



Second Revision No. 1-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. 3.3.14]

3.3.14 Confined Space.

A space that is large enough and so configured that an employee can bodily enter and perform assigned work; and has limited or restricted means for entry or exit (for example, tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, and pits are spaces that may have limited means of entry); and is not designed for continuous employee occupancy. [OSHA- 29 CFR 1910.146]

~~A.3.3.14 Confined Space.~~

~~A confined space might include tanks, vessels, silos, storage bins, hoppers, vaults, crawl spaces, and pits.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submission Date: Fri Apr 05 14:44:39 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The annex item is not needed as the majority of examples are contained with the extracted definition. It is a duplication of text.

Response Message: SR-1-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 2-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. 3.3.23]

3.3.23 Emergency Power Supply (EPS).

An electric power source of the capacity and quality required for an ~~emergency power supply system~~ (EPSS) EPS system .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Apr 05 14:50:04 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This is an editorial correction, there is an extra "S" in the "EPS" acronym.

Response Message: SR-2-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 9-NFPA 1620-2019 [New Section after 3.3.43]

3.3.44 On-Site Emergency Representative.

The person responsible for coordinating and implementing the site emergency action plan during an incident.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 17:26:25 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There was confusion between Liaison and Site Liaison in relation to Chapters 9 & 10. As a result, On-Site Emergency Representative was added to replace Liaison and both terms have now been defined to prevent any confusion.

Staff Note: The following Second Revisions (SRs) are related and should be considered together:

- SR 9
- SR 10
- SR 11
- SR 12

Response Message: SR-9-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 11-NFPA 1620-2019 [New Section after 3.3.54]

3.3.56 Site Liaison.

An individual who has in-depth operating knowledge of the site or facility.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 17:46:03 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Site Liaison and liaison have been used interchangeably without a definition. This creates confusion within the requirements. Hence the proposed definition and other revisions clarify they are different positions with different roles and responsibilities.

Staff Note: The following Second Revisions (SRs) are related and should be considered together:

- SR 9
- SR 10
- SR 11
- SR 12

Response Message: SR-11-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 3-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. 4.3.1.1]

4.3.1.1*

The data shall be collected by consulting with knowledgeable personnel involved in-site maintenance/operations or facility development, with one of the following:

- (1) Site maintenance or operations
- (2) Facility development

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Apr 05 14:53:28 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Maintenance/operations is unclear as written. The / could mean maintenance and operations, maintenance or operations, or both.

Response Message: SR-3-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 4-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. 5.1]

5.1* General.

Physical elements and site considerations shall be classified into the following five groups:

- (1) Construction (*see Section 5.2*)
- (2) Building management systems and utilities (*see Section 5.3*)
- (3) External site conditions (*see Section 5.4*)
- (4) Internal and external security features (*see Section 5.5*)
- (5) Fences or other barriers (*see Section 5.6*)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Apr 05 14:56:15 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The heading of section 5.5 changed via FR 18. This is an SR to update the corresponding listed items.

Response Message: SR-4-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 5-NFPA 1620-2019 [Sections 5.3.2.6, 5.3.2.7, 5.3.2.8]

5.3.2.6* Compressed and Liquefied Gases.

The location of compressors, storage containers and storage tanks, pressure vessels, and the nearest shutoff means, and the size of storage tanks, shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

5.3.2.7* Steam.

The location of steam lines and boilers and associated equipment, and as well as shutoff valves for the steam supply, shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

5.3.2.8 Fuels.

5.3.2.8.1

Information regarding systems that have the capability of changing over from one fuel source to another shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

5.3.2.8.2

The location of all gas shutoff valves shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan fuel pumps, tanks, regulating equipment, and shutoff valves shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

5.3.2.8.3

The location and size of LP-Gas system storage tanks and shutoff valves for liquid fuels shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

5.3.2.8.4

The location of all fuel pumps, tanks, regulating equipment, and shutoff valves shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Apr 05 15:04:30 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: 5.3.2.8.2 & 5.3.2.8.3 repeat many of the requirements in 5.3.2.6. The committee is modifying 5.3.2.6 and deleting duplicative requirements in 5.3.2.8.2 & 5.3.2.8.3.

Response Message: SR-5-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 13-NFPA 1620-2019 [Sections 7.3, 7.4, 7.5]

7.3* Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

7.3.1* Sprinkler and Water Spray.

Water-based systems, including type of system, location and identification of main riser valves, extent of coverage, and means of manual activation, shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

7.3.2* Standpipe Systems.

Standpipe systems, including type of system, location and identification of control valves, location of hose valves, and presence of pressure reducing devices (PRV), shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

7.3.3* Fire Pumps.

Fire pump(s), including location of, and access to, the fire pump and controller; rated capacity; source of water supply; and areas or systems served, shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

7.3.4 Fire Department Connection (FDC).

A fire Fire department connection(s) (FDC) shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan, including physical location, size, type, locking means, and area/systems supplied.

7.4* Non-Water-Based Fire Protection Systems.

A non Non -water-based fire protection system(s) shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan, including type of system, hazard or area protected, means of activation, location of abort devices, location of control panel, location of agent supply and reserve containers, and personnel hazards following agent release.

7.5* Fire Alarm Systems.

A fire Fire alarm system(s) shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan, including area of coverage, location of fire alarm control unit (FACU) and remote annunciator panels, method of system activation, and method and extent of occupant notification.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 18:04:28 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This is an editorial revision.

Response Message: SR-13-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 6-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. 8.2.9]

8.2.9* Combustible Dusts.

~~Facilities shall collect and store dusts and dust-producing materials that are produced as a result as its main operation or as an incidental matter.~~ Operations that generate, collect, or store combustible dusts shall be recorded in the pre-incident plan.

8.2.9.1

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 17:01:03 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 8.2.9 as written directs facilities to collect and store dust which was not the intent. It should have been deleted based on the changes to section 8.2.9.1 via FR-31.

Response Message: SR-6-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 17-NFPA 1620-2019 [New Section after 8.5]

8.4 Buildings Under Construction.

8.4.1 General.

A pre-incident plan shall be developed for buildings under construction as determined by the AHJ.

8.4.2 Temporary Conditions.

8.4.2.1*

Where construction features exist temporarily, the AHJ shall determine the need to identify and record relevant information for the following:

- (1) Each hazard present
- (2) Length of time the hazard is expected to be present

A.8.4.2.1

Prior to the installation of the sprinkler or standpipe system, there is a greater risk of fire spread and a greater danger to occupants. When a temporary sprinkler or standpipe system is installed and made operational this hazard is reduced. Hence, the AHJ may wish to identify the period of time the building is without a sprinkler or standpipe system in their pre-incident plan.

8.4.2.2

The AHJ shall make a determination as to the frequency of visits and the pre-incident plan updating required for buildings under construction.

8.4.3* Pre-Fire Plans.

The pre-incident plan shall include and reference the fire safety measures found in the pre-fire plan when developed in accordance with NFPA 241.

A.8.4.3

A great deal of information found in the pre-fire plan when developed in accordance with NFPA 241 can provide useful information for the pre-incident plan.

8.4.4 Building Completion.

Once the building is completed and occupied, the pre-incident plan shall be updated.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
SR_17_New_Section_8.4.docx	New 8.4. For staff use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA
Submittal Date: Thu May 16 14:49:02 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee is working with the NFPA 241 committee to create a better connection between the pre-fire plan in NFPA 241 and the pre-incident plan in NFPA 1620. There is useful information in both and a connection between both standards would be more beneficial to end users of both

**Response
Message:**

documents. The proposed revision provides that link.
SR-17-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 8-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. 9.3.1.1]

9.3.2*

The pre-incident plan developer shall consider the capabilities of initial public emergency response resources in ~~effectively-~~ managing emergencies for the protection of the occupants, responding personnel, ~~the-~~ property, and ~~the-~~ environment.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submission Date: Mon Apr 08 17:21:12 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Per the NFPA Manual of Style (MOS) there should not be a single sub-section, there should be two or more sub-sections or the requirement should be at the same level as other sections. Hence the editorial change is being made.

Response Message: SR-8-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 10-NFPA 1620-2019 [Sections 9.3.2, 9.3.3, 9.3.4]

9.3.3

Where technical expertise from an outside agency(ies) , a building occupant(s) , or a facility management representative(s) is vital to successfully conduct emergency operations, the agency(ies) , occupant(s) , or representative(s) shall be considered a liaison on-site emergency representative to the incident commander.

9.3.4

The ~~liaison and entity on-site emergency~~ representative shall be identified by name or job title, and contact information shall be included in the pre-incident plan.

9.3.5

The contact information of the on-site emergency representative shall be included in the pre-incident plan.

9.3.6*

Response to incidents that require additional agencies or organizations for other purposes (~~e.g., investigation, public health and safety~~) shall be identified and included in the pre-incident plan.

A.9.3.6

Various other agencies or organizations might have legal authority at different intervals during an incident. It is important that these agencies and organization be notified of the incident, that their roles and responsibilities are clearly defined and understood, and that, as required by law, the agencies are given access or control of the incident.

An example would be ~~where~~ an incident occurs and initially dispatches as an EMS response is dispatched to a person with burn injuries. Upon arrival, EMS finds the patient has self-evacuated from a fire and calls for the fire department. The fire department arrives, takes command of the incident, and extinguishes the fire. The fire department then requests a law enforcement agency to investigate the cause of the fire. The law enforcement agency determines the fire was caused by arson and takes control of the incident. Once the law enforcement agency completes its investigation, the building department is notified to determine how much structural damage has occurred and if the building is habitable. In this example, four different government agencies had legal authority at different phases of the emergency. ~~In order to~~ To protect members of the public and investigate the fire, each agency collaborated within its authority and the transition between agencies was critical to the protection of public safety.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 17:37:28 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 9.3.2 identifies the facility management representative is considered a liaison to the IC. However, section 9.3.4 reads as a liaison and representative are two separate entities even though they are the same thing based on section 9.3.2. Also, there was confusion between Liaison and Site Liaison in relation to Chapter 9 & 10. As a result, On-Site Emergency Representative was added to replace Liaison and both terms have now been defined to prevent any confusion. The proposed revision fixes this error. Also, per the NFPA Manual of Style (MOS) there should be only one requirement per code section. Hence the two requirements in one section is being split into two separate sections. Non-mandatory language was removed from section 9.3.4.

Staff Note: The following Second Revisions (SRs) are related and should be considered together:

- SR 9
- SR 10
- SR 11
- SR 12

Response Message: SR-10-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 12-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. 10.3]

10.3 Site Liaison.

A.10.3

~~When technical experts are engaged during an emergency, it is critical to qualify their expertise and the entity they represent. The incident commander must weigh the level of expertise provided by the technical experts, the goals of the organization they represent, and the compatibility of that organization's goals with the goals established by the incident commander.~~

10.3.1

~~The site liaison shall be responsible for updating and maintaining providing site-specific information to the pre-incident plan shall be identified as determined by the AHJ developer .~~

10.3.2

~~The site liaison shall be identified in the pre-incident plan by name or job title, contact information, and who they represent, and included in the pre-incident plan .~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submission Date: Mon Apr 08 17:49:27 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Site Liaison and liaison have been used interchangeably without a definition. This creates confusion within the requirements. Hence the proposed definition and revision clarifies they are different roles and responsibilities.

Staff Note: The following Second Revisions (SRs) are related and should be considered together:

- SR 9
- SR 10
- SR 11
- SR 12

Response Message: SR-12-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 7-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. A.8.3.5]

A.8.3.5

Reference Useful information on marking can be found in the FEMA Urban Search and Rescue (US&R) Response System, Appendix C, "Task Force Building Marking System" and the fire fighter safety building marking system (see Annex E in NFPA 1).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 17:14:43 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There is currently no "Task Force Building Marking System" in Appendix C. Therefore the reference needs to be redirected to the origin of the content.

Response Message: SR-7-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 14-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. C.3.3.1]

C.3.3.1

Health care facilities typically plan and train for emergencies. The information in the health care facility's fire or disaster plan should be incorporated into the pre-incident plan. ~~The pre-incident plan should incorporate the facility emergency response plan.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 18:06:35 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This is an editorial revision. The last C.3.3.1 sentence is repetitive and should be deleted. The remaining 1st and 2nd sentences should be reversed for improved readability.

Response Message: SR-14-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 15-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. C.4.3.2]

C.4.3.2 Construction.

The location of fire and smoke barriers should be noted on the pre-incident plan. Detention and correctional facilities are designed with construction features to compartmentalize a fire within the enclosure or area of ~~originate~~ origin .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 18:07:55 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This is an editorial revision. The last word of C.4.3.2 should be "origin."

Response Message: SR-15-NFPA 1620-2019



Second Revision No. 16-NFPA 1620-2019 [Section No. C.4.4.3]

C.4.4.3 Evacuation Procedures.

The location of the smoke zones and areas of refuge should be emphasized in the pre-incident plan. Due to the security measures imposed on the residents in a detention and correctional facility, the construction features of the facility have been designed to minimize the probability that a fire would require the movement of occupants. The building standards for detention and correctional facilities recognize that movement of residents is difficult, not only due to security measures imposed on the residents, but also due to the potential impact imposed on others by the movement of residents. Fire and products of combustion or contaminant barriers have been designed in detention and correctional facilities that are intended to allow residents to remain in place or provide for the horizontal movement of residents to areas of refuge on a single floor, limiting residents' exposure to any single fire. This philosophy is known as the defend-in-place concept. In order to achieve the successful outcome of a fire in a detention and correctional facility, the ~~municipal~~ fire service must work closely with the facility staff throughout the incident. The working relationship should be stressed in the pre-incident plan. Detention and correctional facility staff are trained to evacuate residents, when necessary, to an adjacent smoke zone through horizontal exits as the first level of evacuation.

C.4.4.3.1

The pre-incident plan should include relevant procedures and guidelines that could be needed if exterior evacuation of residents, outside of secured enclosures, becomes necessary.

C.4.4.3.2

In all cases, regardless of how far residents are moved in a fire incident, any movement of residents should be done under the direction of on-site staff.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: PIP-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Apr 08 18:09:00 EDT 2019

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This is an editorial revision to fix a potential error. All fire service organizations responding to detention facilities are not municipal. The word "municipal" is being deleted.

Response Message: SR-16-NFPA 1620-2019