AGENDA

NFPA Technical Committee on Board and Care Facilities (BLD/SAF-BCF)
NFPA 101 & NFPA 5000 First Draft Meeting (A2026)

July 16, 2024
8 a.m. (CT)

Embassy Suites by Hilton Kansas City Plaza
Kansas City, Missouri

To join the meeting, please contact jyee@nfpa.org

1. **Call to order.** John Rickard.
2. **Introductions.** See committee roster attached.
3. **Chair report.** John Rickard.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Camille Levy.
   a. First Draft meeting process.
   b. Reference publication/extract updates.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** August 2022 Web/Teleconference. See attached.
6. **Correlating committee direction for 2027 editions** – BLD-AAC/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft meeting minutes (attached).
   a. Minute item 8.a. Separation of vertical buildings.
   b. Minute item 8.b. Fire alarm notification signal terminology (visual/visible).
7. **Task group report.**
   a. Carbon monoxide. Heather Roth.
8. **NFPA 101 First Draft.**
   a. Public Inputs. See attached.
   b. Informational Public Input. See attached.
9. **NFPA 5000 First Draft.**
10. **Other Business.**
11. **Future meetings.**
12. **Adjournment.**

Address List No Phone

06/04/2024
Camille Levy
SAF-BCF

Board and Care Facilities

Safety to Life

John A. Rickard **SE** 8/5/2009
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Randy S. McDermott **E** 3/4/2008
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Address List No Phone

06/04/2024
Camille Levy
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Board and Care Facilities

Safety to Life

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Principal **SAF-BCF**
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Heather Roth **E** 08/17/2018
Principal **SAF-BCF**
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Ryan Sandler **M** 08/24/2021
Principal **SAF-BCF**
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Alternate: Jeffery G. Van Keuren

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Jon Taluba **E** 04/03/2019
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Simon Peter Koorie **M** 04/17/2024
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Address List No Phone

06/04/2024
Camille Levy
SAF-BCF

Board and Care Facilities

Safety to Life

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Jeffery G. Van Keuren **M** 12/07/2021

Alternate **SAF-BCF**
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Principal: Ryan Sandler

Fred Worley **SE** 04/11/2018

Alternate **SAF-BCF**
Fred Worley Architect
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Principal: John A. Rickard

Camille Levy 3/31/2021

Staff Liaison **SAF-BCF**
National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471

MINUTES

NFPA Building Code/Safety to Life Technical Committee on Board and Care Facilities (BLD-BCF/SAF-BCF)
NFPA 101/5000 Second Draft Meeting (A2023)

August 16, 2022

Microsoft Teams Meeting

1. **Call to order.** John Rickard, chair, called the meeting to order at 11:01 a.m. (EDT) on August 11, 2022.
2. **Introductions.** NFPA staff took attendance.
3. **Chair report.** The chair welcomed attendees and provided an overview of the meeting.
4. **Staff liaison report.** Camille Levy provided an overview of the standards development process and the revision cycle schedule.
5. **Previous meeting minutes.** The minutes from the August 2021 Microsoft Teams meeting were approved without revision.
6. **Presentations.**
   a. **NTSB Gas Detection**. Rachael Gunaratnam provided a presentation on pipeline leak detection and mitigation. See presentation attached.

      The technical committee recommends to the correlating committees that a task group with members from multiple technical committees be created to review this topic for next cycle. Volunteers from this technical committee include R. Sandler, D. Schmitt, J. Van Keuren, and H. Bradley.
7. **Review Correlating Committee on Building Code previous meeting minutes**. The committee reviewed the correlating committee meeting minutes.
   a. **Minute item 10.a.** The technical committee discussed the references to NFPA 13/13R/13D. A motion passed to make the requested second revisions.
8. **Review Correlating Committee on Safety to Life previous meeting minutes**. The committee reviewed the correlating committee meeting minutes.
   a. **Minute item 9.b.i.** The technical committee discussed the references to NFPA 13/13R/13D. A motion passed to make the requested second revisions.
9. **Task group reports.**
   a. **Carbon monoxide.** C. Rierson explained Public Comment 168 that was submitted in Chapter 43 of NFPA 101 related to this work. A motion passed to support PC-168 and

recommend this revision to the Correlating Committee. The task group has been retained on the agenda.

b. **Attic and exterior projection sprinklers.** R. Asp provided a report and noted that several public comments were submitted for NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 related to sprinklers in attics and sprinklers for exterior projections. The task group has been retained on the agenda.

10. NFPA 101 Second Draft.

a. **Referenced publications.** The committee reviewed the draft reference publication updates to be acted on by SAF-FUN. No action required.

b. **Extracts.** No action required.

c. **Public Comments.** The committee reviewed and acted on the submitted public comments. See the Second Draft Report for the committee actions.

11. NFPA 5000 Second Draft.

a. **Referenced publications.** The committee reviewed the draft reference publication updates to be acted on by BLD-FUN. No action required.

b. **Extracts.** No action required.

c. **Public Comments.** The committee reviewed and acted on the submitted public comments. See the Second Draft Report for the committee actions.

12. Other Business. None.

13. Future meetings. This was the final meeting of this committee for the revision cycle. Public Inputs for the next edition are expected to close June 2024. A meeting notification will be posted at www.nfpa.org/101next and www.nfpa.org/5000next when the next meeting is scheduled.

14. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 3:20 p.m. (EDT) on August 16, 2022.

Attendees

Committee Members:

✓	**Rickard, John**	Chair	P3 Consulting
✓	**Levy, Camille**	Secretary (Staff-	National Fire Protection Association
✓	**Alday, Eddie**	Principal	Agency for Health Care Administration
✓	**Asp, Roland**	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
	Beebe, Chad	Principal	American Society for Healthcare
✓	**Bellamy, Tracey**	Principal	Telgian Corporation
✓	**Bradley, Harry**	Principal	International Fire Marshals Association
	Day, Richard	Principal	Michigan State Fire Marshal's Office

✓	**Farraher, Martin**	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
	Gabriele, Nicholas	Principal	JENSEN HUGHES
✓	**Guglielmo, Anne**	Principal	Code Consultants, Inc.
	Heaney, Steven	Principal	American Health Care Association
✓	**Larrimer, Peter**	Principal	US Department of Veterans Affairs
✓	**Larson, Mark**	Principal	National Disability Rights Network
	McDermott, Randy	Principal	US Department of Health & Human
	Mills, David	Principal	UL LLC
	Pinkowski, Brian	Principal	Residential Assisted Living National
✓	**Rierson, Carter**	Principal	Best Defense Fire Protection
✓	**Roth, Heather**	Principal	New York State Office of Fire Prevention
✓	**Sandler, Ryan**	Principal	Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
✓	**Schmitt, Dennis**	Principal	Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH)
	Talley, Joshua	Principal	Koffel Associates, Inc.
	Taluba, Jon	Principal	Greenwood Sales
✓	**Knippa, Kevin**	Voting Alternate	Texas Health and Human Services
✓	**Swann, Joshua**	Voting Alternate	Exponent, Inc.
	Bell, Kerry	Alternate	UL LLC
✓	**Dobberstein, Robert**	Alternate	JENSEN HUGHES
	Grant, Kurtis	Alternate	US Department of Health & Human
✓	**Lathrop, James**	Alternate	Koffel Associates, Inc.
	McGillvray, Kaitlin	Alternate	Code Consultants, Inc.
✓	**Reno, Pamela**	Alternate	Telgian Corporation
	Rood, Stephen	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	**Van Keuren, Jeffery**	Alternate	Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.
✓	**Victor, Terry**	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association
	Worley, Fred	Alternate	Fred Worley Architect

Guests:

Marvin Garriss	Synergy Consortium Group, LLD
Rachael Gunaratnam	NTSB
Alex Ing	NFPA
Jeff Markus	NTSB
Laura Moreno	NFPA

Tracy Vecchiarelli NFPA

Total number in attendance: 27

National Transportation Safety Board

Presentation to NFPA Technical Commi

naratnam
vestigator
2

NTSB Mission

AVIATION



NTSB | National Transportation Safety Board

Most Wanted List:

Improving Leak Detection and Mitigation



NTSB Investigations on residential methane det

Building Explosion and Fire in
ng, Maryland on August 10, 2016

ts died, 65 transported to the

as odor was detected by residents.
pany was not called.



Flower Branch Apartment Buildings

NTSB Investigations on residential methane det

s- Fueled Explosion Dallas,
ebruary 23, 2018

4 injuries

in two other homes in the same
ood

as odor was not detected by

pany was conducting leak surveys.



Residential home where the fatality occu

Odorization

- ation requirements, Title 49 CFR 192.625
- se is to warn of a natural gas leak
- us NTSB pipeline investigations found odorant did n
  ently warn of gas leaks before fires or explosions.

Recommendations on Methane Detectors

NOLOGY INSTITUTE : Work with NFPA and ICC to
for methane detection systems for residences.

ndation closed-acceptable based on NFPA 715.

Recommendations on Methane Detectors

L FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION and **INTERNAT**
NCIL : Require methane detectors in nationally ado
esidences.

ndations still open, awaiting adoption of NFPA 715 in code


NATIONAL TRANSPORTATION
E PLURIBUS UNUM
SAFETY BOARD

MINUTES

NFPA Correlating Committee on Building Code (BLD-AAC)
NFPA Correlating Committee on Safety to Life (SAF-AAC)

NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 Pre-First Draft Meeting (A2026)

February 13, 2024
1:00 p.m. (ET)

Microsoft Teams Remote Meeting

1. **Call to order.** P. Willse, BLD-AAC chair, on behalf of J. Tubbs, SAF-AAC chair, and himself, called the meeting to order at 1:00 p.m. on February 13, 2024.
2. **Introductions.** NFPA staff took attendance.
3. **Chair reports.** J. Tubbs introduced himself as the recently appointed chair of the Correlating Committee on Safety to Life, welcomed attendees, and provided an overview of the meeting. P. Willse added his welcome to the 2026 edition revision cycles of NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000.
4. **Staff liaison reports.**
   a. G. Harrington and K. Carr introduced the technical committee chairs who were appointed since the previous revision cycle:
      i. B. Cronin, chair of the Technical Committee on Residential Occupancies, replacing James Lathrop
      ii. M. Crowley, chair of the Technical Committee on Means of Egress, replacing David Collins
      iii. N. Dawe, chair of the Technical Committee on Mercantile and Business Occupancies, replacing Amy Murdock
      iv. J. Rickard, chair of the Technical Committee on Building Systems, replacing Joshua Greene
      v. M. Savage, chair of the Technical Committee on Structures, Construction, and Materials, replacing Moriel Kaplan
   b. K. Carr provided an overview of copyright and the use of extracts from non-NFPA documents in NFPA standards. NFPA is asking all committees to review such extracts and determine whether non-NFPA extracts can be revised so that they no longer extract from non-NFPA documents to reduce the needed permissions from external organizations. Motions by BLD-AAC and SAF-AAC directing all technical committees to review non-

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NFPA extracts in NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000 and revise where appropriate passed. Such direction will be provided to the technical committees via First Draft meeting agenda items.

c. K. Carr reported that NFPA is asking all correlating and technical committee members to be mindful that, in accordance with the *Guide for the Conduct of Participants in the NFPA Standards Development Process*, a TC/CC member in any interest category who has been retained to represent the interests of another interest category with respect to a specific issue or issues that are to be addressed by a TC/CC shall declare those interests to the committee and refrain from voting on any Public Input, Public Comment, or other matter relating to those issues. Members are encouraged to periodically review the *Conduct Guide* for details.

5. Previous meeting minutes.

a. The minutes of the December 13, 2022, SAF-AAC NFPA 101 Second Draft meeting were approved with the following correction: In item 6.b, change "DAX" to "DACT."

b. The minutes of the December 14, 2022, BLD-AAC NFPA 5000 Second Draft meeting were approved with the following corrections: Under "Attendees" and "Guests," the following corrections to names and organizations were made: Mark Smith, Summit Fire & Security/Fire Life Safety; Peter Larrimer*, US Department of Veterans Affairs; Rodger Reiswig, Johnson Controls; Shamim Rashid-Sumar, National Ready Mix Concrete Association; Chip Carson, Carson Associates, Inc.

6. Liaison reports.

a. Sprinkler project. W. Koffel reported that the NFPA 13/13R/13D second drafts are now posted and open for NITMAMs (closing date March 27, 2024). No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between the revised sprinkler standards and NFPA 101/5000.

b. Fire alarm project. S. Clary reported that NFPA 72 is in the same position as the sprinkler standards with the same NITMAM closing date. No apparent conflicts or concerns exist between the revised NFPA 72 and NFPA 101/5000.

7. Correlating Committee task group reports.

a. Sprinkler system supervision: J. Hugo. No report; the task group will convene prior to the First Draft meetings.

b. Occupant load terminology: J. Tubbs. The task group chair asked to be replaced as he is now chairing SAF-AAC. M. Crowley will take over as task group chair and it will convene prior to the first draft meetings.

c. TC scopes: E. Rosenbaum. The draft scopes were circulated for comments following the previous correlating committee second draft meetings. No comments were received.

i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed to forward the proposed SAF-XXX scopes to the Standards Council as modified by deleting any references to "property protection." See attached.

ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed to forward the proposed BLD-XXX scopes to the Standards Council as modified by deleting any references to "movement of people." A subsequent motion to reconsider the action and reinsert "movement of people" into the BLD-FIR scope passed. See attached.

d. Modular rooms/sleep pods: H. Hopper. Staff will coordinate with the task group and correlating chairs to expand its roster. The intent is for the group to convene prior to the NFPA 101/5000 First Draft meetings.

e. Short-term housing rentals: Staff will coordinate with the correlating committee chairs and the chairs of the relevant technical committees (BLD/SAF-FUN and BLD/SAF-RES) to develop a task group scope, recruit members, and appoint a task group chair.

f. Exterior walls (NFPA 5000): Staff will coordinate with the BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM joint task group, as needed, who are planning to convene prior to NFPA 101/5000 Public Input Closing Dates.

8. Correlating Committee direction to all technical committees.

a. Separation of vertical buildings.

i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed: Direct the applicable SAF-XXX technical committees to review the sections of NFPA 101 noted in item 8.a.i of the BLD/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft Meeting Agenda for any inconsistencies as they relate to podium or pedestal construction and make any needed revisions via the creation of First Revisions or Committee Input at the First Draft meetings. Indicate whether revisions were needed in the technical committee First Draft meeting minutes. *Note: Affected committees include SAF-FIR (8.2.1.3(4)), SAF-FUN (4.6.3(5)), and the occupancy committees with construction limits in the X.1.6 subsection (SAF-AXM, SAF-END, SAF-HEA, SAF-DET, and SAF-BCF)*.

ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed: Direct the applicable BLD-XXX technical committees to review the sections of NFPA 5000 noted in item 8.a.ii of the BLD/SAF-AAC Pre-First Draft Meeting Agenda for any inconsistencies as they relate to podium or pedestal construction and make any needed revisions via the creation of First Revisions or Committee Input at the First Draft meetings. Indicate whether revisions were needed in the technical committee First Draft meeting minutes. *Note: This impacts all BLD technical committees, with the exception of BLD-BLC, who has jurisdiction over all requirements (7.4.3.6.5, 7.4.3.6.7, 8.3.3.7.1, D.6.6, D.6.8)*.

b. Fire alarm notification signal terminology (*visual* vs. *visible*) for consistency with NFPA 72.

i. A motion by SAF-AAC was passed: Direct the SAF-XXX technical committees to review their use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revise, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

ii. A motion by BLD-AAC was passed: Direct the BLD-XXX technical committees to review their use of the terms *visual* and *visible* as they relate to fire alarm signals and revise, as needed, to align with NFPA 72, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*.

9. TC updates/subject areas of interest for TC focus during 2027 edition revision cycle.

a. TC on Assembly Occupancies (BLD/SAF-AXM). Chair J. Lambert reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing nightclub-type special assembly occupancies, crowd manager requirements, festival seating terminology and requirements, and carbon monoxide detection requirements.

b. TC on Board and Care Facilities (BLD/SAF-BCF). Chair John Rickard reported a task group on carbon monoxide detection for existing occupancies was held over from the previous cycle. There is also interest in putting together a task group with other affected committees on the subject of LPG and natural gas detection in buildings.

c. TC on Building Construction: (BLD-BLC): Chair M. Chrisman reported a joint task group between BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM will begin work on requirements pertaining to exterior walls shortly. BLC will also discuss any further revisions to sections noted in 8.a.ii above, pertaining to podium or pedestal construction.

d. TC on Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD/SAF-BSF): No report.

e. TC on Building Systems (BLD-BSY): Chair James Rickard reported that the committee will conduct a review of accessibility requirements within Chapter 12, and cybersecurity considerations within Chapter 56.

f. TC on Detention and Correctional Occupancies: Chair J. Serafim reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

g. TC on Educational and Day Care Occupancies (BLD/SAF-END): Chair M. Mertens reported that the security task group remains active and will continue to work through the upcoming revision cycle. Other items that will continue to be vetted will include ABHR requirements, carbon monoxide detection, fire alarm system upgrades in existing occupancies, and classroom safety/door locking. There are questions on the paths forward with respect to the committee scope and the scopes of NFPA 101 and NFPA 5000. Staff will coordinate with the TC chair to provide guidance moving forward.

h. TC on Fire Protection Features (BLD/SAF-FIR): Chair N. Wittasek reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

i. TC on Fundamentals (BLD/SAF-FUN): Chair C. Jelenewicz reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

j. TC on Health Care Occupancies (BLD/SAF-HEA): Chair W. Koffel reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing patient privacy curtains as they relate to sprinkler obstructions, carbon monoxide detection, and occupancy classification of dental clinics.

k. TC on Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD/SAF-IND): Chair S. Sheldon reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

l. TC on Interior Finish and Contents (BLD/SAF-INT): Chair N. Dawe reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle. He also indicated that a new chair should be appointed at the April Standards Council meeting as he was recently appointed chair of BLD/SAF-MER.

m. TC on Means of Egress (BLD/SAF-MEA): Chair M. Crowley reported there are several task groups held over from the previous cycle addressing special purpose horizontally sliding doors, cable guards, and area of refuge communication systems.

n. TC on Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD/SAF-MER): Chair N. Dawe reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

o. TC on Residential Occupancies (BLD/SAF-RES): Chair B. Cronin reported there are no specific issues under consideration for the upcoming cycle.

p. TC on Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM): Chair M. Savage reported a joint task group between BLD-BLC and BLD-SCM will begin work on requirements pertaining to exterior walls.

10. NFPA 101A update to SAF-AAC. G. Harrington reported that the NFPA 101A second draft is currently posted and open for NITMAMs with a closing date of March 27, 2024.

11. Other business. There was no other business.

12. Future meetings. The next correlating committee meetings will be held in January 2025. Meeting notices will be posted at www.nfpa.org/101next and www.nfpa.org/5000next when the meetings are scheduled.

13. Adjournment. The meeting was adjourned at 3:20 p.m. (ET) on February 13, 2024.

Attendees

BLD-AAC Committee Members:

	Name:	Office:	Organization:
✓	**Willse, Peter**	Chair	Portland Fire Marshal's Office
✓	**Bellamy, Tracey**	Principal	American Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	**Frable, David**	Principal	US General Services Administration
✓	**Hansen, Raymond**	Principal	US Department of the Air Force
✓	**Hopper, Howard**	Principal	UL Solutions
✓	**Hugo, Jeffrey**	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association
	O'Connor, Daniel	Principal	American Hotel & Lodging Association
	Quiter, James	Principal	Retired-Arup
✓	**Roberts, Richard**	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	**Savage, Michael**	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
✓	**Shah, Faimeen**	Principal	Vortex Fire Engineering Consultancy
✓	**Tyree, David**	Principal	American Wood Council
✓	**Vinci, Leon**	Principal	American Public Health Association
✓	**Asp, Roland**	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association

	Denhardt, John	Alternate	American Fire Sprinkler Association
	Keays, Jack	Alternate	Vortex Fire Consulting Inc.
	Laramee, Scott	Alternate	American Hotel & Lodging Association
✓	**Marks, Maria**	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
	O'Brocki, Raymond	Alternate	American Wood Council
	Pauls, Jake	Alternate	American Public Health Association
	Simone, Joseph	Alternate	US Department of the Navy
✓	**Tubbs, Jeffrey**	Alternate	Arup
✓	**Chrisman, Mark**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Construction
✓	**Cronin, Bradford**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Residential Occupancies
✓	**Crowley, Michael**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
✓	**Dawe, Nicholas**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile and Business
	Grill, Raymond	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service and Fire Protection
✓	**Jelenewicz, Chris**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
✓	**Koffel, William**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies
✓	**Lambert, Josh**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
✓	**Mertens, Matthew**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational and Day-Care
✓	**Rickard, James**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Systems
✓	**Rickard, John**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
✓	**Serafim, Janna**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
✓	**Sheldon, Steven**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Industrial, Storage, and
✓	**Wittasek, Nathan**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
✓	**Carr, Kevin**	Staff Liaison	National Fire Protection Association

SAF-AAC Committee Members:

✓	**Tubbs, Jeffrey**	Chair	Arup
✓	**Harrington, Gregory**	Secretary (Staff-	National Fire Protection Association
✓	**Bush, Kenneth**	Principal	Maryland State Fire Marshals Office
✓	**Carson, Wayne**	Principal	Carson Associates, Inc.
✓	**Harbuck, Stanley**	Principal	American Public Health Association
✓	**Hopper, Howard**	Principal	UL Solutions
✓	**Hugo, Jeffrey**	Principal	National Fire Sprinkler Association

✓	**Lucas, Jeffrey**	Principal	International Fire Marshals Association
	Reiswig, Rodger	Principal	National Electrical Manufacturers
✓	**Rosenbaum, Eric**	Principal	American Health Care Association
✓	**Savage, Michael**	Principal	Marion County Building Safety
✓	**Asp, Roland**	Alternate	National Fire Sprinkler Association
✓	**Marks, Maria**	Alternate	National Electrical Manufacturers
	Pauls, Jake	Alternate	American Public Health Association
	Quiter, James	Alternate	Retired-Arup
✓	**Cronin, Bradford**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Residential Occupancies
✓	**Crowley, Michael**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Means of Egress
✓	**Dawe, Nicholas**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Mercantile & Business Occupancies
	Grill, Raymond	Nonvoting Member	TC on Building Service & Fire Protection
✓	**Jelenewicz, Chris**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fundamentals
✓	**Koffel, William**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Health Care Occupancies
✓	**Lambert, Josh**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Assembly Occupancies
	Larrimer, Peter	Nonvoting Member	TC on Alternative Approaches to Life
✓	**Mertens, Matthew**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Educational & Day-Care
✓	**Rickard, John**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Board & Care Facilities
✓	**Serafim, Janna**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Detention & Correctional
✓	**Sheldon, Steven**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Industrial, Storage, & Miscellaneous
✓	**Wittasek, Nathan**	Nonvoting Member	TC on Fire Protection Features
✓	**Clary, Shane**	Alt. to Nonvoting	Signaling Systems Correlating Committee

Guests:

Kevin Brinkman	National Elevator Industry Inc.
Jonathan Humble	National Multifamily Housing Council
Steven Orlowski	Sundowne Building Code Consultants LLC
Milosh Puchovsky	Worcester Polytechnic Institute
Larry Rietz	Jensen Hughes
William Skene	FM Global
John Woestman	Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association
Stephen Ganoe	NFPA
Camille Levy	NFPA

Jennifer Sisco	NFPA
Tracy Vecchiarelli	NFPA

Total number in attendance: 46

Committee Scope & Responsibility

Safety to Life (SAF-AAC)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101)

Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (SAF-ALS)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on alternative methods of protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety (NFPA 101A)

Assembly Occupancies (SAF-AXM)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 12
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 13
Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures (NFPA 102)

Board and Care Facilities (SAF-BCF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 32
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 33

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (SAF-BSF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems~~, the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems.~~ as they relate to protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: Building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems are covered by this committee. The last phrase includes wording used on other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 9

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (SAF-DET)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 22
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 23

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (SAF-END)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 14
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 15
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 16
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 17

Fire Protection Features (SAF-FIR)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction, ~~,~~ compartmentation, and special hazards ~~including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations,~~ as related to the protection of life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment – Special hazards are included in Section 8.7. The wording about "performance of assemblies, openings and penetrations" is not needed or grammatically correct. The addition of the last phrase is consistent with other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 8

Fundamentals of Safety to Life (SAF-FUN)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire~~, earthquake, flood, wind,~~ and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, ~~and~~ on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 1
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 11.8
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 2
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 4
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 43
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 5
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 6
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter C
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter D

Health Care Occupancies (SAF-HEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in health care and ambulatory health care occupancies.

Comment: The committee requested adding ambulatory health care, which are assigned chapters for them.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 18
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 19
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 20
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 21

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (SAF-IND)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and ~~windowless and underground~~limited-access buildings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 11
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 40
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 42

Interior Finish and Contents (SAF-INT)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on ~~limiting the impact of~~ interior finish, contents, furnishings, and combustible decorations ~~building contents on~~as related to the protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: The existing wording about "limiting the impact of interior finish" is very awkward. Contents and combustible decoration are covered by this committee. "Building contents" was replaced with "contents" because outdoor furniture is within the scope of the chapter. "The phrase "as related to the protection" is in the scope of the Fire Protection Features committee.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (SAF-MEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Annex B
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 7

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (SAF-MER)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 36
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 37
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 38
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 39

Residential Occupancies (SAF-RES)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life ~~and property~~ from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging ~~and~~ or rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.

Responsibility

Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 24
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 26
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 28
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 29
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 30
Life Safety Code® (NFPA 101) Chapter 31

Committee Scope & Responsibility

Building Code (BLD-AAC)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on the design and construction of every building or structure, including structural design methods and techniques, as well as the design of integrated building systems for health, safety, comfort, and convenience.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000)
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 3

Assembly Occupancies (BLD-AXM)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in assembly occupancies, tents, and membrane structures.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 16

Board and Care Facilities (BLD-BCF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in residential board and care facilities.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 26

Building Construction (BLD-BLC)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the selection and design of types of building construction, exterior walls, building height and area, firewalls, and fire barrier walls, as they relate to the protection of life and property from fire. For the processing of NFPA 5000, Chapter 7, and Sections 8.3 and 8.4, this committee reports directly to the NFPA 5000 Correlating Committee; whereas, for the processing of NFPA 220 and NFPA 221, this committee does not report to the NFPA 5000 Correlating Committee.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex D
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 7
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8.3
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8.4
Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls (NFPA 221)
Standard on Types of Building Construction (NFPA220)

Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment (BLD-BSF)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems ~~the application of fire protection systems including detection, alarm, and suppression, and the life safety impact of various building systems.~~ as they relate to protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: Building service, fire protection, and life safety equipment and systems are covered by this committee. The last phrase includes wording used on other committee scopes.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 55

Building Systems(BLD-BSY)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the application of various building systems and features that relate to convenience, health, comfort, and access to a building.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex A
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex B
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 12
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 49
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 50
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 51
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 52
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 53
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 54
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 56
Building Energy Code (NFPA 900)

Detention and Correctional Occupancies (BLD-DET)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in detention and correctional occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 21

Educational and Day-Care Occupancies (BLD-END)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in educational occupancies and day-care occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 17
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 18

Fire Protection Features (BLD-FIR)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on construction, compartmentation, and special hazards ~~including the performance of assemblies, openings, and penetrations,~~ as related to the protection of life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and to the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment – Special hazards are included. The wording about “performance of assemblies, openings and penetrations” is not needed or grammatically correct. The addition of the last phrase is consistent with other committee scopes.

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Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 8

Fundamentals of the Building Code (BLD-FUN)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the basic goals, objectives, performance requirements, and definitions for protection of human life and property from fire~~, earthquake, flood, wind,~~ and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people, and on high-rise buildings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex G
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 1
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 13
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 14
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 15
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 2
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 33
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 4
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 5
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 6

Health Care Occupancies (BLD-HEA)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in health care and ambulatory health care occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 19
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 20

Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies (BLD-IND)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in industrial and storage occupancies, special structures, and ~~windowless and underground~~limited-access buildings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 29
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 30
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 31
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 34

Interior Finish and Contents (BLD-INT)

Scope

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on ~~limiting the impact of~~ interior finish, ~~contents,~~ furnishings, and ~~building contents~~combustible decorations as related to the ~~on~~ protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Comment: The existing wording about “limiting the impact of interior finish” is very awkward. Contents and combustible decoration are covered by this committee. “Building contents” was replaced with “contents” because outdoor furniture is within the scope of the chapter. “The phrase “as related to the protection” is in the scope of the Fire Protection Features committee.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 10

Means of Egress (BLD-MEA)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the general requirements for safe egress for protection of human life from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex E
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 11

Mercantile and Business Occupancies (BLD-MER)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and for the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in mercantile and business occupancies.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 27
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 28

Residential Occupancies (BLD-RES)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on protection of human life and property from fire and other circumstances capable of producing similar consequences, and on the nonemergency and emergency movement of people in hotels, dormitories, apartments, lodging ~~and~~ or rooming houses, and one- and two-family dwellings.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 22
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 23
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 24
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 25

Structures, Construction, and Materials (BLD-SCM)

Scope

This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the protection of human life and property from fire and environmental loads through the selection and design of structural elements and assemblies; construction techniques and methodologies; and on the application of building materials used in the construction of buildings, structures, and related facilities.

Responsibility

Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex C
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Annex F
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 32
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 35
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 36
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 37
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 38
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 39
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 40
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 41
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 42
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 43
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 44
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 45
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA 5000) Chapter 46
Building Construction and Safety Code® (NFPA

Public Input No. 201-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 3.3.75]

3.3.76 Emergency Call Systems

A system capable of initiating a distinctive audible and/or visual signal, alerting trained on-premises facility staff or volunteers a need for assistance that requires action, that could but does not necessarily indicate a life-threatening situation, such as a building residents call for help.

For Illustration, an emergency call system consists of various input or call devices such as pull cords, wireless pendants, call buttons, motion sensors, and/or bed and chair pressure pads.

A responsible person (or persons) is alerted to the activation of call devices by an audible, a visual or an audible and visual signal, with the intention that they respond in a predetermined way.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This definition supports PI 202 which introduces requirements for Emergency Call Systems utilized in new large New Residential Board and Care Occupancies. In order to introduce requirements for Emergency Call Systems, such systems must be defined to establish scope.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 202-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 32.3.3.9.3]	Supporting Definition

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Michael Pallett
Organization:	Pallett Corner Consulting
Affiliation:	Submitted on behalf of the UL Standards & Engagement 2560 Task Group, which is composed of technical committee members and stakeholders representing multiple interest categories.
Street Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Sat Jun 01 22:15:59 EDT 2024
Committee:	SAF-BCF

Public Input No. 55-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 32.1.7]

32.1.8 Secondary Power Supply

32.1.8.1 All new assisted living facilities shall provide an approved Emergency Power Supply System (EPSS), capable of keeping the living areas at a temperature no higher than 80 degrees F. Such installation shall be in accordance with Section 9.1.3 of this code and NFPA 70.

32.1.8.2 Small facilities shall be exempt from complying with section 9.1.3.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Following Hurricane IRMA in 2017, there were 12 deaths at the Hollywood Hills Center in Florida after power failure and the generators failed to work. Rising temperatures and lack of communications/ training by staff contributed to the deaths of these individuals and since then, the State of Florida has passed Florida Administrative Rule 58A-5.036 for Assisted Living Facilities and 59A-4.1265 for Nursing Homes that require this secondary power source. Since these life safety systems are now required by a state law, they should be installed per NFPA 110 as this has already proven to be a critical safety system, especially in very cold or very hot environments. Since this is not address in any Building or Fire Codes, this vulnerable population is at risk for additional power outages and further exposed to the environment and code officials do not have authority to require these systems.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tommy Demopoulos
Organization: Tamarac Fire Rescue
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Mar 25 13:23:13 EDT 2024
Committee: SAF-BCF

Public Input No. 68-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.2.3.2.3]

32.2.3.2.3 Medical Gas.

~~Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in~~ Medical gasses shall be used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Discrepancies_of_Medical_Gas_Sections.pdf	Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Making this section clear that NFPA 99 covers the storage, use, inspection, testing and maintenance of medical gasses and systems as well as aligning the language within many chapters to make the sections consistent. Removing any reference to NFPA 101 section 8.7 Section 8.7 requires compliance with several other standards that conflict with the requirements of this chapter and NFPA 99. One example is NFPA 55, which conflicts with NFPA 99. NFPA 99 covers the storage, use and handling of medical gases in Chapters 5 - Gas and Vacuum Systems and 11 - Gas Equipment. If its not made clear that this is covered in NFPA 99, users default to section 8.7 of this code which references NFPA 55.This inadvertently prohibits the use of flammable and oxidizing compressed gases in all occupancies other than storage and industrial occupancies (NFPA 55: 6.3.1.6) and limits medical gas piped systems above the 5th floor. The only applicable section of NFPA 55 to health care is NFPA 55:Chapter 17 Cryogenic Fluid Central Supply Systems for Health Care Facilities. This is made clear in NFPA 99. See the attachment which illustrates the minor differences in the way each section is worded.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 62-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 18.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 63-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 19.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 65-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 20.3.2.5]	
Public Input No. 66-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 21.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 67-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.2.3.2.6]	
Public Input No. 69-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.3.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 70-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.3.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 71-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.3.2.5]	
Public Input No. 72-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 39.3.2.5]	
Public Input No. 63-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 19.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 65-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 20.3.2.5]	
Public Input No. 71-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.3.2.5]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Chad Beebe

Organization:	ASHE - AHA
Street Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Fri Apr 19 16:02:12 EDT 2024
Committee:	SAF-BCF

Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections

18.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 18 — New Health Care Occupancies

19.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 19 — Existing Health Care Occupancies

20.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 20 — New Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

21.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 21 — Existing Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

32.2.3.2.3 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

32.3.3.2.4
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.2.3.2.6 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.3.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
The operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

38.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 38 — New Business Occupancies

39.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 39 — Existing Business Occupancies

Suggested Wording:

Medical gasses shall be used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99.

Public Input No. 3-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.2.3.5.2]

32.2.3.5.2*

In conversions, sprinklers shall not be required in small board and care homes serving eight or fewer residents when all occupants have the ability as a group to move reliably to a point of safety within 3 minutes.

In conversions, an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13D shall be provided

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
PC_153-101_SAF-BCF.pdf	101_PC #153	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This Public Input appeared as “Reject but Hold” in Public Comment No. 153 of the (A2023) Second Draft Report for NFPA 101 and per the Regs. at 4.4.8.3.1 and needs to be reconsidered by the TC for the next edition of the document.

In Florida a "Certificate of Occupancy" is required before occupants can occupy the structure, therefore the 3 minute threshold is not reasonable, nor the ability to move 8 people having little to no self-preservation due in part to Florida's elderly population and combustible construction type used mostly in single family home conversions

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:
Organization: Holds
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jan 15 14:25:41 EST 2024
Committee: SAF-BCF

Public Comment No. 153-NFPA 101-2022 [Section No. 32.2.3.5.2]

32.2.3.5.2*

In conversions, sprinklers shall not be required in small board and care homes serving eight or fewer residents when all occupants have the ability as a group to move reliably to a point of safety within 3 minutes.

In conversions, an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13D shall be provided

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Comment

In Florida a "Certificate of Occupancy" is required before occupants can occupy the structure, therefore the 3 minute threshold is not reasonable, nor the ability to move 8 people having little to no self-preservation due in part to Florida's elderly population and combustible construction type used mostly in single family home conversions

Related Item

• PI

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Eddie Sanchez
Organization: Miami Dade Fire Rescue
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:04:09 EDT 2022
Committee: SAF-BCF

Committee Statement

Committee Action: Rejected but held

Resolution: The proposed requirement is considered new material. It's unclear to the committee if the existing text is being removed.

Public Input No. 291-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.3.2.2.2]

32.3.2.2.2 Doors.

Doors in means of egress shall meet all of the following criteria:

(1) Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.

(2) Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.

(3) No door, other than those meeting the ~~requirement~~ requirements of 32.3.2.2.2(4) ~~,~~ ~~32.3.2.2.2(5)~~ ~~, or~~ ~~32.3.2.2.2(~~ 6), shall be equipped with a lock or latch that requires the use of a tool ~~or key from the egress side~~ , key, or special knowledge for egress .

(4) Delayed-egress electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.

(5) Sensor-release of electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

(6) Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided both of the following conditions are met:

(7) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 32.3.2.2.2(7)

(8) The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 32.3.3.5

(9) Doors located in the means of egress that are permitted to be locked under other provisions of Chapter 32, other than those meeting the requirement of 32.3.2.2.2(4) or 32.3.2.2.2(5), shall have adequate provisions made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to staff at all times.

(10) Only one such locking device, as described in 32.3.2.2.2(7), shall be permitted on each door.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_101-2027_Actual_requirements_vs._intent_Ch_32_33_20240603.pdf	PDF illustrating proposed revisions.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The locking systems in 32.3.2.2.2(4) and 32.3.2.2.2(5) do not require, and are prohibited from, the use of any type of tool, key, special knowledge, or effort for egress. The proposed revisions in the last half of Item 3 recognize the locking systems of 32.3.2.2.2(6) may be configured with a keypad where a code is entered (i.e. special knowledge) to unlock the door for egress.

Please see the attached pdf for a clearer illustration of the proposed revisions.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 292-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.3.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 292-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.3.2.2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Woestman
Organization: Kellen Company
Affiliation: Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jun 03 20:56:09 EDT 2024
Committee: SAF-BCF

NFPA 101-2027, Actual requirements vs. intent. Editorial revisions, Ch 32 & 33.
John Woestman, BHMA, June 3, 2024

Chapter 32 New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

32.3.2.2.2 Doors.
Doors in means of egress shall meet all of the following criteria:

1. Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.
2. Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.
3. No door, other than those meeting the requirements of ~~32.3.2.2.2(4), 32.3.2.2.2(5), or~~ 32.3.2.2.2(6), shall be equipped with a lock or latch that requires the use of a tool, ~~or~~ key, or special knowledge ~~from the~~for egress ~~side~~.
4. Delayed-egress electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.
5. Sensor-release of electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.
6. Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided both of the following conditions are met:
   1. Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 32.3.2.2.2(7)
   2. The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 32.3.3.5
7. Doors located in the means of egress that are permitted to be locked under other provisions of Chapter 32, other than those meeting the requirement of 32.3.2.2.2(4) or 32.3.2.2.2(5), shall have adequate provisions made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to staff at all times.
8. Only one such locking device, as described in 32.3.2.2.2(7), shall be permitted on each door.

Reason:
The locking systems in 32.3.2.2.2(4) and 32.3.2.2.2(5) do not require, and are prohibited from, the use of any type of tool, key, special knowledge, or effort for egress. The proposed revisions in the last half of Item 3 recognize the locking systems of 32.3.2.2.2(6) may be configured with a keypad where a code is entered (i.e. special knowledge) to unlock the door for egress.

Chapter 33 Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.3.2.2.2 Doors.
Doors in means of egress shall be as follows:

(1) Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.
(2) Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.
(3) No door in any means of egress, other than those meeting the requirements of ~~33.3.2.2.2(4), 33.3.2.2.2(5), or~~ 33.3.2.2.2(6), shall be ~~locked against egress when the building is occupied~~ equipped with a lock or latch that requires the use of a tool, key, or special knowledge for egress.
(4) Delayed-egress electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.
(5) Sensor-release of electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.
(6) Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided both of the following conditions are met:
   (a) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 33.3.2.2.2(7).
   (b) The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.
(7) Doors located in the means of egress that are permitted to be locked under other provisions of Chapter 33, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.3.2.2.2(4) or 33.3.2.2.2(5), shall have adequate provisions made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control

of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to staff at all times.

(8) Only one such locking device, as described in 33.3.2.2.2(7), shall be permitted on each door.

(9) Revolving doors complying with 7.2.1.10 shall be permitted.

Reason:

The locking systems in 33.3.2.2.2(4) and 33.3.2.2.2(5) are locking systems which facilitate egress. Only the locking system in 33.3.2.2.2(6) controls or prevents egress. The proposed revisions in the last half of Item 3 are for consistency with 32.3.2.2.2, as modified by a similar proposal, and recognize the locking systems of 32.3.2.2.2(6) may be configured with a keypad where a code is entered (i.e. special knowledge) to unlock the door for egress.

Public Input No. 69-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.3.3.2.4]

32.3.3.2.4 ~~–~~

~~Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in~~

Medical Gas.

Medical gasses shall be used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Discrepancies_of_Medical_Gas_Sections.pdf	Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Making this section clear that NFPA 99 covers the storage, use, inspection, testing and maintenance of medical gasses and systems as well as aligning the language within many chapters to make the sections consistent. Removing any reference to NFPA 101 section 8.7 Section 8.7 requires compliance with several other standards that conflict with the requirements of this chapter and NFPA 99. One example is NFPA 55, which conflicts with NFPA 99. NFPA 99 covers the storage, use and handling of medical gases in Chapters 5 - Gas and Vacuum Systems and 11 - Gas Equipment. If its not made clear that this is covered in NFPA 99, users default to section 8.7 of this code which references NFPA 55.This inadvertently prohibits the use of flammable and oxidizing compressed gases in all occupancies other than storage and industrial occupancies (NFPA 55: 6.3.1.6) and limits medical gas piped systems above the 5th floor. The only applicable section of NFPA 55 to health care is NFPA 55:Chapter 17 Cryogenic Fluid Central Supply Systems for Health Care Facilities. This is made clear in NFPA 99. See the attachment which illustrates the minor differences in the way each section is worded.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 63-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 19.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 65-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 20.3.2.5]	
Public Input No. 68-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.2.3.2.3]	
Public Input No. 71-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.3.2.5]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Chad Beebe
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Submittal Date: Fri Apr 19 16:03:49 EDT 2024

Committee: SAF-BCF

Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections

18.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 18 — New Health Care Occupancies

19.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 19 — Existing Health Care Occupancies

20.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 20 — New Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

21.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 21 — Existing Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

32.2.3.2.3 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

32.3.3.2.4
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.2.3.2.6 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.3.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
The operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

38.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 38 — New Business Occupancies

39.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 39 — Existing Business Occupancies

Suggested Wording:

Medical gasses shall be used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99.

Public Input No. 202-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 32.3.3.9.3]

32.3.3.10 Emergency Call Systems

32.3.3.10.1 General

32.3.3.10.1.1 When provided, an Emergency Call System shall be listed to: UL 2560 , *Standard for Emergency Call Systems for Assisted Living and Independent Living Facilities* or UL 1069 , *Standard for Hospital Signaling and Nurse Call Equipment* .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

An Emergency Call System “listed” to UL 2560 provides 3rd Party testing by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) and audited manufacturing assurances of safeguards against critical hazards such as reliability. Whereas a “non-listed” system or mixture of “listed” components not evaluated as a system would not have been independently assessed or audited and provide no such assurances. A system that has been listed to UL 2560 certifies that the combination of product components functions as intended over a range of operational conditions.

This proposed change does not require the installation of an Emergency Call System. However, this proposed change does require that when an Emergency Call System is installed that it be listed to a nationally recognized standard.

Additional justifications:
• Resident safety is receiving greater attention in Memory Care (MC), Assisted Living (AL), and Independent Living (IL) facilities as these housing options proliferate and facilities provide varying levels of safety measures in a diverse regulatory environment.
• Many, but not all, MC, AL, and IL facilities install emergency call systems and use them to market the safety of their facilities and the services they provide. Residents and families rely on the functionality and reliability of these systems when selecting from various housing options.
• UL 2560 was developed to provide a “minimum safety standard” for functionality and reliability of emergency call systems so that residents and families can be assured that when systems are installed in facilities they will perform at a standard level of functionality when used in the approved configuration.
• There are a great variety of emergency call systems from many manufacturers that offer differing features. Many of these systems are also wireless, which may introduce the potential for additional reliability concerns.
• UL 2560 includes additional evaluation for the reliability of wireless systems based on the type of wireless technology that has been utilized.
• Stakeholders including the AHJs expect Emergency Call Systems to be reliable but lack authority to require systems that have been verified independently of manufacturers claims before installation. Systems that are found to be unreliable after installation are often not replaced after the fact due to cost and construction considerations.
• Given this environment, NFPA 101 should provide assurance that if a facility installs an emergency call system, it meets the requirements of 2560 out of concern for the safety of residents and the intended reliance of these systems for emergency communications.

Note: UL 1069 is also included as a permitted alternative, since UL 1069 provides standards for call systems used in hospitals, and is considered a more stringent standard, beyond the minimum for a residential care facility, but an acceptable equipment standard to meet occupant and staff needs.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 200-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 2.3.11]	Addition of referenced standards UL 1069 & UL 2560
Public Input No. 201-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 3.3.75]	Addition of supporting definition
Public Input No. 200-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 2.3.11]	
Public Input No. 201-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 3.3.75]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Michael Pallett
Organization:	Pallett Corner Consulting
Affiliation:	Submitted on behalf of the UL Standards & Engagement 2560 Task Group, which is composed of technical committee members and stakeholders representing multiple interest categories.
Street Address:	
City:	
State:	
Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Sat Jun 01 22:18:56 EDT 2024
Committee:	SAF-BCF

Public Input No. 67-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.2.3.2.6]

33.2.3.2.6 Medical Gas.

Medical ~~gas storage~~ gasses shall be ~~in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing~~ used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99 .

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Discrepancies_of_Medical_Gas_Sections.pdf	Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Making this section clear that NFPA 99 covers the storage, use, inspection, testing and maintenance of medical gasses and systems as well as aligning the language within many chapters to make the sections consistent. Removing any reference to NFPA 101 section 8.7 Section 8.7 requires compliance with several other standards that conflict with the requirements of this chapter and NFPA 99. One example is NFPA 55, which conflicts with NFPA 99. NFPA 99 covers the storage, use and handling of medical gases in Chapters 5 - Gas and Vacuum Systems and 11 - Gas Equipment. If its not made clear that this is covered in NFPA 99, users default to section 8.7 of this code which references NFPA 55.This inadvertently prohibits the use of flammable and oxidizing compressed gases in all occupancies other than storage and industrial occupancies (NFPA 55: 6.3.1.6) and limits medical gas piped systems above the 5th floor. The only applicable section of NFPA 55 to health care is NFPA 55:Chapter 17 Cryogenic Fluid Central Supply Systems for Health Care Facilities. This is made clear in NFPA 99. See the attachment which illustrates the minor differences in the way each section is worded.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 63-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 19.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 65-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 20.3.2.5]	
Public Input No. 68-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.2.3.2.3]	
Public Input No. 71-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.3.2.5]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Chad Beebe
Organization: ASHE - AHA
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Apr 19 15:17:32 EDT 2024
Committee: SAF-BCF

Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections

18.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 18 — New Health Care Occupancies

19.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 19 — Existing Health Care Occupancies

20.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 20 — New Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

21.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 21 — Existing Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

32.2.3.2.3 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

32.3.3.2.4
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.2.3.2.6 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.3.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
The operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

38.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 38 — New Business Occupancies

39.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 39 — Existing Business Occupancies

Suggested Wording:

Medical gasses shall be used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99.

Public Input No. 224-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 33.2.3.4.4.7]

33.2.3.4.5 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.

33.2.3.4.5.1 Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with Section 9.12 and 33.2.3.5.4 shall be provided where either of the following conditions exists:

(1) Where small board and care facilities contain fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces

33.2.3.4.5.2* Where required by 33.2.3.4.5.1, carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the following locations:

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

(2) Within sleeping rooms containing fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces

(3) On every occupiable level, including basements and excluding attics and crawl spaces

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The carbon monoxide (CO) problem is well known and documented. It is a danger to humans as a toxic and flammable gas. More than 14,000 people are hospitalized in the United States with unintentional non-fire related CO poisoning each year. And more than 400 of them die (Center for Disease Control, 2022). Deaths are slowly increasing annually, not decreasing. (NFPA, 2024)
New board and care occupancies require detection because we collectively acknowledge the problem while considering cost and difficulty. The submitter recognizes the cost and complexity of deploying detection retroactively. Allowing for standalone hardwired or battery power CO alarms allows a quick, cost-effective method to achieve greater protection in an occupancy with sleeping areas. As evidenced by the adoption of CO detection requirement The owners/operators of board and care occupancies can deploy this themselves should they choose to. One can posit older equipment is more susceptible to malfunctions than new equipment and thus there is a bigger impetus in existing than new to have alarms or detectors present.
Even NFPA (NFPA, 2024) acknowledges the size of the problem. In 2016 fire departments responded to an estimated 79,600 CO incidents, which averages to nine per hour each day. That does not include malfunctioning and unintentional CO alarm calls. Given that new occupancies had CO detection added as a requirement in 2024 and with so many responses by fire departments, this is indicative of a life safety problem that needs to be addressed without unduly burdening the end user. With increased alarms and detection in existing occupancies, more dangerous levels of CO will be found, and more existing assembly occupancies will be safer.
Previous PI resulted in the TC recommending more feasible language for small board and care occupancies and this proposal removes the requirements except outside sleeping areas and inside sleeping rooms with fossil fuel burning appliances.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 245-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.33.2.3.4.4]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name:	Richard Roberts
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Affiliation:	National Carbon Monoxide Awareness Association (NCOAA) and an industry working group.
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City:	
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Zip:	
Submittal Date:	Mon Jun 03 14:23:35 EDT 2024
Committee:	SAF-BCF

Public Input No. 168-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.2.3.6.4]

33.2.3.6.4

Doors shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Doors shall be provided with latches or other mechanisms suitable for keeping the doors closed.

(2) No doors shall be arranged to prevent the occupant from closing the door.

(3) Doors shall be self-closing or automatic-closing in accordance with 7.2.1.8 in buildings other than those protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.2.3.5.3.

33.2.3.6.5 Compliance with NFPA 80 shall not be required.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding this language would make the requirements the same non-sprinkler protected smoke compartments in healthcare occupancies.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Lennon Peake
Organization: Koffel Associates, Inc.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 30 13:31:42 EDT 2024
Committee: SAF-BCF

Public Input No. 292-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.3.2.2.2]

33.3.2.2.2 Doors.

Doors in means of egress shall be as follows:

(1) Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.

(2) Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.

(3) No door in any means of egress, other than those meeting the ~~requirement~~ requirements of 33.3.2.2.2(4) ~~,~~ ~~33.3.2.2.2(5) , or 33.3.2.2.2(6) , shall be locked against egress when the building is occupied~~ 6) , shall be equipped with a lock or latch that requires the use of a tool , key , or special knowledge for egress .

(4) Delayed-egress electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.

(5) Sensor-release of electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.

(6) Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided both of the following conditions are met:

(7) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 33.3.2.2.2(7) .

(8) The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5 .

(9) Doors located in the means of egress that are permitted to be locked under other provisions of Chapter 33, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.3.2.2.2(4) or 33.3.2.2.2(5), shall have adequate provisions made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to staff at all times.

(10) Only one such locking device, as described in 33.3.2.2.2(7), shall be permitted on each door.

(11) Revolving doors complying with 7.2.1.10 shall be permitted.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_101-2027_Actual_requirements_vs._intent_Ch_32_33_20240603.pdf	PDF illustrating proposed revisions.	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The locking systems in 33.3.2.2.2(4) and 33.3.2.2.2(5) are locking systems which facilitate egress. Only the locking system in 33.3.2.2.2(6) controls or prevents egress. The proposed revisions in the last half of Item 3 are for consistency with 32.3.2.2.2, as modified by a similar proposal, and recognize the locking systems of 32.3.2.2.2(6) may be configured with a keypad where a code is entered (i.e. special knowledge) to unlock the door for egress.

A pdf illustrating the proposed revisions is attached.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 291-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.3.2.2.2]	
Public Input No. 291-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.3.2.2.2]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Woestman
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Affiliation: Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association
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State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Jun 03 20:59:05 EDT 2024
Committee: SAF-BCF

NFPA 101-2027, Actual requirements vs. intent. Editorial revisions, Ch 32 & 33.
John Woestman, BHMA, June 3, 2024

Chapter 32 New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

32.3.2.2.2 Doors.
Doors in means of egress shall meet all of the following criteria:

1. Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.
2. Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.
3. No door, other than those meeting the requirements of ~~32.3.2.2.2(4), 32.3.2.2.2(5), or~~ 32.3.2.2.2(6), shall be equipped with a lock or latch that requires the use of a tool, ~~or~~ key, or special knowledge ~~from the~~for egress ~~side~~.
4. Delayed-egress electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.
5. Sensor-release of electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.
6. Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided both of the following conditions are met:
   1. Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 32.3.2.2.2(7)
   2. The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 32.3.3.5
7. Doors located in the means of egress that are permitted to be locked under other provisions of Chapter 32, other than those meeting the requirement of 32.3.2.2.2(4) or 32.3.2.2.2(5), shall have adequate provisions made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to staff at all times.
8. Only one such locking device, as described in 32.3.2.2.2(7), shall be permitted on each door.

Reason:
The locking systems in 32.3.2.2.2(4) and 32.3.2.2.2(5) do not require, and are prohibited from, the use of any type of tool, key, special knowledge, or effort for egress. The proposed revisions in the last half of Item 3 recognize the locking systems of 32.3.2.2.2(6) may be configured with a keypad where a code is entered (i.e. special knowledge) to unlock the door for egress.

Chapter 33 Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.3.2.2.2 Doors.
Doors in means of egress shall be as follows:

(1) Doors complying with 7.2.1 shall be permitted.
(2) Doors within individual rooms and suites of rooms shall be permitted to be swinging or sliding.
(3) No door in any means of egress, other than those meeting the requirements of ~~33.3.2.2.2(4), 33.3.2.2.2(5), or~~ 33.3.2.2.2(6), shall be ~~locked against egress when the building is occupied~~ equipped with a lock or latch that requires the use of a tool, key, or special knowledge for egress.
(4) Delayed-egress electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.1 shall be permitted.
(5) Sensor-release of electrical locking systems in accordance with 7.2.1.6.2 shall be permitted.
(6) Door-locking arrangements shall be permitted where the clinical needs of residents require specialized security measures or where residents pose a security threat, provided both of the following conditions are met:
   (a) Staff can readily unlock doors at all times in accordance with 33.3.2.2.2(7).
   (b) The building is protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system in accordance with 33.3.3.5.
(7) Doors located in the means of egress that are permitted to be locked under other provisions of Chapter 33, other than those meeting the requirement of 33.3.2.2.2(4) or 33.3.2.2.2(5), shall have adequate provisions made for the rapid removal of occupants by means such as remote control

of locks, keying of all locks to keys carried by staff at all times, or other such reliable means available to staff at all times.

(8) Only one such locking device, as described in 33.3.2.2.2(7), shall be permitted on each door.

(9) Revolving doors complying with 7.2.1.10 shall be permitted.

Reason:

The locking systems in 33.3.2.2.2(4) and 33.3.2.2.2(5) are locking systems which facilitate egress. Only the locking system in 33.3.2.2.2(6) controls or prevents egress. The proposed revisions in the last half of Item 3 are for consistency with 32.3.2.2.2, as modified by a similar proposal, and recognize the locking systems of 32.3.2.2.2(6) may be configured with a keypad where a code is entered (i.e. special knowledge) to unlock the door for egress.

Public Input No. 70-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.3.3.2.4]

33.3.3.2.4 Medical Gas.

~~The operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in~~ Medical gasses shall be used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99.

Additional Proposed Changes

File Name	Description	Approved
Discrepancies_of_Medical_Gas_Sections.pdf	Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Making this section clear that NFPA 99 covers the storage, use, inspection, testing and maintenance of medical gasses and systems as well as aligning the language within many chapters to make the sections consistent. Removing any reference to NFPA 101 section 8.7 Section 8.7 requires compliance with several other standards that conflict with the requirements of this chapter and NFPA 99. One example is NFPA 55, which conflicts with NFPA 99. NFPA 99 covers the storage, use and handling of medical gases in Chapters 5 - Gas and Vacuum Systems and 11 - Gas Equipment. If its not made clear that this is covered in NFPA 99, users default to section 8.7 of this code which references NFPA 55.This inadvertently prohibits the use of flammable and oxidizing compressed gases in all occupancies other than storage and industrial occupancies (NFPA 55: 6.3.1.6) and limits medical gas piped systems above the 5th floor. The only applicable section of NFPA 55 to health care is NFPA 55:Chapter 17 Cryogenic Fluid Central Supply Systems for Health Care Facilities. This is made clear in NFPA 99. See the attachment which illustrates the minor differences in the way each section is worded.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 63-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 19.3.2.4]	
Public Input No. 65-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 20.3.2.5]	
Public Input No. 68-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 32.2.3.2.3]	
Public Input No. 71-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 38.3.2.5]	

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Committee: SAF-BCF

Discrepancies of Medical Gas Sections

18.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 18 — New Health Care Occupancies

19.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 19 — Existing Health Care Occupancies

20.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered, and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 20 — New Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

21.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 21 — Existing Ambulatory Health Care Occupancies

32.2.3.2.3 Medical Gas.
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

32.3.3.2.4
Areas where medical gas is stored or administered and the operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 32 — New Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.2.3.2.6 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage shall be in accordance with Section 8.7 and the provisions of NFPA 99 applicable to operation, maintenance, and testing.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

33.3.3.2.4 Medical Gas.
The operation, testing, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 33 — Existing Residential Board and Care Occupancies

38.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 38 — New Business Occupancies

39.3.2.5 Medical Gas.
Medical gas storage areas and the operation, management, and maintenance of medical gases shall be in accordance with NFPA 99.
NFPA 101 — Life Safety Code (2024) / Chapter 39 — Existing Business Occupancies

Suggested Wording:

Medical gasses shall be used, stored, inspected, tested, and maintained in accordance with NFPA 99.

Public Input No. 225-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 33.3.3.4.8.3]

33.3.3.4.9 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Carbon Monoxide Detection Systems.

33.3.3.4.9.1 Carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors in accordance with Section 9.12 and 33.3.3.4.9 shall be provided where either of the following conditions exists:

(1) Where large board and care facilities have communicating attached garages, unless otherwise exempted by 33.3.3.4.9.3

(2) Where large board and care facilities contain fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces

33.3.3.4.9.2* Where required by 33.3.3.4.9.1, carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be installed in the following locations:

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

(2) Within sleeping rooms containing fuel-burning appliances or fuel-burning fireplaces

(3) On every occupiable level, including basements and excluding attics and crawl spaces

(4) *Centrally located within occupiable spaces adjacent to a communicating attached garage, unless otherwise exempted by 33.3.3.4.9.3

33.3.3.4.9.3 Carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors as specified in 33.3.3.4.9.1(1) shall not be required in the following locations:

(1) In garages

(2) Within large board and care facilities with communicating attached garages that are open parking structures as defined by the building code

(3) Within large board and care facilities with communicating attached garages that are mechanically ventilated in accordance with the mechanical code

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The carbon monoxide (CO) problem is well known and documented. It is a danger to humans as a toxic and flammable gas. More than 14,000 people are hospitalized in the United States with unintentional non-fire related CO poisoning each year. And more than 400 of them die (Center for Disease Control, 2022). Deaths are slowly increasing annually, not decreasing. (NFPA, 2024)
New board and care occupancies require detection because we collectively acknowledge the problem while considering cost and difficulty. The submitter recognizes the cost and complexity of deploying detection retroactively. Allowing for standalone hardwired or battery power CO alarms allows a quick, cost-effective method to achieve greater protection in an occupancy with sleeping areas. As evidenced by the adoption of CO detection requirement The owners/operators of board and care occupancies can deploy this themselves should they choose to. One can posit older equipment is more susceptible to malfunctions than new equipment and thus there is a bigger impetus in existing than new to have alarms or detectors present.
Even NFPA (NFPA, 2024) acknowledges the size of the problem. In 2016 fire departments responded to an estimated 79,600 CO incidents, which averages to nine per hour each day. That does not include malfunctioning and unintentional CO alarm calls. Given that new occupancies had CO detection added as a requirement in 2024 and with so many responses by fire departments, this is indicative of a life safety problem that needs to be addressed without unduly burdening the end user. With increased alarms and detection in existing occupancies, more dangerous levels of CO will be found, and more existing assembly occupancies will be safer.
Previous PI resulted in the TC recommending more feasible language for small board and care

occupancies and this proposal removes the requirements except outside sleeping areas and inside sleeping rooms with fossil fuel burning appliances.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 248-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.33.3.3.4.6.1]	

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee:	SAF-BCF

Public Input No. 170-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 33.3.3.6.4.1]

33.3.3.6.4.1

Doors shall have a minimum 20-minute fire protection rating.

33.3.3.6.4.1(1) Compliance with NFPA 80 shall not be required

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding this language would make the requirements the same as non-sprinkler protected smoke compartments in healthcare occupancies.

Submitter Information Verification

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Public Input No. 245-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.33.2.3.4.4]

A.33.2.3.4.5.2 The intent is to allow hardwired, or battery powered single and multiple station carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The carbon monoxide (CO) problem is well known and documented. It is a danger to humans as a toxic and flammable gas. More than 14,000 people are hospitalized in the United States with unintentional non-fire related CO poisoning each year. And more than 400 of them die (Center for Disease Control, 2022). Deaths are slowly increasing annually, not decreasing. (NFPA, 2024)
New board and care occupancies require detection because we collectively acknowledge the problem while considering cost and difficulty. The submitter recognizes the cost and complexity of deploying detection retroactively. Allowing for standalone hardwired or battery power CO alarms allows a quick, cost-effective method to achieve greater protection in an occupancy with sleeping areas. As evidenced by the adoption of CO detection requirement The owners/operators of board and care occupancies can deploy this themselves should they choose to. One can posit older equipment is more susceptible to malfunctions than new equipment and thus there is a bigger impetus in existing than new to have alarms or detectors present.
Even NFPA (NFPA, 2024) acknowledges the size of the problem. In 2016 fire departments responded to an estimated 79,600 CO incidents, which averages to nine per hour each day. That does not include malfunctioning and unintentional CO alarm calls. Given that new occupancies had CO detection added as a requirement in 2024 and with so many responses by fire departments, this is indicative of a life safety problem that needs to be addressed without unduly burdening the end user. With increased alarms and detection in existing occupancies, more dangerous levels of CO will be found, and more existing assembly occupancies will be safer.
Previous PI resulted in the TC recommending more feasible language for small board and care occupancies and this proposal removes the requirements except outside sleeping areas and inside sleeping rooms with fossil fuel burning appliances.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 224-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 33.2.3.4.4.7]	

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Committee:	SAF-BCF

Public Input No. 248-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after A.33.3.3.4.6.1]

A.33.3.3.4.9.2 The intent is to allow hardwired, or battery powered single and multiple station carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors.

A.33.3.3.4.9.2(3) The intent is to require CO detection in occupiable spaces immediately adjacent, vertically, or horizontally, to attached garages, regardless of the presence of openings between the garage and the adjacent occupiable spaces. Other occupiable spaces that are not adjacent to the attached garage do not require CO detection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The carbon monoxide (CO) problem is well known and documented. It is a danger to humans as a toxic and flammable gas. More than 14,000 people are hospitalized in the United States with unintentional non-fire related CO poisoning each year. And more than 400 of them die (Center for Disease Control, 2022). Deaths are slowly increasing annually, not decreasing. (NFPA, 2024)
New board and care occupancies require detection because we collectively acknowledge the problem while considering cost and difficulty. The submitter recognizes the cost and complexity of deploying detection retroactively. Allowing for standalone hardwired or battery power CO alarms allows a quick, cost-effective method to achieve greater protection in an occupancy with sleeping areas. As evidenced by the adoption of CO detection requirement The owners/operators of board and care occupancies can deploy this themselves should they choose to. One can posit older equipment is more susceptible to malfunctions than new equipment and thus there is a bigger impetus in existing than new to have alarms or detectors present.
Even NFPA (NFPA, 2024) acknowledges the size of the problem. In 2016 fire departments responded to an estimated 79,600 CO incidents, which averages to nine per hour each day. That does not include malfunctioning and unintentional CO alarm calls. Given that new occupancies had CO detection added as a requirement in 2024 and with so many responses by fire departments, this is indicative of a life safety problem that needs to be addressed without unduly burdening the end user. With increased alarms and detection in existing occupancies, more dangerous levels of CO will be found, and more existing assembly occupancies will be safer.
Previous PI resulted in the TC recommending more feasible language for small board and care occupancies and this proposal removes the requirements except outside sleeping areas and inside sleeping rooms with fossil fuel burning appliances.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 225-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 33.3.3.4.8.3]	

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INFORMATIONAL PI

Public Input No. 200-NFPA 101-2024 [Section No. 2.3.11]

2.3.11 UL Publications.

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

UL 9, *Fire Tests of Window Assemblies*, 2009, revised 2020.

UL 10B, *Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2008, revised 2020.

UL 10C, *Positive Pressure Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*, 2016, revised 2021.

UL 263, *Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, 2011, revised 2022.

UL 294, *Access Control System Units*, 2018.

UL 300, *Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment*, 2019, revised 2022.

UL 300A, *Outline of Investigation for Extinguishing System Units for Residential Range Top Cooking Surfaces*, 2006.

UL 305, *Panic Hardware*, 2012, revised 2022.

UL 555, *Fire Dampers*, 2006, revised 2020.

UL 555S, *Smoke Dampers*, 2014, revised 2020.

UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2018.

UL 790, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings*, 2022.

UL 924, *Emergency Lighting and Power Equipment*, 2016, revised 2020.

UL 962, *Household and Commercial Furnishings*, 2014, revised 2022.

UL 1034, *Burglary-Resistant Electric Locking Mechanisms,* 2011, revised 2020.

UL 1040, *Fire Test of Insulated Wall Construction*, 1996, revised 2022.

UL 1069 , *Standard for Hospital Signaling and Nurse Call Equipment* , 2024.

UL 1278, *Movable and Wall- or Ceiling-Hung Electric Room Heaters*, 2014, revised 2022.

UL 1315, *Safety Containers for Waste Paper*, 2022.

UL 1479, *Fire Tests of Penetration Firestops*, 2015, revised 2021.

UL 1489, *Fire Tests of Fire Resistant Pipe Protection Systems Carrying Combustible Liquids*, 2016, revised 2021.

UL 1715, *Fire Test of Interior Finish Material*, 1997, revised 2022.

UL 1784, *Air Leakage Tests of Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives*, 2015, revised 2020.

UL 1975, *Fire Tests for Foamed Plastics Used for Decorative Purposes*, 2006.

UL 1994, *Luminous Egress Path Marking Systems*, 2015, revised 2020.

UL 2079, *Tests for Fire Resistance of Building Joint Systems*, 2015, revised 2020.

UL 2525, *Two-Way Emergency Communications Systems for Rescue Assistance*, 2020.

UL 2560, *Standard for Emergency Call Systems for Assisted Living and Independent Living Facilities* , 2011, revised 2023

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This addition supports PI 202 which introduces requirements for Emergency Call Systems utilized in new large Residential Board and Care Occupancies. These requirements include UL 2560 and UL 1069, and so these documents are therefore being added here for reference.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 202-NFPA 101-2024 [New Section after 32.3.3.9.3]	New Reference Documents

Submitter Information Verification

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