

NFPA 30-2024 Edition

Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code

TIA Log No.: 1775

Reference: 6.8.2(4)(new)

Comment Closing Date: April 19, 2024

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www.nfpa.org/30

1. Add a new item (4) to paragraph 6.8.2 and renumber subsequent items to read as follows:

6.8.2 Where required by the engineering evaluation specified in 6.4.1.2, or where otherwise provided, explosion protection systems shall incorporate one or more of the following methods of protection:

(1) Deflagration venting in accordance with NFPA 68

(2) Deflagration venting through listed flame-arresting devices in accordance with NFPA 68

(3) Oxidant concentration reduction in accordance with NFPA 69

(4) Combustible concentration reduction in accordance with NFPA 69

~~(4)(5)~~ Deflagration pressure containment in accordance with NFPA 69

~~(5)(6)~~ Deflagration suppression system in accordance with NFPA 69

~~(6)(7)~~ Approved engineered damage-limiting construction designed in accordance with available standards

Substantiation: The list of acceptable explosion protections systems in the 2024 edition of NFPA 30 (6.8.2) does not include combustible concentration reduction; however, according to annex material in the 2024 edition of NFPA 69 (A.8.1), “For occupiable enclosures, combustible concentration reduction is often the only feasible approach. Where the enclosure is a room or building where flammable or combustible liquids are handled, a user should not assume that a nominal 1 cfm/ft² ventilation rate, per NFPA 30, is sufficient for deflagration prevention. The foreseeable maximum release quantity and release rate should be considered in the determination of the necessary ventilation rate. If it is foreseeable that the average enclosure concentration could reach 25 percent of the LFL without mechanical ventilation, then ventilation should be provided and combustible concentration should be controlled in accordance with the requirements of this chapter.”

With a direct reference to NFPA 30 from NFPA 69, combustible concentration reduction should be one of the acceptable explosion protection systems where a flammable or combustible liquid is present and the space is occupiable.

Emergency Nature: The standard contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

The omission of this method leaves only methods that either respond after a deflagration occurs or removes oxygen from the enclosure. All of which put the occupant at a greater risk.

Anyone may submit a comment by the closing date indicated above. Please identify the TIA number, state whether you SUPPORT or OPPOSE the TIA along with your comment, and forward to the Secretary, Standards Council. [SUBMIT A COMMENT](#)