Second Revision No. 20-NFPA 241-2025 [Global Comment]

Extract Annex C from NFPA 1 to Annex B in NFPA 241 in its entirety - see attached for reference.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
1-2024_Annex_C.1755709483800.docx		
NFPA_241_Extract_for_NFPA_1_Annex_C.1755873203875_1_.docx	Use this file.	
241_Global_SR-20_Annex_B_NEW.docx	for prod use	
241_Global_SR-20_FINAL.pdf	for balloting	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 02 14:53:17 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee agreed with the submitter to provide this change. The existing reference to Annex C of NFPA 1 in NFPA 241 would be better served as an extracted annex in NFPA 241 for better visibility and guidance for enforcement of the FFSBMS sign, where required. This will allow for the NFPA 1 text to be placed entirely in NFPA 241 to provide more accessibility for the user. This will provide the responding fire department the necessary signage requirements and guidance to provide increased safety.

Response Message: SR-20-NFPA 241-2025

Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 241-2025 [Global Input]

Important Notice: This document is the copyright property of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Copyright © 2025 NFPA, and may not be used for any other purpose or distributed to any other persons or parties.

[SR-20]

Annex B Firefighter Safety Building Marking System

This annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document unless specifically adopted by the jurisdiction.

B.1 Firefighter Safety Building Marking System (FFSBMS).

B.1.1 General.

B.1.1.1

The firefighter safety building marking system provides basic building information for firefighters responding to the building or structure. [**1:**C.1.1.1]

B.1.1.2

Where required by the AHJ, buildings and structures shall have the firefighter safety building marking system sign installed. [**1:**C.1.1.2]

B.1.2 Sign.

B.1.2.1

The approved firefighter safety building marking system sign shall be placed in a position to be plainly legible and visible from the street or road fronting the property or as approved by the fire department. [**1:**C.1.2.1]

B.1.2.2

The firefighter safety building marking system sign shall consist of the following:

(1) White reflective background with black letters

(2) Durable material

(3) Arabic numerals or alphabet letters

(4) Permanently affixed to the building or structure in an approved manner

[**1:**C.1.2.2]

B.1.2.3

The firefighter safety building marking system shall be a Maltese cross as shown in Figure B.1.2.3. [**1:**C.1.2.3]

Figure B.1.2.3 Sample Sign for Firefighter Safety Building Marking System. [1:Figure C.1.2.3]



B.1.2.4

The minimum size of the firefighter safety building marking system sign and lettering shown in Figure B.1.2.4 shall be in accordance with the following or as approved by the fire department:

(1) *A* shall be 5 in. × 5 in.

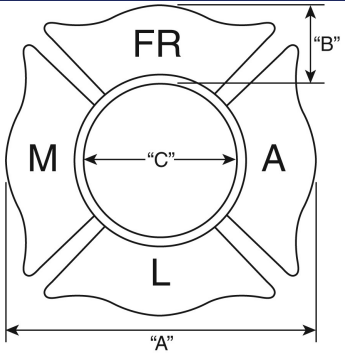
(2) *B* shall be 1¼ in.

(3) *C* shall be 2½ in.

(4) Letters shall be 1 in. height with a stroke of ¼ in.

Important Notice: This document is the copyright property of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Copyright © 2025 NFPA, and may not be used for any other purpose or distributed to any other persons or parties.

Figure B.1.2.4 Dimensions for Firefighter Safety Building Marking System Signs. [1:Figure C.1.2.4]



B.1.3 Ratings.

B.1.3.1

Ratings shall be determined by the construction type, hazards of contents, automatic fire sprinkler systems and standpipe systems, occupancy/life safety, and special hazards in accordance with this section. [**1:**C.1.3.1]

B.1.3.1.1

Where multiple ratings occur within a classification category, a determination shall be made by the AHJ of the rating that shall be based on the greatest potential risk for the specific category. *(See Note 1 in B.2.1.)* [**1:**C.1.3.1.1]

B.1.3.2 Construction Type.

The construction type shall be designated by assigning the appropriate lettering to the top of the Maltese cross as follows:

(1) FR — Fire-resistive construction

(2) NC — Noncombustible construction

(3) ORD — Ordinary construction

(4) HT — Heavy timber construction

(5) C — Combustible construction

[**1:**C.1.3.2]

B.1.3.3 Hazards of Contents.

The hazards of contents shall be rated by determining its hazard and assigning the appropriate rating to the left of the Maltese cross as follows *(see Note 2 in B.2.2)*:

L — Low hazard. Low hazard contents shall be classified as those of such low combustibility that no self-propagating fire therein can occur.

M — Moderate hazard. Moderate hazard contents shall be classified as those that are likely to burn with moderate rapidity or to give off a considerable volume of smoke.

H — High hazard. High hazard contents *(see Note 3 in B.2.3)* shall be classified as those that are likely to burn with extreme rapidity or from which explosions are likely. [**1:**C.1.3.3]

B.1.3.4 Automatic Fire Sprinkler and Standpipe System.

The automatic fire sprinkler system and standpipe system shall be rated by determining its level of protection and assigning the appropriate rating to the right of the Maltese cross. If multiple systems are provided, all systems shall be included in the Maltese cross as follows:

(1) A — Automatic fire sprinkler system installed throughout

(2) P — Partial automatic fire sprinkler system or other suppression system installed

(3) S — Standpipe system installed

(4) N — None

Important Notice: This document is the copyright property of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Copyright © 2025 NFPA, and may not be used for any other purpose or distributed to any other persons or parties.

[**1:**C.1.3.4]

B.1.3.5 Occupancy/Life Safety Issues.

The occupancy/life safety type shall be rated by determining the level of difficulty in evacuating occupants from the building and the occupancy type by assigning the appropriate rating to the bottom of the Maltese cross as follows:

(1) L — Business, industrial, mercantile, residential, and storage occupancies

(2) M — Ambulatory health care, assembly, educational, and day care occupancies

(3) H — Detention and correction facilities, health care, and board and care occupancies

[**1:**C.1.3.5]

B.1.3.6 Special Designations.

The special hazards can be assigned to the center of the Maltese cross *(see Note 4 in B.2.4).* [**1:**C.1.3.6]

B.1.4 Installation and Maintenance.
B.1.4.1

Fire departments that implement the firefighter safety building marking system (FFSBMS) shall provide written instructions to the owner/operator of a facility equipped with a firefighter safety building marking system sign regarding the information to be included on the sign, and the fire department shall perform annual inspections to verify continued compliance with the information shown on the sign *(see Note 5 in B.2.5).* [**1:**C.1.4.1]

B.1.4.2

Installation and maintenance of the sign shall be the responsibility of the owner/operator. [1:C.1.4.2]

B.1.4.3

The fire department shall enact procedures to identify changes of occupancy that could establish a need to update information on the sign and shall notify the owner/operator when changes are necessary. [**1:**C.1.4.3]

B.1.5 Training.
B.1.5.1

Training shall be provided to all fire department personnel responding to buildings using the FFSBMS sign. [**1:**C.1.5.1]

B.2 Notes.

The following notes are explanatory and are not part of the mandatory text for Annex B. [**1:**C.2]

B.2.1 Note 1.

An example of the greatest potential risk for construction type where an FR and an NC are present, the ranking on the FFSBMS sign would be NC. [**1:**C.2.1]

B.2.2 Note 2.

Hazard of contents are described as follows:

Low hazard recognizes storage of noncombustible materials as low hazard. In other occupancies it is assumed that, even where the actual contents hazard is normally low, there is sufficient likelihood that some combustible materials or hazardous operations will be introduced in connection with building repair or maintenance, or some psychological factor might create conditions conducive to panic, so that the egress facilities cannot safely be reduced below those specified for ordinary hazard contents.

Moderate hazard classification represents the conditions found in most buildings and is the basis for the general requirements of this code.

The fear of poisonous fumes or explosions is necessarily a relative matter to be determined on a judgment basis. All smoke contains some toxic fire gases but, under conditions of moderate hazard, there should be no unduly dangerous exposure during the period necessary to escape from the fire area, assuming there are proper exits. [**1:**C.2.2]

B.2.3 Note 3.

High hazard contents include occupancies where flammable liquids are handled or used or are stored under conditions involving possible release of flammable vapors; where grain dust, wood flour or plastic

Important Notice: This document is the copyright property of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Copyright © 2025 NFPA, and may not be used for any other purpose or distributed to any other persons or parties.

dust, aluminum or magnesium dust, or other explosive dusts are produced; where hazardous chemicals or explosives are manufactured, stored, or handled; where cotton or other combustible fibers are processed or handled under conditions producing flammable flyings; and other situations of similar hazard. [**1:**C.2.3]

B.2.4 Note 4.

The center of the firefighter safety building marking system sign has been left empty to permit the local jurisdiction space to provide for additional information that they may wish to add. The NFPA 704 marking system can be incorporated into the center of the firefighter safety building marking system sign if all the applicable provisions of NFPA 704 are met including lettering size and so forth. [**1:**C.2.4]

B.2.5 Note 5.

The intent of this provision is to verify that the information on the FFSBMS sign is correct on a regular basis. Fire departments responding to facilities equipped with a FFSBMS sign should verify signage and preplans annually. Other means of verifying the information on the FFSBMS sign could include mailings, outside consultants, and community service programs. [**1:**C.2.5]

Second Revision No. 12-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 1.4]

1.4 Equivalency.

Nothing in this standard shall be intended to prevent the use of systems, methods, or devices of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by the standard.

1.5 New Technology.

1.5.1

Nothing in this standard shall be intended to restrict new technologies or alternate arrangements, provided the level of safety prescribed by this standard is not lowered.

1.5.2

Materials or devices not specifically designated by this standard shall be utilized in complete accordance with all conditions, requirements, and limitations of their listings.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_241_1.4_and_1.5.docx		
241_SR-12_1.4_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 22 08:28:54 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This change restores equivalency provisions to NFPA 241, which were removed during First Draft. These differ from the new technology provisions added at First Draft, and provide for alternative pathways for the AHJ to consider when determining compliance with the standard.

Response Message: SR-12-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 11-NFPA 241-2025 [Chapter 2]

Chapter 2 Referenced Publications

2.1 General.

The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 1, *Fire Code,* 2027 edition.

NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers,* 2026 edition.

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

NFPA 20, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection,* 2025 edition.

NFPA 24, *Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances,* 2025 edition.

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems,* 2026 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code,* ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes,* 2023 edition.

NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code,* 2027 edition.

NFPA 55, *Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code,* 2026 edition.

NFPA 56, *Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems,* 2026 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code®,* 2026 edition.

NFPA *70E®*, *Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®,* ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

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

NFPA 80, *Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives,* 2025 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code®,* 2027 edition.

NFPA 130, *Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems,* 2026 edition.

NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel–Burning Appliances,* 2027 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials,* 2023 edition.

NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code,* 2023 edition.

NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention,* 2025 edition.

NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films,* 2023 edition.

NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response,* ~~2022~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 855, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems,* 2026 edition.

NFPA 909, *Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties — Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship,* 2025 edition.

NFPA 914, *Code for the Protection of Historic Structures,* 2023 edition.

NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications,* ~~2021~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 1140, *Standard for Wildland Fire Protection,* ~~2022~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 1225, *Standard for Emergency Services Communications,* ~~2022~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 1660, *Standard for Emergency, Continuity, and Crisis Management: Preparedness, Response, and Recovery,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 1960, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections, Spray Nozzles, Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders, Fire Hose, and Powered Rescue Tools,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 2500, *Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents and Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services,* ~~2022~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, 2027 edition.

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ASTM Publications.

ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, ~~2023d~~ 2024 .

ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C,*~~2024b~~ 2024c .

ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer at 750°C,* 2022.

ASTM E2965, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Low Levels of Heat Release Rate for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, ~~2022a~~ 2025 .

2.3.2 FM Approvals.

FM Approvals LLC, 1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike, P.O. Box 9102, Norwood, MA 02062.

ANSI/FM 4950, *Evaluating Welding Pads, Welding Blankets and Welding Curtains for Hot Work Operations,* April 2024.

2.3.3 UL Publications.

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

UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, 2018, updated ~~2023~~ 2025 .

UL 2743, *Portable Power Packs*, ~~2024~~ 2023 .

2.3.4 Other Publications.

Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary, 11th edition, Merriam-Webster, Inc., Springfield, MA, 2020.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 1, *Fire Code,* ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

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

NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 287, *Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA),* 2022 edition.

NFPA 600, *Standard on Facility Fire Brigades,* ~~2020~~ 2025 edition.

NFPA 855, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems,* ~~2023~~ 2026 edition.

NFPA *5000*®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
241-2022_Chapter_2.docx		
241_SR-11_Ch02_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA
Submittal Date: Fri Aug 22 08:27:49 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference publication updates.
Response Message: SR-11-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 21-NFPA 241-2025 [New Section after 3.3.4]

3.3.5 Fire Service Access Stair.

A designated egress stair utilized by the fire service in the event of an emergency while a building is being constructed, altered, or demolished.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA
Submittal Date: Tue Sep 02 14:56:29 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Definition created in conjunction with SR-5, to define term utilized in this SR.
Response Message: SR-21-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 4-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.3.7]

4.3.7* Detection, Alarm, and Communication Systems.

A.4.3.7

Temporary fire alarm systems for notification of site workers can be provided if included as a risk mitigation strategy based on a project-specific Fire Prevention Program. A temporary fire alarm notification system should be approved for use by the AHJ, and the equipment should be evaluated for safety and performance for its intended purpose.

Temporary fire alarm systems should only be used for short-term applications and not utilized in lieu of a required permanently installed fire alarm system.

4.3.7.1

If fire detection, supervision of other fire and life safety systems, off-site monitoring, alarms, or occupant notification are required, the installation shall be placed in service in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program.

4.3.7.2

The use of temporary measures to place fire detection, supervision of other fire and life safety systems, monitoring, occupant notification, or alarms in service shall be as follows:

(1) In accordance with the Fire Prevention Program

(2) Evaluated based on the hazard and the scope of the temporary measures

4.3.7.3

Fire detection, supervision of other fire and life safety systems, monitoring, occupant notification, and alarms placed in service shall comply with *NFPA 72* in accordance with the Fire Prevention Program.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 10:01:44 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee agreed with the submitter to add this annex on temporary fire alarm systems. This annex material helps to provide clarity on these installations, which are often found in buildings under construction/alteration/demolition. As there is not a current standard that addresses temporary fire alarm systems, this note reinforces the point that these types of arrangements require AHJ approval for use and consideration.

Response Message: SR-4-NFPA 241-2025

Public Comment No. 8-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.3.7]

Second Revision No. 5-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.7.4]

4.7.4 Stairs.

4.7.4.1*

At least two, but not less than one half of the stairs required as part of the means of egress from the completed, occupied building shall be available for egress at all times once the building is one or more stories above or below grade.

A.4.7.4.1

The intent is that portions of stairs (enclosures or exit access) are rounded up. For example, a building with three stairs in the final occupied condition would be required to have two stairs available for egress during construction. Space where access to provided stairs is restructured should also be provided with means of egress.

Where a required stair will be impaired, the Fire Prevention Program should incorporate the impairment plan and be approved by the FPPM.

Due to infeasibility or phasing challenges, it is common for temporary stairs or scaffolding stairs to be installed as a stair for the purposes of means of egress. Where this temporary or scaffolding stair will be utilized as a required stair, they should be included in the Fire Prevention Program and approved by the FPPM.

4.7.4.1.1

Where the completed building allows for a single stair, only one stair shall be required.

4.7.4.1.2*

Stairways required as part of a means of egress from the construction area shall be extended as each floor is installed in new construction.

A.4.7.4.1.2

Floors are considered to be installed when wood sheathing, metal decking, and/or concrete stripping has been completed. This typically aligns with approval from the FPPM to occupy the floor.

4.7.4.1.3

During demolition, stairways required as part of a means of egress from the construction area shall be maintained for each floor.

4.7.4.1.4

Stairways required as part of a means of egress from the construction area shall be lighted at all times.

4.7.4.1.5

Stairways required as part of a means of egress from the construction area shall be provided with stair identification signs that include the floor level, stair designation, and exit path direction.

4.7.4.2

At least one egress stairway shall be designated as a fire service access stair.

4.7.4.2.1*

Where the completed building requires enclosed exit stairways, a fire service access stair shall be enclosed where the building exterior walls are in place on a particular floor.

A.4.7.4.2.1

For the purposes of this section, enclosed is intended to be defined as sufficient to restrict smoke spread from a floor into the stairway. Doorways should be provided with a means to limit smoke spread. Unprotected penetration necessary for the purpose of the stair is permitted. It is not intended that a fire-rated assembly be provided at the stair.

4.7.4.2.2

Enclosures shall be in accordance with 4.8.1.1 or 4.8.1.2 .

4.7.4.2.3*

The exterior walls shall be considered to be in place when at least 75 percent of the exterior wall on that floor is installed.

A.4.7.4.2.3

When there is a barrier at the exterior of the building that impedes smoke from escaping the building, that barrier is considered the exterior wall. Until such time as a barrier traps smoke within the building, the fire service access stair can remain unenclosed since smoke would not be expected to traverse vertically through the shaft and adversely affect conditions within the stair.

4.7.4.2.4*

The fire service access stair enclosure shall be continuous to the level of exit discharge.

A.4.7.4.2.4

The enclosure should be continuous regardless of whether the exterior walls are complete on the discharge level. Consideration should be given to maintenance to the exit discharge.

4.7.4.2.4.1*

Stairs that are open to the exterior on at least two sides shall be permitted where approved by the FPPM.

A.4.7.4.2.4.1

The FPPM should consider the stair location, height, width, and discharge location. Consideration should also be given to the methods of support for the stair and associated standpipe.

4.7.4.2.5

Where a standpipe is required in accordance with the fire service access stair, the standpipe hose connections shall be accessed from the fire service access stair.

4.7.4.2.6

The location of the fire service access stair shall be marked at a location approved by the FPPM in accordance with the Fire Prevention Plan.

~~**4.7.4.1**~~

~~Not less than one half of the required exit stairs in the constructed areas shall be available for egress and fire department access at all times.~~

~~**4.7.4.2**~~

~~This stairway shall be extended upward as each floor is installed in new construction and maintained for each floor still remaining during demolition.~~

~~**4.7.4.3**~~

~~The stairway shall be lighted.~~

~~**4.7.4.4**~~

~~During construction, the stairway shall be enclosed where the building exterior walls are in place.~~

~~**4.7.4.5**~~

~~All exit stairs shall be provided with stair identification signs to include the floor level, stair designation, and exit path direction as required to provide for safe egress.~~

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_241_PC-10_Clean_Version_8-12-25_-_AdHoc_Edits.docx		
NFPA_241_PC-10_for_Production.docx		
241_SR-5_4.7.4_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 10:16:15 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee agreed with the task group for PC-10 with modification. The topic of stairs in buildings under construction, alteration and demolition has been heavily reviewed and debated in the past several years. These changes detail clear prescriptive requirements and associated annex material to provide clarity on a variety of factors. These include, but are not limited to, the number of stairs required, enclosure specifications, and the topic of fire service access stairs and markings. There has been confusion regarding the application of enclosing of stairs. There was a need to ensure the safe and reliable means of egress for buildings under construction in alignment of the enclosed stair and access to the standpipe within the same vicinity. These changes were proposed by a task group that encompassed several members of various disciplines to reflect both critical enforcement updates as well as practical application for those that implement this prescriptive criteria.

Response Message: SR-5-NFPA 241-2025

Public Comment No. 10-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.7.4]

Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.7.4]

Second Revision No. 13-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.8.1]

4.8.1

Where required by this standard, construction materials shall meet the requirements of 4.8.1.1, 4.8.1.2, or 4.8.1.3, as applicable.

4.8.1.1* Noncombustible Material.

A material that complies with any of the following shall be considered a noncombustible material:

(1)* The material that, in the form in which it is used, and under the conditions anticipated, will not ignite, burn, support combustion, or release flammable vapors when subjected to fire or heat.

(2) The material is reported as passing ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C*.

(3) The material is reported as complying with the pass/fail criteria of ASTM E136 when tested in accordance with the test method and procedure in ASTM E2652, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Tube Furnace with a Cone-shaped Airflow Stabilizer, at 750°C*.

[**5000:**7.1.4.1.1]

4.8.1.2* Limited-Combustible Material.

A material shall be considered a limited-combustible material when one of the following is met:

(1) The conditions of 4.8.1.2.1 and 4.8.1.2.2, and the conditions of either 4.8.1.2.3 or 4.8.1.2.4 shall be met.

(2) The conditions of 4.8.1.2.5 shall be met.

[**5000:**7.1.4.2]

4.8.1.2.1

The material ~~does~~ shall not comply with the requirements for a noncombustible material in accordance with 4.8.1.1. [**5000:**7.1.4.2.1]

4.8.1.2.2

The material, in the form in which it is used, ~~exhibits~~ shall exhibit a potential heat value not exceeding 3500 Btu/lb (8141 kJ/kg) when tested in accordance with NFPA 259. [**5000:**7.1.4.2.2]

4.8.1.2.3

The material shall have a structural base of noncombustible material with a surfacing not exceeding a thickness of ⅛ in. (3.2 mm) where the surfacing exhibits a flame spread index not greater than 50 when tested in accordance with ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, or UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*. [**5000:**7.1.4.2.3]

4.8.1.2.4

The material shall be composed of materials that in the form and thickness used neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor exhibit evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E84~~ or UL 723~~ , *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* , or UL 723, *Test for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials* , and are of such composition that all surfaces that would be exposed by cutting through the material on any plane would neither exhibit a flame spread index greater than 25 nor exhibit evidence of continued progressive combustion when tested in accordance with ASTM E84 or UL 723. [**5000:**7.1.4.2.4]

4.8.1.2.5

Materials shall be considered limited-combustible materials where tested in accordance with ASTM E2965, *Standard Test Method for Determination of Low Levels of Heat Release Rate for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*, at an incident heat flux of 75 kW/m^2 for a 20-minute exposure, and both the following conditions are met:

(1) The peak heat release rate shall not exceed 150 kW/m^2 for longer than 10 seconds.

(2) The total heat released shall not exceed 8 MJ/m^2.

[**5000:**7.1.4.2.5]

4.8.1.3 Fabrics or Plastic Films.

Fabrics or plastic films shall meet the requirements of Test Method 2 in NFPA 701.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 22 08:31:36 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee approved these extract changes from NFPA 5000 to match current NFPA 241 text to the applicable extracts.

Response Message: SR-13-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 2-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.11.5]

4.11.5

The FFSBMS sign shall provide basic building and structure information for firefighters responding to the building or structure. *(See Annex B .)*

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 09:46:50 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee provided this change to coordinate with actions taken via PC-4. This parenthetical reference to Annex B provides visibility to the newly extracted annex.

Response Message: SR-2-NFPA 241-2025

Public Comment No. 5-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 4.11.5]

Second Revision No. 10-NFPA 241-2025 [New Section after 5.5.8]

5.7 Fire Protection for Cranes.

5.7.1 Cranes – General.

5.7.1.1

All cranes shall be provided with approved fire extinguishers or fire suppression systems in accordance with the fire exposures within the equipment, as acceptable to the AHJ.

5.7.2* Tower Cranes.

Tower cranes over 22.86 m (75 ft) in height shall comply with 5.7.2.1 through 5.7.2.4 .

A.5.7.2

For this assessment requirement, tower crane height is determined by the height of fire the load (equipment and fuel load) from the grade-based firefighting operations, not the reach or height of extended jib or boom.

5.7.2.1*

Prior to the erection of a tower crane on a construction site, the fire risk assessment for the tower crane shall include manufacturers recommendations for maintenance, operation, and protection.

A.5.7.2.1

For additional guidance on conducting a fire risk assessment, see NFPA 551 .

5.7.2.2*

The fire risk assessment shall address the fire risk within the tower crane winch, motor, and operator areas, as well as the risk of exposure fires to the crane that could hinder the operator’s escape in the event of a fire below.

A.5.7.2.2

Hydraulic machinery and equipment should be protected by an approved fire suppression system or other measures deemed adequate by the AHJ.

Other fire protection measures might include the use of listed less hazardous fire-resistant hydraulic fluids and approved multipurpose fire extinguishers rated at least 4-A:40-B:C that are accessible for use in the immediate area when the operator can safely access the area.

Diesel-powered equipment should be protected by a fixed fire suppression system to suppress the largest anticipated fires in the protected areas.

The siting of the tower crane mast location should take into account the fire exposure from the building being constructed. It should provide adequate clearance from combustible construction, such as wood frame or mass timber construction, or provide adequate fire-rated or fire-retardant features on the exterior of the building to allow safe egress of the crane operator in the event of a fire.

See Australian NSW Safework's "Risks Associated with Fires on Tower Cranes – Safety Alert" for further guidance.

5.7.2.3*

In areas identified as being a high fire hazard, the crane shall be equipped with fire detection that alerts the tower crane operator of an immediate hazard.

A.5.7.2.3

Areas of primary concern are engine and hydraulic machinery areas, but electrical equipment and grease exposures should be evaluated as well.

5.7.2.4

Storage of flammable or combustible materials shall not be permitted within 10 m (35 ft) of the base of the tower crane.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_241_Revised_Crane_Fire_Protection_Recommendations_Rev.2_20250819.docx		
241_SR-10_5.7_NEW.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 18:32:41 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee agreed to this change from the task group, based on PI-62. Several high-profile crane fires have occurred that have highlighted the need for additional fire safety measures for cranes, particularly with tower crane fires which are out of the reach of firefighting operations. Several requirements already exist for a similar out of reach risks when operating equipment underground such as NFPA 241 - Chapter 11 and NFPA 122, which have been reviewed and used as guidance. This change provides reduced

technical requirements from the PI with an emphasis on a fire risk assessment to determine the specific hazards and mitigation strategies for these unique arrangements.

Response Message: SR-10-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 6-NFPA 241-2025 [New Section after 5.5.8]

5.6 Portable Tool Batteries.

5.6.1*

Portable tool batteries greater than 160 Wh and less than 1 kWh shall be stored and charged in accordance with both of the following:

(1) Inside of noncombustible enclosures during non-work periods or when not in sight

(2) At least 45.7 cm (18 in.) from combustibles when in sight during work periods

A.5.6.1

It is intended that batteries remain under constant control of the user. Therefore, when they are within sight of the user, it is considered reasonable for them to manage them away from combustibles. When they are not within sight of the user and when they are done being used at the end of the workday, they are to be in a noncombustible enclosure.

Standards such as UL 1487, *Battery Containment Enclosures*, specifically address battery containment enclosures. These standards cover the safety requirements for enclosures designed to store and contain batteries, including lithium-ion batteries.

5.6.2

Defective batteries shall be immediately removed from service.

5.6.3

Batteries shall be disposed of in accordance with their manufacturer's instructions.

5.6.4

Chargers shall comply with both of the following:

(1) Be compatible with the battery

(2) Be used in accordance with the charger manufacturer's instructions

5.6.5

Where provided, specialized battery fire detection and suppression shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's written instructions.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
NFPA_241_PC-7_MOS.docx		
241_SR-6_5.6_NEW.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 12:24:26 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee agreed with the task group with modification, based on input from the overall committee to address implementation of these requirements. The inclusion of this section provides clarity on portable battery safety by providing specific criteria on the non-combustible enclosures, the removal and disposal of defective batteries from service, charger requirements specific to this battery class, and detection and suppression for containers where these are provided. The annex material provides a reference to other standards for battery containment enclosures, including UL 1487, which can be consulted for guidance and topic areas for consideration. Finally, these changes address the ongoing concern with battery fires that impact operations covered by the scope of NFPA 241.

Response Message: SR-6-NFPA 241-2025

Public Comment No. 7-NFPA 241-2025 [New Section after 5.5.8]

Second Revision No. 14-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 8.4]

8.4* Wildland Urban Interface (WUI).

Construction and alteration in wildland urban interface areas shall be conducted in accordance with other chapters of this standard and ~~Chapter 16 of~~ NFPA 1140.

A.8.4

See the applicable portions related to construction within NFPA 1140 for guidance.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Aug 22 08:37:01 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Removed chapter reference in 8.4 to only list NFPA 1140. For the annex,this change has been provided to provide clarity on the applicable portions of NFPA 1140, as the chapter reference was removed from 8.4.

Response Message: SR-14-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 9-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. 12.1]

12.1* General.

The provisions of Chapter 1, Chapters 3 through 8, and this chapter shall apply for all ~~construction, as applicable~~ mass timber construction exceeding 19.8 m (65 ft) in height .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 18:29:33 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Given that Chapter 12 applies specifically to tall mass timber construction, the committee determined that height values needed to be added to provide clarity. A specified height threshold was added to define what tall means. 65 ft aligns with model building codes for the previous height limitations not using mass timber. This value is also below the 75ft height value for the definition of high-rise buildings, which provides further basis and rationale for this change. This reflects buildings under construction, and not completed buildings.

Response Message: SR-9-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 22-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.4.8.1.1]

A.4.8.1.1

The provisions of 4.8.1.1 do not require inherently noncombustible materials to be tested to be classified as noncombustible materials. [~~**5000:** A.7.1.4.1~~]

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Sep 02 14:57:46 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This change has been made to reflect the removal of this annex material within NFPA 5000. The technical committee determined that this information was relevant, and kept it within the standard, removing the extract tag.

Response Message: SR-22-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 23-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.4.8.1.1(1)]

A.4.8.1.1(1)

Examples of such materials include steel, concrete, masonry, and glass.
[**~~5000:~~** ~~A.7.1.4.1.1(1)~~]

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA
Submittal Date: Tue Sep 02 14:58:21 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This change has been made to reflect the removal of this annex material within NFPA 5000. The technical committee determined that this information was relevant, and kept it within the standard, removing the extract tag.

Response Message: SR-23-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 3-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.4.11.4]

~~**A.4.11.4**~~

~~See Annex C of NFPA 1 for further details.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 09:52:54 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee provided this change, as the reference to Annex B is being moved as a parenthetical reference to section 4.11.5 for better visibility and clarity.

Response Message: SR-3-NFPA 241-2025

Public Comment No. 6-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.4.11.4]

Second Revision No. 16-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.7.1.1]

A.7.1.1

For a sample permit and procedure, see NFPA 51B. Additional fire watches should be provided during welding or cutting operations where sparks or molten metal could drop several floors.

If welding operations have been conducted during a work shift, the guard for the following work shift ~~([see 4.1.5.1~~ 4.1.4(11) ~~)]~~ should be alerted to check the location where welding was performed as part of his or her regular rounds. Where watch service is not provided, the use of gas-operated welding or cutting equipment should be discontinued for a minimum of 1 hour before the end of the work shift.

Where practicable, work should be moved to a safe location to be welded.

Torches should not be used to cut holes in walls, floors, ceilings, or roofs containing combustible insulation, framing, sheathing, or finish material.

If the structure has a combustible floor, the floor should be wet down or covered with damp sand or sheet metal before and after welding or cutting operations are conducted. Adequate precautions should be taken so that wetting down does not introduce a personnel safety hazard.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA
Submittal Date: Fri Aug 22 08:40:09 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Update section reference from change made at First Draft.
Response Message: SR-16-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 17-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.11.8.1.1]

A.11.8.1.1

Table A.11.8.1.1 provides crosswalk guidance of other NFPA standards in relation to NFPA 241 for underground facilities.

Table A.11.8.1.1 Crosswalk Guidance of NFPA Standards for Underground Facilities

NFPA 241, 2027 edition	NFPA 120, 2023 edition	NFPA 122, 2023 edition	NFPA 502, 2026 edition	NFPA 520, 2026 edition	NFPA 1006, ~~2026~~ 2027 edition	NFPA 2500 ~~2022~~ 2027 edition
11.1.2 Tunnels	9.3.6	14.4.5	Ch 7	NA	Ch 15	Ch 14
11.1.3 Drainage	4.4.10.2, 4.4.10.4.4	8.2.2	7.12	6.2.4.3.4	NA	NA
11.1.4 Fire Safety	4.2, 4.3	Ch 5, Ch 6, Ch 7, Ch 11	Ch 7	Ch 4, Ch 8, Ch 9	NA	NA
11.1.5 Means of Egress	9.3.6–9.3.6.2	5.1.9(5)	7.16	Ch 7	Ch 12, Ch 14, Ch 15	11.3.4(12), 14.3.3(6)
11.1.6 Security	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.1.7 Compartment-ation	NA	5.1.9(6)	7.16.6.4	6.3	NA	NA
11.1.8 Water Supply	4.3.1	6.2.3, 6.2.4, 11.3.3	7.8	8.4	NA	NA
11.2 Emergency Procedures	4.3.4.6.2, 11.1	Ch 5	4.4.2, 13.3	Ch 9, Ch 10	Ch 12, Ch 14, Ch 15	4.4
11.3 Fire Detection, Protection, and Communications Systems	4.3.2, 4.3.3	Ch 6	4.5, 7.4, 7.5	Ch 8, 10.1	Ch 12, Ch 14, Ch 15	13.3.3(21), 14.4.3.6
11.4 Electrical	4.3.3.2.1.1(4), 4.3.3.2.1.1(A) – (B)	9.4.2.1	Ch 12	6.5	NA	NA
11.5 Hazardous Operations and Procedures	Ch 7	Ch 4, 5.1.9(10)	Ch 7	9.1	Ch 12, Ch 14, Ch 15	4.3, 4.4
11.6 Storage	4.2.8, 4.2.9, Ch 7	4.8.3, Ch 9, Ch 10	N/A	6.2.3	NA	NA
11.7 Equipment	4.3.3.2.1	Ch 6	13.3(11), Ch 7	Ch 4, Ch 8, Ch 9	Ch 12, Ch 14, Ch 15	4.5
11.7.3 Ventilation	4.4, 7.6.1.4, 7.6.5.2.13	5.1.9(9), 10.1.4	7.11	4.2.4(23), 9.1.2(4)	Ch 12, Ch 14, Ch 15	A.14.3.3(1) (6)
11.8 Standpipe Installations in Tunnels Under Construction	4.3.4.2	6.2	7.8, Ch 10	8.3	NA	NA

NA: Not applicable.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA
Submittal Date: Fri Aug 22 08:42:05 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Update edition year for NFPA 2500.
Response Message: SR-17-NFPA 241-2025

Second Revision No. 7-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.12.2]

A.12.2

Due to the size of such structures and the potentially large concentration of combustible construction materials onsite before protection is installed, ~~an exposure fire could justify an RDP analysis~~ a fire exposure analysis should be conducted . The fire exposure analysis should examine if the building under construction introduces a risk from the impact of fire to adjacent exposed structures or the occupants of exposed structures. This analysis should, at a minimum, ~~could~~ consider fire exposure from the maximum number of stories that would not yet have passive or active fire protection installed; the separation distance to exposed structures; the critical heat flux (CHF) that would cause ignition or cause windows to fail on the exposed structures; the means, methods, and sequencing of the construction of the building; the impact on means of egress within the constructed building and from the adjacent building(s); active and temporary fire protection systems; and the responding fire department's capabilities. As the building under construction might not yet be enclosed enough to protect fire-resistant sheathing or fire-resistive coatings from rain or moisture, passive protection products that are moisture resistant or exterior grade could be considered.

The fire exposure analysis could also include consideration of exposure hazards from exterior factors such as thoroughfares, and impact to critical structures in the immediate vicinity of the building under construction.

The number of stories that are either not yet sprinklered or do not have fire-resistive sheathing installed on the exterior side of the exposing wall(s) should not exceed four.

Egress could be considered adequate if all of the fire-resistive stairways and all of their opening protectives and related hardware required for the constructed portions of the structure are installed.

The fire exposure analysis is intended to be developed during the pre-construction or conceptual design phase. It could change or be modified as the project evolves.

Documents such as NFPA 80A and NFPA 551 can be utilized for guidance in composing the fire exposure analysis.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Aug 20 12:36:24 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The committee agreed to this change, as the abbreviation "RDP" is not defined anywhere in the standard. This change provides clarity on the use of fire exposure analysis, which is consistent with terminology used in 13.2, with A.13.2 providing reference to A.12.2. Finally, the word "could" has been removed as an editorial change, based on a First Draft ballot comment.

Response Message: SR-7-NFPA 241-2025

Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 241-2025 [Section No. A.12.2]

Second Revision No. 19-NFPA 241-2025 [Chapter B]

Annex C Informational References

C.1 Referenced Publications.

The following documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this standard and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.

C.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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

NFPA 1, *Fire Code*, 2027 edition.

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

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

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

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

NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, 2026 edition.

NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code*®, 2026 edition.

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

NFPA 80A, *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures*, 2027 edition.

NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, 2027 edition.

NFPA 120, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 122, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 170, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*, 2024 edition.

NFPA 220, *Standard on Types of Building Construction*, ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*, 2023 edition.

NFPA 326, *Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair*, 2025 edition.

NFPA 502, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways*, 2026 edition.

NFPA 520, *Standard on Subterranean Spaces*, 2026 edition.

NFPA 551, *Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*, 2022 edition.

NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention*, ~~2020~~ 2025 edition.

NFPA 855, *Standard for the Installation of Stationary Energy Storage Systems*, 2026 edition.

NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Personnel Professional Qualifications*, ~~2021~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 1140 , *Standard for Wildland Fire Protection* , 2027 edition.

NFPA 2500, *Standard for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents and Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*, ~~2022~~ 2027 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, 2027 edition.

Fire Protection Handbook, ~~20th edition, 2008~~ 21st edition, 2023 .

C.1.2 Other Publications.

C.1.2.1 ACGIH Publications.

American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 3640 Park 42 Drive, Cincinnati, OH 45241.

Threshold Limit Values and Biological Exposure Indices,~~2024~~ 2025 .

C.1.2.2 ASSP Publications.

American Society of Safety Professionals, 520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068.

ANSI/ASSP A10.16, *Safety Requirements for Tunnels, Shafts, and Caissons,* 2009, reaffirmed 2016.

C.1.2.3 Australian NSW Safework Publications.

Australian NSW Safework Publications, New South Wales, Locked Bag 2906, Lisarow NSW 2252.

"Risks Associated with Fires on Tower Cranes — Safety Alert." safework.org, December 2012. safework.nsw.gov.au/resource-library/construction/tower-cranes/tower-crane-safety/risks-associated-with-fires-on-tower-cranes-safety-alert

C.1.2.4 FM Publications.

FM, 270 Central Avenue, Johnston, RI 02919.

FM Data Sheet 1-33, *Safeguarding Torch-Applied Roof Installations*, October 2017.

~~**C.1.2.5** MTCC Publications.~~

~~Mass Timber Code Coalition, https://www.facebook.com/pg/buildtallbuildsafe/about/.~~

~~*Understanding the Mass Timber Code Proposals: A Guide for Building Officials* , 2018.~~

C.1.2.5 NRCA Publications.

National Roofing Contractors Association, ~~10255 W. Higgins Road, Suite 600, Rosemont, IL 60018-5607~~ 2 Pierce Place, Suite 1200, Itasca, IL 60143 .

Certified Roofing Torch Applicator (CERTA) program, ~~https://~~ nrca.net/education/certa.

C.1.2.6 SFPE Publications.

Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 9711 Washingtonian Boulevard, Suite 380, Gaithersburg, MD 20878.

SFPE Handbook of Fire Protection Engineering, 6th edition, ~~2016~~ 2025 .

C.1.2.7 UL Publications.

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

UL 647, *Unvented Kerosene-Fired Room Heaters and Portable Heaters,* 1993, revised 2010.

UL 1278, *Movable and Wall- or Ceiling-Hung Electric Room Heaters*, 2014, revised ~~2024~~ 2025 .

UL 1487, *Battery Containment Enclosures* , 2025.

C.1.2.8 US Government Publications.

US Government Publishing Office, 732 North Capitol Street, NW, Washington, DC 20401.

Title 24, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 3280.2, "Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards: Definitions."

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1926, "Safety and Health Regulations for Construction," Subpart S, "Underground Construction, Caissons, Cofferdams, and Compressed Air."

Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 57, "Safety and Health Standards — Underground Metal and Nonmetal Mines."

Title 30, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 75, "Mandatory Safety Standards — Underground Coal Mines."

C.1.2.9 Other Publications.

Mass Timber Code Coalition, *Understanding the Mass Timber Code Proposals: A Guide for Building Officials.* awc.org. September 2018, web-media.awc.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/11/17210158/MTCC-Guide-Print-20180919.pdf

C.2 Informational References.

The following documents or portions thereof are listed here as informational resources only. They are not part of the requirements of this document.

C.2.1 AWC Publications.

American Wood Council, ~~222~~ 50 Catoctin Circle ~~SE~~ NE , Suite 201, Leesburg, VA ~~20175~~ 20176 .

Basic Fire Precautions During Construction of Large Buildings, 2015.

Fire Department's Role in the Prevention and Suppression of Fires During Construction of Large Buildings, 2015.

Hot Work During Construction of Large Buildings, 2015.

C.2.2 Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing Publications.

Ministry of Municipal Affairs, 17th ~~floor~~ Floor , 777 Bay Street, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5G 2E5.

Fire Safety During Construction for Five and Six Storey Wood Buildings in Ontario: A Best Practice Guideline, May 2016.

C.2.3 NIST Publications.

National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899.

NIST GCR 98-751, "Window Breakage Induced by Exterior Fires," June 1998.

C.2.4 Other Publications.

Armstrong, Monty, "The Role of the Fire Inspector for Heavy Timber Construction of Buildings Using Cross Laminated Timber," NFPA 2015 Conference and Expo.

C.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

NFPA 1 , *Fire Code,* 2027 edition.

NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®, ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
241-2022_Annex_B.docx		
241-2022_Annex_C_for_Production.docx		
241_SR-19_Annex_B_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: COD-AAA
Submittal Date: Fri Aug 22 14:04:16 EDT 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Informational reference updates.
Response Message: SR-19-NFPA 241-2025