



First Revision No. 12-NFPA 1126-2023 [Detail]

3.3.45* Pyrotechnic Professional.

A person who has demonstrated proficiency and knowledge of NFPA 1123 and NFPA 1126 via documented training and experience in the use of fireworks, pyrotechnic special effects materials, or professional-use-only products.

A.3.3.45 Pyrotechnic Professional.

Knowledge and training can be proven via any of the following methods (or combination thereof):

- (1) A valid proximate pyrotechnics or commercial display operator's license issued by the authority having jurisdiction.
- (2) Completion of a recognized education or training curriculum acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.
- (3) Prior experience or demonstrated skill and testing acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

3.3.39 Professional-Use-Only Product.

Fireworks and pyrotechnic special effects materials other than those explicitly marked, designed, designated, or approved as consumer fireworks or novelty devices and intended for use by pyrotechnic professionals.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Thu Nov 09 13:58:44 EST 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision was developed by NFPA staff for editorial purposes, in accordance with 4.3.9.3.2 and 4.3.9.3.3 of the Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards (www.nfpa.org/regs)

There is a need to recognize these professional use products. Currently there is a gap in regulation between products regulated by CPSC and ATF, and it is to help the AHJ distinguish the different products. Both NFPA 1123 and NFPA 1126 training is needed to be able to recognize what devices are appropriate use for the display. This FR is related to FRs 3, and 8.

Response Message: FR-12-NFPA 1126-2023



First Revision No. 6-NFPA 1126-2023 [Section No. 1.2.2]

1.2.2*

The purpose of this standard shall be to provide requirements for the reasonable protection of to protect pyrotechnic operators, performers, support personnel, proximate audiences, property, and buildings from safety and fire hazards where pyrotechnics are used indoors or outdoors from safety and fire hazards.

1.2.2.1

The purpose of this standard shall be to provide guidelines to the authority having jurisdiction for approval of the use of pyrotechnics as specified in 1.2.2.

1.2.2.2

The purpose of this standard shall be to provide requirements for local permits.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Oct 24 17:06:46 EDT 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reasonable is unenforceable text as it is subjective to the enforcer.

Response Message: FR-6-NFPA 1126-2023



First Revision No. 1-NFPA 1126-2023 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1123, *Code for Fireworks Display, 2018* 2022 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Aug 01 16:04:20 EDT 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision updates extracted text in accordance with the extract policy.

Response Message: FR-1-NFPA 1126-2023



First Revision No. 9-NFPA 1126-2023 [New Section after 3.3.12]

3.3.12.1 Reusable Electric Squib (RESquib).

A reusable pyrotechnic simulator device that uses an electric solid propellant (ESP) as the energetic material for producing bright flashes on demand.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Thu Nov 02 20:37:46 EDT 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: RESquibs are an emerging technology that can be used in pyrotechnic simulation effect equipment and are being defined here to explain the technology. This is related to FRs 10 and 11.

Response Message: FR-9-NFPA 1126-2023



First Revision No. 10-NFPA 1126-2023 [Section No. 3.3.41]

3.3.42* Pyrotechnic Effect Simulation Equipment.

Equipment that uses a chemical mixture, heat source, and the introduction of oxygen to initiate or maintain combustion and ~~is used to~~ produce visible or audible effects ~~by~~ via combustion, deflagration, or detonation.

A.3.3.42 Pyrotechnic Effect Simulation Equipment.

When evaluating the potential risks presented by pyrotechnic effect simulation equipment, the AHJ should consider the level of hazard the device ~~produces poses~~ compared to similar pyrotechnics in the location where the device is to be used. The AHJ should also evaluate the level of operator training required in conjunction with the hazards ~~presented posed~~.

RESquibs can be used as part of the pyrotechnic effect simulation equipment.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Thu Nov 02 20:44:48 EDT 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: RESquibs are new emerging technologies that can be used as or in pyrotechnic effect simulation equipment and annex text is being added to explain this. This FR is related to FR 9 and 11

Response Message: FR-10-NFPA 1126-2023



First Revision No. 11-NFPA 1126-2023 [New Section after 3.3.42]

3.3.43.1 Electric Solid Propellant (ESP).

A solid propellant composition that requires a continuous supply of electrical power to maintain combustion and is insensitive to ignition by flame, impact, or spark.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Thu Nov 02 20:47:34 EDT 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: ESP is a component of RESquib technology and a definition is being added to explain the material used in RESquibs. This FR is related to FR 9 and 10.

Response Message: FR-11-NFPA 1126-2023



First Revision No. 8-NFPA 1126-2023 [Section No. 6.5.1]

6.5.1

All pyrotechnic operators shall be pyrotechnic professionals, at least 21 years old, and licensed or approved by the authority having jurisdiction in accordance with any and all applicable laws.

6.5.1.1 Licensing Application.

An applicant for licensing as an operator shall provide evidence of actual experience as an operator or assistant as part of demonstrating competency to the authority having jurisdiction.

6.5.1.2 Written Examination.

~~An applicant for licensing as an operator shall successfully complete a written examination of laws, regulations, and safety practices pertaining to the discharge of pyrotechnics, which shall be administered by the authority having jurisdiction, or otherwise shall demonstrate knowledge of these areas.~~

6.5.1.2.1

~~An applicant for licensing as an operator shall successfully complete a written examination of laws, regulations, and safety practices pertaining to the discharge of pyrotechnics, which shall be administered by the authority having jurisdiction, or otherwise shall demonstrate knowledge of these areas.~~

6.5.1.2.2

The written examination on the laws, regulations, and safety practices pertaining to the discharge of pyrotechnics shall be administered by the authority having jurisdiction.

6.5.1.2.3

If the applicant does not complete the written examination, they shall otherwise demonstrate knowledge of these areas.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Oct 24 17:14:05 EDT 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: A pyrotechnic operator needs to be a pyrotechnic professional because it shows they have exhibited competency through training or certification as specified in the relevant definition. This is related to FR 3 and 12.

Response Message: FR-8-NFPA 1126-2023



First Revision No. 3-NFPA 1126-2023 [New Section after 7.2.3]

7.2.4

Professional-use-only products shall meet the construction and labeling requirements of 7.2.4.1 through 7.2.4.3 .

7.2.4.1*

Professional-use-only products shall have plain, non-decorative labels to distinguish them from consumer fireworks.

A.7.2.4.1

Company logos and trademarks are permitted on the label.

7.2.4.2

Professional-use-only products shall be marked as required by 7.2.1 .

7.2.4.3

Professional-use-only products shall be labeled "For professional use only."

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Oct 24 16:04:41 EDT 2023

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed change adds labeling requirements for professional use only products to differentiate from consumer products. Currently there is a gap in regulation between products regulated by CPSC and ATF, and it is to help the AHJ distinguish the different products. This is related to FR 8 and 12.

Response Message: FR-3-NFPA 1126-2023

Public Input No. 5-NFPA 1126-2023 [New Section after 7.2.3]



First Revision No. 4-NFPA 1126-2023 [Section No. 8.1.1.1]

8.1.1.1*

The following shall be provided in addition to those extinguishers required by NFPA 10 for the building by NFPA 10 for the building:

- (1) Two pressurized water extinguishers, each with a minimum rating of 2-A
- (2) Two extinguishers, each with a minimum rating of 10-B:C-; or two extinguishers appropriate to that can extinguish the fuel source being used; or extinguishing agents that can extinguish the fuel source being used

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SPE-AAA

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For example, dry sand is an appropriate extinguishing agent for combustible metals and can be used.

Response Message: FR-4-NFPA 1126-2023

[Public Input No. 3-NFPA 1126-2023 \[Section No. 8.1.1.1\]](#)



First Revision No. 2-NFPA 1126-2023 [Section No. E.3]

E.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

NFPA 1123, *Code for Fireworks Display, 2018* 2022 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision updates extracted text in accordance with the extract policy.

Response Message: FR-2-NFPA 1126-2023