths is consistent with the criteria developed through a life safety evaluation of the exhibition hall in accordance with 12.4.2, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

**13.7.5.3.7.1** The requirements of 13.7.5.3.7 shall not apply where otherwise permitted by the following:

- (1) Ceilings that are constructed of open grate design or listed dropout ceilings in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be considered ceilings within the context of 13.7.5.3.7.
- (2) Vehicles, boats, and similar exhibited products having over 100 ft<sup>2</sup> (9.3 m<sup>2</sup>) of roofed area shall be provided with smoke detectors acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) The requirement of 13.7.5.3.7(2) shall not apply where fire protection of multilevel exhibit booths is consistent with the criteria developed through a life safety evaluation of the exhibition hall in accordance with 13.4.2, subject to approval of the authority having jurisdiction.

**18.3.5.10** Sprinklers shall not be required in clothes closets of patient sleeping rooms in hospitals where the area of the closet does not exceed 6 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.55 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that the distance from the sprinkler in the patient sleeping room to the back wall of the closet does not exceed the maximum distance permitted by ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**18.3.5.11** Sprinklers in areas where cubicle curtains are installed shall be in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**19.3.5.10** Sprinklers shall not be required in clothes closets of patient sleeping rooms in hospitals where the area of the closet does not exceed 6 ft<sup>2</sup> (0.55 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that the distance from the sprinkler in the patient sleeping room to the back wall of the closet does not exceed the maximum distance permitted by ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**19.3.5.11** Newly introduced cubicle curtains in sprinklered areas shall be installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**24.3.5.3** Automatic sprinkler systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2), or ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**26.3.6.2.2** In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**26.3.6.2.3** Systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be permitted where all of the following requirements are met:

- (1) The lodging or rooming house shall not be part of a mixed occupancy.
- (2) Entrance foyers shall be sprinklered.
- (3) Lodging or rooming houses with sleeping accommodations for more than eight occupants shall be treated as two-family dwellings with regard to the water supply.

**26.3.6.2.4** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) closets less than 12 ft<sup>2</sup> (1.1 m<sup>2</sup>) in area in individual dwelling units shall not be required to be sprinklered.

**26.3.6.2.5** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) closets that contain equipment such as washers, dryers, furnaces, or water heaters shall be sprinklered, regardless of size.

**28.1.5.2** For the design of automatic sprinkler systems, the classification of contents in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall apply.

**28.3.5.3** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 28.3.5.4. In hotel or dormitory occupancies up to and including four stories in height that are located in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**28.3.5.4** The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the opening is within the guest room or guest suite.

**29.1.5.2** For the design of automatic sprinkler systems, the classification of contents in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) shall apply.

**29.3.5.3** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 29.3.5.4 and 29.3.5.5. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**29.3.5.4** The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the opening is within the guest room or guest suite.

**30.3.5.1.2** In apartment buildings up to and including four stories in height, that are located in buildings not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**30.3.5.3 Closets.** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1), closets shall meet the following requirements:

- (1) Closets of less than 12 ft<sup>2</sup> (1.1 m<sup>2</sup>) in individual dwelling units shall not be required to be sprinklered.
- (2) Closets that contain equipment such as washers, dryers, furnaces, or water heaters shall be sprinklered, regardless of size.

**30.3.5.4 Convenience Openings.** The draft stop and closely spaced sprinkler requirements of ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for convenience openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the convenience opening is within the dwelling unit.

**31.3.5.2** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, either for total or partial building coverage, the system shall be installed in accordance with Section 9.7, as modified by 31.3.5.3 and 31.3.5.4. In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**31.3.5.4** In buildings sprinklered in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) bathrooms not greater than 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>) in individual dwelling units shall not be required to be sprinklered.

**31.3.5.5** The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers requirements of in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for convenience openings complying with 8.6.9.1 where the convenience opening is within the dwelling unit.

**31.3.5.6.4** Where Option 3 is being used to permit the use of 1 3/4 in. (44 mm) thick, solid-bonded wood-core doors in accordance with 31.2.2.1.3, sprinklers shall be provided within the exit enclosures in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1).

**32.2.3.5.3** Where an automatic sprinkler system is installed, for either total or partial building coverage, all of the following requirements shall be met:

- (1) The system shall be in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) and shall initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with 32.2.3.4.1.
- (2) The adequacy of the water supply shall be documented to the authority having jurisdiction.

**32.2.3.5.3.1** In buildings four or fewer stories in height and not exceeding 60 ft (18.3 m) in height above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted. All habitable areas, closets, roofed porches, roofed decks, and roofed balconies shall be sprinklered.

**32.2.3.5.3.2** An automatic sprinkler system with a 30-minute water supply, and complying with all of the following requirements and with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be permitted:

- (1) All habitable areas, closets, roofed porches, roofed decks, and roofed balconies shall be sprinklered.
- (2) Facilities with more than eight residents shall be treated as two-family dwellings with regard to water supply.

**32.2.3.5.4** Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) and ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be provided with electrical supervision in accordance with 9.7.2.

**32.2.3.5.5** Automatic sprinkler systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be provided with valve supervision by one of the following methods:

- (1) Single listed control valve that shuts off both domestic and sprinkler systems and separate shutoff for the domestic system only
- (2) Electrical supervision in accordance with 9.7.2
- (3) Valve closure that causes the sounding of an audible signal in the facility

**32.2.3.5.8** Systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with 32.2.3.5.8.1 through 32.2.3.5.8.15, which reference specific sections of NFPA 25. The frequency of the inspection, test, or maintenance shall be in accordance with this Code, whereas the purpose and procedure shall be from NFPA 25.

**33.2.3.5.3.1** In prompt evacuation capability facilities, all of the following shall apply:

- (1) An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(1) shall be permitted.
- (2) Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 ft<sup>2</sup> (2.2 m<sup>2</sup>) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

**33.2.3.5.3.2** In slow and impractical evacuation capability facilities, all of the following shall apply:

- (1) An automatic sprinkler system in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) with a 30-minute water supply, shall be permitted.
- (2) All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered.
- (3) Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

**33.2.3.5.3.3** In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities, where an automatic sprinkler system is in accordance with ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1) sprinklers shall not be required in closets not exceeding 24 ft<sup>2</sup> (2.2 m<sup>2</sup>) and in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

**33.2.3.5.3.4** In prompt and slow evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**33.2.3.5.3.5** In impractical evacuation capability facilities in buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted. All habitable areas and closets shall be sprinklered. Automatic sprinklers shall not be required in bathrooms not exceeding 55 ft<sup>2</sup> (5.1 m<sup>2</sup>), provided that such spaces are finished with lath and plaster or materials providing a 15-minute thermal barrier.

**33.2.3.5.8** Systems installed in accordance with ~~NFPA 13D~~ 9.7.1.1(2) shall be inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with 33.2.3.5.8.1 through 33.2.3.5.8.15, which reference specific sections of NFPA 25. The frequency of the inspection, test, or maintenance shall be in accordance with this Code, whereas the purpose and procedure shall be from NFPA 25.

**33.3.3.5.1.1** In buildings four or fewer stories above grade plane, systems in accordance with ~~NFPA 13R~~ 9.7.1.1(3) shall be permitted.

**36.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings.** Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.6, except under any of the following conditions:

- (1) In Class A or Class B mercantile occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted at one of the following locations:
  - (a) Between any two floors
  - (b) Among the street floor, the first adjacent floor below, and the adjacent floor (or mezzanine) above
- (2) In Class C mercantile occupancies, unprotected openings shall be permitted between the street floor and the mezzanine.
- (3) The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers requirements of in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for unenclosed vertical openings permitted in 36.3.1(1) and 36.3.1(2).
- (4) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.2 shall be permitted and the provision of 8.6.9.2(5) shall not apply.
- (5) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.7 shall be permitted and the number of contiguous stories shall not be limited.

**36.4.4.9.2** Rooms housing building service equipment, janitor closets, and service elevators shall be permitted to open directly onto exit passageways, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The required fire resistance rating between such rooms or areas and the exit passageway shall be maintained in accordance with 7.1.3.2.
- (2) Such rooms or areas shall be protected by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), but the exceptions in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) allowing the omission of sprinklers from such rooms shall not be permitted.
- (3) Service elevators opening into the exit passageway shall not open into areas other than exit passageways.
- (4) Where exit stair enclosures discharge into the exit passageway, the provisions of 7.2.1.5.7 shall apply, regardless of the number of stories served.

**37.3.1 Protection of Vertical Openings.** Any vertical opening shall be protected in accordance with Section 8.6, except under any of the following conditions:

- (1) In Class A or Class B mercantile occupancies protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), unprotected vertical openings shall be permitted at one of the following locations:
  - (a) Between any two floors
  - (b) Among the street floor, the first adjacent floor below, and the adjacent floor (or mezzanine) above
- (2) In Class C mercantile occupancies, unprotected openings shall be permitted between the street floor and the mezzanine.
- (3) The provisions for draft stops and closely spaced sprinklers requirements of in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) shall not be required for unenclosed vertical openings permitted in 36.3.1(1) and 37.3.1(2).
- (4) Unenclosed vertical openings in accordance with 8.6.9.2 shall be permitted.

**37.4.4.9.2** Rooms housing building service equipment, janitor closets, and service elevators shall be permitted to open directly onto exit passageways, provided that all of the following criteria are met:

- (1) The required fire resistance rating between such rooms or areas and the exit passageway shall be maintained in accordance with 7.1.3.2.
- (2) Such rooms or areas shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), but the exceptions in accordance with NFPA 13 9.7.1.1(1) allowing the omission of sprinklers from such rooms shall not be permitted.
- (3) Service elevators opening into the exit passageway shall not open into areas other than exit passageways.
- (4) Where exit stair enclosures discharge into the exit passageway, the provisions of 7.2.1.5.7 shall apply, regardless of the number of stories served.

**40.2.6.2 Power-Generation Buildings.** Buildings of noncombustible construction used exclusively for the enclosure of steam generators, steam turbines, gas turbines, heat recovery generators, and flue gas treatment equipment shall be permitted to have a maximum travel distance of 400 ft (122 m), where all special hazards are protected by approved automatic suppression systems in accordance with one or more of the following standards, as applicable:

- (1) NFPA 11
- (2) NFPA 12
- (3) ~~NFPA 13~~ 9.7.1.1(1)
- (4) NFPA 15
- (5) NFPA 16
- (6) NFPA 17
- (7) NFPA 750
- (8) NFPA 2001

**Reason:** Across the model codes, as it relates to automatic fire sprinkler systems, the proper code section that stipulates the use and installation of a particular fire protection system is provided. The proper code language is to reference that section and not the system type. This ensures that all the proper charging language is being applied. Not referencing the proper section could possibly cause misinterpretation and vital requirements being left out.



## Public Input No. 183-NFPA 101-2021 [ New Section after 3.3.14 ]

### 3.3.14.3 Initiating Device.

A system component that originates transmission of a change-of-state condition, such as in a smoke detector, manual fire alarm box, or supervisory switch.

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This definition is an extract from NFPA 72, Section 3.3.141 to correlate with NFPA 101 PI 182.

This PI is on behalf of FCC-AAC task group on sprinkler supervision.

### Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<a href="#">Public Input No. 182-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 9.7.2.1.1]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 182-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 9.7.2.1.1]</a>	

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Jeffrey Hugo

**Organization:** National Fire Sprinkler Associ

**Affiliation:** On behalf of FCC-AAC task group on sprinkler supervision.

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Fri May 21 10:26:59 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6563-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** Definition of Initiating Devices has been extracted from NFPA 72 as "Initiating devices" is added to section 9.7.2.1.1 with FR-6562 as proposed with PI-182.



## Public Input No. 338-NFPA 101-2021 [ New Section after 3.3.273 ]

### Sprinkler system

A system, commonly activated by heat from a fire and discharges water over the fire area, that consists of an integrated network of piping designed in accordance with fire protection engineering standards that includes a water supply source, a control valve, a waterflow alarm, and a drain. The portion of the sprinkler system above ground is a network of specifically sized or hydraulically designed piping installed in a building, structure, or area, generally overhead, and to which sprinklers are attached in a systematic pattern. (13, 2022)

### Automatic sprinkler

A fire suppression or control device that operates automatically when its heat-activated element is heated to its thermal rating or above, allowing to discharge over a specified area. (13, 2022)

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Sprinkler systems and automatic sprinklers should be defined in NFPA 101. This PI are definitions extracted from the 2022 edition of NFPA 13.

## Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 335-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 9.7]</u>	

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Jeffrey Hugo  
**Organization:** National Fire Sprinkler Associ  
**Affiliation:** NFSA  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submission Date:** Tue Jun 01 10:18:50 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

## Committee Statement

**Resolution:** FR-6564-NFPA 101-2021

**Statement:** The term Sprinkler System and Automatic sprinkler is currently used throughout the code therefore the committee extracted the definitions from NFPA 13.



## Public Input No. 243-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.4.5 ]

### 9.4.5\* Elevator Machine Rooms.

Elevator machine rooms that contain solid-state equipment for elevators, other than existing elevators, having a travel distance exceeding 50 ft (15 m) above the level of exit discharge, or exceeding 30 ft (9.1 m) below the level of exit discharge, shall be provided with ~~independent ventilation or air-conditioning systems~~ a natural or mechanical means to maintain temperature during fire fighters' emergency operations for elevator operation (see 9.4.3). The operating temperature shall be established by the elevator equipment manufacturer's specifications. When standby power is connected to the elevator, the ~~machine room ventilation or air-conditioning shall~~ means to control the temperature in the machine room shall be connected to standby power, if applicable .

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update to better align with the requirements in ASME A17.1/CSA B44.

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Kevin Brinkman  
**Organization:** National Elevator Industry, Inc.  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Fri May 28 11:40:13 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6565-NFPA 101-2021](#)  
**Statement:** Section updated to align with the requirements of the elevator code ASME A17.1/CSA B44.



**Public Input No. 199-NFPA 101-2021 [ Sections 9.6.2.10.5, 9.6.2.10.6, 9.6.2.10.7**

**]**

**Sections 9.6.2.10.5, 9.6.2.10.6, 9.6.2.10.7**

**9.6.2.10.5\***

~~Unless otherwise provided in 9.6.2.10.7, smoke~~

~~-~~

~~Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed~~

~~within an area of exclusion determined by a 10 ft~~

~~between 10 ft (3.~~

~~0 m) radial distance~~

~~0m) and 20 ft (6.1m) along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance~~

~~, unless listed for installation in close proximity to cooking appliances. Smoke alarms and smoke detectors installed between 10 ft (3.0 m) and 20 ft (6.1 m)~~

~~unless the devices comply with the following:~~

~~1) Prior to January 1, 2023, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be equipped with an alarm silencing means, use photoelectric detection, or be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, Smoke Alarms, the 7th edition of UL 268, Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems, or subsequent editions.~~

~~2) Effective January 1, 2023, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.~~

~~[72:29.11.3.4(4)]~~

~~-~~

~~9.6.2.10.6 Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within an area of exclusion determined by a 10ft (3.0m) radial distance along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance~~

~~shall be equipped with an alarm silencing means or use photoelectric detection.~~

~~[ 72 : 29.11.3.4(~~

~~4~~

~~5 )]~~

~~9.6.2.10.~~

~~6-~~

Smoke

7

When the 10ft (3.0m) area of exclusion would prohibit the placement of a smoke alarm or smoke detector required by other sections of this Code, and when the kitchen or cooking area and adjacent spaces have no clear interior partitions or headers, smoke alarms or smoke detectors

that use photoelectric detection

shall be permitted for installation at a radial distance

greater than 6 ft

between 6ft (1.

8 m)

8m) and 10ft (3.0m) from any stationary or fixed cooking appliance

when

unless the

following conditions are met:

- ~~• The kitchen or cooking area and adjacent spaces have no clear interior partitions or headers. The 10 ft (3.0 m) area of exclusion would prohibit the placement of a smoke alarm or smoke detector required by other sections of *NFPA 72*.~~

devices comply with the following:

1) Prior to January 1, 2023, the devices shall use photoelectric detection or be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.

2) Effective January 1, 2023, the devices shall be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking nuisance alarms in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions. [ 72 : 29.11.3.4(5)]

#### 9.6.2.10.7 \* \_

Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from a door to a bathroom containing a shower or tub unless listed for installation in close proximity to such locations. [ 72 : 29.11.3.4(7)]

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input seeks to accomplish two important objectives.

1. Reduce unwanted alarm activations from smoke alarms and smoke detectors being installed near stationary or fixed cooking appliances.
2. Align the requirements in NFPA 101 with the requirements in the 2022 edition of NFPA 72 and NFPA 1 CI-9.

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Megan Hayes

**Organization:** Nema

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Wed May 26 13:34:35 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### **Committee Statement**

**Resolution:** A task group has been formed to address smoke alarm requirements in section 9.6.2.10. The proposed dates are not applicable for the 2024 edition of this code therefore further scrutiny is required.



## Public Input No. 298-NFPA 101-2021 [ New Section after 9.6.3.6.1 ]

### **9.6.3.6.1 \***

**Where modular rooms and sleep pods complying with Section 10.6 are provided in indoor areas with occupant notification systems, the required audible and visible signal shall be extended into the interior of these units.**

### **A.9.6.3.6.1**

**Modular rooms such as lactation stations and other small privacy enclosures, including sleep pods, are showing up in an increasing number of indoor locations. These include airports, convention centers, business and government buildings. Because these portable products include sound deadening construction and privacy walls, it may not be possible for occupants to hear or see alarm notification signals in the area in which they are located.**

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Modular rooms and sleep pods are becoming increasingly popular, and are showing up in a variety of different occupancies. This proposal provides a means for AHJs to approve these installations and allow the use of these prefabricated structures.

This proposal treats modular rooms and sleep pods, such as those shown in the attached pictures, as products that can be installed in a building, and not as building construction, while not losing applicable code requirements.

The UL 962 listing covers the fabrication and safety of the modular room. UL 962 includes requirements for insulation, finish materials, internal wiring, lighting, ventilation, and other construction features. Markings are to be provided on the listed products to document the Interior finish and foamed plastic ratings, such as the ASTM E84 (UL 723) flame spread and smoke developed indexes. This makes it easy to determine their suitability for use in the specific areas of the building.

Section 10.6.5 allows the AHJ to approve the installation locations, to make sure the means of egress is not compromised and other code requirements are not adversely impacted.

## Related Public Inputs for This Document

<b><u>Related Input</u></b>	<b><u>Relationship</u></b>
<a href="#">Public Input No. 296-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.189]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 297-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.262]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 299-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 10.1.3.2]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 300-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 10.5.5]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 301-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 12.7.5]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 302-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 13.7.5]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 303-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 18.7.6]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 305-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 20.7.6]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 307-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 21.7.6]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 309-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 36.4.4.12]</a>	

[Public Input No. 310-NFPA 101-2021 \[New Section after 37.4.4.12\]](#)

[Public Input No. 311-NFPA 101-2021 \[New Section after 38.7.7\]](#)

[Public Input No. 312-NFPA 101-2021 \[New Section after 39.7.7\]](#)

[Public Input No. 313-NFPA 101-2021 \[New Section after 40.7.3\]](#)

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Kelly Nicoletto

**Organization:** UL LLC

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Mon May 31 15:41:40 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

## Committee Statement

**Resolution:** The proposal is resolved due to the lack of comprehensive information regarding risk to life safety of the mentioned systems. There is no technical merit to the proposal and the referenced section does not exist.



## Public Input No. 108-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.6.3.6.1 ]

### 9.6.3.6.1

Areas not subject to occupancy by persons who are ~~hearing impaired shall~~ deaf or hard of hearing shall not be required to comply with the provisions for visible signals.

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The NFPA Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) requests an update to the terminology used to describe individuals with disabilities. In general, we suggest using “people first” language to avoid characterizing a person or group of persons entirely by their disability. Also, where possible, we recommend substituting the appropriate technical term when describing building elements that are accessible to individuals with disabilities, rather than describing the element as being “for” such people. For example, we would say “accessible parking” instead of “handicap parking”. The substitute terms we recommend are found to be more acceptable to the disability community and its supporters and, therefore, demonstrate greater respect.

We used following resources to develop our input:

- “Guidelines for Writing About People with Disabilities” ADA National Network at <https://adata.org/factsheet/ADANN-writing>
- “Disability Style Guide” National Center on Disability and Journalism at <https://ncdj.org/style-guide/>
- “Resources for Reporters Writing About Blindness and Vision Loss” American Foundation for the Blind at <https://www.afb.org/news-publications/press-room/reporter-resources-writing-about-blindness-vision-loss>
- “Five Tips for Writing About People with Disabilities” Adaptive Sports Center at <https://www.adaptivesports.org/blog/announcements/five-tips-writing-about-people-disabilities>
- “Fact Sheet: Drug Addiction and Federal Disability Rights Laws” U.S. Department of Health and Hum Services: Office for Civil Rights at <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/drug-addiction-aand-federal-disability-rights-laws-fact-sheet.pdf>
- “People First Language” District of Columbia Office of Disability Rights at <https://odr.dc.gov/page/people-first-language>

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Marsha Mazz

**Organization:** United Spinal Association

**Affiliation:** Representing the DARAC Advisory Committee

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submission Date:** Thu May 06 12:17:57 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

## Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6566-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** Changes made to adopt a "people first" language to avoid characterizing a person or a group of persons entirely by their disability.



## Public Input No. 430-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.6.3.7.3 ]

### 9.6.3.7.3

Where occupants are incapable of evacuating themselves because of age, physical or mental disabilities, or physical restraint, all of the following shall apply:

- (1) The private operating mode, as described in *NFPA 72* shall be permitted to be used.
- (2) Only the attendants and other personnel required to evacuate occupants from a zone, area, floor, or building shall be required to be notified. This notification shall not be required to go through the fire alarm system but may be another means, such as overhead paging, mass communication systems, or other technology.
- (3) Notification of personnel as specified in 9.6.3.7.3(2) shall include means to readily identify the zone, area, floor, or building in need of evacuation.

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The verbiage in 9.6.3.7.3(3) implies a voice evacuation system which is not required for many buildings nor is it the intent of the code language. Other reliable technological means are permissible for notification of necessary personnel.

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Joshua Brackett

**Organization:**

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 15:57:45 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** Notification of attendants and other personnel to evacuate or relocate occupants need to be integral with the fire alarm system to ensure the reliability of the notification.



## Public Input No. 435-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.6.8.4 ]

### 9.6.8.4

Where a floor area exceeds 22,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (2090 m<sup>2</sup>), additional fire alarm zoning notification zoning shall be provided, and the length of any single fire alarm zone shall not exceed 300 ft (91 m) in any direction, except as provided in 9.6.8.4.1 through 9.6.8.4.6, or as otherwise modified by another section of this *Code*.

#### 9.6.8.4.1

Where permitted by another section of this *Code*, fire alarm notification zones shall be permitted to exceed 22,500 ft<sup>2</sup> (2090 m<sup>2</sup>), and the length of a zone shall be permitted to exceed 300 ft (91 m) in any direction.

#### 9.6.8.4.2

Where the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), the area of the fire alarm notification zone shall be permitted to coincide with the allowable area of the sprinkler system.

#### 9.6.8.4.3

Where the building is protected by a water mist system in accordance with 9.8.1 and Table 9.8.1, the area of the fire alarm notification zone shall be permitted to coincide with the allowable area of the water mist system.

#### 9.6.8.4.4

Unless otherwise prohibited by another section of this *Code*, where a building not exceeding four stories in height is protected by an automatic water mist system in accordance with 9.8.1, the water mist system shall be permitted to be annunciated on the fire alarm system as a single zone.

#### 9.6.8.4.5

Unless otherwise prohibited by another section of this *Code*, where a building not exceeding four stories in height is protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(1), the sprinkler system shall be permitted to be annunciated on the fire alarm system as a single zone.

#### 9.6.8.4.6

Where the building is protected by an automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 9.7.1.1(2) or 9.7.1.1(3), the sprinkler system shall be permitted to be annunciated on the fire alarm system as a single zone.

#### 9.6.8.4.7

Where the occupancy is a defend in place occupancy the fire alarm notification zones shall be permitted to align with the facilities fire response plan and evacuation zones.

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Aligning terminology with NFPA 72 and adding a clause for defend in place occupancy types

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Joshua Brackett

**Organization:**

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 16:04:51 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### **Committee Statement**

**Resolution:** This section does not apply to notification zoning therefore the proposed text is not accepted.



## Public Input No. 335-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.7 ]

### 9.7 Automatic Sprinklers Sprinkler Systems .

#### 9.7.1 General.

##### 9.7.1.1\*

Each automatic sprinkler system required by another section of this *Code* shall be in accordance with one of the following:

- (1) NFPA 13
- (2) NFPA 13D
- (3) NFPA 13R

##### 9.7.1.2

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/ft<sup>2</sup> (6.1 mm/min) throughout the entire enclosed area.

##### 9.7.1.3

Sprinkler piping serving hazardous areas as described in 9.7.1.2 shall be provided with an indicating shutoff valve, supervised in accordance with 9.7.2 or NFPA 13, and installed in an accessible, visible location between the sprinklers and the connection to the domestic water supply.

##### 9.7.1.4\*

In areas protected by automatic sprinklers, automatic heat-detection devices required by other sections of this *Code* shall not be required.

##### 9.7.1.5

Automatic sprinkler systems installed to make use of an alternative permitted by this *Code* shall be considered required systems and shall meet the provisions of this *Code* that apply to required systems.

#### 9.7.2 Supervision.

##### 9.7.2.1 Supervisory Signals.

###### 9.7.2.1.1

Where supervised automatic sprinkler systems are required by another section of this *Code*, supervisory attachments shall be installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with *NFPA 72* and a distinctive supervisory signal shall be provided to indicate a condition that would impair the satisfactory operation of the sprinkler system.

###### 9.7.2.1.2

Supervisory signals shall sound and shall be displayed either at a location within the protected building that is constantly attended by qualified personnel or at an approved, remotely located receiving facility.

##### 9.7.2.2 Alarm Signal Transmission.

###### 9.7.2.2.1

Where supervision of automatic sprinkler systems is required by another section of this *Code*, waterflow alarms shall be transmitted to an approved, proprietary alarm-receiving facility, a remote station, a central station, or the fire department.

**9.7.2.2.2**

The connection described in 9.7.2.2.1 shall be in accordance with 9.6.1.3.

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

Automatic sprinklers are a part of an automatic sprinkler system. The title change accurately reflects the entire system installed.

**Related Public Inputs for This Document**

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<a href="#">Public Input No. 338-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.273]</a>	

**Submitter Information Verification**

**Submitter Full Name:** Jeffrey Hugo  
**Organization:** National Fire Sprinkler Associ  
**Affiliation:** NFSA  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 10:09:37 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

**Committee Statement**

**Resolution:** [FR-6571-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** The subsection title is updated to better describe the contents of the section



## Public Input No. 449-NFPA 101-2021 [ New Section after 9.7.1.1 ]

### A.9.7.1

Automatic sprinkler systems are required by this Code or are installed voluntarily for the exceptions, material tradeoffs, and economic benefits. Due care must be taken by jurisdictions who adopt and modify this Code when altering, adding, or removing active or passive fire protection requirements. When editions of this Code are updated, often the fire sprinkler requirement is assumed and built upon.

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

When codes are updated or adopted, the fire sprinkler requirement can be written out of the code. This annex note provides the caution to the AHJ who is involved locally to examine the entire code when removing fire sprinkler requirements.

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Jeffrey Hugo  
**Organization:** National Fire Sprinkler Associ  
**Affiliation:** NFSA  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 16:50:52 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** The adoption of codes and standards occur in the local level and is not limited to sprinklers. The proposed text does not provide additional beneficial explanation.



## Public Input No. 230-NFPA 101-2021 [ New Section after 9.7.2.1.1 ]

### A.9.7.2.1.1

Supervisory (tamper) switches on valves controlling water supply to the automatic sprinkler system, including floor control assemblies, sectional and isolation valves, pressure switches, and waterflow switches, are examples of electrical supervisory attachments, or more appropriately defined by NFPA 72 as supervisory signal initiating devices. Some installation standards, such as NFPA 13, permit chains and locks on valves, this method is not acceptable for new installations of automatic sprinkler systems when required by building, life safety, and fire codes. Other system components and parameters that are required to be supervised include, but not limited to, levels and temperatures of water in tanks, tank pressure, and air pressure on dry-pipe and preaction valves.

Valves controlling the water supply to fire sprinkler and standpipe systems within the building is in supervision scope of NFPA 101. The extent or demarcation line of valves outside of the building, typically located underground is often handled by multiple authorities. When valves are located underground, located on or off the property, the application of supervisory initiating devices is best handled by the appropriate installation standard or water utility. For example, NFPA 24 for private water supplies, requires control valves to be supervised, however, the method of supervision can be electrical or physical (chain, locks, or seals). The curb box or roadway valve box is not required to be supervised. NFPA 24, or NFPA 101 does not have authority of public water utility valves aboveground or underground.

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The 1980 NFPA 101 added Section 6-4.2 with text for "...electrical supervision for control valves, fire pump power supplies and running conditions, water tank levels and temperatures, pressure of pressure tanks, and air pressure on dry pipe valves..." This remained in NFPA 101 until the 2012 edition when SAF-BSF (101-A2011-ROP, 101-203 Log #293) removed the above list from the 9.7.2.1 text and relocated in the annex. The entire NFPA 101, A.9.7.2.1 annex text was removed by SAF-BSF FR-6543-2018 in the 2021 edition.

The SAF-AAC and BLD-AAC formed a task group to review fire sprinkler supervision requirements in NFPA 101 and 5000. The TG felt the removal of annex text leaves the new or inexperienced user of the code leads to the interpretation that the installation standard, such as NFPA 13, controls the method of supervision. The loss of the preview annex note removes the other portions of the system that are meant to be electrically supervised. The annex note addresses the application of electrical supervision to other valves, typically installed underground or in a yard.

The FCC-AAC (NFPA 1) formed a task group on fire sprinkler supervision requirements and submitted PIs to NFPA 101 (PI 182, PI 183) and NFPA 5000 (PI 48, PI 49) to change "supervisory attachments" to "initiating devices" as defined by NFPA 72.

This PI is on behalf of FCC-AAC task group on sprinkler supervision.

## Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 182-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 9.7.2.1.1]	

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Jeffrey Hugo  
**Organization:** National Fire Sprinkler Associ  
**Affiliation:** On behalf SAF-ACC and BLD-AAC Task Group on Sprinkler Supervision  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Fri May 28 10:41:29 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** The proposed annex material may create more confusion regarding the requirements of the main body section as opposed to providing clarification. The proponent should review the last two sentences of first paragraph for accuracy.



## Public Input No. 182-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.7.2.1.1 ]

### 9.7.2.1.1

Where supervised automatic sprinkler systems are required by another section of this *Code*, alarm and supervisory attachments shall ~~initiating devices shall~~ be installed and monitored for integrity in accordance with *NFPA 72* and a distinctive supervisory signal shall be provided to indicate a condition that would impair the satisfactory operation of the sprinkler system.

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Supervisory attachments is an undefined and ambiguous term in NFPA 101, NFPA 13, and NFPA 72. The new text, initiating devices, is a defined term in NFPA 72. See PI 183 for extracting the definition from NFPA 72, Section 3.3.141, into NFPA 101.

This PI is on behalf of FCC-AAC task group on sprinkler supervision.

### Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<a href="#">Public Input No. 183-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.14]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 183-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 3.3.14]</a>	
<a href="#">Public Input No. 230-NFPA 101-2021 [New Section after 9.7.2.1.1]</a>	

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Jeffrey Hugo

**Organization:** National Fire Sprinkler Associ

**Affiliation:** On behalf of FCC-AAC task group on sprinkler supervision

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Fri May 21 10:03:38 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6562-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** "supervisory attachments" is a vague and undefined term therefore it has been replaced with "supervisory initiating devices", as this is the industry accepted term.



## Public Input No. 437-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.8.1 ]

### 9.8.1\* Alternative Systems.

In any occupancy where the character of the fuel for fire is such that extinguishment or control of fire is accomplished by a type of automatic extinguishing system in lieu of an automatic sprinkler system, such extinguishing system shall be installed in accordance with the applicable standard referenced in Table 9.8.1.

Table 9.8.1 Fire Suppression System Installation Standards

<u>Fire Suppression System</u>	<u>Installation Standard</u>
Low-, medium-, and high-expansion foam systems	NFPA 11
Carbon dioxide systems	NFPA 12
Halon 1301 systems	NFPA 12A
Water spray fixed systems	NFPA 15
Deluge foam-water sprinkler systems	NFPA 16
Dry chemical systems	NFPA 17
Wet chemical systems	NFPA 17A
Water mist systems	NFPA 750
<u>Hybrid (Water and Inert-Gas) Fire Extinguishing systems</u>	<u>NFPA 770</u>
<u>Clean agent extinguishing systems</u>	<u>NFPA 2001</u>

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NFPA 770 (2021 edition) is a new standard and should be added as a option for a fire protection system.

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Kevin Kelly

**Organization:** Victaulic

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 16:13:48 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6567-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** Table updated to include NFPA 770 to recognize new technology and removed NFPA 16 as this document is now incorporated into NFPA 11.



## Public Input No. 200-NFPA 101-2021 [ New Section after 9.12 ]

### 9.12.1\*

Carbon monoxide detectors that are installed in air duct systems shall not be used as a substitute for open area protection. [72:17.2.3]

**A.9.12.1** At present there is no product performance listing for duct mounted carbon monoxide detectors because there is no peer reviewed research to determine what the alarm thresholds for duct mounted carbon monoxide detectors should be. There are considerable differences between the operation of a spot-type carbon monoxide detector and a duct mounted carbon monoxide detector. The environment in ducts can be very harsh and could impact the carbon monoxide detector's sensing element. Furthermore, in most buildings, there are periods when the HVAC system is not moving significant quantities of air from the compartments it serves. As a result, the carbon monoxide detection system cannot be designed to rely on the HVAC system operation for the transport of carbon monoxide to the carbon monoxide detectors.

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input seeks to prevent a potential life safety issue by prohibiting duct mounted carbon monoxide (CO) detectors from being installed in lieu of "open area" CO detectors or alarms. This change is needed for the following reasons:

1. Duct mounted CO detectors are commercially available, however, there are no alarm thresholds for duct mounted CO detectors in UL 2075 or UL 2034
2. Duct mounted CO detectors have been proposed for use in applications where CO detection is needed, which has created confusion for designers and code officials.
3. When the HVAC system is not moving significant quantities of air duct mounted CO detectors cannot accurately detect potentially hazardous levels of CO in the rooms served by the HVAC system.
4. This PI should remove confusion about duct mounted CO detectors being used as the required means of providing code mandated protection.

Align the duct CO detection requirements in NFPA 101 with the requirement in the 2022 edition of NFPA 72 and FR-18 for the 2024 edition of NFPA 1.

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Megan Hayes

**Organization:** Nema

**Street Address:**

**City:**

**State:**

**Zip:**

**Submittal Date:** Wed May 26 14:07:30 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** FR-6568-NFPA 101-2021

**Statement:** Section extracted from NFPA 72 to ensure that duct systems are not being used as a substitute for where the code requires spot type CO detector. There is no listing for the alarm thresholds for duct mounted CO detectors. The detectors are listed only for shock and fire hazard and not performance.



## Public Input No. 194-NFPA 101-2021 [ New Section after 9.15 ]

### **9.16 Automated External Defibrillators**

9.16.1 All new structures built in accordance with this code with a total occupancy capacity greater than 50 person shall have an automated external defibrillator (AED) present.

9.16.1.1 In structures containing multiple occupancies and occupancy types, one AED for the structure shall suffice

9.16.1.2 The AHJ may adopt more stringent requirements for placement locations and intervals within a structure of AEDs for public use

9.16.2 All AEDs required under this code shall be maintained in accordance with manufacturers guidelines

9.16.3 Required AEDs under this code shall be placed in readily identifiable areas of the structure and shall be available at all times the structure may potentially be occupied, and location shall be approved by the AHJ

### **Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input**

More than 336,000 cardiac arrests occur in the United States each year, according to the American Heart Association's latest data. AEDs are one of only two forms of treatment proven to improve survival from sudden cardiac arrest, the other being CPR. However, currently only 6% of prehospital cardiac arrests have an AED used prior to EMS arrival. This is despite the fact that use of an AED has been shown to double survival from cardiac arrest. Many times, AEDs are not available at the locations of cardiac arrest

Current 911 systems can provide for telephone CPR instructions for any bystander who contacts and requests EMS, however, they cannot make an AED arrive sooner than the time of EMS or other first responder arrival. While once cost prohibitive, AEDs are now drastically less expensive, especially in comparison to fire protection systems and other building maintenance and safety costs. By requiring them for larger structures with higher occupant loads greater than 50 reduces cost burden to smaller facilities and structures, as well as maximizes their location to places with a higher likelihood of use.

The purpose of this code is to improve life safety of a community, especially in large groups as a population. Ensuring AED availability is an important way of doing so, that is just as effective in reducing loss of life as requiring fire extinguishers in an occupancy, if not more so. Adding this requirement could potentially save hundreds, if not thousands, of additional lives each year by ensuring that these devices are accessible amongst the populations within a community and capable of being used prior to EMS arrival.

### **Submitter Information Verification**

**Submitter Full Name:** Christopher Wanka  
**Organization:** College Park Vol. Fire Department  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Tue May 25 16:55:25 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

## Committee Statement

**Resolution:** The committee recognizes the benefits of having Automated External Defibrillators however placement requirements for these devices is outside the scope of NFPA 101.



## Public Input No. 427-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.15 ]

### 9.15\* Two-Way Radio Communication- In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement Systems.

#### 9.15.1

Where provided, two-way radio

In-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems shall

be in accordance with NFPA 1221.

comply with the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance requirements of NFPA 1225.

#### 9.15.2

In new buildings,

minimum radio signal strength for fire department communications

the minimum in-building emergency responder communication enhancement system signal strength shall be in accordance with NFPA

1221

1225 .

#### 9.15.3 \*

In existing buildings,

radio signal strength for fire department communications shall

the minimum in-building emergency responder communication enhancement signal strength signal strength shall be as required

by the authority having jurisdiction

1225 .

## Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
SAF-BSF_ERCES_PI_Chapt_9_Clean-up.pdf	Modification to 1225 terminology	

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input seeks to align the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance requirement in 9.15.1 of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, with the requirement in section 11.10.3 of the 2021 edition of NFPA 1, Fire Code. The Public Input is needed because a second correlation revisions SCR-11 and SCR-12 replaced the word "Two" with "where provided". The change by the Correlating Committee for 2021 edition of NFPA 101 makes compliance with the minimum in-building emergency responder communications signal strength in NFPA 1221 voluntary. The intent of the SAF-BSF Technical Committee (see FR-6540) is to require in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems buildings without approved in building communication coverage specified in NFPA 1221, now NFPA 1225.

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Christopher Creamer  
**Organization:** Dynafire  
**Affiliation:** Automatic Fire Alarm Association  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 15:48:38 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

## Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6570-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** The section is updated to correct the referenced NFPA installation standard for in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems. The terminology for in building emergency communication system is changed to be consistent with NFPA installation standard and removes the reference to radio communication systems as there is a shift towards other technology platforms. Installation per NFPA 1225 is applicable when a system is provided or required by another code therefore the term "where required" is unnecessary.

**DRAFT Public Input (PI)**  
**2024 EDITION OF NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000**  
**In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement Systems**

**SAF-BSF Proposed Text of Public Input:**

**9.15\* ~~Two-Way Radio~~ In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement Systems.**

**A.915** ~~Two-way radio~~ In-Building emergency responder communications enhancement systems provide for greater flexibility and safety for emergency responders during in-building operations relating to fire and non-fire emergencies.

**9.15.1** ~~Where provided, two-way radio communication enhancement systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 1221.~~ In-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems shall comply with the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance requirements of NFPA 1225.

**9.15.2** In new buildings, the minimum radio in-building emergency responder communications signal strength ~~for fire department communications~~ shall be in accordance with NFPA ~~1221~~ 1225.

**9.15.3\*** In existing buildings, ~~radio~~ the minimum in-building emergency responder communications signal strength ~~for fire department communications~~ shall be as required by the authority having jurisdiction.

**SAF-RES Statement of Problem and Substantiation of Public Input:**

This Public Input seeks to align the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance requirement in 9.15.1 of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, with the requirement in section 11.10.3 of the 2021 edition of NFPA 1, *Fire Code*. The Public Input is needed because a second correlation revisions SCR-11 and SCR-12 replaced the word “Two” with “where provided”. The change by the Correlating Committee for 2021 edition of NFPA 101 makes compliance with the minimum in-building emergency responder communications signal strength in NFPA 1221 voluntary. The intent of the SAF-BSF Technical Committee (see FR-6540) is to require in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems buildings without approved in building communication coverage specified in NFPA 1221, now NFPA 1225.



## Public Input No. 448-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. 9.15 ]

**9.15\*** ~~Two-Way Radio- In-Building Emergency Responder~~ Communication Enhancement Systems.

### 9.15.1

Where provided, ~~two-way radio communication- in-building emergency responder communication~~ enhancement systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 1221 1225 .

### 9.15.2

In new buildings, ~~the~~ minimum radio signal strength for ~~fire department communications- in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems~~ shall be in accordance with NFPA 1221 1225 .

### 9.15.3\*

In existing buildings, ~~radio signal strength for fire department communications shall-~~ ~~in-building emergency responder communication enhancement system signal strength shall~~ be as required by the authority having jurisdiction ~~in accordance with NFPA 1225~~ .

## Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input seeks to replace the term “Two-Way Radio Communication Enhancement Systems” with “In-Building Emergency Responder Communication Enhancement Systems”. The change is needed to align with other codes & standards such as NFPA 1225, NFPA 1 and the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC). Having a consistent term used for all codes & standards reduces confusion.

## Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 450-NFPA 101-2021 [Sections A.9.15, A.9.15.3]	

## Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Alan Perdue  
**Organization:** Safer Buildings Coalition  
**Affiliation:** Safer Buildings Coalition  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 16:44:45 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

## Committee Statement

**Resolution:** FR-6570-NFPA 101-2021

**Statement:** The section is updated to correct the referenced NFPA installation standard for in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems. The terminology for in building emergency communication system is changed to be consistent with NFPA installation standard and removes the reference to radio communication systems as there is a shift towards other technology platforms. Installation per NFPA 1225 is applicable when a system is provided or required by another code therefore the term “where required” is unnecessary.



## Public Input No. 169-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. A.9.6.2.6 ]

### A.9.6.2.6

The manual fire alarm box required by 9.6.2.6 is intended to provide a means to manually activate the fire alarm system when the automatic fire detection system or waterflow devices are out of service due to maintenance or testing, or where human discovery of the fire precedes automatic sprinkler system or automatic detection system activation. Where the fire alarm system is connected to a monitoring facility, the manual fire alarm box required by 9.6.2.6 should be connected to a separate circuit that is not placed "on test" when the detection or sprinkler system is placed on test. ~~The manual fire alarm box should be located in an area that is accessible to occupants of the building and should not be locked~~ means is only intended for use by the system technician or the building owner and should be located by the sprinkler riser or fire alarm control unit .

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The location of the single manual fire alarm box described in A.9.6.2.6 differs from that described in NFPA 72 A.23.8.5.1.2. This has led to confusion as to the desired location for this manual fire alarm box. Although this is Annex language, Authorities Having Jurisdiction are referring to this language for guidance regarding the placement of this manual fire alarm box. As NFPA 72 is the standard for the installation of fire alarm systems, the language from that standard should take precedence. If the intent of the designer or reviewing code authority is to provide a manual fire alarm system within a building, the manual boxes should be located according to the requirements of NFPA 101 9.6.2.3 in accordance with Chapters 11 through 43.

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Joseph Ripp  
**Organization:** Interface Engineering  
**Affiliation:** Automatic Fire Alarm Association  
**Street Address:**  
**City:**  
**State:**  
**Zip:**  
**Submittal Date:** Tue May 18 15:03:10 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6569-NFPA 101-2021](#)  
**Statement:** The revision aligns this annex section with NFPA 72 annex A.23.8.5.1.2.



## Public Input No. 281-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. A.9.6.2.6 ]

### A.9.6.2.6

The manual fire alarm box required by 9.6.2.6 is intended to provide a means to manually activate the fire alarm system when the automatic fire detection system or waterflow devices are out of service due to maintenance or testing, or where human discovery of the fire precedes automatic sprinkler system or automatic detection system activation. Where the fire alarm system is connected to a monitoring facility, the manual fire alarm box required by 9.6.2.6 should be connected to a separate circuit that is not placed "on test" when the detection or sprinkler system is placed on test. ~~The manual fire alarm box should be located in an area that is accessible to occupants of the building and should not be locked~~ means is only intended for use by the system technician or the building owner and should be located by the sprinkler riser or fire alarm control unit .

### Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
NFPA_101_A.9.6.2.6_PI.docx	Clarification and Substation to A.9.6.2.6	

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Statement:

The location of the single manual fire alarm box described in A.9.6.2.6 differs from that described in NFPA 72 A.23.8.5.1.2. This has led to confusion as to the desired location for this manual fire alarm box. Although this is Annex language, Authorities Having Jurisdiction are referring to this language for guidance regarding the placement of this manual fire alarm box. As NFPA 72 is the standard for the installation of fire alarm systems, the language from that standard should take precedence. If the intent of the designer or reviewing code authority is to provide a manual fire alarm system within a building, the manual boxes should be located according to the requirements NFPA 101 9.6.2.3 in accordance with Chapters 11 through 43.

NFPA 72 (for reference)

23.8.5.1.2\* Where connected to a supervising station, fire alarm systems employing automatic fire detectors or waterflow detection devices shall include a manual fire alarm box to initiate a signal to the supervising station.

A.23.8.5.1.2 The manual means required by 23.8.5.1.2 is intended to provide a backup means to manually actuate the fire alarm system when the automatic fire detection system or waterflow devices are out of service due to maintenance or testing, or where human discovery of the fire precedes automatic sprinkler system or automatic detection system activation. The manual fire alarm box required by 23.8.5.1.2 should be connected to a separate circuit that is not placed "on test" when the detection or sprinkler system is placed "on test." The manual means is only intended for use by the system technician or the building owner and should be located by the sprinkler riser or fire alarm control unit.

### Submitter Information Verification

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**Submittal Date:** Mon May 31 10:54:36 EDT 2021

**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### **Committee Statement**

**Resolution:** [FR-6569-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** The revision aligns this annex section with NFPA 72 annex A.23.8.5.1.2.

## NFPA 101

9.6.2.6\* For fire alarm systems using automatic fire detection or waterflow detection devices to initiate the fire alarm system in accordance with Chapters 11 through 43, not less than one manual fire alarm box, located as required by the authority having jurisdiction, shall be provided to initiate a fire alarm signal.

A.9.6.2.6 The manual fire alarm box required by 9.6.2.6 is intended to provide a means to manually activate the fire alarm system when the automatic fire detection system or waterflow devices are out of service due to maintenance or testing, or where human discovery of the fire precedes automatic sprinkler system or automatic detection system activation. Where the fire alarm system is connected to a monitoring facility, the manual fire alarm box required by 9.6.2.6 should be connected to a separate circuit that is not placed “on test” when the detection or sprinkler system is placed on test. ~~The manual fire alarm box should be located in an area that is accessible to occupants of the building and should not be locked. The manual means is only intended for use by the system technician or the building owner and should be located by the sprinkler riser or fire alarm control unit.~~

### Statement:

The location of the single manual fire alarm box described in A.9.6.2.6 differs from that described in NFPA 72 A.23.8.5.1.2. This has led to confusion as to the desired location for this manual fire alarm box. Although this is Annex language, Authorities Having Jurisdiction are referring to this language for guidance regarding the placement of this manual fire alarm box. As NFPA 72 is the standard for the installation of fire alarm systems, the language from that standard should take precedence. If the intent of the designer or reviewing code authority is to provide a manual fire alarm system within a building, the manual boxes should be located according to the requirements NFPA 101 9.6.2.3 in accordance with Chapters 11 through 43.

### NFPA 72 (for reference)

23.8.5.1.2\* Where connected to a supervising station, fire alarm systems employing automatic fire detectors or waterflow detection devices shall include a manual fire alarm box to initiate a signal to the supervising station.

A.23.8.5.1.2 The manual means required by 23.8.5.1.2 is intended to provide a backup means to manually actuate the fire alarm system when the automatic fire detection system or waterflow devices are out of service due to maintenance or testing, or where human discovery of the fire precedes automatic sprinkler system or automatic detection system activation. The manual fire alarm box required by 23.8.5.1.2 should be connected to a separate circuit that is not placed “on test” when the detection or sprinkler system is placed “on test.” **The manual means is only intended for use by the system technician or the building owner and should be located by the sprinkler riser or fire alarm control unit.**



## Public Input No. 429-NFPA 101-2021 [ Section No. A.9.15 ]

### A.9.15

~~Two-way radio communication~~ **In-Building emergency responder communications** enhancement systems provide for greater flexibility and safety for emergency responders during in-building operations relating to fire and non-fire emergencies.

### Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
SAF-BSF_ERCES_PI_Chapt_9_Clean-up.pdf	Terminology Clean up from 1225 Committee Work	

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input seeks to align the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance requirement in 9.15.1 of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, with the requirement in section 11.10.3 of the 2021 edition of NFPA 1, Fire Code. The Public Input is needed because a second correlation revisions SCR-11 and SCR-12 replaced the word "Two" with "where provided". The change by the Correlating Committee for 2021 edition of NFPA 101 makes compliance with the minimum in-building emergency responder communications signal strength in NFPA 1221 voluntary. The intent of the SAF-BSF Technical Committee (see FR-6540) is to require in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems buildings without approved in building communication coverage specified in NFPA 1221, now NFPA 1225.

### Submitter Information Verification

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**Submission Date:** Tue Jun 01 15:56:26 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** [FR-6570-NFPA 101-2021](#)

**Statement:** The section is updated to correct the referenced NFPA installation standard for in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems. The terminology for in building emergency communication system is changed to be consistent with NFPA installation standard and removes the reference to radio communication systems as there is a shift towards other technology platforms. Installation per NFPA 1225 is applicable when a system is provided or required by another code therefore the term "where required" is unnecessary.

**DRAFT Public Input (PI)**  
**2024 EDITION OF NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000**  
**In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement Systems**

**SAF-BSF Proposed Text of Public Input:**

**9.15\* ~~Two-Way Radio~~ In-Building Emergency Responder Communications Enhancement Systems.**

**A.915** ~~Two-way radio~~ In-Building emergency responder communications enhancement systems provide for greater flexibility and safety for emergency responders during in-building operations relating to fire and non-fire emergencies.

**9.15.1** ~~Where provided, two-way radio communication enhancement systems shall be in accordance with NFPA 1221.~~ In-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems shall comply with the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance requirements of NFPA 1225.

**9.15.2** In new buildings, the minimum radio in-building emergency responder communications signal strength ~~for fire department communications~~ shall be in accordance with NFPA ~~1221~~ 1225.

**9.15.3\*** In existing buildings, ~~radio~~ the minimum in-building emergency responder communications signal strength ~~for fire department communications~~ shall be as required by the authority having jurisdiction.

**SAF-RES Statement of Problem and Substantiation of Public Input:**

This Public Input seeks to align the design, installation, testing, inspection, and maintenance requirement in 9.15.1 of NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, with the requirement in section 11.10.3 of the 2021 edition of NFPA 1, *Fire Code*. The Public Input is needed because a second correlation revisions SCR-11 and SCR-12 replaced the word “Two” with “where provided”. The change by the Correlating Committee for 2021 edition of NFPA 101 makes compliance with the minimum in-building emergency responder communications signal strength in NFPA 1221 voluntary. The intent of the SAF-BSF Technical Committee (see FR-6540) is to require in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems buildings without approved in building communication coverage specified in NFPA 1221, now NFPA 1225.



## Public Input No. 450-NFPA 101-2021 [ Sections A.9.15, A.9.15.3 ]

### Sections A.9.15, A.9.15.3

#### A.9.15

~~Two-way radio~~ In-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems provide for greater flexibility and safety for emergency responders during in-building operations relating to fire and non-fire emergencies.

#### A.9.15.3

In existing buildings, it might be difficult to meet the ~~minimum radio signal~~ minimum signal strength required by NFPA ~~1224~~ 1225. The authority having ~~jurisdiction might~~ jurisdiction might determine that certain areas of a building do not need to meet the ~~radio signal~~ the signal strength coverage required by NFPA ~~1224~~ 1225. The authority having jurisdiction might also determine that compliance with the ~~minimum radio signal strength~~ in-building emergency responder communication enhancement system outlined in NFPA ~~1224~~ 1225 is appropriate.

### Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This Public Input seeks to replace the term “Two-Way Radio Communication Enhancement Systems” with “In-Building Emergency Responder Communication Enhancement Systems”. The change is needed to align with other codes & standards such as NFPA 1225, NFPA 1 and the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC). Having a consistent term used for all codes & standards reduces confusion.

### Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 448-NFPA 101-2021 [Section No. 9.15]	

### Submitter Information Verification

**Submitter Full Name:** Alan Perdue  
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**Submittal Date:** Tue Jun 01 16:53:32 EDT 2021  
**Committee:** SAF-BSF

### Committee Statement

**Resolution:** FR-6570-NFPA 101-2021

**Statement:** The section is updated to correct the referenced NFPA installation standard for in-building emergency responder communication enhancement systems. The terminology for in building emergency communication system is changed to be consistent with NFPA

installation standard and removes the reference to radio communication systems as there is a shift towards other technology platforms. Installation per NFPA 1225 is applicable when a system is provided or required by another code therefore the term "where required" is unnecessary.