Second Revision No. 24-NFPA 33-2026 [Global Comment]

[See attached Word document to reflect editorial revisions in Chapter 6 for classified location terminology.]

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
33_SR24_Chapter_6_Editorial_Revisions_for_Classified_Location_Terminology.docx	Chapter 6 Editorial Revisions for Classified Location Terminology	
33_Global_SR-24_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	
33_Global_SR-24_FINAL.docx	for balloting	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA
Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 13:21:38 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Task Group on Electrical Classification of Spray Booth reviewed chapter 6 for consistent usage of phrases and terms around hazardous (classified) locations and settled on the use of “classified as a" and "location” for consistent terminology to identify classified locations. Editorial revisions were made to ensure the language is consistent in Chapter 6 but no technical changes to those requirements were made.

Response Message: SR-24-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 21-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.2.6]

Public Comment No. 23-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.1]

Public Comment No. 26-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.4]

Public Comment No. 29-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.6.1]

Public Comment No. 22-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.4.1.1]

Public Comment No. 28-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.6 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Public Comment No. 30-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.6.3.2]

Public Comment No. 25-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.3]

Public Comment No. 24-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.2]

Public Comment No. 20-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.2.5 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Public Comment No. 27-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.5.1]

[SR-24]

6.2.5*
Open flames, spark-producing equipment or processes, and equipment whose exposed surfaces exceed the autoignition temperature of the material being sprayed shall not be located in a spray area or in any surrounding area that is classified as a Division 2, Zone 2, or Zone 22 location.

6.2.6*
Any utilization equipment or apparatus that is capable of producing sparks or particles of hot metal and that is located above or adjacent to either the spray area or the surrounding Division 2, Zone 2, or Zone 22 location shall be of the totally enclosed type or shall be constructed to prevent the escape of sparks or particles of hot metal.

6.4.1.1*
The interior of any exhaust duct or exhaust stack leading from a spray application process shall be classified as a Class I, Division 2; Zone 2; Class II, Division 2; or Zone 22 location, whichever is applicable.

6.5.1
Electrical wiring and utilization equipment located outside, but within 6100 mm (20 ft) horizontally and 3050 mm (10 ft) vertically, of an unenclosed spray area and not separated from the spray area by partitions extending to the boundaries of the area designated as Division 2, Zone 2; or Zone 22 in Figure 6.5.1 shall be suitable for a Class I, Division 2; Zone 2; Class II, Division 2; or Zone 22 location, whichever is applicable.

6.5.2*
If spray application operations are conducted within a closed-top, open-face, or open-front booth or room, as shown in Figure 6.5.2(a) or Figure 6.5.2(b), any electrical wiring or utilization equipment located outside the booth or room but within 915 mm (3 ft) of any opening shall be suitable for a Class I, Division 2; Zone 2; Class II, Division 2; or Zone 22 location, whichever is applicable.

6.5.3
If spray application operations are conducted within an open-top booth, any electrical wiring or utilization equipment located within the space 915 mm (3 ft) vertically from the top of the booth shall be suitable for a Class I, Division 2; Zone 2; Class II, Division 2; or Zone 22 location, whichever is applicable. In addition, any electrical wiring or utilization equipment located within 915 mm (3 ft) in all directions of openings other than the open top also shall be suitable for a Class I, Division 2; Zone 2; Class II, Division 2; or Zone 22 location, whichever is applicable.

6.5.4
If spray application operations are confined to an enclosed spray booth or room, area classification shall be as follows:

(1) The area within 915 mm (3 ft) of any opening shall be classified as a Class I, Division 2; Zone 2; Class II, Division 2; or Zone 22 location, whichever is applicable, as shown in Figure 6.5.4.

(2) *Where automated spray application equipment is used, the area outside the access doors shall be unclassified provided the door interlock prevents the spray application operations when the door is open.

(3) Where exhaust air from a liquid spray operation is recirculated and all the requirements of Section 7.5 are met, the following shall apply:

(a) *The interior of any path downstream of the concentration monitor shall be unclassified.

(b) *The interior of any path upstream of the concentration monitor shall be a classified as a Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 location, whichever is applicable.

(c) The interior of fresh air supply ducts shall be unclassified.

(4) Where exhaust air is not recirculated, the interior of fresh air supply ducts and fresh air supply plenums shall be an unclassified location.

6.5.5.1
Electrical area classification shall be as follows:

(1) The area within 915 mm (3 ft) in all directions from any such container or equipment and extending to the floor or grade level shall be classified as a Class I, Division 1 or Zone 1 location, whichever is applicable.

(2) The area extending 610 mm (2 ft) beyond the Division 1 or Zone 1 location shall be classified as a Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 location, whichever is applicable.

(3) The area extending 1525 mm (5 ft) horizontally beyond the area described in 6.5.5.1(2) up to a height of 460 mm (18 in.) above the floor or grade level shall be classified as a Class I, Division 2 or Zone 2 location, whichever is applicable.

(4) The area inside any tank or container shall be classified as a Class I, Division 1 or Zone 0 location, whichever is applicable.

6.5.6
Pits or trenches that are in or pass through a Class I, Division 1; Zone 1; Class I, Division 2; or Zone 2 location shall be classified as a Class I, Division 1 or Zone 1 location, as shown in Figure 6.5.1 and Figure 6.5.5.2.

6.6.1 Luminaires — Outside Classified Locations.

6.6.1.1
Luminaires, like that shown in Figure 6.6.1.1, that are outside any classified locations and are separated from the spray area by glass panels that meet the requirements of Section 5.6 shall not be required to be listed for use in hazardous (classified) locations.

6.6.3.2

Such luminaires as stated in 6.6.3.1 shall be listed for the following:

(1) *Use in a Class I, Division 2; Zone 2; Class II, Division 2; or Zone 22 location, whichever is applicable

(2) Accumulations of deposits of combustible residues

Second Revision No. 25-NFPA 33-2026 [Global Comment]

[See Word Document for revisions to NFPA 70 referenced material.]

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
33_SR25_NFPA_70_Extract_Updates.docx	NFPA 70 Extract Updates	
33_Global_SR-25_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	
33_Global_SR-25_FINAL.docx	for balloting	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA
Submittal Date: Thu Feb 26 15:33:31 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revisions made to update NFPA 70 referenced material to reflect updates made in the 2026 edition of NFPA 70. This revision updates extracted text in accordance with the Extract Policy. For substantiation on any changes, see the first and second draft reports for the source document.

Response Message: SR-25-NFPA 33-2026

[SR-25]

6.3.1.5 Zone 2 Locations.
As defined in 505.5(B)(3) of *NFPA 70*, a Zone 2 location shall be any location where one of the following conditions exists:

(1) An ignitible concentration of a flammable gas or vapor is not likely to exist under normal operating conditions, and if an ignitible concentration does exist, it will only exist for a short period of time.

(2) A flammable gas or a Class I liquid [FP < 37.8°C (100°F)] is handled, processed, or used, but any flammable gas, vapor, or liquid is confined within a closed container or a closed system from which it can escape, only as a result of an accidental rupture or breakdown of the container or system or as a result of abnormal operation of the equipment.

(3) An ignitible concentration of flammable gas or vapor is normally prevented by positive mechanical ventilation but might exist because of failure or abnormal operation of the ventilating equipment.

(4) An ignitible concentration of flammable gas or vapor might occasionally be transmitted from an adjacent Zone 1 location, unless such transmission is prevented by positive pressure ventilation from a source of clean air and effective safeguards against ventilation failure are provided. *(See also A.6.3.1.2.)*

6.3.2.5* Zone 22.
As defined in 506.5(B)(3) of *NFPA 70*, a Zone 22 location shall be any location where one of the following conditions exists:

(1) An ignitible concentration of combustible dust is not likely to occur in normal operation, and if it does occur, will only persist for a short period.

(2) A combustible dust is handled, processed, or used, but the dust is normally confined within closed containers or closed systems from which it can escape only as a result of the abnormal operation of the equipment with which the dust is handled, processed, or used.

(3) An ignitible concentration of combustible dust could be communicated from an adjacent Zone 21 location.

Second Revision No. 26-NFPA 33-2026 [Global Comment]

[Where "liquid" appears after bracketed FP info re: Class I, Class II, and Class III liquids, move the word "liquid" to come before the bracketed FP info.]

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Thu Mar 26 15:50:27 EDT 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision to align with the ignitible liquid terminology used in NFPA 30. For Class I, Class II, and Class III liquids the word "liquid" was moved to come before all bracketed flash point terminology throughout the document. In several instances of Class I, Class II, and Class III liquids, the word "liquid" was after the bracketed flash point terminology, which did not align with the NFPA ignitible liquid terminology.

Response Message: SR-26-NFPA 33-2026

Second Revision No. 14-NFPA 33-2026 [Detail]

[Make changes as shown below to the Spray Area definition and annex material.]

3.3.2.3* Spray Area.

Any fully enclosed, partly enclosed, or unenclosed area in which flammable or combustible vapors, mists, residues, dusts, or deposits are present due to the operation of spray processes, including the following: (1) any area in the direct path of a spray application process; (2) the interior of a spray booth, spray room, ~~or~~ limited finishing workstation, or inflatable finishing workstation as herein defined; (3) the interior of any exhaust plenum, eliminator section, or scrubber section; (4) any ~~any~~ solvent concentrator (pollution abatement) unit or solvent recovery (distillation) unit; and (5) the inside of a membrane enclosure. The following are not part of the spray area: (1) fresh air make-up units; (2) air supply ducts and air supply plenums; (3) the interior of any exhaust duct or exhaust stack leading from a spray application process~~recirculation air supply ducts downstream of recirculation particulate filters~~; (4) the interior of any recirculation path; and ~~(4)~~(5) exhaust ducts from solvent concentrator (pollution abatement) units or solvent recovery (distillation) units.

A.3.3.2.3 Spray Area.

This definition identifies the areas in which vapors, residue, and combustible powders might exist, either in suspension or on surfaces, as a result of the normal operation of the equipment. The presence of these materials requires various protection measures as identified ~~later~~ in this standard, such as the installation of fire suppression systems.

For the purpose of this standard, the authority having jurisdiction can define the limits of the spray area in any specific case. The spray area in the vicinity of spray application operations will ~~necessarily~~ vary with the design and arrangement of the equipment and with the method of operation. Where spray application operations are ~~strictly~~ confined to predetermined spaces that are provided with adequate and reliable ventilation, such as a properly designed and constructed spray booth, the spray area ordinarily will not extend beyond this space. When spray application operations are not confined to an adequately ventilated space, ~~then~~ the spray area might extend throughout the room or building area where the spraying is conducted.

The following areas are typically not considered part of the spray area:

(1) Fresh air make-up units

(2) Air supply ducts and air supply plenums

(3) Recirculation air supply ducts~~downstream of recirculation particulate filters~~

(4) Exhaust ducts~~from solvent concentrator (i.e., pollution abatement) units~~

Spray booth recirculation systems contain a recirculation particulate filter, or series of filters, that have a minimum removal efficiency intended to minimize the potential for particulate accumulation in downstream areas. The reduction of particulates downstream of these filters reduces the

hazards that are found in spray areas.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
33_SR14_Section_3.3.2.3_Spray_Area_Definition_and_Annex.docx	Section 3.3.2.3 Spray Area Definition and Annex	
33_Detail_SR-14_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 17:11:51 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision was made to the definition of Spray Area to remove the following items from what is considered a spray area: the interior of any exhaust duct or exhaust stack leading from a spray application process; and the interior of any air recirculation path up to and including recirculation particulate filters. These items have been added to the portion of the definition that list of areas that are not part of the spray area to be consistent with the format of the definition. Inflatable Finishing Workstations have been added to the list of enclosures that are part of the spray area. Annex was amended to reflect changes to the definition.

Response Message: SR-14-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 15-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. A.3.3.2.3]

Public Comment No. 14-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 3.3.2.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Second Revision No. 1-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 2.3]

2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ANSI Publications.

American National Standards Institute Inc., 1180 Avenue of the Americas, 10th Floor, New York, NY 10036.

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

2.3.2 ASHRAE Publications.

ASHRAE, 180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092.

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15, *Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems* , 2024.

2.3.3 ASME Publications.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

~~*ASME*~~ *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*, Section VIII, 2023.

2.3.4 ASTM Publications.

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

ASTM D5/D5M, *Standard Test Method for Penetration of Bituminous Materials*, 2020.

ASTM D56, *Standard Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester*, 2022.

ASTM D93, *Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester*, ~~2020~~ 2025 .

ASTM D323, *Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)*, 2020a.

ASTM D3278, *Standard Test Methods for Flash Point of Liquids by Small Scale Closed-Cup Apparatus*, 2021.

ASTM D3828, *Standard Test Methods for Flash Point by Small Scale Closed Cup Tester*, 2016a, ~~(~~ reapproved 2021~~)~~ .

ASTM D4359, *Standard Test for Determining Whether a Material is a Liquid or a Solid*, 1990, ~~(~~ reapproved 2024~~)~~ .

ASTM E84, *Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials*, ~~2024~~ 2025 .

ASTM E136, *Standard Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750°C*, ~~2024c~~ 2026 .

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 .

2.3.5 UL Publications.

~~UL Standards & Engagement, 1603 Orrington Ave. 2000, Evanston, IL 60201~~ Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 .

UL 340, *Tests for Comparative Flammability of Liquids*, 2017, ~~(~~ revised 2024~~)~~ .

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

UL 900, *Air Filter Units*, 2015, ~~(~~ revised 2022~~)~~ .

UL 2208, *Solvent Distillation Units*, ~~2010 (revised 2020)~~ 2025 .

2.3.6 Other Publications.

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

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 04 14:12:05 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revisions to update the titles and edition years of Other Publications. Revision also adds ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15 to the list of publications.

Response Message: SR-1-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 44-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 2.3.3]

Second Revision No. 2-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

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

NFPA 56, *Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems,* 2023 edition.

NFPA 69, *Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 70®, National Electrical Code®, ~~2023~~ 2026 edition.

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

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA
Submittal Date: Wed Feb 04 14:12:45 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision to update the edition year of NFPA 70.
Response Message: SR-2-NFPA 33-2026

Second Revision No. 5-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 4.4]

4.4* Electric and Fueled Vehicles.

Air makeup systems and spray area exhaust systems shall remain functioning when a battery-electric, hybrid-electric, liquefied-petroleum-gas-fueled , compressed-natural-gas-fueled , or hydrogen-fueled vehicle is present in the spray booth or spray room.

A.4.4

The release of gases from lithium-ion batteries during a thermal runaway event can be both flammable and toxic. Ventilation can be an effective off-gas management method.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 13:37:59 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision added battery electric and hybrid electric vehicles to the requirement along with annex material as the standard did not address hazards associated with li-ion batteries previously. Annex material added to highlight that ventilation can be a means to mitigate the hazard associated with gases released during a thermal runaway event.

Response Message: SR-5-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 34-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 4.4]

Public Comment No. 35-NFPA 33-2025 [New Section after A.4.3]

Second Revision No. 8-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 5.1.4]

5.1.4*

Enclosed spray areas shall be provided with means of egress that meet the applicable requirements of Chapter 40 of NFPA 101 and 5.1.4.1 and 5.1.4.2 .

5.1.4.1*

A door that is part of the exit access shall be marked by approved, readily visible signs in all cases where the exit or path to the exit is not readily apparent to the occupants.

A.5.1.4.1

Exit access is defined in NFPA 101 .

5.1.4.2

Exit signs shall not be required to be illuminated.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 15:25:36 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision made to add two subsections for exit access marking. The task group on egress requirements proposed the revision to identify that spray booth and spray rooms are specific industrial types of enclosures. Only individuals trained in the hazards associated with these pieces of equipment should be occupying these enclosures. As such, there is not the same need to identify and illuminate the means of egress to the same level that would be needed for general population.

Response Message: SR-8-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 2-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 5.1.4]

Second Revision No. 11-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 5.5.6]

5.5.6

A clear space of not less than 915 mm (3 ft) shall be both of the following:

(1) Maintained on all sides and above the spray booth

(2) Kept free of any storage or combustible construction

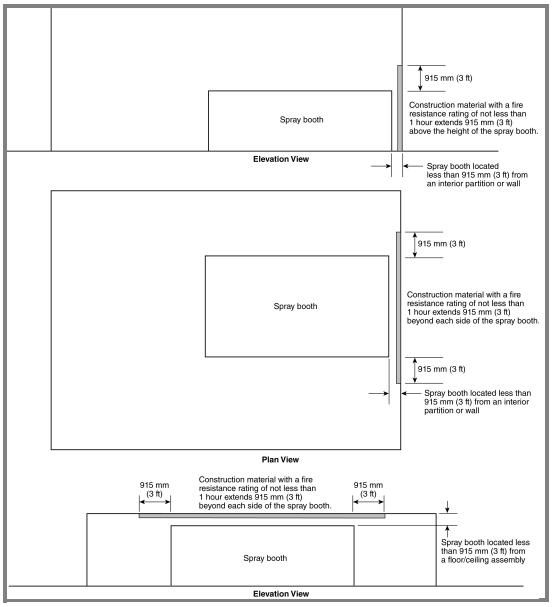
5.5.6.1*

The requirement in 5.5.6 shall not prohibit locating a spray booth closer than 915 mm (3 ft) to or directly against an interior partition, wall, or floor/ceiling assembly ~~that has~~ having a fire resistance rating of not less than 1 hour~~, provided~~ if the spray booth can be maintained and cleaned.

A.5.5.6.1

The fire-resistance-rated construction should extend a minimum of 915 mm (3 ft) beyond the ends of the spray booth. See Figure A.5.5.6.1 for an example.

Figure A.5.5.6.1 Fire-Resistant Construction for Interior Partitions or Walls Located Closer Than 915 mm (3 ft) to a Spray Booth.



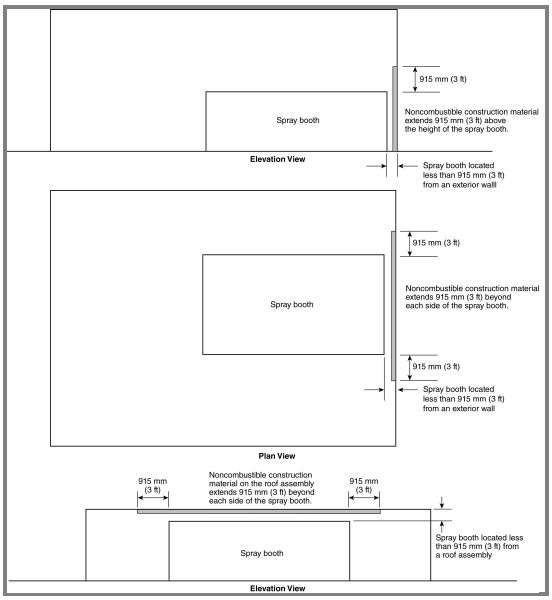
5.5.6.2*

The requirement in 5.5.6 shall not prohibit locating a spray booth closer than 915 mm (3 ft) to an exterior wall or a roof assembly~~, provided~~ if the wall or roof is constructed of noncombustible material and ~~provided~~ the spray booth can be maintained and cleaned.

A.5.5.6.2

The noncombustible construction should extend a minimum of 915 mm (3 ft) beyond the ends of the spray booth. See Figure A.5.5.6.2 for an example.

Figure A.5.5.6.2 Noncombustible Construction for Exterior Walls or Roof Assemblies Located Closer Than 915 mm (3 ft) to a Spray Booth.



Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
33_SR11_Section_5.5.6.docx	New Annex for Section 5.5.6.1 and Section 5.5.6.2	
Continuity_of_Construction_Figure_-_REV_1.pdf	Draft Figure A.5.5.6.1 Noncombustible Construction for Walls Located Closer than 915 mm (3 ft) to a Spray Booth	
33_SR-11_5.5.6_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 15:59:47 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Standard does not currently address the extent of the construction described in 5.5.6.1 and 5.5.6.2. Revision made to include annex material which provides a suggested minimum distance the special construction should extend from the spray booth in order to place the spray booth closer than the 3 feet allowed in 5.5.6.

Response Message: SR-11-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 31-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 5.5.6]

Second Revision No. 18-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 6.4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The ~~interior of the spray booth or spray room including plenums and ducts for recirculated and exhaust air shall be~~ spray area as defined in 3.3.2.3 shall be classified as a Class I, Division ~~2~~ 1 ; Zone ~~2~~ 1 ; Class II, Division ~~2~~ 1 ; or Zone ~~22~~ 21 location, whichever is applicable.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 11:58:01 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The task group on Electrical Classification of Spray Booth reviewed this change to the section at the first draft meeting and determined that there are too many variables in a spraying operation to change the area classification of the interior of a spray booth or spray room. This revision was made to revert the requirement back to the original language to maintain area classification Class I, Division 1, Zone 1; Class II, Division 1; or Zone 21 inside the spray area.

Response Message: SR-18-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 11-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.4.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Second Revision No. 19-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 6.4.2]

6.4.2

Electrical wiring and utilization equipment that is located in ~~on~~ the ~~interior of the spray booth or spray room, including plenums and ducts for recirculated and exhaust air, and~~ spray area and is not subject to deposits of combustible residues shall be suitable for a Class I, Division ~~2~~ 1 ; Zone ~~2~~ 1 ; Class II, Division ~~2~~ 1 ; or Zone ~~22~~ 21 locations~~.~~ , whichever is applicable.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 12:04:54 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The task group on Electrical Classification of Spray Booth reviewed this change to the section at the first draft meeting and determined that there are too many variables in a spraying operation to change the area classification of the interior of a spray booth or spray room. This revision was made to revert the requirement back to the original language to maintain area classification Class I, Division 1, Zone 1; Class II, Division 1; or Zone 21 inside the spray area.

Response Message: SR-19-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 12-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.4.2]

Second Revision No. 20-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 6.4.3]

6.4.3*

Electrical wiring and utilization equipment that is located in ~~on~~ the ~~interior of the spray booth or spray room, including plenums and ducts for recirculated and exhaust air, and~~ spray area and is subject to deposits of combustible residues shall be listed for such exposure and shall be suitable for a Class I, Division ~~2~~ 1 ; Zone 1; Class II, Division ~~2~~ 1 ; or Zone ~~22~~ 21 locations~~s~~ , whichever is applicable.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 12:06:31 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The task group on Electrical Classification of Spray Booth reviewed this change to the section at the first draft meeting and determined that there are too many variables in a spraying operation to change the area classification of the interior of a spray booth or spray room. This revision was made to revert the requirement back to the original language to maintain area classification Class I, Division 1, Zone 1; Class II, Division 1; or Zone 21 inside the spray area.

Response Message: SR-20-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 13-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.4.3]

Second Revision No. 21-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 6.5.7 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Where doors, hatches, or other similar devices are used for maintenance access from within the spray booth to spaces that are adjacent to the spray booth, the area classification of the space adjacent to the spray booth shall be unclassified.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 12:21:18 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Editorial change made to add the word "to" before "the spray booth" to be consistent with the phrasing of the rest of the sentence.

Response Message: SR-21-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 16-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.7 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Second Revision No. 23-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 6.5.8]

6.5.8*

The area classification for powder collectors shall be as follows:

(1) The area of the collector upstream of the primary filter system shall be classified as a Class II, Division 1 or Zone 21 location.

(2) The area ~~classification~~ downstream of the primary filter system but upstream of the redundant filter system shall be classified as a Class II, Division 2 or Zone 22 location.

(3) The area ~~classification~~ downstream of the redundant filter system shall be unclassified.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 12:28:38 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Editorial revision to include the term "classified as" in the requirement. No technical changes were made.

Response Message: SR-23-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 18-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 6.5.8]

Second Revision No. 6-NFPA 33-2026 [New Section after 6.10]

6.11* Battery-Electric Vehicles (BEVs) and Hybrid-Electric Vehicles (HEVs).

A.6.11

To minimize the risk of thermal runaway, the following actions are recommended:

(1) Where possible and where the battery is not critical for the battery management system, remove or disconnect the battery system prior to the spray operation.

(2) Where a battery management system is not used, the battery's state of charge should be limited to a maximum of 30 percent during the spray operation.

6.11.1

The battery system shall be inspected for damage prior to placing the vehicle in the spray area.

6.11.2

Batteries shall not be charged within the spray area.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 13:52:52 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision adds new section for battery electric vehicles and hybrid electric vehicles as the current standard does not address hazards associated with battery powered devices. Battery fires are more likely if the battery has been damaged and during charging. Both mandatory and annex material has been proposed to help address the hazards associated with the battery being a potential ignition source.

Response Message: SR-6-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 36-NFPA 33-2025 [New Section after 6.10]

Second Revision No. 12-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 7.3]

7.3* Make-Up Air.

Clean make-up air shall be provided to compensate for the air exhausted from spray operations~~. The~~ , with the intake ~~for this make-up air shall be~~ located ~~so~~ such that the air exhausted from spray operations is not recirculated.

A.7.3

All spray areas require make-up air~~,~~ ; ~~and~~ since the air exhausted from spray application operations is normally contaminated and can be recirculated only under rigidly controlled conditions, the source of the make-up air should be given careful consideration. When the capacity of the ventilating fan is low and the area where the exhaust system is located is large, sufficient make-up air often can be provided by natural infiltration of air through building walls, windows, doors, and so forth. In general, if the volume of the room or building where the exhaust system is located is not equal to at least 20 times the volumetric capacity of the fans (three air changes per hour), then additional make-up air should be provided. Outside air should be tempered and might have to be dehumidified or chilled for proper operation of the spray application apparatus. Automatic controls, including a high-temperature-limit switch, fan interlocks, and safety shutoff valves, should be provided for safe operation.

The method of distributing the make-up air requires careful consideration. If the velocities and distribution of air through baffles, filters, and registers have not been carefully designed, the spray application operation can be inefficient. The velocity of the air through baffles, filters, and ~~so forth~~ registers ~~,~~ should not exceed 60 m/min (200 ft/min). Higher velocities can disrupt spray application operations due to turbulent airflow in the vicinity of the spray apparatus. This turbulence can also cause a properly designed exhaust system to fail to confine and remove vapors or ~~to~~ fail to confine and control residues, dusts, and deposits.

In some heating arrangements, forced make-up or replacement air directly compensating for the contaminated air exhausted from spray application operations is used in place of or to augment general area heating and ventilation.

With the many variables that can be encountered in heating and ventilating systems, it ~~generally~~ is advisable to engage the services of a qualified ventilating engineer to obtain a safe and efficient installation.

The features that should be considered include the following:

(1) ~~Location of~~ Locating sources of heat to comply with Chapter 6

(2) Locating air intakes to prevent recirculation of contaminated air, and equipping air intakes with appropriate screens or filters

(3) Automatic temperature and proportioning controls, including an independent excess temperature limit control

(4) A safety system interlocked with the heater to automatically provide for its safe ignition and to minimize the hazards that might result from failure of its proper operating cycle, proper pressure of fuel supply, ventilation, and electrical power

(5) An interlock between the spray booth exhaust system and the make-up air system to ensure that both systems are operable and provide a proper balance of supply and replacement air

(6) In the case of direct-fired units, operating controls that ensure ~~that~~ concentrations of unburned fuel or products of combustion, if inhaled, are kept to levels that are safe for operating personnel

(7) In the case of direct expansion (DX) cooling or dehumidification systems ~~utilizing~~ using flammable refrigerants, safety controls that address potential release of refrigerant into the air stream~~.~~ ~~See~~ *(see ANSI/ASHRAE ~~Safety~~ Standard 15, Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems, for guidance)* ~~.~~

7.3.1

Where the make-up air is cooled or dehumidified by the use of a direct expansion (DX) system using a flammable refrigerant, the requirements of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15, *Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems* , and 7.3.1.1 through 7.3.1.2 shall be met.

7.3.1.1

Where a refrigerant detection system is required by ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15 , *Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems* , the make-up air system shall be interlocked with the exhaust system so that operation of the make-up air system initiates operation of the exhaust system if the exhaust system is off.

7.3.1.2

Where the refrigerant charge of the largest independent circuit exceeds the effective dispersal volume charge (EDVC) as determined by ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15 , *Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems* , the spray booth ventilation system shall provide a minimum flow rate as determined by ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15 or as required to meet the performance requirements of Section 7.2 , whichever is greater.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 16:15:25 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision provides requirements specific to the use of flammable refrigerants for make-up air to spray booths and spray rooms. Cooling and dehumidification of make-up air utilizing a direct system containing a flammable refrigerant presents some hazards due to the potential release of the refrigerant into the air stream.

ASHRAE 15 addresses many of these hazards but does not address equipment like spray booths where there may be a disproportionate amount of refrigerant present in the system compared to the space that is being conditioned.

Revision also updates the reference to ASHRAE 15 to remove "Safety" before the title.

Response Message: SR-12-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 43-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. A.7.3]

Public Comment No. 45-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 7.3]

Second Revision No. 27-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 8.2]

8.2 Storage in Process Areas.

The maximum allowable quantities (MAQs) of ignitible (flammable and combustible) liquids in each control area shall not exceed the amounts specified in Table 8.2, with additional quantities allowed in accordance with the requirements established in Section 8.3.

Table 8.2 MAQ of Ignitible (Flammable and Combustible) Liquids per Control Area

Liquid Classes	Quantity		Notes
	L	gal	
IA[a,b]	115	30	~~1, 2~~
IB and IC[a,b]	460	120	~~1, 2~~
IA, IB, IC combined[a,b,c]	460	120	~~1, 2, 3~~
II[a,b]	460	120	~~1, 2~~
IIIA[a,b]	1265	330	~~1, 2~~
IIIB[a,b]	50,600	13,200	~~1, 2~~

~~Notes:~~

~~(1)~~ a Quantities are permitted to be increased 100 percent where all liquids are stored in approved liquid storage cabinets, ventilated enclosures, or in safety cans. Where ~~Note 2~~ footnote b also applies, the increase for both ~~notes~~ footnotes is permitted to be applied accumulatively.

~~(2)~~ b Quantities are permitted to be increased 100 percent in buildings equipped throughout with an automatic sprinkler system installed in accordance with NFPA 13. Where ~~Note 1~~ footnote a also applies, the increase for both ~~notes~~ footnotes is permitted to be applied accumulatively.

~~(3)~~ c Containing not more than the maximum allowable quantity per control area of Class IA, Class IB, or Class IC liquids [FP < 37.8°C (100°F)], individually.

Source: Table 9.7.1 of NFPA 30.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
33_SR27_Table_8.2.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Mar 31 15:43:26 EDT 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Editorial revisions made to Table 8.2 to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style which removes Notes columns from tables and reflects that information as footnotes. Revision

also aligns the Table 8.2 format with the source Table 9.7.1 from NFPA 30. No technical changes were made to the MAQ information in Table 8.2.

Response Message: SR-27-NFPA 33-2026

Second Revision No. 9-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 8.3.3]

8.3.3

Mixing rooms shall meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Mixing rooms shall meet the requirements of Sections 5.1 and 5.3.

(2) Mixing rooms shall be enclosed with a ceiling and walls on all sides.

(3) The area of a mixing room shall not exceed 14 m^2 (150 ft^2).

(4) The total quantity of liquid in a mixing room shall not exceed 80 L/m^2 (2 gal/ft^2) of floor area.

(5) Mixing rooms shall be designed to contain a spill of the contents in the room.

(6) Mixing rooms where ignitible (flammable or combustible) liquids at or above their flash point are being dispensed, handled, or transferred shall be provided with mechanical ventilation capable of providing air movement not less than 0.3 $m^3/min/m^2$ (1 $ft^3/min/ft^2$) of floor area or 4 m^3/min (150 ft^3/min), whichever is greater.

(7) Ventilation systems provided in accordance with 8.3.3(6) shall be in operation during operating hours or whenever vapors are present.

(8) Mixing rooms shall be classified for the purposes of electrical area classification in accordance with Chapter 7 of NFPA 30.

(9) Mixing rooms shall be provided with an approved automatic fire protection system that meets all the applicable requirements of Chapter 9.

(10) Mixing rooms shall be provided with portable fire extinguishers located in accordance with NFPA 10.

(11) Exit access for mixing rooms shall be provided in accordance with 5.1.4 .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 15:34:48 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision made to identify that mixing rooms are specific industrial types of enclosures. Only individuals trained in the hazards associated with these pieces of equipment should be occupying these enclosures. Revision adds new item (11) to refer back to Section 5.1.4 for the mix room exit access requirement.

Response Message: SR-9-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 3-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 8.3.3]

Second Revision No. 15-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 8.4.2]

8.4.2

Piping systems within the spray area shall be of steel or some other material having comparable resistance to heat and physical damage where possible.

~~**A.8.4.2**~~

~~Valves should be kept shut when spray application operations are not being conducted, to minimize the release of coating material in the event of fire.~~

8.4.2.1*

Where low melting point tubing or hose is used, a shutoff valve shall be provided on the steel pipe at the connection.

A.8.4.2.1

Materials that melt at a low temperature, including but not limited to aluminum, copper, or brass; materials that soften on fire exposure, such as plastics; or nonductile materials, such as cast iron. [**30:**27.2.4]

Valves should be kept shut when spray application operations are not being conducted~~,~~ to minimize the release of coating material in the event of fire.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
33_SR15_Section_8.4.2.docx	Move of Section A.8.4.2 annex material to Section A.8.4.2.1	
33_SR-15_8.4.2_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 17:19:41 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision made to move annex material from Section A.8.4.2 to A.8.4.2.1 because the requirements in Section 8.4.2.1 discuss shutoff valves and is the more appropriate location for that annex text.

Response Message: SR-15-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 40-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 8.4.2]

Public Comment No. 42-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. A.8.4.2.1]

Public Comment No. 41-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. A.8.4.2]

Second Revision No. 16-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 13.7.3.1]

13.7.3.1

A high-temperature limit switch to monitor the temperature in the spray area shall not be required where the adjacent or connected room or equipment used for drying includes a high-temperature limit that shuts down the heat source if the temperature in the adjacent or connected room or equipment exceeds 105°C (221°F).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 11:37:20 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 13.7.3.1 is an exception to the requirement of 13.7.3 that addresses spray booths adjacent or connected to enclosures or equipment that may operate at temperatures greater than what is allowed in a spray area. Revision made to clarify that If the adjacent or connected enclosure or equipment does not operate at a temperature above the limit for a spray area, then there is no need to monitor the temperature in the spray area or have an interlock between the two pieces of equipment.

Section 13.3.2.1 addresses a temperature limit switch in a spray booth that can also operate at elevated temperatures. Sections 13.3.2.1 and section 13.7.3.1 are applicable to different equipment configurations.

Response Message: SR-16-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 8-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 13.7.3.1]

Second Revision No. 17-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 15.8.2]

15.8.2

Rooms used for the storage and handling of powders shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Rooms shall meet the construction requirements of Section 5.1 or Section 5.3.

(2) Rooms shall be protected with an approved automatic fire protection system.

(3) The electrical area classification and the extent of the area classification shall be based upon a review of the operation and site conditions.

~~The electrical area classification of the interior of the room used for the storage of powder in containers that meet the requirements of 15.8.1 shall be considered unclassified~~

(4) Rooms used for powder unloading, bag dumping stations, or pneumatic conveying systems shall be ventilated to contain and remove escaping powder.

(5) Powered vehicles for moving powder shall be listed for the electrical area classification in which they are used.

(6) The area classification shall be documented.

15.8.2.1

The electrical area classification of a room used only for the storage of powder in containers that meet the requirements of 15.8.1 shall be considered unclassified.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
33_SR17_Section_15.8.2_and_new_Section_15.8.2.1.docx	New Section 15.8.2.1	
33_SR-17_15.8.2_legislative_changes.docx	for prod use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 11:44:05 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Item four in the FR-23 is a different room setting than “Storage and Handling” as covered by the overhead charging paragraph. Revision was made to move the item (4) provision to a new section 15.8.2.1 to clarify that the area classification applies to when materials are stored. The handling of powders has the potential to create a hazardous condition.

Response Message: SR-17-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 10-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 15.8.2]

Second Revision No. 10-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. 19.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

All personnel involved in the spray application processes covered by this standard shall be instructed in the following:

(1) Potential safety and health hazards

(2) Operational, maintenance, and emergency procedures required

(3) Importance of constant operator awareness

(4) Means of egress

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 15:41:50 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision clarifies that the training of personnel in the working space shall include instruction on the means of egress. The task group on egress requirements identified that spray booth and mix rooms are specific industrial types of enclosures. Only individuals trained in the hazards associated with these pieces of equipment should be occupying these enclosures.

Response Message: SR-10-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 4-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. 19.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Second Revision No. 22-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. A.6.5.7.2]

A.6.5.7.2

The ~~engineering~~ controls could include, but are not limited to, signage ~~and administrative processes or~~ , operator training, or interlocks with spray operation ~~and ventilation~~ .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 18 12:24:17 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Editorial revision made to clarify that the mandatory language identifies either engineering or administrative controls could be used. The original annex provides examples that are not engineering controls, so the word "engineering" was removed. Interlocks, if used, do not need to change the state of the ventilation system, so "ventilation" was removed. Operator training was added to the list of controls.

Response Message: SR-22-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 17-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. A.6.5.7.2]

Second Revision No. 13-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. A.8.3.5]

A.8.3.5

Spray booths and mixing rooms ~~are~~ as described in 8.3.3 are not considered control areas.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 16:32:02 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term mixing rooms can cover a range of construction types. The revision to the annex material explains that if built to Section 8.3.3, then the mixing room is not considered a control area.

Response Message: SR-13-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 39-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. A.8.3.5]

Second Revision No. 7-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. A.9.1]

A.9.1

As indicated in Chapter 8, it is not advisable to keep large quantities of ignitible (flammable or combustible) liquids in areas that expose personnel or important property to injury or loss. The primary reason is that fires in Class I liquids [FP < 37.8°C (100°F)] ~~liquids~~ are difficult to extinguish by the usual methods and, if large quantities are involved, they can spread the fire by flowing over large areas. For fires in small amounts of ignitible (flammable or combustible) liquids, hand extinguishers or large extinguishers on wheels especially designed for such fires are effective. If large quantities of liquids are to be protected, suitable automatic equipment should be provided and special attention should be given to proper dikes, curbs, and drains to prevent the flow to other property.

For the extinguishment of fire in spray residues, handheld fire extinguishers suitable for fire in ordinary combustibles or hose streams are effective.

Depending on the level of filtration, residues could accumulate in the exhaust ductwork. ~~Because the ductwork is part of the spray area~~ Therefore , it must be protected in accordance with Chapter 9. This includes the ductwork from water-wash booths.

Because particulate filters accumulate paint residue, they must be protected. Solvent concentrator units, by their design, contain high concentrations of solvent, so they must also be protected. Additionally, the most commonly used solvent concentrators use activated carbon as the adsorption medium. This medium is highly combustible, especially with high levels of solvents absorbed. Ketone solvents pose an even greater risk.

Because suppression media other than water might damage the carbon bed, water-based suppression systems (i.e., wet pipe sprinklers, preaction sprinklers, dry pipe sprinklers, and open-head deluge systems) are recommended for this application.

The recirculated air supply unit must be protected because of the filter media it contains. Also, many large air supply units have gas-fired heaters to heat outside make-up air.

Air supply ducts from the particulate filter to the air supply unit and from the air supply unit to the spray booth are not normally protected, as all the particulates have been filtered.

The choice of an automatic fire protection system should always be based on good engineering practice. Generally, ~~for most spray areas,~~ automatic sprinklers are considered ~~most~~ appropriate for most spray areas *(see A.9.5.1).* However, consideration must be given to how much water is likely to flow and how much water is to be contained.

Dry chemical extinguishing systems are ~~most~~ appropriate for small spray application operations (e.g., automotive refinishing, furniture refinishing~~, and similar processes~~) that ~~utilize~~ use dry filters to capture overspray. These systems provide economical, adequate protection. They are a viable alternative for any facility without sufficient water supply to support an automatic sprinkler system.

Carbon dioxide or clean agent extinguishing systems should be used for open area protection only after careful consideration. Holding the required concentration of an agent for the ~~period of~~ time needed for extinguishment in a spray booth environment can be difficult. In addition, total flooding with carbon dioxide in normally or potentially occupied areas presents serious health concerns. The time delay required prior to discharge can allow a fire ~~time~~ to grow and spread. Carbon dioxide and clean agent systems, however, are an appropriate choice for protecting electrostatic equipment enclosures inside or immediately outside the spray area.

Spray application operations for battery-electric vehicles (BEVs) and hybrid-electric vehicles (HEVs) might introduce some challenges to traditional fire protection and suppression methods. Items to consider include the following:

(1) Develop a preemergency plan anticipating a fire involving thermal runaway of the batteries in the vehicle.

(2) Where possible, place the spray booth near exterior wall exit.

(3) Develop plans to pull the vehicle out of the building during a fire.

(4) Review limitations of the fire protection and fire suppression methods available.

(5) Consult local building and fire codes.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Tue Feb 17 14:28:02 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision removed the exhaust duct from the description of what is considered part of the spray area. This change aligns with the changes made to the definition of spray area in Chapter 3. Revision also adds annex material as the current standard does not address hazards associated with battery powered devices. Additional considerations may be necessary due to the unique hazard present with batteries. Annex material is added to draw attention to these hazards.

Response Message: SR-7-NFPA 33-2026

Public Comment No. 32-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. A.9.1]

Public Comment No. 37-NFPA 33-2025 [Section No. A.9.1]

Second Revision No. 3-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. E.1.2]

E.1.2 Other Publications.

E.1.2.1 ~~ASHARE~~ ASHRAE Publications.

~~ASHRAE~~ ASHRAE , 180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092.

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 15, *Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems*, 2024.

E.1.2.2 ASSP Publications.

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

ANSI/AIHA/ASSE Z9.7, *Recirculation of Air from Industrial Process Exhaust Systems,* 2007.

E.1.2.3 ASTM Publications.

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

ASTM D257, *Standard Test Methods for DC Resistance or Conductance of Insulating Materials,* 2014 ~~(reapproved 2021) e1~~ , reapproved 2021e1 .

E.1.2.4 CENELEC Publications.

CENELEC, European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization, CEN-CENELEC Management Centre, Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels, Belgium.

BS EN 50050-1, *Electrostatic hand-held spraying equipment — Safety requirements — Part 1: Hand-held spraying equipment for ignitable liquid coating materials*, 2013.

BS EN 50050-2, *Electrostatic hand-held spraying equipment — Safety requirements — Part 2: Hand-held spraying equipment for ignitable coating powder*, 2013.

BS EN 50050-3, *Electrostatic hand-held spraying equipment — Safety requirements — Part 3: Hand-held spraying equipment for ignitable flock*, 2013.

E.1.2.5 FEMA Publications.

Fire Equipment Manufacturers Association, Inc., 1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115-2851.

“Recommendations for Protection of Curtained Limited Finishing Workstations,” 2021 .”

E.1.2.6 FM Publications.

FM, 270 Central Avenue, Johnston, RI 02919.

FM 4651, *Plastic Suspended Ceiling Panels*, 1978.

FM 7260, *Electrostatic Finishing Equipment*, 2022.

FM 6036, *Flexible Hose Assemblies for Flammable Gases and/or Ignitable Liquids*, 2013.

E.1.2.7 ISA Publications.

International Society of Automation, P.O. Box 12277, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709.

ANSI/ISA 60079-10-2 ~~(12.10.05)-2013~~ , *Explosive Atmospheres — Part 10-2: Classification of areas — ~~Combustible~~ Explosive dust atmospheres*, ~~2013~~ 2015 .

E.1.2.8 SAE Publications.

SAE International, Society of Automotive Engineers, 901 15th Street, NW, Suite 520, Washington, DC 20005.

SAE J343, *Test and Test Procedures for SAE 100R Series Hydraulic Hose and Hose Assemblies*, 2023.

E.1.2.9 SMACNA Publications.

Sheet Metal and Air Conditioning Contractors' National Association, 4201 Lafayette Center Drive, Chantilly, VA 20151-1219.

ANSI/SMACNA 002, *Rectangular Industrial Duct Construction Standards (Inch Pound)* , 2011.

ANSI/SMACNA 005, *Round Industrial Duct Construction Standards*, 2013.

E.1.2.10 UL Publications.

~~UL Standards & Engagement, 1603 Orrington Ave. 2000, Evanston, IL 60201~~ Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062 .

UL 723S, *Outline of Investigation for Drop-Out Ceilings Installed Beneath Automatic Sprinklers*, ~~2006 (revised 2016)~~ 2026 .

E.1.2.11 US Government Publications.

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

Title 29, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 1910.242(b), “Hand and Portable Power Tools and Equipment, General.”

Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 63, Appendix A, “Test Methods, Pollutant Measurement Methods from Various Waste Media, Method 319 — Determination of Filtration Efficiency for Paint Overspray Arrestors.”

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Feb 04 14:13:21 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision to update the titles and edition years of Other Publications as necessary. Revision also reordered the listed FM publications in numerical order.

Response Message: SR-3-NFPA 33-2026

Second Revision No. 4-NFPA 33-2026 [Section No. E.3]

E.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

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

NFPA 70®, *National Electrical Code®*, ~~2023~~ 2026 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FAA-AAA
Submittal Date: Wed Feb 04 14:14:01 EST 2026

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revision to update the edition year of NFPA 70.
Response Message: SR-4-NFPA 33-2026