



Second Correlating Revision No. 129-NFPA 70-2025 [Global Input]

See attached word file for changes related to overcurrent protective devices.

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| NEC_CC_OCPD_SCR129_Global.docx | For ballot | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:36:50 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

230.90

(A) Ungrounded Conductor.

Such protection shall be provided by an OCPD in series with each ungrounded service conductor that has a rating or setting not higher than the ampacity of the conductor. A set of fuses shall be considered all the fuses required to protect all the ungrounded conductors of a circuit. Single-pole circuit breakers, grouped in accordance with 230.71(B), shall be considered as one ~~protective device~~OCPD.

245.27

(A) Rating or Setting of Overcurrent Protective Devices.

The continuous ampere rating of a fuse shall not exceed three times the ampacity of the conductors. The long-time trip element setting of a breaker or the minimum trip setting of an electronically actuated fuse shall not exceed six times the ampacity of the conductor. For fire pumps, conductors shall be permitted to ~~have be protected for~~ overcurrent protection in accordance with 695.5(B)(2).

Table 250.122

Rating or Setting of

Automatic Overcurrent Protective

Device (OCPD) in Circuit Ahead

of Equipment, Conduit, Not Exceeding

(Amperes)

265.20(C)

(C) Equipment.

The rating or setting of the ~~overcurrent protective device~~OCPD shall not exceed that specified in the applicable articles referenced in Table 240.3 for equipment.

422.11(G)

(G) Motor-Operated Appliances.

Motors of motor-operated appliances shall be provided with overload protection in accordance with Article 430, Part III. Hermetic refrigerant motor-compressors in air-conditioning or refrigerating equipment shall be provided with overload protection in accordance with Article 440, Part VI.

Where appliance ~~overcurrent protective devices~~OCPDs that are separate from the appliance are required, data for selection of these devices shall be marked on the appliance. The minimum marking shall be that specified in 430.7 and 440.4.

424.22(E)

(E) Conductors for Subdivided Loads.

Field-wired conductors between the heater and the supplementary OCPDs shall be sized at not less than 125 percent of the load served. The supplementary OCPDs specified in 424.22(C) shall protect these conductors in accordance with 240.4.

Where the heaters are rated 50 kW or more, the ampacity of field-wired conductors between the heater and the supplementary ~~overcurrent protective devices~~OCPDs shall be permitted to be not less than 100 percent of the load of their respective subdivided circuits, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. The heater is marked with a minimum conductor size.
2. The conductors are not smaller than the marked minimum size.
3. A temperature-activated device controls the cyclic operation of the equipment.

424.72(E)

(E) Conductors for Subdivided Loads.

Field-wired conductors between the heater and the supplementary OCPDs shall be sized at not less than 125 percent of the load served. The supplementary ~~overcurrent protective devices~~OCPDs specified in 424.72(C) shall protect these conductors in accordance with 240.4.

Where the heaters are rated 50 kW or more, the ampacity of field-wired conductors between the heater and the supplementary ~~overcurrent protective devices~~OCPDs shall be permitted to be not less than 100 percent of the load of their respective subdivided circuits, provided all of the following conditions are met:

1. The heater is marked with a minimum conductor size.
2. The conductors are not smaller than the marked minimum size.
3. A temperature-activated device controls the cyclic operation of the equipment.

460.28(B)

(B) Connection to Terminals.

A discharge circuit shall be either permanently connected to the terminals of the capacitor or provided with automatic means of connecting it to the terminals of the capacitor bank after disconnection of the capacitor from the source of supply. The windings of motors, transformers, or other equipment directly connected to capacitors without a switch or ~~overcurrent device~~OCPD interposed shall meet the requirements of 460.28(A).

551.47(T)

(T) Prewiring for Other Circuits.

Prewiring installed for the purpose of installing other appliances or devices shall comply with the applicable portions of this article and the following:

1. An ~~overcurrent protection device~~OCPD with a rating compatible with the circuit conductors shall be installed in the panelboard with wiring connections completed.
2. The load end of the circuit shall terminate in a junction box with a blank cover or a device listed for the purpose. Where a junction box with blank cover is used, the free ends of the conductors shall be adequately capped or taped.
3. A safety label with the signal word WARNING in minimum 6-mm (**1/4**-in.) high letters and body text in minimum 3-mm (**1/8**-in.) high letters on a contrasting background shall be affixed on or adjacent to the junction box or device listed for the purpose and shall read as follows:

WARNING

THIS CONNECTION IS FOR ____ RATED ____ VOLT AC, 60 HZ, ____ AMPERES MAXIMUM. DO NOT EXCEED CIRCUIT RATING.

EXCEEDING THE CIRCUIT RATING MAY

CAUSE A FIRE AND RESULT IN DEATH OR

SERIOUS INJURY.

An ampere rating not to exceed 80 percent of the circuit rating shall be legibly marked in the blank space.

610.41(A)

(A) Single Feeder.

The runway supply conductors and main contact conductors of a crane or monorail shall be protected by an OCPD that shall not be greater than the largest rating or setting of any branch-

circuit ~~protective device~~OCPD plus the sum of the nameplate ratings of all the other loads with application of the demand factors from Table 610.14(E)(3).

610.42(B)

(B) Taps.

(1) Multiple Motors.

Where two or more motors are connected to the same branch circuit, each tap conductor to an individual motor shall have an ampacity not less than one-third that of the branch circuit. Each motor shall be protected from overload according to 610.43.

(2) Control Circuits.

Where taps to control circuits originate on the load side of a branch-circuit ~~protective device~~OCPD, each tap and piece of equipment shall be protected in accordance with 430.72.

695.4(C)

(C) Multibuilding Campus-Style Complexes.

If the sources in 695.4(A) are not practicable and the installation is part of a multibuilding campus-style complex, feeder sources shall be permitted if approved by the authority having jurisdiction and installed in accordance with either 695.4(C)(1) and 695.4(C)(3) or 695.4(C)(2) and 695.4(C)(3).

(1) Feeder Sources.

Two or more feeders shall be permitted as more than one power source if such feeders are connected to, or derived from, separate utility services. The connection(s), ~~OCPD~~~~overcurrent protective device(s)~~, and disconnecting means for such feeders shall meet the requirements of 695.5(B)(1)(b).

(2) Feeder and Alternate Source.

A feeder shall be permitted as a normal power source if an alternate power source independent from the feeder is provided. The connection(s), ~~overcurrent protective device(s)~~OCPDs, and disconnecting means for such feeders shall meet the requirements of 695.5(B)(1)(b).

(3) Selective Coordination.

~~Overcurrent protective device(s)~~OCPDs shall be selectively coordinated with all supply-side ~~overcurrent protective device(s)~~OCPDs.

Selective coordination shall be selected by a licensed professional engineer or other qualified persons engaged primarily in the design, installation, or servicing of electrical systems. The selection shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, maintain, and operate the system.

Exception: Selective coordination shall not be required between two OCPDs located in series if no loads are connected in parallel with the downstream device.

701.32(A)

(A) General.

Legally required standby system(s) ~~overcurrent protective devices~~ (OCPDs) shall be selectively coordinated with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs.

Selective coordination shall be selected by a licensed professional engineer or other qualified persons engaged primarily in the design, installation, or servicing of electrical systems. The selection shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, and operate the system.

702.5(C)

(C) Documentation.

In other than dwelling units, the short-circuit current rating of the transfer equipment, based on the specific ~~overcurrent protective device~~ OCPD type and settings protecting the transfer equipment, shall be field marked on the exterior of the transfer equipment.

708.52(B)

(B) Feeders.

Where ground-fault protection is provided for operation of the service disconnecting means or feeder disconnecting means as specified by 230.95 or 215.10, an additional step of ground-fault protection shall be provided in all next level feeder disconnecting means downstream toward the load. Such protection shall consist of ~~overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs and current transformers or other equivalent protective equipment that causes the feeder disconnecting means to open.



Second Correlating Revision No. 139-NFPA 70-2025 [Global Input]

Add new Informative Annex L with the following title. See attached file.

Proposed Organization of the 2029 National Electrical Code

This informative annex is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document, but is included for informational purposes only.

L.1 Introduction.

Informative Annex L is the proposed organization for the 2029 edition of the *National Electrical Code*®. This proposed organization has been developed by the *National Electrical Code*® Correlating Committee and was approved for public review at their January 2025 meeting. For more information on this initiative please visit www.nfpa.org/70.

Table L.1 Proposed Organization of the 2029 National Electrical Code

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| NEC_Structure_Revised_Chapters_January_16_2025_.docx | Annex L Document | |
| NEC_Global_SCR-139_Annex_L-new_for_ballot.pdf | For ballot | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Mon Jan 20 08:01:23 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Annex L has been developed to provide users of the NEC with the opportunity to review the proposed organization of the 2029 edition. The link to the NFPA 70 document information page enables NEC users to review the progress of this initiative at the NEC Reorganization Page and provide comment to the NEC Correlating Committee.

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Informative Annex L Proposed Organization of the 2029 National Electrical Code

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L.1 Introduction.

Informative Annex L is the proposed organization for the 2029 edition of the National Electrical Code. This proposed organization has been developed by the National Electrical Code Correlating Committee and was approved for public review at their January 2025 meeting. For more information on this initiative please visit www.nfpa.org/70.

Table L.1 Proposed Organization of the 2029 National Electrical Code

| <u>Chapters and Articles (1/16/2025)</u> | <u>2023 Article Number</u> | <u>2026 Article Number</u> | <u>2029 Article Number</u> |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Introduction | <u>90</u> | <u>90</u> | <u>90</u> |
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| . | | | |
| <u>Definitions and General Requirements</u> | <u>2023</u> | <u>2026</u> | <u>2029</u> |
| Definitions | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> | <u>100</u> |
| General Requirements for Electrical Installations | <u>110</u> | <u>110</u> | <u>110</u> |
| Load Calculations | <u>220</u> | <u>120</u> | <u>120</u> |
| Energy Management and Power Control | <u>750</u> | <u>130</u> | <u>130</u> |
| <u>Chapter 2</u> | | | |
| . | | | |
| <u>Wiring and Protection for Systems</u> | | | |
| . | | | |
| <u>1000 Vac, 1500 Vdc and Below</u> | | | |
| . | | | |
| <u>(Excluding Chapter 4 Systems)</u> | <u>2023</u> | <u>2026</u> | <u>2029</u> |
| General Requirements | <u>300</u> | <u>300</u> | <u>200</u> |
| Conductors | <u>310</u> | <u>310</u> | <u>205</u> |
| Use and Identification of Grounded Conductors | <u>200</u> | <u>200</u> | <u>206</u> |

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| <u>Chapters and Articles (1/16/2025)</u> | <u>2023 Article Number</u> | <u>2026 Article Number</u> | <u>2029 Article Number</u> |
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| <u>Branch Circuits</u> | <u>210</u> | <u>210</u> | <u>210</u> |
| <u>Feeders</u> | <u>215</u> | <u>215</u> | <u>215</u> |
| <u>Outside Branch Circuits and Feeders</u> | <u>225</u> | <u>225</u> | <u>225</u> |
| <u>Services</u> | <u>230</u> | <u>230</u> | <u>230</u> |
| <u>Overcurrent Protection</u> | <u>240</u> | <u>240</u> | <u>240</u> |
| <u>Overvoltage Protection</u> | <u>242</u> | <u>242</u> | <u>242</u> |
| <u>Grounding and Bonding</u> | <u>250</u> | <u>250</u> | <u>250</u> |
| <u>Chapter 3</u> | | | |
| . | | | |
| <u>Wiring and Protection for Systems</u> | | | |
| . | | | |
| <u>Over 1000 Vac, 1500 Vdc</u> | <u>2023</u> | <u>2026</u> | <u>2029</u> |
| <u>General Requirements</u> | <u>305</u> | <u>305</u> | <u>300</u> |
| <u>Conductors and Cables</u> | <u>315</u> | <u>315</u> | <u>305</u> |
| <u>Use and Identification of Grounded Conductors</u> | | | <u>306</u> |
| <u>Branch Circuits</u> | <u>235</u> | <u>265</u> | <u>310</u> |
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| <u>Overcurrent Protection</u> | <u>245</u> | <u>245</u> | <u>340</u> |
| <u>Overvoltage Protection</u> | <u>242 (Part III)</u> | <u>242 (Part III)</u> | <u>342</u> |
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| <u>Wiring and Protection for Limited Energy Systems</u> | | | |
| . | | | |
| <u>General Requirements for Limited-Energy System Wiring</u> | <u>300</u> | <u>720</u> | <u>400</u> |
| . | | | |
| <u>Methods and Materials</u> | | | |

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| <u>Chapters and Articles (1/16/2025)</u> | <u>2023 Article Number</u> | <u>2026 Article Number</u> | <u>2029 Article Number</u> |
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| <u>Raceways, Cable Routing Assemblies, and Cable Trays of Limited-Energy Systems</u> | <u>800, 805, 810, 820, 830, 840</u> | <u>723</u> | <u>406</u> |
| <u>Class 2 and Class 3 Limited- Energy Systems</u> | <u>725</u> | <u>725</u> | <u>410</u> |
| <u>Class 4 Fault-Managed Power Systems</u> | <u>726</u> | <u>726</u> | <u>411</u> |
| <u>Communication Systems — Outside Entering Buildings</u> | <u>800, 805, 810, 820, 830, 840</u> | <u>800, 810, 820, 830</u> | <u>430</u> |
| <u>Part I — Communication Systems</u> | | | |
| <u>Part II — Antenna Systems</u> | | | |
| <u>Part III — CATV</u> | | | |
| <u>Part IV — Networked-Powered Broadband Communication Systems</u> | | | |
| <u>Part V — Premises-Powered Broadband Communication Systems</u> | | | |
| <u>Power Sources of Limited-Energy Systems</u> | <u>725, 726, 820, 830, 840</u> | <u>721</u> | <u>440</u> |
| <u>Overvoltage Protection of Limited-Energy Systems</u> | | <u>742</u> | <u>442</u> |
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| <u>Chapters and Articles (1/16/2025)</u> | <u>2023 Article Number</u> | <u>2026 Article Number</u> | <u>2029 Article Number</u> |
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Chapter 6

Enclosures and Wiring Support Structures

| | <u>2023</u> | <u>2026</u> | <u>2029</u> |
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| <u>Outlet, Device, Pull, and Junction Boxes; Conduit Bodies; Fittings; and Handhole Enclosures</u> | <u>314</u> | <u>314</u> | <u>602</u> |
| <u>Cable Trays</u> | <u>392</u> | <u>392</u> | <u>604</u> |
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Wire and Cable

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| <u>Integrated Gas Spacer Cable: Type IGS</u> | <u>326</u> | <u>326</u> | <u>706</u> |
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| <u>Mobile and Portable Equipment</u> | <u>495 (Part IV)</u> | <u>495 (Part IV)</u> | <u>1704</u> |
| <u>Boilers</u> | <u>495 (Part V)</u> | <u>495 (Part V)</u> | <u>1706</u> |
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Second Correlating Revision No. 141-NFPA 70-2025 [Global Input]

Update the CMP-15 extract references in Article 100 as shown in attached document.

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| CMP_15_Extract_Reference_Updates.docx | | |
| CMP_15_Extract_Reference_Updates_for_ballot.docx | For ballot | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 21 11:57:13 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revisions to the extract sections are updated to reflect the 2024 editions of NFPA 99 and NFPA 101. This revision is for compliance with the NFPA Extract Policy Guideline.

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EXTRACT UPDATES

NFPA 99-2024

Dental Office. [[99:3.3.39](#)]
Electrical Life Support Equipment. [[99:3.3.47](#)]
Equipment Branch. [[99:3.3.52](#)]
Exposed Conductive Surfaces. [[99:3.3.57](#)]
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Life Safety Branch. [[99:3.3.100](#)]
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Location, Wet Procedure. [[99:3.3.195](#)]
Medical Office. [[99:3.3.114](#)]
Health Care Microgrid. [[99:3.3.77](#)]
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Space. [[99:3.3.179](#)]

NFPA 101-2024

Ambulatory Health Care Occupancy. [[101:3.3.205.1](#)]
Hospital. [[101:3.3.156](#)]
Limited Care Facility. [[101:3.3.95.2](#)]
Nursing Home. [[101:3.3.154.2](#)]

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Task Illumination. [[99:3.3.185](#)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 98-NFPA 70-2025 [Global Input]

Renumber Article 140 as Article 590.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 09:39:17 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The requirements in this article modify or amend general requirements in Chapters 1 through 4 for temporary power and lighting purposes. Based on this, the Article 140 requirements are not appropriately located in Chapter 1 as general requirements. For the 2029 edition the location of the article on temporary installations will be reviewed for appropriate location in the Code.

[Committee Comment No. 7562-NFPA 70-2024 \[Global Comment\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 103-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 90.3]

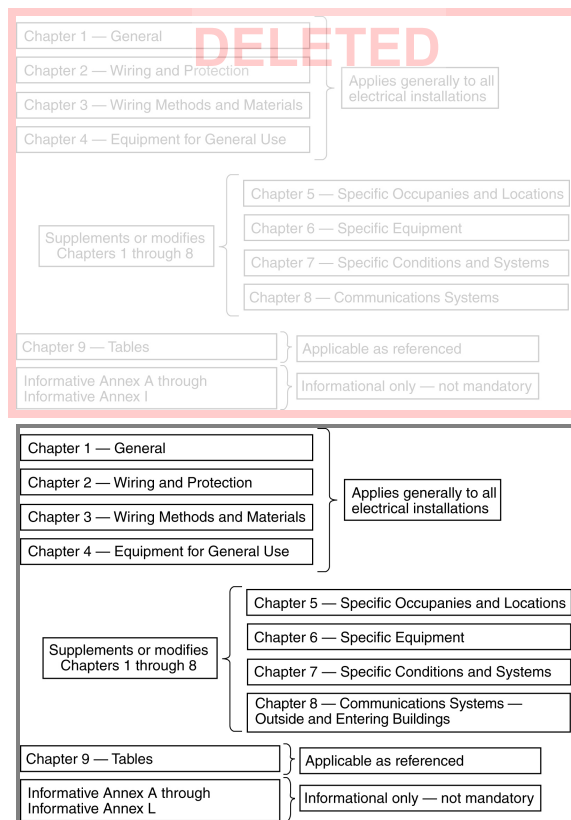
90.3 Code Arrangement.

This code is divided into the introduction and nine chapters, as shown in Figure 90.3. Chapters 1 through 4 apply generally. Chapters 5 through 8 may supplement or modify the requirements in Chapters 1 through 8.

Chapter 9 consists of tables that are applicable as referenced.

Informative annexes are not part of the requirements of this code but are included for informational purposes only.

Figure 90.3 Code Arrangement.



Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| NEC_CC_Figure90.3_SCR103.docx | | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC
Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 10:57:17 EST 2025

Committee Statement

**Committee
Statement:**

This revision is for correlation with the change of the title of Chapter 8. Additionally, the titles of the chapters in the table of contents are to be revised to align with Figure 90.3.



Second Correlating Revision No. 76-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 90.9(D)]

(D) Compliance.

Conversion from inch-pound units to SI units shall be permitted to be an approximate conversion. Compliance with the numbers shown in either the SI system or the inch-pound system shall constitute compliance with this code.

Informational Note No. 1: Hard conversion is considered a change in dimensions or properties of an item into new sizes that might or might not be interchangeable with the sizes used in the original measurement. Soft conversion is considered a direct mathematical conversion and involves a change in the description of an existing measurement but not in the actual dimension.

Informational Note No. 2: ~~SI conversions are based on~~ See IEEE/ASTM SI 10-~~4997~~ 2016, *Standard for the Use of the International System of Units (SI): The Modern Metric System, for SI conversions*.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:12:49 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised Informational Note 2 to comply with the NEC Style Manual (2.1.10.3)

Second Revision No. 7525-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 90.9(D)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 37-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Bonding

Jumper, Impedance. (Impedance Bonding J...]

Bonding Jumper, Impedance_(Impedance Bonding Jumper) . (Impedance Bonding Jumper Conductor):-

The connection in an impedance grounded system between the equipment grounding conductor(s) and the grounding electrode side of the impedance grounding device. (CMP-5)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:05:05 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The panel action is modified as the preferred term "Impedance Bonding Jumper" is shown first in the definition heading and the alternate term is included after the preferred term.

Second Revision No. 8320-NFPA 70-2024 [Definition: Bonding Jumper, Impedance. (Impedance Bonding J...]



Second Correlating Revision No. 33-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Bonding JumperConductor, Equipment. (Equipment ...)]

**Bonding ~~Conductor Jumper~~ , Equipment: (Equipment Bonding ~~Conductor Jumper~~).
(~~Equipment Bonding Conductor~~)**

The A component of the effective ground-fault current path that is the connection between two or more portions of the equipment grounding conductor. (CMP-5)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 14:59:32 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The panel action is modified as the preferred term "Equipment Bonding Jumper" is shown first in the definition heading and the alternate term is included after the preferred term.

Second Revision No. 8316-NFPA 70-2024 [Definition: Bonding JumperConductor, Equipment. (Equipment ...)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 34-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Bonding

JumperConductor, Main. (Main Bonding Ju...]

Bonding ~~Conductor~~ Jumper , Main (Main Bonding Jumper). (Main Bonding Conductor)

The A component of the effective ground-fault current path that is the connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the equipment grounding conductor, or the supply-side bonding conductor, or both, at the service equipment. (CMP-5)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:01:12 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The panel action is modified as the preferred term "Main Bonding Jumper" is shown first in the definition heading and the alternate term is included after the preferred term.

Second Revision No. 8317-NFPA 70-2024 [Definition: Bonding JumperConductor, Main. (Main Bonding Ju...]



Second Correlating Revision No. 35-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Bonding

JumperConductor, Supply-Side. (Supply-S...]

Bonding ~~Conductor~~ Jumper , Supply-Side (Supply-Side Bonding Jumper). (Supply-Side Bonding Conductor)

A ~~conductor~~ component of the effective ground-fault current path that is installed on the supply side of a service or within a service equipment enclosure(s), or for a separately derived system, that ensures the required electrical conductivity between metal parts required to be electrically connected. (CMP-5)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:02:26 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The panel action is modified as the preferred term "Supply-Side Bonding Jumper" is shown first in the definition heading and the alternate term is included after the preferred term.

Second Revision No. 8318-NFPA 70-2024 [Definition: Bonding JumperConductor, Supply-Side. (Supply-S...]



Second Correlating Revision No. 36-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Bonding

JumperConductor, System. (System Bondin...]

Bonding ~~Conductor~~ Jumper , System (System Bonding Jumper). (System Bonding Conductor)

The A component of the effective ground-fault current path that is the connection between the grounded circuit conductor and the supply-side bonding conductor, or the equipment grounding conductor, or both, at a separately derived system. (CMP-5)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:03:48 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The panel action is modified as the preferred term "System Bonding Jumper" is shown first in the definition heading and the alternate term is included after the preferred term.

Second Revision No. 8319-NFPA 70-2024 [Definition: Bonding JumperConductor, System. (System Bondin...]



Second Correlating Revision No. 134-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition:

Communications Circuit, Premises. (Premises Com...]

Communications Circuit, Premises. (Premises Communications Circuit)

The circuit that extends voice, audio, video, data, interactive services, telegraph (except radio), and outside wiring for fire alarm and burglar alarm from the service provider's network terminal to the customer's communications equipment. ~~(840)~~ (CMP-16)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 16:03:25 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The reference to Article 840 is deleted based on the Second Correlating Revision to delete Article 840. The term is used in the Article 100 definition of Cable, Limited-Energy.



Second Correlating Revision No. 38-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Coordination, Selective. (Selective Coordinatio...]

Coordination, Selective. (Selective Coordination)

Localization of an overcurrent condition to restrict outages to the circuit or equipment affected, accomplished by the selection and installation of overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs) and their ratings or settings for the full range of available overcurrents, from overload to the available fault current, and for the full range of overcurrent protective device (OCPD) opening times associated with those overcurrents. (CMP-10)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:06:40 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPD) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 40-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Electric Power Production and Distribution Netw...]

Electric Power Production and Distribution Network.

Power production, distribution, and utilization equipment and facilities, such as electric utility systems that are connected to premises wiring and are external to and not controlled by a system that operates in interactive mode. (CMP-~~13~~ 4)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:09:53 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns the definition of "electric power production and distribution network" to CMP-4 because the term is used extensively in articles under the purview of CMP 4.



Second Correlating Revision No. 41-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Emergency Power Supply System (EPSS).]

Emergency Power Supply System (EPSS).

A complete functioning EPS system coupled to a system of conductors, disconnecting means and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs), transfer switches, and all control, supervisory, and support devices up to and including the load terminals of the transfer equipment needed for the system to operate as a safe and reliable source of electric power. [110:3.3.4] (CMP-13)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:10:44 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPDs) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 44-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Equipment, Portable [as applied to hazardous (c...]

Equipment, Portable [as applied to hazardous (classified) locations] . (Portable Equipment)

Equipment with electrical components suitable intended to be carried or moved by a single person without mechanical aids. ~~(511)~~ (CMP-14)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:14:42 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term “suitable” is vague and unenforceable and was revised to “intended”.

SR-7612-NFPA 70-2024



Second Correlating Revision No. 42-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment)]

[Detail SR-8506](#)

Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment)

Equipment fed with portable cords or cables intended to be moved from one place to another.
(520) (CMP-15)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:12:14 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee does not accept the revisions to the defined term to apply throughout the code. This could cause unintended consequences in other articles of the code.



Second Correlating Revision No. 43-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment)]

Equipment, Portable. (Portable Equipment)

Equipment intended to be moved from one place to another. (530).(CMP-15)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:13:31 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee did not accept the revisions to the defined term used in Article 520 for global application in the code. This definition for Article 530 was reinstated to prevent any unintended consequences resulting from its deletion and application of another defined term.



Second Correlating Revision No. 45-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Feeder.]

Feeder.

All circuit conductors between the service equipment, the source of a separately derived system, or other power supply source and the final branch-circuit overcurrent protective device (OCPD). (CMP-10)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:15:51 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPD) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 47-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Fuse, Electronically Actuated. (Electronically ...)

Fuse, Electronically Actuated. (Electronically Actuated Fuse)

An overcurrent protective device (OCPD) that generally consists of a control module that provides current-sensing, electronically derived time–current characteristics, energy to initiate tripping, and an interrupting module that interrupts current when an overcurrent occurs. Such fuses may or may not operate in a current-limiting fashion, depending on the type of control selected. (CMP-~~40~~ 9)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:17:57 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPD) was added for electronic searchability and the purview is changed to CMP 9 as this type of fuse is used in equipment covered in the articles under their purview.



Second Correlating Revision No. 46-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Fuse.]

Fuse.

An overcurrent protective device (OCPD), with a circuit-opening fusible part that is heated and severed by the passage of overcurrent through it. (CMP-10)

Informational Note: A fuse comprises all the parts that form a unit capable of performing the prescribed functions. It may or may not be the complete device necessary to connect it into an electrical circuit.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:16:55 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPD) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 48-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter, Special Purpo...]

Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter, Special Purpose (SPGFCI). (Special Purpose Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter)

A device intended for the detection of ground-fault currents that functions to de-energize a circuit or portion of a circuit within an established period of time established for Class term used to refer to Class C, Class D, or and Class E devices. (CMP-2)

Informational Note: See UL 943C, *Outline of Investigation for Special Purpose Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters*, for information on ~~Classes~~ Class C, Class D, or and Class E special purpose ground-fault circuit interrupters SPGFCIs.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:20:18 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The second draft definition does not comply with the NEC Style Manual Section 2.1.2.5 because it incorporates the term being defined.

Committee Comment No. 7518-NFPA 70-2024 [Definition: Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupter, Special Purpo...]



Second Correlating Revision No. 49-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Information Technology Equipment Room.]

Information Technology Equipment Room.

A room within the information technology equipment area that contains the information technology equipment. [75:3.3.45 17] (CMP-12)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:22:27 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The extract reference section was updated.



Second Correlating Revision No. 54-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Inverter Input Circuit.]

Inverter Input Circuit.

Conductors connected to the dc input of an inverter. (CMP-~~13~~4)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:30:31 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns the definition of "inverter input circuit to CMP-4 because these terms are primarily used in the articles under their purview.



Second Correlating Revision No. 53-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Inverter Output Circuit.]

Inverter Output Circuit.

Conductors connected to the ac output of an inverter. (CMP-13 4)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:29:27 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns the definition of "inverter output circuit" to CMP-4 because these terms are primarily used in the articles under their purview.



Second Correlating Revision No. 52-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Inverter, Interactive. (Interactive Inverter)]

Inverter, Interactive. (Interactive Inverter)

Inverter equipment having the capability to operate only in interactive mode. (CMP-4~~3~~ 4)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:27:36 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns the definition of "inverter, interactive" to CMP-4 because these terms are primarily used in the articles under their purview.



Second Correlating Revision No. 55-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Line-To-Ground.]

[Detail SR-8349](#)

Line-To-Ground.

An electrical reference between a current-carrying conductor other than a neutral conductor and an equipment grounding conductor, grounded equipment, or ground. (CMP-1).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:31:41 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns the definition of Line-to-Ground to CMP 1 because this definition has broader application than in only those articles under the purview of CMP 5.



Second Correlating Revision No. 56-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Line-to-Line.]

Line-to-Line.

An electrical reference between two current-carrying conductors in a circuit other than a neutral conductor. (CMP-1)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:32:32 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns the definition of Line-to-Line to CMP 1 because this definition has broader application than in only those articles under the purview of CMP 5.



Second Correlating Revision No. 57-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Line-to-Neutral.]

Line-to-Neutral.

An electrical reference between a current-carrying conductor, other than a neutral conductor, and a neutral conductor or neutral point in a circuit. (CMP-1)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:33:17 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns the definition Line-to-Neutral to CMP1 because this definition has broader application than in only those articles under the purview of CMP 5.



Second Correlating Revision No. 58-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Manufactured Home.]

Manufactured Home.

A structure, transportable in one or more sections, which in the traveling mode is 2.4 m (8 ft) or more in width or 12.2 m (40 ft) or more in length, or when erected on site is 29.77 m² (320 ft²) or more is built on a permanent chassis and is designed to be used as a dwelling with or without a permanent foundation, whether or not connected to the utilities, and includes plumbing, heating, air conditioning, and electrical systems contained therein. The term includes any structure that meets all the requirements of this paragraph except the size requirements and with respect to which the manufacturer voluntarily files a certification required by the regulatory agency. Calculations used to determine the number of square meters (square feet) in a structure are based on the structure's exterior dimensions and include all expandable rooms, cabinets, and other projections containing interior space, but do not include bay windows. [~~501: 4.2.12~~] (CMP-7)

Informational Note No. 1: Unless otherwise indicated, the term *mobile home* includes manufactured home and excludes park trailers.

Informational Note No. 2: See the applicable building code for definition of the term *permanent foundation*.

Informational Note No. 3: See 24 CFR Part 3280, *Manufactured Home Construction and Safety Standards, of the Federal Department of Housing and Urban Development*, for additional information on the definition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:34:11 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The extract reference from NFPA 501 is deleted because this standard has been withdrawn.



Second Correlating Revision No. 39-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Overcurrent Protective Device, Current-Limiting...]

Current-Limiting { [as applied to overcurrent ~~protection~~ protective devices (OCPDs) }] .

The ability to, when interrupting currents in its current-limiting range, reduce the current flowing in the faulted circuit to a magnitude substantially less than that obtainable in the same circuit if the device were replaced with a solid conductor having comparable impedance. (CMP-10)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:08:02 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPDs) was added for electronic searchability.

[Committee Comment No. 8357-NFPA 70-2024 \[Definition: Overcurrent Protective Device, Current-Limiting...\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 50-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Overcurrent

Protective Device, Supplementary (S...]

Overcurrent Protective Device, Supplementary. (Supplementary Overcurrent Protective Device)_(Supplementary OCPD).

A device intended to provide limited overcurrent protection for specific applications and utilization equipment such as luminaires and appliances. This limited protection is in addition to the ~~protection provided in the required branch circuit by the branch-circuit overcurrent protective device~~ required overcurrent protective device (OCPD) for the branch circuit . (CMP-10)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:24:42 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The alternate term (Supplementary OCPD) was relocated to after the defined term.

SR-8361-NFPA 70-2024



Second Correlating Revision No. 51-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Panelboard.]

Panelboard.

A single panel or group of panel units designed for assembly in the form of a single panel, including buses and automatic overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs), and equipped with or without switches for the control of light, heat, or power circuits; designed to be placed in a cabinet, enclosure, or cutout box placed in or against a wall, partition, or other support; and accessible only from the front. (CMP-10)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:26:24 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The word “protective” was added to correlate with the defined term and the acronym (OCPDs) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 59-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Patient Care

Space Category.]

Patient Care Space Category.

Any space of a health care facility wherein patients are intended to be examined or treated. [~~99:3.3.145~~ 145] (517) (CMP-15)

Informational Note No. 1: The health care facility's governing body designates patient care space in accordance with the type of patient care anticipated.

Informational Note No. 2: Business offices, corridors, lounges, day rooms, dining rooms, or similar areas typically are not classified as patient care spaces.

[~~99:A.3.3.145~~ A.3.3.150]

Category 1 Space (Category 1).

Space in which failure of equipment or a system is likely to cause major injury or death of patients, staff, or visitors. [~~99:3.3.140.1~~ 3.3.145.1] (517) (CMP-15)

Informational Note: These spaces, formerly known as critical care rooms, are typically where patients are intended to be subjected to invasive procedures and connected to line-operated, patient care-related appliances. Examples include, but are not limited to, special care patient rooms used for critical care, intensive care, and special care treatment rooms such as angiography laboratories, cardiac catheterization laboratories, delivery rooms, operating rooms, post-anesthesia care units, trauma rooms, and ~~other~~ similar rooms. [~~99: A.3.3.140.1~~]

Category 2 Space (Category 2).

Space in which failure of equipment or a system is likely to cause minor injury to patients, staff, or visitors. [~~99:3.3.140.2~~ 3.3.145.2] (517) (CMP-15)

Informational Note: These spaces were formerly known as general care rooms. Examples include, but are not limited to, inpatient bedrooms, dialysis rooms, in vitro fertilization rooms, procedural rooms, and similar rooms. [~~99: A.3.3.140.2~~]

Category 3 Space (Category 3).

Space in which the failure of equipment or a system is not likely to cause injury to patients, staff, or visitors but can cause discomfort. [~~99:3.3.140.3~~ 3.3.145.3] (517) (CMP-15)

Informational Note: These spaces, formerly known as basic care rooms, are typically where basic medical or dental care, treatment, or examinations are performed. Examples include, but are not limited to, examination or treatment rooms in clinics, medical and dental offices, nursing homes, and limited care facilities. [~~99: A.3.3.140.3~~]

Category 4 Space (Category 4).

Space in which failure of equipment or a system is not likely to have a physical impact on patient care. [~~99:3.3.140.4~~ 3.3.145.4] (517) (CMP-15)

Informational Note: These spaces were formerly known as support rooms. Examples of support spaces include, but are not limited to, anesthesia work rooms, sterile supply, laboratories, morgues, waiting rooms, utility rooms, and lounges. [~~99: A.3.3.140.4~~]

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:36:07 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This definition is used only in Article 517. The extract references are revised to reflect the current published edition of NFPA 99.

Committee Comment No. 8541-NFPA 70-2024 [Definition: Patient Care Space Category.]



Second Correlating Revision No. 62-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Portable Power Distribution Unit.]

Portable Power Distribution Unit.

A power distribution box containing receptacles and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs). (520) (CMP-15)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 1640, *Portable Power-Distribution Equipment*, for information on portable power distribution units.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:42:29 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The word “protective” was added to correlate with the defined term and the acronym (OCPDs) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 60-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Portable.]

Portable.

A device intended for indoor or outdoor use that is designed to be hand-carried from location to location, or easily transported without the use of other devices or equipment. (625) (CMP-12)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:39:29 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee does not accept the revisions to the defined term for application throughout the code. The Second Revision could result in unintended consequences where used in other articles of the code.



Second Correlating Revision No. 61-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Portable.]

Portable.

X-ray equipment designed to be hand-carried. (660)(CMP-12)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:41:10 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee does not accept the revisions to the defined term for application throughout the code. The Second Revision could result in unintended consequences where used in other articles of the code.



Second Correlating Revision No. 63-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Power Control

System (PCS).]

Power Control System (PCS).

Equipment that monitors and controls power within ~~an electrical a~~ system to prevent overload of an electrical service, ~~feeder,~~ conductor, or ~~other~~ power distribution equipment. (CMP-13)

~~Informational Note: A power control system may control generation, energy storage, loads, circuit controllers, or other equipment to manage power and may contain additional protective functions relative to EMS or grid interconnection functions.~~

Power Control System, Multisource. (Multisource Power Control System) (Multisource PCS)

A type of PCS with capability to control power production sources, with or without load management. (CMP-13)

Power Control System, Single-Source. (Single-Source Power Control System) (Single-Source PCS)

A type of PCS with capability for load management only. (CMP-13)

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
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| NEC_CC_SCR-63_Power_Control_System_.docx | | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:43:41 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The sub-definitions of "power control systems", "power control system, multisource" and "power control systems, single-source" were revised to add the full term for consistent format throughout the code.



Second Correlating Revision No. 64-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Remote Disconnect Control.]

Remote Disconnect Control.

An electric device and circuit that controls a disconnecting means through a relay or equivalent device. ~~(645)~~ (CMP-42 1)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:47:04 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee assigns purview for the definition "remote disconnect control" to CMP-1 because it is a general term used in multiple articles.

[Committee Comment No. 7987-NFPA 70-2024 \[Definition: Remote Disconnect Control.\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 65-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Safety Circuit.

]

Safety Circuit.

The part of a control system containing one or more devices that perform a safety-related function. [79:3.3.95 96] (CMP-12)

Informational Note: See NFPA 79-2024 , *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*. *Safety-related control system* and *safety interlock circuit* are common terms that can be used to refer to the safety circuit in other standards. The safety circuit can include hard-wired, communication, and software-related components.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:48:06 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The extract reference section was updated to the current edition of NFPA 79.



Second Correlating Revision No. 32-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Scope.]

Scope.

This article contains only those definitions essential to the application of this code. It is not intended to include commonly defined general terms or commonly defined technical terms from related codes and standards. An article number in parentheses following the definition indicates that the definition only applies to that article.

Informational Note: A definition that is followed by a reference in brackets has been extracted from one of the following standards. Only editorial changes were made to the extracted text to make it consistent with this code.

- (1) NFPA 30A-2024 , *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*
- (2) NFPA 33-2024 , *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*
- (3) NFPA 75-2024 , *Standard for the Fire Protection of Information Technology Equipment*
- (4) NFPA 79-2024 , *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*
- (5) NFPA 99-2024 , *Health Care Facilities Code*
- (6) NFPA 101[®]-2024 , *Life Safety Code[®]*
- (7) NFPA 110-2025 , *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*
- (8) NFPA 303-2026 , *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*
- (9) NFPA 307-2026 , *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*
- (10) NFPA 499-2024 , *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*
- (10) ~~NFPA 501-2024 , *Standard on Manufactured Housing*~~
- (11) NFPA 790-2024 , *Standard for Competency of Third-Party Field Evaluation Bodies*
- (12) NFPA 1192-2026 , *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submission Date: Tue Jan 14 14:57:55 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The reference to is deleted because NFPA 501 has been withdrawn.



Second Correlating Revision No. 66-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Service Equipment, Mobile Home. (Mobile Home Se...]

Service Equipment, Mobile Home. (Mobile Home Service Equipment)

The equipment containing the disconnecting means, overcurrent protective devices_(OCPDs), and receptacles or other means for connecting a mobile home feeder assembly. (550) (CMP-7)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:49:10 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPDs) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 67-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Stage Switchboard, Fixed. (Fixed Stage Switchbo...]

Stage Switchboard, Fixed. (Fixed Stage Switchboard)

A permanently installed switchboard, panelboard, or rack containing dimmers or relays with associated overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs), or overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs) alone, used primarily to feed stage equipment. (CMP-15)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:50:46 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPDs) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 68-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Stage Switchboard, Portable. (Portable Stage Sw...]

Stage Switchboard, Portable. (Portable Stage Switchboard)

A portable rack or pack containing dimmers or relays with associated overcurrent protective devices_(OCPDs) , or overcurrent protective devices_(OCPDs) alone, used to feed stage equipment. (520) (CMP-15)

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:52:08 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronyms (OCPDs) were added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 69-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Surge-Protective Device (SPD).]

Surge-Protective Device (SPD).

A protective device for limiting transient voltages by diverting or limiting surge current; it also prevents continued flow of follow current while remaining capable of repeating these functions and is designated as follows:

- (1) Type 1: Permanently connected SPDs intended for installation between the secondary of the service transformer and the line side of the service disconnect overcurrent protective device_(OCPD)
- (2) Type 2: Permanently connected SPDs intended for installation on the load side of the service disconnect overcurrent protective device_(OCPD), including SPDs located at the branch panel
- (3) Type 3: Point of utilization SPDs
- (4) Type 4: Component SPDs, including discrete components, as well as assemblies. (CMP-10)

Informational Note: See UL 1449, *Standard for Surge Protective Devices*, for further information on SPDs.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 15:58:34 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: In list items 1 and 2, the word “protective” was added to correlate with the defined term and the acronym (OCPD) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 70-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Switchboard.]

Switchboard.

A large single panel, frame, or assembly of panels on which are mounted on the face, back, or both, switches, overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs) and other protective devices, buses, and usually instruments. (CMP-10)

Informational Note: These assemblies can be accessible from the rear or side as well as from the front and are not intended to be installed in cabinets.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:00:46 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The word “protective” was added to correlate with the defined term and the acronym (OCPDs) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 71-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Transfer Switch, Branch-Circuit Emergency Light...]

Transfer Switch, Branch-Circuit Emergency Lighting (BCELTS). (Branch-Circuit Emergency Lighting Transfer Switch)

A device connected on the load side of a branch-circuit overcurrent protective device (OCPD) that transfers only emergency lighting loads from the normal power source to an emergency power source. (700) (CMP-13)

Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 1008, *Transfer Switch Equipment*, for information covering branch-circuit emergency lighting transfer switches.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:01:55 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The acronym (OCPD) was added for electronic searchability.



Second Correlating Revision No. 72-NFPA 70-2025 [Definition: Voltage, High.

(High Voltage)]

Voltage, High. (High Voltage)_(High-Voltage).

A potential difference over 1000 volts ac, 1500 volts dc, nominal. (CMP-9)

Informational Note: Circuits and equipment rated at potential differences of more than 1000 volts ac, 1500 volts dc, and up to 52 kV, are also commonly referred to as medium voltage.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:02:56 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The alternate term (High-Voltage) was added for searchability within the document.



Second Correlating Revision No. 77-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 110.2]

110.2 Approval.

The conductors and equipment required or permitted by this code shall be acceptable only if approved.

Informational Note No. 1: See 90.7, Examination of Equipment for Safety, and 110.3, Examination, Identification, Installation, Use, and Listing (Product Certification) of Equipment. ~~See definitions of *Approved, Identified, Labeled, and Listed* :~~

Informational Note No. 2: See Article 100 for the definitions of *Approved, Identified, Labeled, and Listed*.

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:15:45 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised the informational note to make two separate informational notes for consistency of how they are presented in the document.



Second Correlating Revision No. 80-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 110.20]

110.20 Reconditioned Equipment.

Reconditioned equipment shall be permitted except where prohibited elsewhere in this code. Equipment that is restored to operating condition shall be reconditioned with identified replacement parts and verified under applicable standards that are either provided by the original equipment manufacturer or that are designed by an engineer experienced in the design of replacement parts for the type of equipment being reconditioned.

Informational Note: See Article 100 for the definition of *equipment*.

(A) Equipment Required to Be Listed.

Equipment that is reconditioned and required by this code to be listed shall be listed or field labeled as reconditioned using available instructions from the original equipment manufacturer.

(B) Equipment Not Required to Be Listed.

Equipment that is reconditioned and not required by this code to be listed shall comply with one of the following:

- (1) Be listed or field labeled as reconditioned
- (2) Have the reconditioning performed in accordance with the original equipment manufacturer instructions

(C) Approved Equipment.

If the options specified in 110.20(A) or 110.20(B) are not available, the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to approve reconditioned equipment, and the reconditioner shall provide the authority having jurisdiction with documentation of the changes to the product.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:43:46 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision restores the requirement to the language of the 2026 First Draft to ensure correlation throughout the NEC in respect to requirements covering reconditioned equipment.



Second Correlating Revision No. 81-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 110.28]

110.28 Enclosure Types.

Enclosures (other than surrounding fences or walls covered in 110.31) of enclosures of switchboards, switchgear, enclosed panelboards, industrial control panels, motor control centers, meter sockets, enclosed switches, transfer switches, power outlets, circuit breakers, adjustable-speed drive systems, pullout switches, portable power distribution equipment, termination boxes, general-purpose transformers, fire pump controllers, fire pump motors, and motor controllers, and intended for such locations, shall be marked with an enclosure-type number as shown in Table 110.28.

Table 110.28 shall be used for selecting these enclosures for use in specific locations other than hazardous (classified) locations. The enclosures are not intended to protect against conditions such as condensation, icing, corrosion, or contamination that may occur within the enclosure or enter via the raceway or unsealed openings.

Table 110.28 Enclosure Selection

| Provides a Degree of Protection Against the Following Environmental Conditions | For Outdoor Use | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|----------|-----------|----------|-----------|
| | Enclosure Type Number | | | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | 3R | 3S | 3X | 3RX | 3SX | 4 | 4X | 6 | 6P |
| Incidental contact with the enclosed equipment | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Rain, snow, and sleet | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Sleet* | — | — | X | — | — | X | — | — | — | — |
| Windblown dust | X | — | X | X | — | X | X | X | X | X |
| Hosedown | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X | X |
| Corrosive agents | — | — | — | X | X | X | — | X | — | X |
| Temporary submersion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X |
| Prolonged submersion | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X |

| Provides a Degree of Protection Against the Following Environmental Conditions | For Indoor Use | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| | Enclosure Type Number | | | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | 2 | 4 | 4X | 5 | 6 | 6P | 12 | 12K | 13 |
| Incidental contact with the enclosed equipment | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Falling dirt | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Falling liquids and light splashing | — | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Circulating dust, lint, fibers, and flyings | — | — | X | X | — | X | X | X | X | X |
| Settling airborne dust, lint, fibers, and flyings | — | — | X | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |
| Hosedown and splashing water | — | — | X | X | — | X | X | — | — | — |
| Oil and coolant seepage | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | X |
| Oil or coolant spraying and splashing | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | X |
| Corrosive agents | — | — | — | X | — | — | X | — | — | — |
| Temporary submersion | — | — | — | — | — | X | X | — | — | — |
| Prolonged submersion | — | — | — | — | — | — | X | — | — | — |

*The mechanism shall be operable when ice covered.

Informational Note No. 1: The term *raintight* is typically used in conjunction with Enclosure Types 3, 3S, 3SX, 3X, 4, 4X, 6, and 6P. The term *rainproof* is typically used in conjunction with Enclosure Types 3R and 3RX. The term *watertight* is typically used in conjunction with Enclosure Types 4, 4X, 6, and 6P. The term *driptight* is typically used in conjunction with Enclosure Types 2, 5, 12, 12K, and 13. The term *dusttight* is typically used in conjunction with Enclosure Types 3, 3S, 3SX, 3X, 4, 4X, 5, 6, 6P, 12, 12K, and 13.

Informational Note No. 2: See ANSI/IEC 60529, *Degrees of Protection Provided by Enclosures*, for ingress protection (IP) ratings.

Informational Note No. 3: See 502.10(A)(3), 502.10(B)(4), 503.10(A)(2), and 506.15(C) ~~(3) 506.15(C)(9)~~ for information on the use of dusttight enclosures in hazardous locations.

Informational Note No. 4: Some enclosure types, such as 12, 12K, or 13 enclosures, may be marked with an ancillary “-XH” for corrosive and hosedown capable indoor enclosure.

Informational Note No. 5: Some type 4X enclosures may be marked “indoor only.”

Informational Note No. 6: See NEMA EN 10250-2024 (formerly known as NEMA 250), *Enclosures for Electrical Equipment (1000 Volts Maximum)*, for the description of the “Enclosure Type Rating: Ancillary — PW for Pressure Wash and XH for Corrosive — and Hosedown — Capable Indoor Enclosures .”

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:52:50 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Informational Note was updated since NEMA 250 was replaced with EN 10250-2024. The description was also expanded to include the ancillary rating for XH.



Second Correlating Revision No. 3-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 110.34(A)]

(A) Working Space.

Except as elsewhere required or permitted in this code, equipment likely to require examination, adjustment, servicing, or maintenance while energized shall have clear working space in the direction of access to live parts of the electrical equipment and shall be not less than specified in Table 110.34(A). Distances shall be measured from the live parts, if such are exposed, or from the enclosure front or opening if such live parts are enclosed. The grade, floor, or platform in the required working space shall be kept clear, and the floor, grade, or platform in the working space shall be as level and flat as practical for the entire depth and width of the working space.

Exception: Working space shall not be required in back of equipment such as switchgear or control assemblies where there are no renewable or adjustable parts (such as fuses or switches) on the back and where all connections are accessible from locations other than the back. Where rear access is required to work on nonelectrical parts on the back of enclosed equipment, a minimum working space of 762 mm (30 in.) horizontally shall be provided.

Table 110.34(A) Minimum Depth of Clear Working Space at Electrical Equipment

| <u>Nominal Voltage to Ground</u> | <u>Minimum Clear Distance</u> | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>Condition 1</u> | <u>Condition 2</u> | <u>Condition 3</u> |
| 1001-2500 <u>1001-2500 ac or 1501-2500 dc</u> | 900 mm (3 ft) | 1.2 m (4 ft) | 1.5 m (5 ft) |
| 2501-9000 V <u>ac or dc</u> | 1.2 m (4 ft) | 1.5 m (5 ft) | 1.8 m (6 ft) |
| 9001-25,000 V <u>ac or dc</u> | 1.5 m (5 ft) | 1.8 m (6 ft) | 2.8 m (9 ft) |
| 25,001- V <u>75 kV 75,000 ac or dc</u> | 1.8 m (6 ft) | 2.5 m (8 ft) | 3.0 m (10 ft) |
| Above 75 kV <u>75,000 ac or dc</u> | 2.5 m (8 ft) | 3.0 m (10 ft) | 3.7 m (12 ft) |

Note: Where the conditions are as follows:

Condition 1 — Exposed or enclosed live parts on one side of the working space and no exposed or enclosed live or grounded parts on the other side of the working space, or exposed live parts on both sides of the working space that are effectively guarded by insulating materials.

Condition 2 — Exposed or enclosed live parts on one side of the working space and grounded parts on the other side of the working space. Concrete, brick, or tile walls shall be considered as grounded.

Condition 3 — Exposed or enclosed live parts on both sides of the working space.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 08:45:47 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For consistency with Table 110.31, the voltage rating at the top of the column in the first row is revised.



Second Correlating Revision No. 84-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 130.2]

130.2 Listing Requirements.

Energy management equipment shall be listed. ~~Equipment~~ Energy management equipment providing overload control as covered in Article 130; Part II shall be listed and labeled as a power control system (PCS).

Informational Note No. 1: Evaluations of an energy management equipment system with PCS ~~are~~ functionality is different than ~~evaluations~~ an evaluation of a general energy management ~~equipment system~~ . See UL 916, *Energy Management Equipment* , for information on listed energy management equipment, and UL 3141, *Power Control Systems* , for information on listed PCS equipment.

Informational Note No. 2: See UL 916, *Energy Management Equipment*, for information on listed energy management equipment.

Informational Note No. 3: See UL 3141, *Power Control Systems*, for information on listed PCS equipment.

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:14:15 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: For compliance with the NEC Style Manual, the informational containing multiple references was revised into multiple informational notes.



Second Correlating Revision No. 78-NFPA 70-2025 [Article 206]

Article 206 Non-Power-Limited Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits

206.1 Scope.

This article provides the general requirements for non-power-limited remote-control and signaling circuits.

Informational Note No. 1: See Article 724 for Class 1 power-limited remote-control and signaling circuit requirements.

Informational Note No. 2: See Article 725 for Class 2 and Class 3 power-limited remote-control and signaling circuit requirements.

206.4 Circuit Classification Installation .

~~Remote~~ Non-power-limited remote -control and signaling circuits shall be ~~classified as either power-limited or non-power-limited~~ installed in accordance with 300.4 through 300.25 and shall comply with 206.4(A) through ~~206.4(C)~~ 206.4(D) .

~~(A)~~ Class 1 Power-Limited Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits:

~~Class 1 power-limited remote-control and signaling circuits shall comply with 724.30 through 724.52 ; 790.4 through 790.24 ; and 794.204 .~~

~~(B)~~ Class 2 and Class 3 Power-Limited Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits:

~~Class 2 and Class 3 power-limited remote-control and signaling circuits shall comply with 725.3 through 725.160.~~

~~(C)~~ Non-Power-Limited Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits:

~~Non-power-limited remote-control and signaling circuits shall be installed in accordance with 300.4 through 300.25 and shall comply with 206.4(C)(1) through 206.4(C)(3) .~~

(A) Sizes and Use.

(1) Installation and Maximum Load for 18 AWG and 16 AWG Conductors.

18 AWG copper and 16 AWG copper or copper-clad aluminum conductors shall be permitted to supply loads that do not exceed the ampacities specified in 402.5. They shall be installed in a raceway, enclosure, or listed cable.

(2) Installation and Maximum Load for 14 AWG Conductors

14 AWG copper-clad aluminum conductors shall only be permitted in Type MC cable and Type TC cable. They shall only supply loads not exceeding 8 amperes.

(3) Ampacity Calculation.

Conductors larger than 16 AWG copper or copper-clad aluminum shall not supply loads greater than the ampacities specified in 310.14 without applying the ampacity adjustment and correction factors specified in 310.15 to the ampacity calculation.

(4) Flexible Cords.

Flexible cords shall comply with Article 400; Parts I and II.

(B) Insulation.

(1) Rating .

Conductor insulation shall be rated for the system voltage and not less than 600 volts.

(2) General Requirements.

Conductors larger than 16 AWG copper or 14 AWG copper-clad aluminum shall comply with the applicable general requirements for conductors rated up to and including 2000 volts for type designations, insulations, markings, ampacity ratings, and uses in accordance with 310.5, 310.4, 310.6, 310.8, 310.10, and 310.14.

(3) Type.

Conductors that are 18 AWG copper, 16 AWG copper, or 14 AWG copper-clad aluminum shall be Type FFH-2, Type KF-2, Type KFF-2, Type PAF, Type PAFF, Type PF, Type PFF, Type PGF, Type PGFF, Type PTF, Type PTF, Type RFH-2, Type RFHH-2, Type RFHH-3, Type SF-2, SFF-2, Type TF, Type TFF, Type TFFN, Type TFN, Type ZF, or Type ZFF.

~~(0) Conductors with other types and thicknesses of insulation shall be permitted if suitable for Class 1 circuit use.~~

(C) Non-Power-Limited Remote-Control and Signaling Circuits with Power-Supply Circuits.

Non-power-limited remote-control and signaling circuit conductors rated 1000 volts ac, 1500 volts dc, nominal, or less and power-supply circuits shall be permitted to occupy the same cable, enclosure, or raceway without a barrier if all conductors have an insulation rating equal to at least the maximum circuit voltage applied to any conductor within the enclosure, cable, or raceway, and the equipment powered is functionally associated.

(D) Overcurrent Protection.

Non-power-limited remote control and signaling circuit conductors shall have overcurrent protection in accordance with 240.4 or 240.5 .

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:38:11 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).



Second Correlating Revision No. 10-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.8(F)]

[Detail CC-7584](#)

(F) Outdoor Outlets.

For dwellings, all outdoor outlets; other than those covered in 210.8(A) Exception No. 1, including outdoor outlets installed at the following locations; and supplied by single-phase branch circuits rated 150 volts or less to ground, 60 amperes or less, shall be GFCI protected:

- (1) Garages that have floors located at or below grade level
- (2) Accessory buildings
- (3) Boathouses

If equipment supplied by an outlet covered under the requirements of this section is replaced, the outlet shall be supplied with GFCI protection.

~~Effective September 1, 2026, GFCI or SPGFCI protection shall be provided for listed HVAC equipment.~~

Exception No. 1: GFCI protection shall not be required on lighting outlets other than those covered in 210.8(C).

Exception No. 2: GFCI protection shall not be required for listed HVAC equipment. This exception shall expire September 1, 2026.

Exception No. 3: Listed Class C SPGFCI protection shall be permitted for listed HVAC equipment. If a Class C SPGFCI is provided, the disconnect serving the HVAC equipment shall be marked "Warning: Class C SPGFCI Protection Provided for HVAC Unit."

Informational Note: See UL 943C, *Outline of Investigation for Special Purpose Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters*, for further information. SPGFCIs marked "HF" or "HF+" do not trip when the frequency weighted differential current is less than the specified value for a Class C, Class D, or Class E SPGFCI.

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 10:09:32 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The warning marking for Class C SPGFCI has been relocated to the exception where Class C SPGFCI are permitted for HVAC equipment.



Second Correlating Revision No. 12-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.11(B)]

(B) Load Evenly Proportioned Among Branch Circuits.

Where the load is calculated on the basis of volt-amperes per square meter or per square foot, the wiring system up to and including the branch-circuit ~~panelboard(s)~~ panelboards shall be provided to serve not less than the calculated load. This load shall be evenly proportioned among multioutlet branch circuits within ~~the panelboard(s)~~ each panelboard. ~~Branch-circuit OCPDs~~ and their associated circuits shall be required to be installed only to serve the connected load.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 10:21:30 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term “panelboard(s)” in the first sentence has been pluralized in accordance with the NEC Style Manual, Section 3.5.3. The reference to panelboards in the second sentence has been revised for each panelboard for clarity.

Second Revision No. 7631-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 210.11(B)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 13-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.11(C)(3)]

(3) Bathroom Branch Circuits.

In addition to the number of branch circuits required by other parts of this section, one or more 120-volt, nominal, 20-ampere branch circuits shall be provided to supply ~~bathroom(s) receptacle outlet(s)~~ bathroom receptacle outlets required by 210.52(D) and any countertop and similar work surface receptacle outlets. Such circuits shall have no other outlets.

Exception: Where the 20-ampere circuit supplies a single bathroom, outlets for other equipment within the same bathroom shall be permitted to be supplied in accordance with 210.23(B)(1) and 210.23(B)(2).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 10:23:47 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The terms “outlet(s)” and “bathroom(s)” have been revised in accordance with the NEC Style Manual, Section 3.5.3.



Second Correlating Revision No. 14-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.12(A)]

(A) Means of Protection.

AFCI protection shall be provided by any of the following means:

- (1) A listed combination-type AFCI installed at the origin of the branch circuit to protect the entire branch circuit
- (2) A listed branch/feeder-type AFCI installed at the origin of the branch circuit in combination with a listed outlet branch-circuit-type AFCI installed on the branch circuit at the first outlet box, which is marked to indicate that it is the first outlet of the branch circuit
- (3) A listed supplemental arc protection circuit breaker installed at the origin of the branch circuit in combination with a listed outlet branch-circuit-type AFCI installed on the branch circuit at the first outlet box if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The branch-circuit wiring shall be continuous from the branch-circuit OCPD to the outlet branch-circuit AFCI.
 - b. The maximum length of the branch-circuit wiring from the branch-circuit OCPD to the first outlet shall not exceed 15.2 m (50 ft) for a 14 AWG conductor or 21.3 m (70 ft) for a 12 AWG conductor.
 - c. The first outlet box shall be marked to indicate that it is the first outlet of the branch circuit.
- (4) A listed outlet branch-circuit-type AFCI installed on the branch circuit at the first outlet in combination with a listed branch-circuit OCPD if all of the following conditions are met:
 - a. The branch-circuit wiring shall be continuous from the branch-circuit OCPD to the outlet branch-circuit AFCI.
 - b. The maximum length of the branch-circuit wiring from the branch-circuit OCPD to the first outlet shall not exceed 15.2 m (50 ft) for a 14 AWG conductor or 21.3 m (70 ft) for a 12 AWG conductor.
 - c. The first outlet box shall be marked to indicate that it is the first outlet of the branch circuit.
 - d. The combination of the branch-circuit OCPD and outlet branch-circuit AFCI shall be identified as meeting the requirements for a system combination-type AFCI and listed as such.
- (5) If metal ~~raceway~~ raceways, metal wireways, metal auxiliary gutters, or Type MC or Type AC ~~cable~~ cables meeting the applicable requirements of complying with 250.118, with metal boxes, metal conduit bodies, and metal enclosures are installed for the portion of the branch circuit between the branch-circuit OCPD and the first outlet, a listed outlet branch-circuit-type AFCI installed at the first outlet to protect the remaining portion of the branch circuit
- (6) Where a listed metal or nonmetallic conduit or tubing or Type MC cable is encased in not less than 50 mm (2 in.) of concrete for the portion of the branch circuit between the branch-circuit OCPD and the first outlet, a listed outlet branch-circuit-type AFCI installed at the first outlet to protect the remaining portion of the branch circuit

Informational Note: See UL 1699-2014, ~~Standard for Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupters~~, for information on combination-type and branch/feeder-type AFCI devices. See UL ~~Subject~~ 1699A, *Outline of Investigation for Outlet Branch Circuit Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupters*, for information on outlet branch-circuit type AFCI devices. See UL ~~Subject~~ 1699C, *Outline of Investigation for System Combination Arc-Fault Circuit Interrupters*, for information on system combination AFCIs.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submission Date: Tue Jan 14 10:25:35 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The wiring methods in 210.12(A)(5) have been pluralized per the NEC Style Manual, Section 3.5.3.

Committee Comment No. 7640-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 210.12(A)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 11-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.13]

Detail SR-7666

210.13 Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment.

~~Each branch-circuit disconnecting means rated 1000 amperes or more and installed on solidly grounded wye electrical systems of more than 150 volts to ground, but not exceeding 1000 volts phase-to-phase, shall be provided with ground-fault protection of equipment in accordance with 230.95 :~~

~~Informational Note:- See 517.17 for requirements on buildings that contain health care occupancies.~~

~~Exception No. 1: This section shall not apply to a disconnecting means for a continuous industrial process where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards.~~

~~Exception No. 2: This section shall not apply if ground-fault protection of equipment is provided on the supply side of the branch circuit and on the load side of any transformer supplying the branch circuit.~~

~~Exception No. 3: For fused disconnects, where the available fault current, at the fused disconnect, is 10,000 amperes or greater, the ground-fault protection provisions of this section shall not apply if the fuses have a clearing time of 0.07 seconds or less at the lower of the calculated minimum available arcing current or 38 percent of the available fault current, or if the disconnect switch complies with 240.67(B)(1), 240.67(B)(3), or 240.67(B)(4) and is set to operate at the lower of the calculated minimum arcing current or 38 percent of the available fault current.~~

~~Exception No. 4: For circuit breakers, where the available fault current, at the circuit breaker, is 10,000 amperes or greater, the ground-fault protection provisions of this section shall not apply if the circuit breaker complies with 240.87(B)(2), 240.87(B)(4), 240.87(B)(5), or 240.87(B)(6) and is set to operate at the lower of the calculated minimum arcing current or 38 percent of the available fault current.~~

(A) Solidly Grounded Wye Electrical Systems.

Each branch-circuit disconnecting means rated 1000 amperes or more and installed on solidly grounded wye electrical systems of more than 150 volts to ground, but not exceeding 1000 volts phase-to-phase, shall be provided with ground-fault protection of equipment in accordance with 230.95.

Exception No. 1: This section shall not apply to a disconnecting means for a continuous industrial process where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards.

Exception No. 2: This section shall not apply if ground-fault protection of equipment is provided on the supply side of the branch circuit and on the load side of any transformer supplying the branch circuit.

(B) Solidly Grounded dc Electrical Systems.

Each branch-circuit disconnecting means rated 1000 amperes or more and installed on solidly grounded dc electrical systems of more than 150 volts to ground, but not exceeding 1500 volts line-to-line, shall be provided with ground-fault protection of equipment in accordance with 230.95 .

Informational Note: See 517.17 for requirements on buildings that contain health care occupancies.

Exception No. 1: This section shall not apply to a disconnecting means for a continuous industrial process where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards.

Exception No. 2: This section shall not apply if ground-fault protection of equipment is provided on the supply side of the branch circuit and on the load side of any transformer supplying the branch circuit.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 10:19:32 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Exception No. 1 and 2 have been duplicated in 210.13(A) to immediately follow the subdivision in accordance with the NEC Style Manual, Section 2.1.9.3.

Committee Comment No. 7671-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 210.13]



Second Correlating Revision No. 16-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.23]

210.23 Permissible Loads, Multiple-Outlet Branch Circuits.

~~In no case shall the load~~ Branch circuit loads shall not exceed the branch-circuit ampere rating. A branch circuit supplying two or more outlets or receptacles shall supply only the loads specified according to its size in accordance with 210.23(A) through 210.23(E) and as summarized in 210.24.

(A) 10-Ampere Branch Circuits.

10-ampere branch circuits shall be limited to supply ~~any~~ either of the following:

- (1) Lighting outlets
- (2) Dwelling unit exhaust fans on bathroom and laundry room lighting circuits

(B) 15- and 20-Ampere Branch Circuits.

A 15- or 20-ampere branch circuit shall be permitted to supply lighting outlets, lighting units, ~~or~~ other utilization equipment, or any combination of them; and shall comply with 210.23(B)(1) and 210.23(B)(2).

Exception: The small-appliance branch circuits, laundry branch circuits, and bathroom branch circuits required in ~~a~~ dwelling unit(s) units by 210.11(C)(1), 210.11(C)(2), and 210.11(C)(3) shall supply only the receptacle outlets specified in that section.

(1) Cord- and- Plug-Connected Equipment Not Fastened in Place.

The rating of any one cord- and- plug-connected utilization equipment not fastened in place shall not exceed 80 percent of the branch-circuit ampere rating.

(2) Utilization Equipment Fastened in Place.

The total rating of utilization equipment fastened in place, other than luminaires, shall not exceed 50 percent of the branch-circuit ampere rating where lighting units, cord-and- plug-connected utilization equipment not fastened in place, or both; are also supplied.

(C) 30-Ampere Branch Circuits.

A 30-ampere branch circuit shall be permitted to supply fixed lighting units with heavy-duty lampholders in other than ~~a~~ dwelling unit(s) units or utilization equipment in any occupancy. The rating of any one cord- and- plug-connected utilization equipment shall not exceed 80 percent of the branch-circuit ampere rating.

(D) 40- and 50-Ampere Branch Circuits.

A 40- or 50-ampere branch circuit shall be permitted to supply cooking appliances that are fastened in place in any occupancy. In other than dwelling units, such circuits shall be permitted to supply fixed lighting units with heavy-duty lampholders, infrared heating units, or other utilization equipment.

(E) Branch Circuits Larger Than 50 Amperes.

Branch circuits larger than 50 amperes shall supply only nonlighting outlet loads.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submission Date: Tue Jan 14 10:37:21 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term “dwelling unit(s)” has been pluralized per the NEC Style Manual, Section 3.5.3.

[Committee Comment No. 7678-NFPA 70-2024 \[Section No. 210.23\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 15-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.24]

210.24 Branch-Circuit Requirements — Summary.

The requirements for circuits that have two or more outlets or receptacles, other than the receptacle circuits of 210.11(C)(1), 210.11(C)(2), and 210.11(C)(3), are summarized in Table 210.24(1) for copper conductors and Table 210.24(2) for aluminum and copper-clad aluminum conductors. Table 210.24(1) and Table 210.24(2) provide only a summary of minimum requirements. See 210.19, 210.20, and 210.21 for the specific requirements applying to branch circuits.

Table 210.24(1) Summary of Branch-Circuit Requirements — Copper Conductors

| Circuit Rating | 10 A | 15 A | 20 A | 30 A | 40 A | 50 A |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Conductors (min. size): | | | | | | |
| Circuit wires | 4 <u>16</u> | 14 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 |
| Taps | 14 | 14 | 14 | 14 | 12 | 12 |
| Fixture wires and cords | See 240.5. | | | | | |
| Overcurrent Protection | 10 A | 15 A | 20 A | 30 A | 40 A | 50 A |
| Outlet devices: | | | | | | |
| Lampholders permitted | Any type | Any type | Any type | Heavy duty | Heavy duty | Heavy duty |
| Receptacle rating ¹ | Not applicable ² | 15- max. <u>max.</u> A | 15 A or 20 A | 30 A | 40 A or 50 A | 50 A |
| Maximum Load | 10 A | 15 A | 20 A | 30 A | 40 A | 50 A |
| Permissible load | See 210.23(A). | See 210.23(B). | See 210.23(B). | See 210.23(C). | See 210.23(D). | See 210.23(D). |

¹For receptacle rating of cord-connected electric-discharge luminaires, see 410.62(C).

²Branch circuits rated 10-amperes shall not supply receptacle outlets.

Table 210.24(2) Summary of Branch-Circuit Requirements — Aluminum and Copper-Clad Aluminum Conductors

| Circuit Rating | 10 A | 15 A | 20 A | 30 A | 40 A | 50 A |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Conductors (min. size): | | | | | | |
| Circuit wires | 2 <u>14</u> ¹ | 12 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 4 |
| Taps | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 10 |
| Fixture wires and cords | See 240.5. | | | | | |
| Overcurrent Protection | 10 A | 15 A | 20 A | 30 A | 40 A | 50 A |
| Outlet devices: | | | | | | |
| Lampholders permitted | Any type | Any type | Any type | Heavy duty | Heavy duty | Heavy duty |
| Receptacle rating ^{1 2} | Not applicable ^{2 3} | 15- max. <u>max.</u> A | 15 A or 20 A | 30 A | 40 A or 50 A | 50 A |
| Maximum Load | 10 A | 15 A | 20 A | 30 A | 40 A | 50 A |
| Permissible load | See 210.23(A). | See 210.23(B). | See 210.23(B). | See 210.23(C). | See 210.23(D). | See 210.23(D). |

¹Ampacity shall be applicable only to copper-clad aluminum conductors.

~~1~~² For receptacle rating of cord-connected electric-discharge luminaires, see 410.62(C).

~~2~~³ Branch circuits rated 10-amperes shall not supply receptacle outlets.

~~4~~ Ampacity shall be applicable only to copper-clad aluminum conductors.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision to Table 210.24(1) footnote "2" is for consistency with 210.18 Exception No. 2.

Committee Comment No. 7682-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 210.24]



Second Correlating Revision No. 17-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 210.65]

210.65 Meeting Rooms.

(A) General.

Each meeting room of not more than 93 m² (1000 ft²) in other than dwelling units shall have outlets for nonlocking-type, 125-volt, 15- or 20-ampere receptacles. The outlets shall be installed in accordance with 210.65(B). Where a room or space is provided with movable ~~partition(s)~~ partitions, each room size shall be determined with the partition in the position that results in the smallest size meeting room.

Informational Note No. 1: For the purposes of this section, meeting rooms are typically designed or intended for the gathering of seated occupants for such purposes as conferences, deliberations, or similar purposes, where portable electronic equipment such as computers, projectors, or similar equipment is likely to be used.

Informational Note No. 2: Examples of rooms that are not meeting rooms include auditoriums, schoolrooms, and coffee shops.

(B) Receptacle Outlets Required.

The total number of receptacle outlets, including floor outlets and receptacle outlets in fixed furniture, shall not be less than as determined in 210.65(B)(1) and 210.65(B)(2).

(1) Receptacle Outlets in Fixed Walls.

The required number of receptacle outlets shall be determined in accordance with 210.52(A)(1) through 210.52(A)(4). These receptacle outlets shall be permitted to be located as determined by the installer, designer, or building owner.

(2) Floor Outlets.

A meeting room with any floor dimension that is 3.7 m (12 ft) or greater in any direction and that has a floor area of at least 20 m² (215 ft²) shall have at least one floor receptacle outlet, or at least one floor outlet to ~~serve a receptacle(s)~~ serve receptacles, located at a distance not less than 1.8 m (6 ft) from any fixed wall for each 20 m² (215 ft²) or fraction thereof.

Informational Note No. 1: See 314.27(C) for requirements on floor boxes used for receptacles located in the floor.

Informational Note No. 2: See 518.1 for requirements on assembly occupancies designed for 100 or more persons.

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The terms “partition(s)” and “receptacle(s)” have been pluralized per the NEC Style Manual, Section 3.5.3.



Second Correlating Revision No. 28-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 215.10]

215.10 Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment (GFPE).

(A) Solidly Grounded Wye Electrical Systems.

Each feeder disconnect rated 1000 amperes or more and installed on solidly grounded wye electrical systems of more than 150 volts to ground, but not exceeding 1000 volts phase-to-phase, shall be provided with GFPE in accordance with 230.95.

Exception No. 1: This section shall not apply to a disconnecting means for a continuous industrial process where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards.

Exception No. 2: This section shall not apply if GFPE is provided on the supply side of the feeder and on the load side of any transformer supplying the feeder.

Exception No. 3: If temporary feeder conductors are used to connect a generator to a facility for repair, maintenance, or emergencies, GFPE shall not be required. Temporary feeders without ground-fault protection shall be permitted for the time period necessary but not exceeding 90 days.

(B) Solidly Grounded dc Electrical Systems.

Each feeder disconnect rated 1000 amperes or more and installed on solidly grounded dc electrical systems of more than 150 volts to ground, but not exceeding 1500 volts dc line-to-line, shall be provided with GFPE in accordance with 230.95.

Informational Note: See 517.17 for buildings that contain health care occupancies.

Exception No. 1: This section shall not apply to a disconnecting means for a continuous industrial process where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards.

Exception No. 2: This section shall not apply if GFPE is provided on the supply side of the feeder and on the load side of any transformer supplying the feeder.

Exception No. 3: If temporary feeder conductors are used to connect a generator to a facility for repair, maintenance, or emergencies, GFPE shall not be required. Temporary feeders without ground-fault protection shall be permitted for the time period necessary but not exceeding 90 days.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 14:14:55 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Exception No. 1, 2 and 3 have been duplicated in 215.10(A) to immediately follow the subdivision in accordance with the NEC Style Manual, Section 2.1.9.3. Additionally, the titles of 215.10(A) and (B) have been revised to align with the titles of 210.13(A) and (B), respectively which also concern GFPE in similar electrical systems.



Second Correlating Revision No. 26-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 215.12(C)]

(C) Identification of Ungrounded Conductors.

Ungrounded conductors shall be identified in accordance with ~~215.12(C)(2)~~ 215.12(C)(1) or through 215.12(C)(3), as applicable.

(1) Feeders Supplied from One Nominal Voltage System.

Where the premises wiring system has feeders supplied from one nominal voltage system, feeder ungrounded conductors shall be identified in accordance with 310.6(A)(3).

(2) Feeders Supplied from More Than One Nominal Voltage System.

Where the premises wiring system has feeders supplied from more than one nominal voltage system, each ungrounded conductor of a feeder shall be identified by phase or line and nominal voltage system at all termination, connection, and splice points in compliance with 215.12(C)(2)(a) and 215.12(C)(2)(b).

(a) *Means of Identification.* The means of identification shall be permitted to be by separate color coding, marking tape, tagging, or other approved means.

(b) *Posting of Identification Means.* The method used for conductors originating from each panelboard or similar distribution equipment shall be documented in a manner that is readily available or be permanently posted at each panelboard or similar distribution equipment.

(3) Feeders Supplied from Direct-Current (dc) Systems.

Where a feeder is supplied from a dc system operating at more than 60 volts, identification shall comply with the following:

- (1) Each ungrounded conductor of 4 AWG or larger shall be identified by polarity at all termination, connection, and splice points by marking tape, tagging, or other approved means.
- (2) The identification methods used for conductors originating from each panelboard or similar distribution equipment shall be documented in a manner that is readily available or be permanently posted at each panelboard or similar distribution equipment.
- (3) Each ungrounded conductor of 6 AWG or smaller shall be identified by polarity at all termination, connection, and splice points in compliance with 215.12(C)(3)(a) and 215.12(C)(3)(b).

(a) *Positive Polarity, Sizes 6 AWG or Smaller.* Where the positive polarity of a dc system does not serve as the connection for the grounded conductor, each positive ungrounded conductor shall be identified by one of the following means:

- (1) A continuous red outer finish
- (2) A continuous red stripe durably marked along the conductor's entire length on insulation of a color other than green, white, gray, or black
- (3) Imprinted plus signs (+) or the word POSITIVE or POS durably marked on insulation of a color other than green, white, gray, or black, and repeated at intervals not exceeding 610 mm (24 in.) in accordance with 310.8(B)
- (4) An approved permanent marking means such as sleeving or shrink-tubing that is suitable for the conductor size, with imprinted plus signs (+) or the word POSITIVE or POS durably marked on insulation of a color other than green, white, gray, or black

(b) *Negative Polarity, Sizes 6 AWG or Smaller.* Where the negative polarity of a dc system does not serve as the connection for the grounded conductor, each negative ungrounded conductor shall be identified by one of the following means:

- (1) A continuous black outer finish
- (2) A continuous black stripe durably marked along the conductor's entire length on insulation of a color other than green, white, gray, or red
- (3) Imprinted minus signs (–) or the word NEGATIVE or NEG durably marked on insulation of a color other than green, white, gray, or red, and repeated at intervals not exceeding 610 mm (24 in.) in accordance with 310.8(B)
- (4) An approved permanent marking means such as sleeving or shrink-tubing that is suitable for the conductor size, with imprinted minus signs (–) or the word NEGATIVE or NEG durably marked on insulation of a color other than green, white, gray, or red

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The editorial revision updates the reference to 310.6(C) which has been moved to 310.6(A)(3).

Committee Comment No. 8605-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 215.12(C)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 27-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 230.42(A)

[Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Service-entrance conductors shall have an ampacity of not less than the maximum calculated load to be served. Conductors shall be sized not less than the larger conductor of 230.42(A)(1) or 230.42(A)(2). ~~Loads shall be determined in accordance with Article 120, Part III, IV, or V, as applicable.~~ Ampacity shall be determined in accordance with 310.14 and comply with 110.14(C). The maximum current of busways shall be that value for which the busways have been listed or labeled.

Informational Note No. 1: See UL 857-2024 , *Standard for Safety for Busways*, for information on busways.

Informational Note No. 2: See Article 120 for calculating the load supplied by the conductors.

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The date from the standard referenced in Informational Note No. 1 has been removed as the referenced standard and edition is included in Annex A.



Second Correlating Revision No. 140-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 230.70(E)]

(E) Replacement.

Replacement of service equipment for one- and two- family dwellings shall comply with 230.70(A), 230.70(B), and 230.70(C).

Exception: If only meter sockets, service entrance conductors, or related raceways and fittings are replaced, the requirements of ~~230.70(A)(2)~~ 230.70(A)(1) and 230.70(B)(2) shall not apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Mon Jan 20 13:00:49 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The reference to 230.70(A) has been revised to correlate with the revisions made to this section in Second Revision 8496.



Second Correlating Revision No. 31-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 230.71(B)]

(B) Two to Six Service Disconnects.

Two to six service disconnects shall be permitted for each service permitted by 230.4 or for each set of service-entrance conductors permitted by 230.40 Exception No. 1, No. 3, No. 4, or No. 5. Such service disconnects shall be permitted to consist of a combination of any of the following:

- (1) Separate enclosures with a single service disconnect in each enclosure
- (2) Switchboards where there is only one service disconnect in each separate vertical section with barriers provided between each vertical section to maintain the inadvertent contact protection required in 230.62 based on access from the adjacent section(s)
- (3) Switchgear and transfer switches, where each service disconnect is located in a separate compartment
- (4) Metering centers with each service disconnect located in a separate compartment or in separate enclosures
- (5) Motor control center(s) where there is only one service disconnect in a motor control center unit and a maximum of two service disconnects provided in a single motor control center with barriers provided between each motor control center unit or compartment containing a service disconnect to maintain the inadvertent contact protection required in 230.62 based on access from adjacent motor control center units or compartments

Exception: Existing service equipment, installed in compliance with previous editions of this code that permitted multiple service disconnects in a single enclosure, section, or compartment, shall be permitted to contain a maximum of six service disconnects.

Informational Note No. 1: See UL 67-2023, *Standard for Panelboards*, for information on metering centers.

Informational Note No. 2: Examples of separate enclosures with a single service disconnect in each enclosure include but are not limited to panelboards, motor control centers, fused disconnects, and circuit breaker enclosures.

Informational Note No. 3: Transfer switches are provided with one service disconnect in the transfer switch enclosure, or multiple service disconnects in separate compartments within the transfer switch enclosure.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The date is not necessary because the current edition of this standard is referenced in Annex A.



Second Correlating Revision No. 24-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 230.82]

[Detail SR-8536](#)

[Detail SR-8534](#)

230.82 Equipment Connected to the Supply Side of Service Disconnect.

Only the following equipment shall be permitted to be connected to the supply side of the service disconnecting means:

- (1) Cable limiters-
- (2) Meters and meter sockets-; ~~if all metal housings and service enclosures are grounded in accordance with Article 250, Part VII, and bonded in accordance with Article 250, Part V-~~
- (3) Meter disconnect switches that ~~have a short-circuit current rating equal to or greater than the available fault current, if all metal housings and service enclosures are grounded in accordance with Article 250, Part VII and bonded in accordance with Article 250, Part V, as follows~~ comply with the all of the following:
 - a. Have a short-circuit current rating equal to or greater than the available fault current
 - b. ~~The meter disconnect switch is capable of interrupting~~ Have capability to interrupt the load served-
 - c. ~~The meter disconnect is~~ Are in equipment legibly field marked on ~~its~~ the exterior in a manner suitable for the environment as follows:

METER DISCONNECT NOT SERVICE EQUIPMENT

- (4) Meter-mounted transfer switches that ~~have a short-circuit current rating equal to or greater than the available fault current, as follows~~ comply with all of the following:
 - a. Have a short-circuit current rating equal to or greater than the available fault current
 - b. ~~The meter-mounted transfer switch is listed and capable~~ Have capability of transferring the load served-
 - c. ~~The meter-mounted transfer switch is~~ Are marked on ~~its~~ the exterior as follows:

METER-MOUNTED TRANSFER SWITCH

NOT SERVICE EQUIPMENT

- (5) Instrument transformers (current and voltage), ~~impedance shunts, load management devices, surge arresters, and Type 1 surge-protective devices.~~
- (6) Impedance shunts
- (7) Load management devices
- (8) Power distribution blocks, pressure connectors, and devices for splices and taps in accordance with 230.46
- (9) Surge arresters
- (10) Type 1 surge-protective devices
- (11) Type 2 surge-protective devices, where installed as part of listed equipment, if provided with suitable overcurrent protection and disconnecting means
- (12) Permanently mounted absence of voltage testers, if labeled as suitable for use on the line side of the service disconnecting means

Informational Note: See UL 1436, Outlet Circuit Testers and Similar Indicating Devices, and NFPA 70E, Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace, 120.6(7), Exception No. 1.
- (13) Control circuits for power-operable service disconnecting means, if suitable overcurrent protection and disconnecting means are provided
- (14) Ground-fault protection systems, if installed as part of listed equipment and provided with suitable overcurrent protection and disconnecting means

- (15) Control power circuits for protective relays, if installed as part of listed equipment and provided with overcurrent protection and disconnecting means
- (16) ~~Conductors used to supply energy management systems, circuits for standby power systems, fire pump equipment, and fire and sprinkler alarms, if provided with service equipment and installed in accordance with requirements for service-entrance conductors:~~
- (17) ~~Conductors used to supply circuits for standby power systems, if provided with service equipment and installed in accordance with requirements for service-entrance conductors~~
- (18) Conductors used to supply fire pump equipment, if provided with service equipment and installed in accordance with requirements for service-entrance conductors
- (19) Conductors used to supply fire and sprinkler alarms, if provided with service equipment and installed in accordance with requirements for service-entrance conductors
- (20) ~~Solar photovoltaic systems, fuel cell systems, wind electric systems, energy storage systems, or interconnected~~ Interconnected electric power production sources, if provided with a service disconnecting means in equipment listed ~~as suitable for use as~~ service equipment; and overcurrent protection as specified in Article 230; Part VII:
- (20) ~~Control circuits for power-operable service disconnecting means, if suitable overcurrent protection and disconnecting means are provided.~~
- (20) ~~Ground-fault protection systems or Type 2 surge-protective devices, where installed as part of listed equipment, if suitable overcurrent protection and disconnecting means are provided.~~
- (21) ~~Connections used only to supply listed communications equipment under the exclusive control of the serving electric utility, if provided with suitable overcurrent protection and disconnecting means are provided.~~ For installations of equipment by the serving electric utility, a disconnecting means is not required if the supply is installed as part of a meter socket, such that access can only be gained with the meter removed.
- (21) ~~Control power circuits for protective relays where installed as part of listed equipment, if overcurrent protection and disconnecting means are provided.~~

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| NEC_CC_230.82_SCR24.docx | | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC
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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language in 230.82(3) and 230.82(4) has been updated to remove redundancy and for grammatical correction.



Second Correlating Revision No. 29-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 230.95]

Global SR-8365

230.95 Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment.

(A) æSolidly Grounded Wye Electrical Systems.

GFPE shall be provided for solidly grounded wye electric services of more than 150 volts to ground but not exceeding 1000 volts phase-to-phase for each service disconnect rated 1000 amperes or more. The grounded conductor for the solidly grounded wye system shall be connected directly to ground through a grounding electrode system, as specified in 250.50, without inserting any resistor or impedance device.

The rating of the service disconnect shall be considered the rating of the largest fuse that can be installed or the highest continuous current trip setting for which the actual ~~overcurrent~~ deviceOCPD installed in a circuit breaker is rated or can be adjusted.

Exception: The ground-fault protection requirements of this section shall not apply to a service disconnect for a continuous industrial process where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards.

(B) Solidly Grounded dc Electrical Systems.

GFPE shall be provided for solidly grounded dc electric services of more than 150 volts to ground but not exceeding 1500 volts dc line-to-line for each service disconnect rated 1000 amperes or more. The grounded conductor for the solidly grounded dc system shall be connected directly to ground through a grounding electrode system, as specified in 250.50, without inserting any resistor or impedance device.

The rating of the service disconnect shall be considered the rating of the largest fuse that can be installed or the highest continuous current trip setting for which the actual ~~overcurrent~~ deviceOCPD installed in a circuit breaker is rated or can be adjusted.

Exception: The ground-fault protection requirements of this section shall not apply to a service disconnect for a continuous industrial process where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards.

(C) Setting.

The ground-fault protection system shall operate to cause the service disconnect to open all ungrounded conductors of the faulted circuit. The maximum setting of the ground-fault protection shall be 1200 amperes, and the maximum time delay shall be one second for ground-fault currents equal to or greater than 3000 amperes.

(D) Fuses.

If a switch and fuse combination is used, the fuses employed shall be capable of interrupting any current higher than the interrupting capacity of the switch during a time that the ground-fault protective system will not cause the switch to open.

(E) Performance Testing.

The ground-fault protection system shall be performance tested when first installed on site. This testing shall be conducted by a qualified person(s) using a test process of primary current injection, in accordance with instructions that shall be provided with the equipment. A written record of this testing shall be made and be available to the authority having jurisdiction.

Informational Note No. 1: Ground-fault protection that functions to open the service disconnect affords no protection from faults on the line side of the protective element. It serves only to limit damage to conductors and equipment on the load side in the event of an arcing ground fault on the load side of the protective element.

Informational Note No. 2: This added protective equipment at the service equipment could make it necessary to review the overall wiring system for proper selective overcurrent protection coordination. Additional installations of ground-fault protective equipment might be needed on feeders and branch circuits where maximum continuity of electric service is necessary.

Informational Note No. 3: Where ground-fault protection is provided for the service disconnect and interconnection is made with another supply system by a transfer device, means or devices could be needed to ensure proper ground-fault sensing by the ground-fault protection equipment.

Informational Note No. 4: See 517.17(A) for information on where an additional step of ground-fault protection is required for hospitals and other buildings with critical areas or life support equipment.

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The titles of 230.95(A) and (B) have been revised to align with the titles of 210.13(A) and (B), respectively which also concern GFPE in similar electrical systems.



Second Correlating Revision No. 30-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 240.13]

240.13 Ground-Fault Protection of Equipment (GFPE).

(A) æ Solidly Grounded Wye Electrical Systems.

GFPE shall be provided in accordance with 230.95 for solidly grounded wye electrical systems of more than 150 volts to ground but not exceeding 1000 volts phase-to-phase for each individual device used as a building or structure main disconnecting means rated 1000 amperes or more.

This section shall not apply to the disconnecting means for the following:

- (1) Continuous industrial processes where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards
- (2) Installations where ground-fault protection is provided by other requirements for services or feeders
- (3) Fire pumps

(B) Solidly Grounded dc Electrical Systems.

GFPE shall be provided in accordance with 230.95 for solidly grounded dc electrical systems of more than 150 volts to ground but not exceeding 1500 volts dc line-to-line for each individual device used as a building or structure main disconnecting means rated 1000 amperes or more.

This section shall not apply to the disconnecting means for the following:

- (1) Continuous industrial processes where a nonorderly shutdown will introduce additional or increased hazards
- (2) Installations where ground-fault protection is provided by other requirements for services or feeders
- (3) Fire pumps

Submitter Information Verification

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The titles of 240.13(A) and (B) have been revised to align with the titles of 210.13(A) and (B), respectively which also concern GFPE in similar electrical systems.



Second Correlating Revision No. 1-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 265.20]

265.20 Overcurrent Protection.

Branch-circuit conductors and equipment shall be protected by ~~overcurrent protective devices~~ OCPDs that have a rating or setting that complies with 265.20(A) through 265.20(C).

(A) ~~Continuous and Noncontinuous~~ Simultaneous Loads.

~~Where a branch circuit supplies continuous loads or any combination of continuous and noncontinuous loads, the rating of the overcurrent device shall not be less than the noncontinuous load plus 125 percent of the continuous load. The rating or setting of the OCPD shall not be less than 100 percent of the sum of all loads on the branch circuit that will be operated simultaneously.~~

~~Exception: Where the assembly, including the overcurrent devices protecting the branch circuit(s), is listed for operation at 100 percent of its rating, the ampere rating of the overcurrent device shall be permitted to be not less than the sum of the continuous load plus the noncontinuous load.~~

(B) Conductor Protection.

Conductors shall be protected in accordance with the ampacities specified in ~~310.14 or 315.60~~, as applicable 265.19.

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(C) Equipment.

The rating or setting of the ~~overcurrent protective device~~ OCPD shall not exceed that specified in the applicable articles ~~referenced in Table 240.3~~ for equipment.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The text is revised to reflect the fact that Table 240.3 has been deleted.

Second Revision No. 8167-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 265.20]



Second Correlating Revision No. 2-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 268.40]

268.40 Number of Service-Entrance Conductor Sets.

Each service drop, set of overhead service conductors, set of underground service conductors, or service lateral shall supply only one set of service-entrance conductors.

Exception No. 1: A building with more than one occupancy shall be permitted to have one set of service-entrance conductors for each service, as permitted in 268.46, run to each occupancy or group of occupancies. If the number of service disconnect locations for any given classification of service does not exceed six, the requirements of ~~238.2(E)~~ 268.4(E) shall apply at each location. If the number of service disconnect locations exceeds six for any given supply classification, the following conditions shall apply:

- (1) All service disconnect locations for all supply characteristics, together with any branch circuit or feeder supply sources, shall be clearly described using graphics or text, or both, on one or more plaques.*
- (2) The plaques shall be located in an approved, readily accessible location(s) on the building or structure served and as near as practicable to the point(s) of attachment or entry(ies) for each service drop or service lateral and for each set of overhead or underground service conductors.*

Exception No. 2: Where two to six service disconnecting means in separate enclosures are grouped at one location and supply separate loads from one service drop, set of overhead service conductors, set of underground service conductors, or service lateral, one set of service-entrance conductors shall be permitted to supply each or several such service equipment enclosures.

Exception No. 3: One set of service-entrance conductors connected to the supply side of the normal service disconnecting means shall be permitted to supply each or several systems covered by ~~268.82(5)~~ 268.82(3) or ~~268.82(6)~~ 268.82(4).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The references in 268.40, Exception No. 3 are revised to reflect the correct list items in 268.82.



Second Correlating Revision No. 97-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 300.8]

300.8 Protection Against Corrosion and Deterioration.

Raceways, cable trays, cablebus, auxiliary gutters, cable armor, boxes, cable sheathing, cabinets, enclosures (~~other than surrounding fences and walls~~), elbows, couplings, fittings, supports, and support hardware shall be of materials suitable for the environment in which they are to be installed. For the purposes of this section, enclosures shall not include fences or walls surrounding electrical equipment.

(A) Ferrous Metal Equipment.

Ferrous metal raceways, cable trays, cablebus, auxiliary gutters, cable armor, boxes, cable sheathing, cabinets, enclosures (~~other than surrounding fences and walls~~), elbows, couplings, nipples, fittings, supports, and support hardware shall be suitably protected against corrosion inside and outside (~~except threads at joints~~) by a coating of approved corrosion-resistant material. Where corrosion protection is necessary and the conduit is threaded anywhere other than at the factory where the product is listed, the threads shall be coated with an approved electrically conductive, corrosion-resistant compound.

Exception: Stainless steel shall not be required to have protective coatings.

(1) Protected from Corrosion Solely by Enamel.

Where protected from corrosion solely by enamel, ferrous metal raceways, cable trays, cablebus, auxiliary gutters, cable armor, boxes, cable sheathing, cabinets, enclosures (~~other than surrounding fences and walls~~), elbows, couplings, nipples, fittings, supports, and support hardware shall not be used outdoors or in wet locations as described in 300.8(D).

(2) Organic Coatings on Boxes or Cabinets.

Where boxes, cabinets, or enclosures (~~other than surrounding fences and walls~~) have an approved system of organic coatings and are marked "Raintight," "Rainproof," or "Outdoor Type," they shall be permitted outdoors.

(3) In Concrete or in Direct Contact with the Earth.

Ferrous metal raceways, cable armor, boxes, cable sheathing, cabinets, enclosures (~~other than surrounding fences and walls~~), elbows, couplings, nipples, fittings, supports, and support hardware shall be permitted to be installed in concrete, in direct contact with the earth, or in areas subject to severe corrosive influences where made of material approved for the condition or where provided with corrosion protection approved for the condition.

(B) Aluminum Metal Equipment.

Aluminum raceways, cable trays, cablebus, auxiliary gutters, cable armor, boxes, cable sheathing, cabinets, enclosures (~~other than surrounding fences and walls~~), elbows, couplings, nipples, fittings, supports, and support hardware embedded or encased in concrete or in direct contact with the earth shall be provided with supplementary corrosion protection.

(C) Nonmetallic Equipment.

Nonmetallic raceways, cable trays, cablebus, auxiliary gutters, boxes, cables with a nonmetallic outer jacket and internal metal armor or jacket, cable sheathing, cabinets, enclosures (~~other than surrounding fences and walls~~), elbows, couplings, nipples, fittings, supports, and support hardware shall be made of material approved for the condition and shall comply with 300.8(C)(1) and 300.8(C)(2) as applicable to the specific installation.

(1) Exposed to Sunlight.

Where exposed to sunlight, the materials shall be listed as sunlight resistant or shall be identified as sunlight resistant.

(2) Chemical Exposure.

Where subject to exposure to chemical solvents, vapors, splashing, or immersion, materials or coatings shall either be inherently resistant to chemicals based on their listing or be identified for the specific chemical reagent.

(D) Indoor Wet Locations.

In portions of dairy processing facilities, laundries, canneries, and other indoor wet locations, and in locations where walls are frequently washed or where there are surfaces of absorbent materials, such as damp paper or wood, the entire wiring system, where installed exposed, including all boxes, cabinets, enclosures ~~(other than surrounding fences and walls)~~, fittings, raceways, and cable used therewith, shall be mounted so that there is at least a 6 mm (¼ in.) airspace between it and the wall or supporting surface.

Exception: Nonmetallic raceways, boxes, and fittings shall be permitted to be installed without the airspace on a concrete, masonry, tile, or similar surface.

Informational Note: In general, areas where acids and alkali chemicals are handled and stored might present such corrosive conditions, particularly when wet or damp. Severe corrosive conditions might also be present in portions of meatpacking plants, tanneries, glue houses, and some stables; in installations immediately adjacent to a seashore and swimming pool areas; in areas where chemical deicers are used; and in storage cellars or rooms for hides, casings, fertilizer, salt, and bulk chemicals.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 09:24:12 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The parenthetical text in the charging sentence of Section 300.8 is deleted in accordance with the balloted Second Revision. The text shown in Terra is incorrect, but the Second Revision link in the ballot is correct.

[Committee Comment No. 7531-NFPA 70-2024 \[Section No. 300.8\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 109-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 342.29]

342.29 Paired Locknuts.

If conduit threads enter a box, cabinet, or similar enclosure through an opening other than a threaded opening, a locknut or fitting shall be installed on the inside and outside of the enclosure. Paired locknuts shall be used for each enclosure opening that is not a threaded hub. Locknuts shall be installed with a minimum of one locknut on each side of the penetrated enclosure wall. Other fittings listed for the purpose shall be permitted to serve as the locknut installed inside the enclosure.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:13:18 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: "Listed" is redundant and was deleted since all IMC conduit fittings are required to be listed per 342.2.

Second Revision No. 8025-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 342.29]



Second Correlating Revision No. 110-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 344.29]

344.29 Paired Locknuts Terminations .

If conduit threads enter a box, cabinet, or similar enclosure through an opening other than a threaded opening, a locknut or fitting shall be installed on the inside and outside of the enclosure. Paired locknuts shall be used for each enclosure opening that is not a threaded hub. Locknuts shall be installed with a minimum of one locknut on each side of the penetrated enclosure wall. Other fittings listed for the purpose shall be permitted to serve as the locknut installed inside the enclosure.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:15:09 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: "Listed" is redundant and was deleted since all RMC conduit fittings are required to be listed per 344.2.

Second Revision No. 8037-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 344.29]



Second Correlating Revision No. 111-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 352.20(B)]

(B) Maximum.

PVC conduit larger than metric designator 155 (trade size 6) shall not be used.

Exception: Listed PVC conduit exceeding metric designator 155 (trade size 6) shall be permitted ~~where~~ if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) ~~It is used where no~~ No part of the conduit is installed aboveground, ~~and~~*
- (2) The conduit is backfilled in accordance with ~~300.5(F)~~ 300.7(E).*
- (3) ~~It is located where it~~ The conduit does not pass through or enter a Class I or Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2 hazardous (classified) location.*
- (4) The percent of cross section of conduit for conductors and cables does not exceed the percentages shown in Chapter 9; Table 1.*

Informational Note: See 300.19(B) ~~300.4(G)~~ for trade sizes and metric designators that are for identification purposes only and are not actual dimensions.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:17:03 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The use of “if” is used as opposed to “where” when indicating a condition as covered in Section 3.5.4. of the NEC Style Manual. Editorial revisions are made to list items to remove unnecessary text.



Second Correlating Revision No. 112-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 353.20(B)]

(B) Maximum.

HDPE conduit larger than metric designator 155 (trade size 6) shall not be used.

Exception: Listed HDPE conduit exceeding metric designator 155 (trade size 6) shall be permitted ~~where~~ if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) ~~It is used where no~~ No part of the conduit is installed aboveground. ~~and~~*
- (2) The conduit is backfilled in accordance with 300.7(F).*
- (3) ~~It is located where it~~ The conduit does not pass through or enter a Class I, or Zone 0, Zone 1, or Zone 2 hazardous (classified) location.*
- (4) The percent of cross section of conduit for conductors and cables does not exceed the percentages shown in Chapter 9, Table 1.*

Informational Note: See 300.19(B) ~~300.1(G)~~ for trade sizes and metric designators that are for identification purposes only and are not actual dimensions.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:19:28 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The use of "if" is used as opposed to "where" when indicating a condition as covered in Section 3.5.4. of the NEC Style Manual. Editorial revisions are made to list items to remove unnecessary text.



Second Correlating Revision No. 113-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 355.20(B)]

(B) Maximum.

RTRC larger than metric designator 155 (trade size 6) shall not be used.

Exception: Listed RTRC conduit exceeding metric designator 155 (trade size 6) shall be permitted ~~where~~ if all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) ~~It is used where no~~ No part of the conduit is installed aboveground. ~~and backfilled per~~*
- (2) The conduit is backfilled in accordance with 300.7(F).*
- (3) ~~It is located where it~~ The conduit does not pass through or enter, a Class I, or Zone 0, 1, or 2 hazardous (classified) ~~Location~~ location.*
- (4) The percent of cross section of conduit for conductors and cables does not exceed the percentages shown in Chapter 9 Table 1.*

Informational Note: See 300.19(B) ~~300.4(C)~~ for the trade sizes and metric designators that are for identification purposes only and do not relate to actual dimensions.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:21:27 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The use of “if” is used as opposed to “where” when indicating a condition as covered in Section 3.5.4. of the NEC Style Manual. Editorial revisions are made to list items to remove unnecessary text.

Committee Comment No. 7979-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 355.20(B)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 79-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 382.4]

382.4 Load-Side Protection.

The starting/source tap device for the extension shall contain and provide the following protection for all load-side extensions and devices:

- (1) Supplementary ~~overcurrent protective device~~ OCPD
- (2) Level of protection equivalent to a Class A GFCI
- (3) Level of protection equivalent to a portable GFCI
- (4) Line and load-side miswire protection
- (5) Provide protection from the effects of arc faults

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:41:45 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

Second Revision No. 8583-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 382.4]



Second Correlating Revision No. 5-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 406.9(A)]

(A) Damp Locations.

(1) Receptacles.

(a) *General.* Installations suitable for wet locations shall also be considered suitable for damp locations. ~~Receptacles shall be considered to be in locations protected from the weather where located under roofed open porches, canopies, marquees, and similar and will not be subjected to beating rain or water runoff.~~

(b) *Weatherproof Enclosures.* ~~Receptacles~~ The enclosure and cover for receptacles installed outdoors in locations protected from the weather or in other damp locations shall ~~have enclosures and covers for the receptacles that are~~ be weatherproof when the ~~receptacles are covered (cover is closed and without an attachment plug caps not cap inserted and receptacle covers closed) .~~

(c) *Weather-Resistant Receptacle Type.* All 125- and 250-volt nonlocking receptacles shall be listed weather-resistant type.

(d) *Covers.* Hinged covers of outlet box hoods shall be able to open at least 90 degrees, or fully open if the covers are not designed to open 90 degrees from the closed to open position, after installation.

Informational Note: See ANSI/NEMA WD ~~6-2016~~ , *Wiring Devices — Dimensional Specifications*, for the types of receptacles covered by this requirement.

(2) Switches.

Switches installed in damp locations shall comply with the following:

- (1) Surface-mounted switches shall be enclosed in weatherproof enclosures that comply with 312.2.
- (2) Flush-mounted switches shall be equipped with weatherproof covers.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 09:10:44 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The description of what constitutes a “damp location” is stated in the Article 100 definition of the term. The duplicated text is removed from the requirement.

Committee Comment No. 7921-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 406.9(A)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 137-NFPA 70-2025 [Sections 406.12(D)

(2), 406.12(D)(3)]

(2) Non-Grounding-Type Receptacles.

Where attachment to equipment grounding conductors does not exist in receptacle enclosures, the installation shall comply with 406.12(D)(2)(a), 406.12(D)(2)(b), or 406.12(D)(2)(c).

(a) Non-grounding-type receptacles shall be permitted to be replaced with other non-grounding-type receptacles.

(b) Non-grounding-type receptacles shall be permitted to be replaced with ground-fault circuit-interrupter-type receptacles. These receptacles or their cover plates shall be marked "No Equipment Ground." ~~Equipment~~ The equipment grounding ~~conductors terminal~~ shall not be connected from the ground-fault circuit-interrupter-type receptacles to any outlets supplied from the ground-fault circuit-interrupter receptacles.

(c) Non-grounding-type receptacles shall be permitted to be replaced with grounding-type receptacles where supplied through ground-fault circuit interrupters. Where grounding-type receptacles are supplied through ground-fault circuit interrupters, grounding-type receptacles or their cover plates shall be marked "GFCI Protected" and "No Equipment Ground," visible after installation. ~~Equipment~~ The equipment grounding ~~conductors terminal~~ shall not be connected between the grounding-type receptacles.

Informational Note No. 1: Some equipment or appliance manufacturers require that the branch circuit to the equipment or appliance includes an equipment grounding conductor.

Informational Note No. 2: See 250.114 for a list of cord- and plug-connected equipment or appliances that require equipment grounding conductors.

(3) Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupter Protection.

Ground-fault circuit-interrupter protection for receptacles shall be provided where replacements are made at receptacle outlets that are required to be so protected elsewhere in this code.

Exception: The receptacle shall be permitted to be replaced with a new receptacle of the existing type, where ~~GFCI protection is provided and the receptacle is marked "GFCI Protected" and "No Equipment Ground," in accordance with 406.12(D)(2)(a), 406.12(D)(2)(b), or 406.12(D)(2)(c), as applicable, where type if all of the following conditions exist:~~

- (1) The outlet box size will not permit ~~the~~ installation of ~~the~~ a GFCI receptacle.*
- (2) No electrically upstream outlet box will permit ~~the~~ installation of a GFCI receptacle.*
- (3) A GFCI circuit breaker cannot provide the required GFCI protection.*

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 16 10:15:54 EST 2025

Committee Statement

**Committee
Statement:**

The exception is not clear as written. The exception is revised to improve clarity.

[SR-7892-NFPA 70-2024](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 7-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 406.16]

406.16 Receptacle Faceplates { or Cover Plates } .

Receptacle faceplates or cover plates shall be installed to completely cover openings and seat against mounting surfaces.

Receptacle faceplates or cover plates mounted inside boxes having recess-mounted receptacles shall effectively close openings and seat against mounting surfaces.

(A) Thickness of Metal Faceplates or Cover Plates .

Metal faceplates or metal cover plates shall be of ferrous metal not less than 0.76 mm (0.030 in.) in thickness or of nonferrous metal not less than 1.02 mm (0.040 in.) in thickness.

(B) Grounding.

Metal faceplates or metal cover plates shall be grounded.

(C) Faceplates of Insulating Material.

Faceplates of insulating material shall comply with the following:

- (1) They shall be noncombustible.
- (2) They shall not be less than 2.54 mm (0.10 in.) in thickness unless formed or reinforced to provide adequate mechanical strength.

(D) Receptacle Faceplates { or Cover Plates } with Integral Night Lights, USB Chargers, or Both.

Flush device faceplates { or cover plates } that integrally incorporate night lights, Class 2 output connectors, { USB chargers } connectors , or ~~both~~ any combination of them shall comply with all of the following:

- (1) Faceplate { or cover plate } assemblies shall be listed.
- (2) During normal operation, night light ~~and~~ Class 2 supply or USB charger connections shall not introduce current to the grounding means or to the equipment grounding conductor.
- (3) Night lights, ~~and~~ Class 2 connections, { or USB chargers } , if relying on spring-tensioned contacts for electrical power, shall comply with the following:
 - a. They shall not be rated more than 1 watt.
 - b. They shall be connected to only unpainted or unenameled heads of receptacle terminal screws made only of copper alloy unless the faceplate { or cover plate } is additionally listed and identified that the spring-tensioned contacts are suitable for connection to unpainted or unenameled heads of terminal screws made of plated steel.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 09:30:04 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of (A) is revised to parallel the format used in other titles in 406.16.



Second Correlating Revision No. 8-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 410.2]

410.2 Listing Requirements.

All luminaires, lampholders, lighting systems, and retrofit kits shall be listed.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 09:32:48 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The phrase “covered by this article” is redundant.

Second Revision No. 7968-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 410.2]



Second Correlating Revision No. 9-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 410.191]

410.191 ~~Listing~~ Identification of Germicidal Luminaires .

Luminaires intended to emit germicidal irradiation shall be ~~listed and~~ identified as germicidal equipment luminaires .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 09:34:29 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Listing of all luminaires is specified by 410.2 and it is unnecessary to provide an informational note cross-reference to a general requirement in the same article.



Second Correlating Revision No. 132-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 426.2]

426.2 Listing Requirements.

~~Fixed outdoor deicing and snow-melting equipment shall be listed.~~

(A) General.

Fixed outdoor deicing and snow-melting equipment shall be listed.

(B) Conductive Pavement Heating Systems.

~~A conductive pavement heating system shall be listed.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:51:24 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The final words “as a conductive pavement heating system” are deleted as the words are unnecessary. This Second Correlating Revision is only editorial and does not change the listing requirement.

Second Revision No. 8552-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 426.2]



Second Correlating Revision No. 130-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 426.62]

426.62 Prohibited Locations.

(A) Hazardous (Classified) Locations.

Conductive pavement heating systems shall not be installed in any hazardous (classified) location.

(B) Swimming Pools, Spas, Fountains, and Similar Locations.

Conductive pavement heating systems shall not be installed in any location covered in Article 680 .

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|----------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:49:11 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised to point to the entire article for context, as is permitted by the NEC® Style Manual.



Second Correlating Revision No. 131-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 426.88]

426.88 Signage.

The complete system shall have signs stating the following or equivalent:

WARNING

RISK OF FIRE AND/OR ELECTRIC SHOCK

Conductive pavement installed.

Do not penetrate pavement with any metal components.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:50:28 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This Second Correlating Revision changes the word “metallic” to “metal” in accordance with the NEC® Style Manual.



Second Correlating Revision No. 133-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 427.1]

427.1 Scope.

This article covers electrically energized heating systems and the installation of these systems used with pipelines, vessels, and other applications for trace heating.

Informational Note No. 1: See IEEE 515-2017, *Standard for the Testing, Design, Installation and Maintenance of Electrical Resistance Trace Heating for Industrial Applications*, for further information. ~~Also see applicable sections of the IEEE 844/CSA 293 series of standards for alternate technologies for fixed electric heating equipment for pipelines and vessels.~~

Informational Note No. 2: ~~Also see~~ See applicable sections of the IEEE 844/CSA 293 series of standards IEEE 844, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Impedance, Induction, and Skin Effect Heating of Pipelines and Vessels*, for alternate technologies for fixed electric heating equipment for pipelines and vessels.

Supplemental Information

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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 16:01:34 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The informational note referencing two standards was divided into two separate informational notes for clarity as there is a different reason for referencing each standard. This is an editorial Second Correlating Revision and does not change the intent of the informational notes.



Second Correlating Revision No. 4-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 430.98(A)]

(A) Motor Control Centers.

Motor control centers shall be marked ~~according to~~ in accordance with 110.21, and the marking shall be plainly visible after installation. Marking shall also include common power bus current rating and motor control center short-circuit current rating. ~~When~~ Where supplied by a feeder(s), motor control centers shall be ~~permanently~~ marked in accordance with ~~the following:~~ 110.21(B), with the identification and location(s) of the means necessary to disconnect all power to the motor control center.

- (0) ~~With a label that is permanently affixed and of sufficient durability to withstand the environment involved~~
- (0) ~~Using a method that is not handwritten~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 08:56:54 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Based on Section 4.1.3 of the NEC Style Manual, the phrase “according to” is modified to “in accordance with”.

Committee Comment No. 8020-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 430.98(A)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 138-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 500.2]

500.2 Listing Requirements.

~~The following equipment shall be listed:~~ Gas detection equipment shall be listed for Class I, Division 1 and for the detection of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered.

- (0) ~~Where used, gas detection equipment that is listed for Class I, Division 1 and for the detection of the specific gas or vapor to be encountered~~

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
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Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Thu Jan 16 13:12:44 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The charging language and the words "If used" are deleted, revised for clarity to comply with the NEC Style Manual. The use of a list is unnecessary because there is a single item.



Second Correlating Revision No. 85-NFPA 70-2025 [New Section after 517.1]

517.4 Electrical Service.

(A) Additional Sources.

In addition to off-site utility-provided electrical service, the following sources shall be permitted to supplement the service to supply the entire electrical load for the facility based on reliability:

- (1) Power production source
- (2) Fuel cell systems
- (3) Energy storage systems
- (4) Health care microgrids

(B) Capacity of Systems.

Systems shall have the capacity and rating to meet the maximum actual demand likely to be produced by the connected load on the system. Demand calculations for sizing of the systems shall be based on one or more of the following:

- (1) Prudent demand factors and historic data
- (2) Connected loads
- (3) Feeder calculations

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:17:50 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term “power production equipment” is replaced with “power production source” to align with the defined term in Article 100.

Committee Comment No. 8362-NFPA 70-2024 [New Section after 517.1]



Second Correlating Revision No. 89-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 517.7

[Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

All activities, as well as systems or equipment that are new or altered, shall be designed and installed to meet Category 1 through Category 4 requirements, ~~as detailed in this code~~.
[99:4.1]

Activities, systems, and equipment shall be permitted to be designed and installed to a higher risk category. [99:4.1.5]

Informational Note: See NFPA 99, *Health Care Facilities Code*, Chapter 4, for the descriptions of risk categories.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:31:52 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term “definitions” is replaced with “descriptions” to accurately reflect that these terms are described in Chapter 4 and not included as definitions in Chapter 3 of NFPA 99.

[Second Revision No. 8456-NFPA 70-2024 \[Detail\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 86-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 517.20(A)]

(A) Receptacles and Fixed Equipment.

Wet procedure locations shall be provided with special protection against electric shock.
[99:6.3.2.3.1]

Special protection shall be provided by one of the following:

- (1) Isolated power systems that remain in operation in the event of a single line-to-ground fault condition that inherently limits the possible ground-fault current due to a first fault to a low value, without interrupting the power supply

Informational Note No. 1: Isolated power systems can eliminate the danger of electric shock to patients who might be more susceptible to leakage current and unable to move in their beds.

- (2) Power distribution system in which the power supply is interrupted if the ground-fault current does, in fact, exceed the trip value of a Class A GFCI [99:6.3.2.3.2(2)]
- (3) Where GFCI protection is used in an operating room, one of the following shall apply:
 - a. Each receptacle shall be an individual GFCI device.
 - b. Each receptacle shall be individually protected by a single GFCI device.

[99:6.3.2.3.9]

Informational Note No. 2 to (2) and (3): See ANSI/UL 943-2018, *Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters*, Annex E, and 110.3(B) for the manufacturers' installation instructions of listed GFCIs for information on the supply connection of life-support equipment to circuits providing GFCI protection of personnel at outlets.

- (3) ~~See Annex E of ANSI/UL 943-2018, *Ground-Fault Circuit-Interrupters*, and 110.3(B) for the manufacturers' installation instructions of listed ground-fault circuit interrupters for information on the supply connection of life-support equipment to circuits providing ground-fault circuit-interrupter (GFCI) protection of personnel at outlets.~~

Exception: Branch circuits supplying only listed, fixed, therapeutic, and diagnostic equipment shall be permitted to be supplied from a grounded service, single- or 3-phase system if the following conditions are met:

- (1) *Wiring for grounded and isolated circuits does not occupy the same raceway.*
- (2) *All conductive surfaces of the equipment are connected to an insulated copper equipment grounding conductor.*

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submission Date: Wed Jan 15 08:19:13 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The date was removed from the referenced standard (UL 943) in Informational Note No. 2 for compliance with Section 4.2.2 of the NEC Style Manual.

Committee Comment No. 8386-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 517.20(A)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 87-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 525.20]

525.20 ~~Wiring Methods~~ General Requirements .

(A) Type.

Where flexible cords or cables are used, they shall be listed for extra-hard usage. Where flexible cords or cables are used and are not subject to physical damage, they shall be permitted to be listed for hard usage. Where used outdoors, flexible cords and cables shall also be listed for wet locations and be sunlight resistant. Extra-hard usage flexible cords or cables shall be permitted for use as permanent wiring on portable amusement rides and attractions where not subject to physical damage.

(B) Single-Conductor.

Single-conductor cable shall be permitted only in sizes 2 AWG or larger.

(C) Open Conductors.

Open conductors shall be prohibited except as part of listed assemblies or festoon lighting installed in accordance with Article 225; Part I.

(D) Splices.

Flexible cords or cables shall be continuous without splices or taps between boxes or fittings.

(E) Cord Connectors.

Cord connectors shall not be laid on the ground unless listed for wet locations. Connectors and cable connections shall not be placed in audience traffic paths or within areas accessible to the public unless guarded.

(F) Support.

Wiring for amusement rides, attractions, tents, or similar structures shall not be supported by any other ride or structure unless specifically designed for the purpose.

(G) Protection.

Flexible cords or cables accessible to the public shall comply with the following:

- (1) They shall be arranged to minimize the tripping hazard.
- (2) They shall be permitted to be covered with nonconductive matting secured to the walkway surface or protected with another approved cable protection method if the matting or other protection method does not constitute a greater tripping hazard than the uncovered cables.
- (3) Burying cables shall be permitted.
- (4) The requirements of 300.7 shall not apply.

(H) Boxes and Fittings.

Boxes or fittings shall be installed at each connection point, outlet, switchpoint, or junction point in accordance with 300.15.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:22:50 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of this section was revised from “requirements” to “general requirements” to align with similar sections within the code.

[Committee Comment No. 8540-NFPA 70-2024 \[Section No. 525.20\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 88-NFPA 70-2025 [Sections 530.71, 530.72]

530.71 General.

Wiring and equipment in portable substations rated 50 to 1000 volts ac , 1500 volts dc, nominal, shall conform to the requirements of the sections applying to installations in permanently fixed substations. Where limited space is available, when approved, working spaces shall be permitted to be reduced where the following conditions apply:

- (1) The equipment is arranged so that the qualified operator can work safely.
- (2) The equipment is guarded so that other persons in the vicinity cannot accidentally come into contact with current-carrying parts or bring conducting objects into contact with them while they are energized.

530.72 Over 1000 Volts ac , 1500 Volts dc, Nominal.

Wiring and equipment of portable substations rated over 1000 volts ac , 1500 volts dc, nominal, shall comply with the requirements of Article ~~490~~ 495 ; Part IV.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:25:22 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of this section was revised from “Over 1000 Volts, Nominal” to “Over 1000 Volts ac, 1500 Volts dc, Nominal” to align with similar sections within the code.

Committee Comment No. 8497-NFPA 70-2024 [Sections 530.71, 530.72]



Second Correlating Revision No. 106-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 547.44(A)(2)

]

(2) Outdoors.

Equipotential planes shall be installed in concrete slabs where ~~metallic~~ metal equipment is located that could become energized and is accessible to livestock.

The equipotential plane shall encompass the area where the livestock stands while accessing ~~metallic~~ metal equipment that could become energized.

Informational Note: Metal equipment could include but is not limited to waterers, conveyance feeding equipment, and feeding troughs.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 11:40:39 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision replaces the word "metallic" with "metal". Metal, an adjective, is the correct term when referring to a solid hard material that is malleable, fusible, ductile, and has good electrical and thermal conductivity.

Metallic is a material they may consist or contain metal such as metal flake paint. Metallic can also be used to refer to an appearance when a object looks like metal, such as a plastic tiara. Metallic can also be used to describe a sound or taste.

Second Revision No. 8293-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 547.44(A)(2)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 104-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 550.11(B)]

(B) Branch-Circuit ~~Protective Equipment~~ Overcurrent Protection .

Branch-circuit distribution equipment shall be installed in each mobile home and ~~shall~~ include overcurrent protection for each branch circuit consisting of either circuit breakers or fuses.

The branch-circuit ~~overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs shall be rated as follows:

- (1) Not more than the circuit conductors; ~~and~~
- (2) Not more than 150 percent of the rating of a single appliance rated 13.3 amperes or more that is supplied by an individual branch circuit; ~~but~~
- (3) Not more than the ~~overcurrent protection size and~~ OCPD rating and of the type marked on the air conditioner or other motor-operated appliance:

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 11:33:04 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 550.11(B) was revised for clarity and consistency with other sections within the code pertaining to overcurrent protection.



Second Correlating Revision No. 108-NFPA 70-2025 [Sections 551.3, 551.4]

551.4 Electrical Datum Plane Distances.

The electrical datum plane distance(s) is determined by the normal high water level and encompasses the areas subject to tidal movement and areas in which the water level is affected by the conditions such as climate (rain or snowfall) or by human intervention (the opening and closing of dams or floodgates). The distance does not consider extremes due to natural or manmade disasters.

(A) Areas Subject to Tidal Fluctuations.

In land areas subject to tidal fluctuation, the electrical datum plane shall be a horizontal plane that is 606 mm (2 ft) above the highest high tide level for the area occurring under normal circumstances.

(B) Areas Not Subject to Tidal Fluctuations.

In land areas not subject to tidal fluctuation, the electrical datum plane shall be a horizontal plane that is 606 mm (2 ft) above the normal high water level for the area occurring under normal circumstances.

551.5 General Requirements.

(A) Not Covered.

A recreational vehicle not used for the purposes as defined in Article 100 shall not be required to meet the requirements of Part IV pertaining to the number or capacity of circuits required. It shall, however, meet all other applicable requirements of this article if the recreational vehicle is provided with an electrical installation intended to be energized from a 120-volt, 208Y/120-volt, or 120/240-volt, nominal, ac power-supply system.

(B) Systems.

This article covers combination electrical systems, generator installations, and 120-volt, 208Y/120-volt, or 120/240-volt, nominal, systems.

Informational Note: See NFPA 1192-2024, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles*, and ANSI/RVIA 12V-2020, *Standard for Low Voltage Systems in Conversion and Recreational Vehicles*, for information on low-voltage systems.

(C) Labels.

Labels required by this article shall be made of etched, metal-stamped, or embossed brass; stainless steel; plastic laminates not less than 0.13 mm (0.005 in.) thick; or anodized or alclad aluminum not less than 0.5 mm (0.020 in.) thick or the equivalent.

Informational Note: See ANSI Z535.4-2011, *Product Safety Signs and Labels*, for guidance on other label criteria used in the recreational vehicle industry.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:00:53 EST 2025

Committee Statement

**Committee
Statement:**

These revisions are made for compliance with the NEC Style Manual Section 2.2.1 requiring Section 551.3 be reserved for future inclusion of requirements covering reconditioned equipment.



Second Correlating Revision No. 105-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 551.43]

551.43 Branch-Circuit Overcurrent Protection.

[Global SR-8277](#)

(A) Rating.

The branch-circuit ~~overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs shall be rated as follows:

- (1) Not more than the circuit conductors, and
- (2) Not more than 150 percent of the rating of a single appliance rated 13.3 amperes or more and supplied by an individual branch circuit, but
- (3) Not more than the overcurrent protection size marked on an air conditioner or other motor-operated appliances

(B) Protection for Smaller Conductors.

A 20-ampere fuse or circuit breaker shall be permitted for protection for fixtures, including luminaires, leads, cords, or small appliances, and 14 AWG tap conductors, not over 1.8 m (6 ft) long for recessed luminaires.

(C) Fifteen-Ampere Receptacles Considered Protected by 20 Amperes.

If more than one receptacle or load is on a branch circuit, 15-ampere receptacles shall be permitted to be protected by a 20-ampere fuse or circuit breaker.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 11:37:03 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of 551.43 was revised for clarity and consistency with other sections within the code pertaining to overcurrent protection.



Second Correlating Revision No. 107-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 555.30(A)(1)

]

(1) Location.

All Excluding wiring methods, all electrical components within electrical equipment (~~excluding wiring methods~~) and connections not intended for operation while submerged shall be located at least 305 mm (12 in.) above the deck of a fixed or floating structure, but not below the electrical datum plane.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 12:03:16 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The parenthetical phrase is revised and relocated to precede "all electrical components" per NEC Style Manual Section 3.5.1.1.



Second Correlating Revision No. 73-NFPA 70-2025 [Chapter 5 [Title Only]]

Special Specific Occupancies and Locations

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:08:17 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Changes made in Figure 90.3 have revised the titles from “Special” to “Specific”



Second Correlating Revision No. 123-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 620.22(A)(2)

]

(2) Overcurrent Protective Device.

The ~~overcurrent device protecting the~~ branch circuit OCPD shall be located in the elevator machine room, control room, machinery space, or control space. Where there is no machine room, control room, machinery space, or control space outside the hoistway, the ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD shall be located outside the hoistway and accessible to qualified persons only.

Required lighting shall not be connected to the load side of a ground-fault circuit interrupter.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:24:16 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

Second Revision No. 7754-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 620.22(A)(2)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 124-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 620.22(B)]

(B) Air-Conditioning and Heating Source.

A separate branch circuit shall supply the air-conditioning and heating units on each elevator car. The ~~overcurrent device protecting the~~ branch circuit OCPD shall be located in the elevator machine room, control room, machinery space, or control space. Where there is no machine room, control room, machinery space, or control space outside the hoistway, the ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD shall be located outside the hoistway and accessible only to qualified persons.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:25:37 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

Second Revision No. 7755-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 620.22(B)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 125-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 620.25(B)]

(B) Overcurrent Protective Devices.

The ~~overcurrent devices protecting the~~ branch circuit(s) OCPD shall be located in the elevator machine room, control room, machinery space, or control space. Where there is no machine room, control room, machinery space, or control space outside the hoistway, or for escalator and moving walk applications, the ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD shall be located outside the hoistway and accessible only to qualified persons.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:27:11 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

Second Revision No. 7757-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 620.25(B)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 121-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 624.44(C)]

(C) ~~Fixed-in-Place Equipment~~ Securely Fastened in Place Equipment .

All other ESVSE and WPTE shall be permanently wired and fixed securely fastened in place to supporting surfaces.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:51:22 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: To correlate with changes made in 625.44(C), this Second Correlating Revision is changing the heading to “Securely Fastened in Place” and changing the text to require the equipment be securely fastened in place, for parallel structure.



Second Correlating Revision No. 120-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 627.48]

624.48 Interactive Equipment.

ESVSE or WPTE that incorporates power export functions and are part of interactive systems that serve as optional standby systems, electric power production sources, or bidirectional power feeds shall be listed and marked as suitable for that purpose. When ESVSE or WPTE are used as optional standby systems, the requirements of Article 702, ~~Parts I and II~~, shall apply; when ESVSE or WPTE are used as electric power production sources, the requirements of Article 705, ~~Parts I and II~~, shall apply. ~~Electric vehicle power export equipment (EVPE) that provide receptacle outlets as points of power export shall comply with 627.60.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:49:34 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There is no 624.60 (formerly would have been 627.60 prior to the article move) to point to as the panel did not develop a parallel requirement to 625.60 in the new article. Based on this, the reference to 624.60 is deleted.

[Committee Comment No. 7911-NFPA 70-2024 \[Section No. 627.48\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 117-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 625.43]

625.43 Disconnecting Means.

~~EVSE and WPTE, shall be provided with one or more disconnecting means in accordance with 625.43(A) and 625.43(B) :~~

(A) General.

EVSE and WPTE; shall be provided with one or more disconnecting means in accordance with ~~625.43(D)~~ 625.43(B), and 625.43(E), as applicable .

(B) Disconnects not Listed for EVSE or WPTE.

Disconnecting means that are not listed for EVSE or WPTE use shall be rated for continuous load or have a nameplate current rating that is 125 percent of the EVSE or WPTE branch circuit rating.

(C) Multifamily Dwellings.

For multifamily dwellings where multiple EVSE or WPTE are each served through individual disconnecting means, a plaque or directory shall be attached to each EVSE or WPTE and its corresponding disconnect clearly identifying which disconnect serves which EVSE or WPTE.

(D) Equipment Disconnects.

For permanently connected EVSE and WPTE, a disconnecting means shall be provided and installed in a readily accessible location. If the disconnecting means is installed remote from the equipment, a plaque or directory shall be installed on the equipment denoting the location of the disconnecting means. For cord- and plug-connected EVSE and WPTE, with a rating not exceeding 60 amperes or not exceeding 150 volts to ground, the cord and plug shall be permitted to serve as the disconnecting means. The disconnecting means shall be lockable open in accordance with 110.25.

(E) Emergency Shutoff.

~~For permanently connected EVSE and WPTE, one or more clearly identified emergency disconnect devices or electrical disconnects shall be provided and shall meet all of the following:~~

- ~~(0) Be installed in a readily accessible location in sight from the equipment~~
- ~~(0) Disconnect power to all EVSE and WPTE within sight of emergency shutoff~~
- ~~(0) Be marked "EVSE EMERGENCY DISCONNECT" in accordance with 110.22(A)~~
- ~~(0) Be a manual reset type~~
- ~~(0) Disconnect all ungrounded conductors of the circuits simultaneously from the source of supply~~

~~The disconnecting means required in accordance with 625.43(A) shall be permitted to serve as the emergency disconnect if it complies with all the requirements of 625.43(B) :~~

(1) Emergency Disconnect Devices.

For other than one- and two-family dwellings, all permanently connected EVSE and WPTE; shall be provided with one or more clearly identified emergency disconnect devices or electrical disconnects ~~shall be provided and shall~~ that meet all of the following:

- (1) Be installed in a readily accessible location not less than 6.0 m (20 ft) nor more than 30.0 m (100 ft) from the equipment and in sight from the equipment
- (2) Disconnect power to all EVSE and WPTE within sight of emergency shutoff
- (3) Be marked “EVSE EMERGENCY DISCONNECT” and “WARNING: ELECTRIC VEHICLE(S) WILL REMAIN ENERGIZED” in accordance with 110.22(A)
- (4) Be a manual reset type
- (5) Disconnect all ungrounded conductors of the circuits simultaneously from the source of supply

(2) Disconnecting Means Serving as Emergency Shutoff.

The disconnecting means required in accordance with 625.43(D) shall be permitted to serve as the emergency disconnect if it complies with all the requirements of 625.43(E).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:42:27 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The charging language in (A) is revised in the Second Correlating Revision to properly point to the remaining sections (B) through (E). The charging language in the Second Revision only pointed the user to sections (D) and (E).

Committee Comment No. 7866-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 625.43]



Second Correlating Revision No. 118-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 625.44(C)]

(C) ~~Fixed-in-~~ Securely Fastened in Place Equipment.

All other EVSE and WPTE shall be permanently wired and ~~fixed-in-place to~~ securely fastened in place to the supporting surface.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:44:06 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The text “fixed-in-place” in the requirement is changed to “securely fastened in place” to correlate with the changes made in the section heading.

Committee Comment No. 8105-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 625.44(C)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 119-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 625.48]

625.48 Interactive Equipment.

EVSE or WPTE that incorporates a power export function and that is part of an interactive system that serves as an optional standby system, an electric power production source, or a bidirectional power feed shall be listed and marked as suitable for that purpose. When used as an optional standby system, the requirements of Article 702 Parts I and II of ~~Article 702~~ shall apply; ~~when~~ When used as an electric power production source, the requirements of ~~Parts I and II~~ of Article 705 shall apply. EVPE that provides a receptacle outlet as its point of power export shall be in accordance with 625.60.

Informational Note No. 1: See UL 1741, *Inverters, Converters, Controllers and Interconnection System Equipment for Use with Distributed Energy Resources*, for further information on supply equipment.

Informational Note No. 2: See UL 9741, *Bidirectional Electric Vehicle (EV) Charging System Equipment*, for vehicle interactive systems.

Informational Note No. 3: See SAE J3072, *Standard for Interconnection Requirements for Onboard, Utility-Interactive Inverter Systems*, for further information.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:46:43 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Article 702 has only 2 parts. The reference to "Parts I and II" is revised to reference all of Article 702 for context as permitted by the NEC® Style Manual.

Committee Comment No. 7873-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 625.48]



Second Correlating Revision No. 126-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 630.12]

630.12 Overcurrent Protection.

~~Overcurrent protection~~ OCPD for arc welders shall be as provided in 630.12(A) and 630.12(B). Where the values as determined by this section do not correspond to the standard ampere ratings provided in 240.6 or where the rating or setting specified results in unnecessary opening of the ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD, the next higher standard rating or setting shall be permitted.

(A) For Welders.

Each welder shall have overcurrent protection rated or set at not more than 200 percent of $I_{1\max}$. Alternatively, if the $I_{1\max}$ is not given, the overcurrent protection shall be rated or set at not more than 200 percent of the rated primary current of the welder.

An ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD shall not be required for a welder that has supply conductors protected by an ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD rated or set at not more than 200 percent of $I_{1\max}$ or at the rated primary current of the welder.

If the supply conductors for a welder are protected by an ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD rated or set at not more than 200 percent of $I_{1\max}$ or at the rated primary current of the welder, a separate ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD shall not be required.

(B) For Conductors.

Conductors that supply one or more welders shall be protected by an ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD rated or set at not more than 200 percent of the conductor ampacity.

Informational Note: $I_{1\max}$ is the maximum value of the rated supply current at maximum rated output. $I_{1\text{eff}}$ is the maximum value of the effective supply current, calculated from the rated supply current (I_1), the corresponding duty cycle (duty factor) (X), and the supply current at no-load (I_0) by the following equation:

$$I_{1\text{eff}} = \sqrt{I_1^2 X + I_0^2 (1 - X)} \quad [630.12(B)]$$

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:29:04 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

Second Revision No. 7788-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 630.12]



Second Correlating Revision No. 127-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 640.22]

640.22 Wiring of Equipment Racks and Enclosures.

Metal equipment racks and enclosures shall be bonded and grounded. Bonding shall not be required if the rack is connected to a technical power ground.

Wires, cables, structural components, or other equipment shall not be placed in such a manner as to prevent reasonable access to equipment power switches and resettable or replaceable circuit ~~overcurrent protection devices~~ OCPDs .

Supply cords or cables, if used, shall terminate within the equipment rack enclosure in an identified connector assembly. The supply cords or cable (and connector assembly if used) shall have sufficient ampacity to carry the total load connected to the equipment rack and shall be protected by ~~overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:30:36 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

Second Revision No. 7938-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 640.22]



Second Correlating Revision No. 128-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 670.5(C)]

(C) Overcurrent Protection.

Where furnished as part of the machine, overcurrent protection for each supply circuit shall consist of a single circuit breaker or set of fuses, the machine shall bear the marking required in 670.4, and the supply conductors shall be considered either as feeders or as taps as covered by 240.21.

The rating or setting of the ~~overcurrent protective device~~ OCPD for the circuit supplying the machine shall not be greater than the sum of the largest rating or setting of the branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device provided with the machine, plus 125 percent of the full-load current rating of all resistance heating loads, plus the sum of the full-load currents of all other motors and apparatus that could be in operation at the same time.

Exception: Where one or more instantaneous trip circuit breakers or motor short-circuit protectors are used for motor branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protection as permitted by 430.52(C), the procedure specified in 670.5(C) for determining the maximum rating of the ~~protective device~~ OCPD for the circuit supplying the machine shall apply with the following provision: For the purpose of the calculation, each instantaneous trip circuit breaker or motor short-circuit protector shall be assumed to have a rating not exceeding the maximum percentage of motor full-load current permitted by Table 430.52(C)(1) for the type of machine supply circuit protective device employed.

Where no branch-circuit short-circuit and ground-fault protective device is provided with the machine, the rating or setting of the ~~overcurrent protective device~~ OCPD shall be based on 430.52 and 430.53, as applicable.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:32:07 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).

Second Revision No. 7808-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 670.5(C)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 135-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 680.30]

680.30 General.

~~Electrical installations at storable pools, storable spas, storable hot tubs, or storable immersion pools shall comply with the provisions of Article 680, Parts I and III.~~

(A) General.

Electrical installations at storable pools, storable spas, storable hot tubs, or storable immersion pools shall ~~comply with the provisions of~~ be installed in accordance with Article 680; Parts I and III.

(B) Additional Requirements.

A storable pool assembled on site that abuts a permanent deck that encloses all or a portion of the pool's perimeter and that is intended to provide access to the pool shall also comply with 680.26 .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 16:03:43 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Second Correlating Revision revises the phrase “comply with the provisions of” in (A) to “be installed in accordance with Article 680, Parts I and III” to comply with the NEC Style Manual Section 4.1.3.

Committee Comment No. 8402-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 680.30]



Second Correlating Revision No. 136-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 680.43

[Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

A spa or hot tub installed indoors shall comply with the provisions of Article 680; Parts I and II, except as modified by this section and shall be connected by the wiring methods of Chapter 3.

Exception No. 1: Listed spa and hot tub packaged units rated 20 amperes or less shall be permitted to be cord-and-plug-connected to facilitate the removal or disconnection of the unit for maintenance and repair.

Exception No. 2: The equipotential bonding requirements for perimeter surfaces in 680.26(B) (2) shall not apply to a listed self-contained spa or hot tub installed above a finished floor.

Exception No. 3: For a dwelling unit(s) only, where a listed spa or hot tub is installed indoors, the wiring method requirements of 680.42(C) shall also apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 16:07:21 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Standards Council issued TIA 70 23-16 after the completion of CMP 17's Second Draft Meeting, thus the panel did not have the opportunity to include the revision in their Second Revision for the 2026 NEC and there were no other revisions made to the affected text in the First or Second Draft actions by CMP 17. This Second Correlating Revision includes the revision made by the TIA in the Second Draft for correlation with the 2023 NEC.



Second Correlating Revision No. 18-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 690.31(A)(1)]

(1) ~~Serviceability~~ Accessibility .

~~Where wiring devices with integral enclosures are used, sufficient length of cable~~ Wiring shall be ~~provided to facilitate replacement~~ considered accessible if in accordance with 690.34 .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 10:52:53 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been editorially revised to align with the requirements of 690.34.

Second Revision No. 7545-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 690.31(A)(1)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 19-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 690.31(C)]

(C) Wires and Cables.

~~PV wires or cables and distributed generation (DG) cables shall be listed. Type PV wires or cables wire shall be permitted in all locations where Type RHW-2 is permitted. Type DG cable shall be permitted in all locations where Type TC is permitted.~~

Informational Note: See UL 4703, *Standard for Photovoltaic Wire*, for PV wires and UL 3003, *Distributed Generation Cables*, for DG ~~cables cable~~ . PV ~~wires wire~~ and ~~cables cable~~ and DG ~~cables cable~~ have nonstandard outer diameters.

(1) Single Conductors ~~Cables~~ .

~~Single conductors cables~~ shall comply with 690.31(C)(1)(a) through ~~690.31(C)(1)(e)~~ 690.31(C)(1)(d) .

(a) ~~Single conductors cables~~ in exposed outdoor locations in PV system dc circuits within PV arrays shall be permitted to be one of the following:

- (1) Type PV wires or cables wire
- (2) ~~Single conductors cables~~ marked sunlight resistant and Type USE-2 and Type RHW-2

(b) ~~Exposed cables conductors~~ shall be supported and secured by ~~cable ties or fittings that are listed or identified for securement and support in outdoor locations.~~ one of the following methods:

- (1) Cable ties that are listed and identified for securement and support in outdoor locations
- (2) Straps, hangers, or similar fittings, or other approved means designed and installed so as not to damage the conductors

(c) ~~Cables Conductors~~ sized larger than 8 AWG shall be supported and secured at intervals not to exceed 1400 mm (54 in.).

(d) Conductors sized 8 AWG and smaller shall be supported and secured at intervals not to exceed 600 mm (24 in.).

Exception: PV systems ~~meeting the requirements of complying with~~ 691.4 shall be permitted to have support and securement intervals as defined in the engineered design.

(2) Cable Trays.

~~Type PV Wire of all sizes or Type DG Cable of all sizes, with or without cable tray ratings, shall be permitted in cable trays in outdoor locations if the cables are supported at intervals not to exceed 300 mm (12 in.) and secured at intervals not to exceed 1400 mm (54 in.).~~

~~Where in uncovered cable trays, ampacity of Type PV Wire smaller than 1/0 AWG, the adjustment factors for 1/0 AWG single-conductor cable in 392.80(A)(2) shall be permitted to be used.~~

~~Where Type PV Wire smaller than 1/0 AWG are in ladder or ventilated trough cable trays, the following shall apply:~~

- ~~(0) All conductors shall be installed in a single layer.~~
- ~~(0) Conductors that are bound together to comprise each circuit pair shall be permitted to be installed in other than a single layer.~~
- ~~(0) The sum of diameters of all conductor shall not exceed the cable tray width.~~

(a) Type PV wires wire of all sizes or Type DG cables cable of all sizes, with or without cable tray ratings, shall be permitted in cable trays ~~installed~~ in outdoor locations if the wires or cables are supported at intervals not to exceed 300 mm (12 in.) and secured at intervals not to exceed 1400 mm (54 in.).

(b) ~~Where in uncovered cable trays, ampacity of Type PV Wire smaller than 1/0 AWG, the~~ The adjustment factors for 1/0 AWG single-conductor cable in 392.80(A)(2) shall be permitted to be used for the ampacity of single-conductor PV wire smaller than 1/0 AWG installed in uncovered cable trays.

(c) Where ~~single-conductor~~ Type PV wires wire smaller than 1/0 AWG are ~~installed~~ in ladder or ventilated trough cable trays, the following shall apply:

- (1) All ~~single~~ conductors shall be installed in a single layer.
- (2) Conductors that are bound together to comprise each circuit pair shall be permitted to be installed in other than a single layer.
- (3) The sum of diameters of all ~~single~~ conductors cables shall not exceed the cable tray width.

(3) Multiconductor Jacketed Cables.

Where part of a listed PV assembly, multiconductor jacketed cables shall be installed in accordance with the included instructions. Where not part of a listed assembly, or where not otherwise covered in this code, multiconductor jacketed cables, including Type DG cables cable, shall be permitted in PV systems if installed in accordance with the product listing and ~~in accordance with~~ one of the following:

- (1) In raceways, where on or in buildings other than rooftops
- (2) Where not in raceways, ~~in accordance with the following as follows~~ :
 - a. Marked sunlight resistant, where installed in exposed outdoor locations
 - b. Protected or guarded, where subject to physical damage
 - c. Closely following the surface of support structures
 - d. Secured at intervals not exceeding 1.8 m (6 ft)
 - e. Secured within 600 mm (24 in.) of mating connectors or entering enclosures
 - f. Marked direct burial, where buried in the earth

(4) Flexible Cords and Cables Circuits Connected to Tracking Moving Parts of PV Arrays.

~~Flexible cords and flexible cables, where connected to moving parts of tracking PV arrays, shall comply with Article 400 and the following: Conductors exposed to cyclical movement in PV arrays with movable components shall comply with 690.31(C)(4)(a) or 690.31(C)(4)(b) .~~

- ~~(0) Be identified as a hard service cord type or portable power cable type~~
- ~~(0) Be suitable for extra-hard usage~~
- ~~(0) Be listed for outdoor use~~
- ~~(0) Be water and sunlight resistant~~

~~Allowable ampacities shall be in accordance with 400.5 .Stranded copper PV wire shall be permitted to be connected to moving parts of tracking PV arrays in accordance with the minimum number of strands specified in Table 690.31(C)(4) :~~

~~Table 690.31(C)(4) Minimum PV Wire Strands~~

| PV Wire AWG | Minimum Strands |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 18 | 17 |
| 16-10 | 19 |
| 8-4 | 49 |
| 2 | 130 |
| 1 AWG-1000 kcmil | 259 |

~~(a) Conductors shall be flexible cords or flexible cables complying with 400.4 and all of the following:~~

- ~~(1) Be identified as a hard service cord type or portable power cable type~~
- ~~(2) Be suitable for extra-hard usage~~
- ~~(3) Be listed for outdoor use~~
- ~~(4) Be water and sunlight resistant~~
- ~~(5) Be compliant with 400.5 for allowable ampacities~~

~~(b) Stranded Conductors shall be stranded copper Type PV wire shall be permitted to be connected to moving parts of tracking PV arrays in accordance wire and Type DG cable with the minimum number of strands specified in Table 690.31(C)(4)(b).~~

~~Table 690.31(C)(4)(b) Minimum PV Wire Conductor Strands~~

| PV Wire AWG | Minimum Strands |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 18 | 17 |
| 16-10 | 19 |
| 8-4 | 49 |
| 2 | 130 |
| 1 AWG-1000 kcmil | 259 |

(5) Flexible, Fine-Stranded Cables.

Flexible, fine-stranded cables shall be terminated only with terminals, lugs, devices, or connectors in accordance with 110.14.

(6) Single-Conductor Cables.

Single-conductor cables listed for outdoor use that are sunlight resistant and moisture resistant in sizes 16 AWG and 18 AWG shall be permitted for module interconnections where such cables meet the ampacity requirements of 400.5. ~~Section 310.14 shall be used to determine the cable~~ Cable ampacity adjustment and correction factors shall be determined in accordance with 310.14.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 10:56:53 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Editorial correction to revise 690.31(C)(1)(c) to 690.31(C)(1)(d) to provide the correct reference.

Committee Comment No. 7549-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 690.31(C)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 20-NFPA 70-2025 [Sections 692.8, 692.9]

692.8 Circuit Sizing and Current.

(A) Nameplate Rated Circuit Current.

The nameplate(s) rated circuit current shall be the rated current indicated on the fuel cell nameplate(s).

(B) Conductor Ampacity and Overcurrent Protective Device (OCPD) Ratings.

The ampacity of the feeder circuit conductors from the fuel cell ~~system(s)~~ systems to the premises wiring system shall not be less than the greater of (1) ~~the nameplate(s) nameplates~~ rated circuit current or (2) the rating of the fuel cell ~~system(s) systems~~ overcurrent protective device OCPD (s) .

(C) Ampacity of Grounded or Neutral Conductor.

If an interactive single-phase, 2-wire fuel cell output(s) is connected to the grounded or neutral conductor and a single ungrounded conductor of a 3-wire system or of a 3-phase, 4-wire, wye-connected system, the maximum unbalanced neutral load current plus the fuel cell system(s) output rating shall not exceed the ampacity of the grounded or neutral conductor.

692.9 Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Circuits and Equipment.

If the fuel cell system is provided with ~~overcurrent protection~~ OCPDs sufficient to protect the circuit conductors that supply the load, additional ~~circuit overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs shall not be required. Equipment and conductors connected to more than one electrical source shall be protected.

(B) Accessibility.

~~Overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs shall be readily accessible.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 10:59:53 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of 692.8 has been revised to include the defined term “Overcurrent Protective Device” and revisions to pluralize terms per the NEC Style Manual have been made.

The title of 692.9(B) has been reverted to “Accessibility” as the content of the section is relevant to accessibility of OCPDs. Additionally, language has been revised to align with the defined term OCPD.

Second Revision No. 8090-NFPA 70-2024 [Sections 692.8, 692.9]



Second Correlating Revision No. 74-NFPA 70-2025 [Chapter 6 [Title Only]]

Special Specific Equipment

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:09:44 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Changes made in Figure 90.3 have revised the titles from “Special” to “Specific”



Second Correlating Revision No. 21-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 705.20

[Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Means shall be provided to disconnect power source output conductors of electric power production ~~equipment~~ sources from conductors of other systems. If a power source service disconnecting means meets the requirements of both 705.11 and 705.20(A) through 705.20(F), a separate source disconnecting means is not required. A single disconnecting means shall be permitted to disconnect multiple power sources from conductors of other systems. Power source disconnecting means shall comply with 705.20(A) through 705.20(G).

Informational Note: See 480.7; Article 445; Part II; Article 690; Part III; Article 692; Part III; Article 694; Part III; and Article 706; Part II; for specific source disconnecting means requirements.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 11:44:29 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been editorially revised to clarify that 705.20 does not supersede the requirements of 705.11.

Second Revision No. 7685-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 705.20 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]



Second Correlating Revision No. 22-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 705.25(B)]

(B) Identification of dc Power Source Output Conductors.

Color coding, marking tape, tagging, or other approved means in accordance with 705.25(B) (1) through 705.25(B)(3) shall be used to identify dc power source output conductors at all termination, connection, and splice points.

(1) Positive Polarity.

Identification of dc positive conductors shall occur by one of the following means:

- (1) Imprinted plus signs (+) or the word POSITIVE or POS durably marked on conductor insulation-
- (2) An approved permanent marking means (e.g., sleeving or shrink-tubing) that is suitable for the conductor size at all termination, connection, and splice points, with imprinted plus signs (+) or the word POSITIVE or POS

(2) Negative Polarity.

Identification of dc negative conductors shall occur by one of the following means:

- (1) Imprinted minus signs (–) or the word NEGATIVE or NEG durably marked on conductor insulation
- (2) An approved permanent marking means (e.g., sleeving or shrink-tubing) that is suitable for the conductor size at all termination, connection, and splice points, with imprinted minus signs (–) or the word NEGATIVE or NEG

(3) Color Identification.

Where color is used, identification shall occur by one of the following means:

- (1) For nonsolidly grounded dc positive conductors, marked with an insulation color other than green, white, or gray
- (2) For nonsolidly grounded dc negative conductors, marked with an insulation color other than green, white, gray, or red
- (3) For solidly grounded dc conductors, marked in accordance with 200.7

Informational Note: See Article 100 for the definitions of *functionally grounded* and *solidly grounded*.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 11:47:40 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of 705.25(B) has been revised with lower case “dc” in accordance with Annex A of the NEC Style Manual.

Committee Comment No. 7652-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 705.25(B)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 122-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 706.31]

706.31 Overcurrent Protection.

(A) Circuits and Equipment.

~~Protection devices~~ OCPDs for ESS circuits shall be in accordance with 706.31(B) through 706.31(E) ~~(F)~~. Circuits shall be protected provided with overcurrent protection at the source ~~from overcurrent~~. A circuit conductor connected at one end to a supply with integral fault protection, where the conductor is rated for the maximum circuit current from that supply, and also connected to sources having an available maximum circuit current greater than the ampacity of the conductor, shall be ~~protected from~~ provided with overcurrent protection at the point of connection to the higher current source.

Informational Note: Listed electronic power converter circuits powered by an ESS have integral fault protection. Where these circuits are connected to higher current sources such as a utility service, the ~~overcurrent device~~ OCPD is more appropriately installed at the higher current source end of the circuit conductor.

(B) Overcurrent Protective Device Ampere Ratings.

~~Overcurrent protective devices~~ OCPDs, where required, shall be not less than 125 percent of the maximum currents calculated in 706.30(A).

Exception: Where the assembly, including the ~~overcurrent protective devices~~ OCPDs, is listed for operation at 100 percent of its rating, the ampere rating of the ~~overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs shall be permitted to be not less than the maximum currents calculated in 706.30(B).

(C) Direct Current Rating.

~~Overcurrent protective devices~~ OCPDs, either fuses or circuit breakers, used in any dc portion of an ESS shall be listed for dc and shall have the appropriate voltage, current, and interrupting ratings for the application.

(D) Fuses.

Means shall be provided to disconnect any fuses associated with ESS equipment and components when the fuse is energized from both directions and is accessible to other than qualified persons. Switches, pullouts, or similar devices that are rated for the application shall be permitted to serve as a means to disconnect fuses from all sources of supply.

(E) Location.

Where circuits from the input or output terminals of energy storage components in an ESS pass through a wall, floor, or ceiling, overcurrent protection shall be provided at the energy storage component end of the circuit.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 15:14:05 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).



Second Correlating Revision No. 83-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 708.54]

Global SR-8396

708.54 Selective Coordination.

(A) General.

Critical operations power system(s) ~~overcurrent protective devices~~ (OCPDs) shall be selectively coordinated with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs.

Selective coordination shall be selected by a licensed professional engineer or other qualified persons engaged primarily in the design, installation, or ~~maintenance~~ servicing of electrical systems. The selection shall be documented and made available to those authorized to design, install, inspect, maintain, and operate the system.

(B) Replacements.

Selective coordination shall be re-evaluated if replacement OCPDs that supply COPS loads are not replaced with the same manufacturer and type of OCPDs and with the same ratings or settings. Where critical operations power system(s) OCPDs or normal system OCPDs that supply critical operations power system load(s) are replaced, they shall be reevaluated to ensure selective coordination of the critical operations power system(s) is maintained with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs.

(C) Modifications.

If modifications, additions, or deletions to the critical operations power system(s) or the normal system supplying the critical operations power system load(s) occur, selective coordination of the critical operations power system(s) OCPDs with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs shall be reevaluated.

Exception: Selective coordination shall not be required between two ~~overcurrent~~ devices OCPDs located in series if no loads are connected in parallel with the downstream device.

Informational Note: See Figure Informational Note 708.54 for an example of how critical operations power system OCPDs selectively coordinate with all supply-side OCPDs.

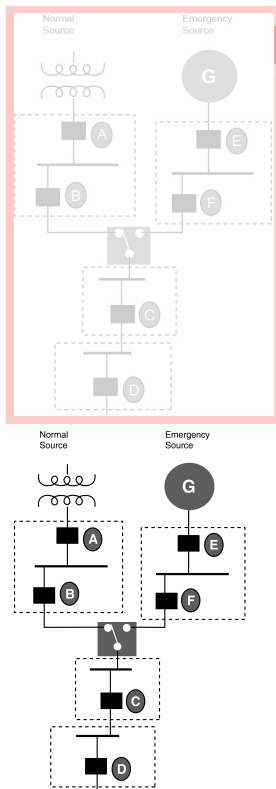
~~OCPD D selectively coordinates with OCPDs C, F, E, B, and A.~~

~~OCPD C selectively coordinates with OCPDs F, E, B, and A.~~

~~OCPD F selectively coordinates with OCPD E.~~

~~OCPD B is not required to selectively coordinate with OCPD A because OCPD B is not a critical operations power system OCPD.~~

**Figure Informational Note
708.54 Critical Operations Power
System Selective Coordination.**



DELETED

OCPD D selectively coordinates with OCPDs C, F, E, B, and A.
OCPD C selectively coordinates with OCPDs F, E, B, and A.
OCPD F selectively coordinates with OCPD E.
OCPD B is not required to selectively coordinate with OCPD A,
because OCPD B is not a critical operations power system OCPD.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:12:16 EST 2025

Committee Statement

**Committee
Statement:**

The term “emergency system loads” was replaced with “COPS loads” to align with the scope of Article 708.

The language has been revised to align with the defined terminology concerning overcurrent protection and overcurrent protective devices (OCPDs).



Second Correlating Revision No. 99-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 720.4]

720.4 Other ~~Articles~~ Requirements .

(A) General Requirements.

Only those sections of Article 300 referenced in this article shall apply.

(B) Other Limited-Energy ~~Articles~~ Requirements .

Table 720.4(A) lists the limited-energy installations covered by these general requirements.

Table 720.4(A) Other ~~Articles for~~ Limited-Energy Installations Requirements

| <u>Application</u> | <u>Code Section Article</u> |
|--|-----------------------------|
| Limited-energy power sources | 721-4 |
| Limited-energy cables for power-limited circuits, fault-managed power circuits, optical fiber circuits, and communications circuits | 722-4 |
| <u>Raceways, cable routing assemblies, and cable trays for limited-energy systems</u> | <u>723</u> |
| Class 1 power-limited circuits and equipment | 724-1 |
| Class 2 and Class 3 power-limited circuits and equipment | 725-4 |
| Class 4 fault-managed power circuits and equipment | 726-4 |
| Overvoltage protection of limited-energy and communications systems | 742-4 |
| Limited-energy system grounding | 750-4 |
| Fire alarm systems | 760-4 |
| Fire-resistive cable systems — Type FR | 772-4 |
| General requirements for communications systems outside and entering building | 800-4 |
| Antenna systems | 810-4 |
| Community antenna and television and radio distribution systems | 820-4 |
| Network-powered broadband communications systems | 830-1 |
| Premises-powered broadband communications systems | 840-1 |

~~(C) Hazardous Locations:~~

~~Limited-energy and communications cables and equipment shall be permitted to be used in hazardous (classified) locations as defined in 500.5 and 500.6 where specifically permitted elsewhere in this code.~~

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| NEC_CC_Table720.4_A_SCR99.docx | | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 10:21:05 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: New Table 720.4 references other limited-energy article scopes and currently contains a reference to 840.1 for network-powered broadband communications circuits. This reference is deleted to correlate with the Second Correlating Revision to delete Article 840. The references in Table 720.4 have been revised to reference the entire article instead of scope section of each article. Referencing an entire article for proper context is permitted by the NEC Style Manual.



**Second Correlating Revision No. 100-NFPA 70-2025 [Sections 720.30(B),
720.30(C), 720.30(D)]**

(B) ~~Wiring Systems~~ Limited Energy Cables Installed Above Suspended Ceilings.

Limited-energy cables installed above suspended ceilings shall be supported in accordance with all the following:

- (1) Limited-energy cables shall not be secured or supported by the ceiling system, including the ceiling support wires.
- (2) Support wires and associated fittings that provide secure support and that are installed in addition to the ceiling grid support wires shall be permitted as the sole support.
- (3) If independent support wires are used, they shall comply with the following:
 - a. Distinguished by color, tagging, or other means from those that are part of the ceiling systems
 - b. Secured at both ends
- (4) Cables and raceways shall not be supported by ceiling grids.

~~Support wires that do not provide secure support shall not be the sole support. Support wires and associated fittings that provide secure support and that are installed in addition to the ceiling grid support wires shall be permitted as the sole support. Where independent support wires are used, they shall be secured at both ends. Cables and raceways shall not be supported by ceiling grids.~~

Exception No. 1: The ceiling support system shall be permitted to support wiring and equipment that have been tested as part of the fire-rated assembly.

Informational Note: See ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, for one method of testing to determine fire rating.

Exception No. 2: The ceiling support system shall be permitted to support branch-circuit wiring and associated equipment if installed in accordance with the ceiling system manufacturer's instructions.

~~(C) Fire-Rated Assemblies:~~

~~Wiring located within the cavity of a fire-rated floor-ceiling or roof-ceiling assembly shall not be secured to, or supported by, the ceiling assembly, including the ceiling support wires. An independent means of secure support shall be provided and shall be permitted to be attached to the assembly. Where independent support wires are used, they shall be distinguishable by color, tagging, or other effective means from those that are part of the fire-rated design.~~

~~*Exception: The ceiling support system shall be permitted to support wiring and equipment that have been tested as part of the fire-rated assembly.*~~

~~Informational Note: See ASTM E119, *Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials*, for one method of testing to determine fire rating.~~

~~(C) Non-Fire-Rated Assemblies.~~

~~Wiring located within the cavity of a non-fire-rated floor-ceiling or roof-ceiling assembly shall not be secured to, or supported by, the ceiling assembly, including the ceiling support wires. An independent means of secure support shall be provided and shall be permitted to be attached to the assembly. If independent support wires are used, they shall be distinguishable by color, tagging, or other effective means.~~

~~Exception: The ceiling support system shall be permitted to support branch-circuit wiring and associated equipment if installed in accordance with the ceiling system manufacturer's instructions.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 10:25:40 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The CMP 3 requirement in Section 720.30(B) mandates limited-energy cables be installed above suspended ceilings which is not intended by the Panel. The charging text in 720.30(B) is revised to make it clear that the supporting requirements of this section apply where limited-energy cables are installed above suspended ceilings.

Committee Comment No. 7669-NFPA 70-2024 [Sections 720.30(B), 720.30(C), 720.30(D)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 101-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 722.112]

722.13 Limited-Energy Cables and Circuits Installed with Other Limited-Energy Cables and Circuits.

(A) General.

Unless prohibited by this section, plenum, riser, general-purpose, and limited-use limited-energy cables shown in Table 722.13(A) shall be permitted to be installed in the same raceway, cable tray, box, enclosure, or cable routing assembly. Installations shall comply with 722.13(B) through 722.13(H).

Table 722.13(A) Limited-Energy Cable Type

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Plenum limited-energy cables | CMP | Communications plenum cables |
| | CATVP | Community antenna television plenum cables |
| | BLP | Network-powered broadband communications low-power plenum cables |
| | FPLP | Power-limited fire alarm plenum cables |
| | CL4P | Class 4 plenum cables |
| | CL3P | Class 3 plenum cables |
| | CL2P | Class 2 plenum cables |
| | OFNP | Nonconductive optical fiber plenum cables |
| | OFCP | Conductive optical fiber plenum cables |
| Riser limited-energy cables | CMR | Communications riser cables |
| | CATVR | Community antenna television riser cables |
| | BLR | Network-powered broadband communications low-power riser cables |
| | FPLR | Power-limited fire alarm riser cables |
| | CL4R | Class 4 riser cables |
| | CL3R | Class 3 riser cables |
| | CL2R | Class 2 riser cables |
| | OFNR | Nonconductive optical fiber riser cables |
| | OFCR | Conductive optical fiber riser cables |
| General-purpose limited-energy cables | CMG, CM | Communications general-purpose cables |
| | CATV | Community antenna television general-purpose cables |
| | BL | Network-powered broadband communications low-power general-purpose cables |
| | FPL | Power-limited fire alarm general-purpose cables |
| | CL4 | Class 4 general-purpose cables |
| | PLTC | Power-limited tray cables |
| | CL3 | Class 3 general-purpose cables |
| | CL2 | Class 2 general-purpose cables |
| | OFNG, OFN | Nonconductive optical fiber general-purpose cables |
| | OFNG, OFN | Nonconductive optical fiber general-purpose cables |
| | OFNG, OFN | Nonconductive optical fiber general-purpose cables |
| OFNG, OFN | Nonconductive optical fiber general-purpose cables | |
| Limited-use limited-energy cables | CMX | Communications limited use cables |
| | CATVX | Community antenna television limited use cables |
| | BLX | Network-powered broadband communications low-power limited use cables |
| | CL3X | Class 3 limited use cables |
| | CL2X | Class 2 limited use cables |

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|------|--|
| Specialty use limited-energy cables | CMUC | Under-carpet communications wires and cables |
|-------------------------------------|------|--|

(B) Two or More Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 Circuits.

Conductors of two or more limited energy circuits of the same class shall be permitted within the same limited energy cable.

(C) Class 2, Class 3, and Class 4 Circuits with the Same Limited Energy Cable.

(1) Class 3 Cables.

Class 2 circuits shall be permitted to use listed Class 3 cables.

(2) Dual-Listed Class 3/Class 4 Cables.

Class 2 and Class 3 circuits shall be permitted to use dual-listed Class 3/Class 4 cables.

(D) Class 2 and Class 3 Circuits with Communications Circuits.

(1) Communications Cables.

Conductors of one or more Class 2 or Class 3 circuits shall be permitted in the same cable with conductors of communications circuits. The cable shall be listed as a communications cable.

(2) Composite Cables.

Cables constructed of individually listed Class 2, Class 3, and communications cables under a common jacket shall be permitted to be classified and listed as communications cables. The fire resistance rating of the composite cable shall be determined by the combustion characteristics of the composite cable.

(E) Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 Cables with Other Limited Energy Cables.

(1) Limited-Use Cables.

Plenum, riser, general-purpose, and limited use limited energy cables shall be permitted in the same enclosure or raceway.

(2) Other Than Limited-Use Cables.

Plenum, riser, and general-purpose limited energy cables shall be permitted in the same enclosure, cable tray, raceway, or cable routing assembly.

(F) Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuits.

(1) Multiple PLFA Circuits.

Cable and conductors of two or more power-limited fire alarm circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, cable tray, raceway, or cable routing assembly.

(2) With Network-Powered Broadband.

Low-power network-powered broadband communications circuits shall be permitted in the same enclosure, cable tray, raceway, or cable routing assembly with PLFA cables.

(3) With Class 2 Circuits.

Conductors of one or more Class 2 circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, cable tray, raceway, or cable routing assembly with conductors of power-limited fire alarm circuits if the insulation of the Class 2 circuit conductors in the cable, enclosure, raceway, or cable routing assembly is at least that required by the power-limited fire alarm circuits.

(4) With Class 3 or Communications Circuits.

Cable and conductors of Class 3 and communications circuits shall be permitted within the same cable, enclosure, cable tray, raceway, or cable routing assembly with cables and conductors of power-limited fire alarm circuits.

(5) With 4 Circuits.

Class 4 circuits shall be permitted in the same cable with power-limited fire alarm circuits if the cable is dual-listed.

(6) Audio System Circuits and PLFA Circuits.

Audio system circuits described in 640.9(C) and installed using Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 wiring methods in compliance with 722.136 shall not be installed in the same cable, cable tray, raceway, or cable routing assembly with PLFA circuits or cables.

(G) Manholes.

Outside plant communications, CATV, and optical fiber cables shall be permitted to be installed together in manholes.

Informational Note: See IEEE C2-2023, *National Electrical Safety Code*, Rules 323 and 341 for information on cable installation in manholes.

(H) Limited-Use and ~~Under-Carpet~~ Undercarpet Limited-Energy Cables.

Limited-use and ~~under-carpet~~ undercarpet limited-energy cables shall not be installed in cable trays or cable routing assemblies.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 10:31:40 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 722.13 was created and reorganized by SR-7734 but the CMP 3 action did not provide a title. The title: "Limited-Energy Cables and Circuits Installed with Other Limited-Energy Cables and Circuits" is added by this SCR.



Second Correlating Revision No. 102-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 724.45]

724.45 Class 1 Circuit Overcurrent Protective Device Location.

~~Overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs shall be located as specified in 724.45(A) through 724.45(C).

(A) Point of Supply.

~~Overcurrent devices~~ OCPDs shall be located at the point where the conductor to be protected receives its supply.

~~**(B)**~~ Feeder Taps.

~~Class 1 circuit conductors shall be permitted to be tapped, without overcurrent protection at the tap, where the overcurrent device protecting the circuit conductor is sized to protect the tap conductor.~~

~~**(B)**~~ Branch-Circuit Taps.

~~Class 1 circuit conductors 14 AWG and larger that are tapped from the load side of the overcurrent protective device(s) of a controlled light and power circuit shall require only short-circuit and ground-fault protection and shall be permitted to be protected by the branch-circuit overcurrent protective device(s) where the rating of the protective device(s) is not more than 300 percent of the ampacity of the Class 1 circuit conductor.~~

(B) Primary Side of Transformer.

Class 1 circuit conductors supplied by the secondary of a single-phase transformer having only a 2-wire (single-voltage) secondary shall be permitted to be protected by overcurrent protection provided on the primary side of the transformer if the protection is in accordance with 450.5 and does not exceed the value determined by multiplying the secondary conductor ampacity by the secondary-to-primary transformer voltage ratio. Transformer secondary conductors other than 2-wire shall not be considered to be protected by the primary overcurrent protection.

(C) Input Side of Electronic Power Source.

Class 1 circuit conductors supplied by the output of a single-phase, listed electronic power source other than a transformer having only a 2-wire (single-voltage) output for connection to Class 1 circuits shall be permitted to be protected by overcurrent protection provided on the input side of the electronic power source if the protection does not exceed the value determined by multiplying the Class 1 circuit conductor ampacity by the output-to-input voltage ratio. Electronic power source outputs other than 2-wire (single voltage) shall not be considered to be protected by the primary overcurrent protection.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 10:43:41 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of section 724.45 is revised for consistency with the second revisions made throughout the rest of this section and for correlation with the defined term.

Committee Comment No. 8112-NFPA 70-2024 [Section No. 724.45(A)]

Committee Comment No. 7582-NFPA 70-2024 [Sections 724.45(B), 724.45(C)]



Second Correlating Revision No. 75-NFPA 70-2025 [Chapter 7 [Title Only]]

Special Specific Conditions and Systems

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 16:11:08 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Changes made in Figure 90.3 have revised the titles from “Special” to “Specific”.



Second Correlating Revision No. 91-NFPA 70-2025 [New Section after 800.1]

800.2 Listing.

(A) Communications Wires.

Communications wires, such as distributing frame wire and jumper wire, shall be listed as being resistant to the spread of fire.

Informational Note No 1: See UL Flame Exposure, Vertical Flame Tray Test in UL 1685, *Vertical-Tray Fire-Propagation and Smoke-Release Test for Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables*, for one method of defining cable flame resistance to the spread of fire where the cables do not spread char in excess of 8 ft (244 cm). The smoke measurements in the test method are not applicable.

Informational Note No 2: See CSA Vertical Flame Test — Cables in Cable Trays, as described in CSA C22.2 No. 0.3-09 (R2019), *Test Methods for Electrical Wires and Cables*, for another method of defining resistance to the spread of fire where the cables do not spread char in excess of 1.5 m (4 ft 11 in.).

(B) Drop Wires and Cables.

Communications wires and cables without a metallic shield, running from the last outdoor support to the primary protector, shall be listed as being suitable for the purpose.

(C) Premises-Powered Broadband Communications Systems Equipment.

Premises-powered broadband communications systems equipment and cables shall comply with 800.2(A)(1) through 800.2(A)(2).

(1) Network Terminal.

The network terminal and applicable grounding means shall be listed for application with premises-powered broadband communications systems.

Informational Note No 1: See UL 60950-1, *Information Technology Equipment*; UL 498A, *Current Taps and Adapters*; UL 467, *Grounding and Bonding Equipment*; or UL 62368-1, *Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment — Part 1: Safety Requirements*.

Informational Note No 2: There are no requirements on the network terminal and its grounding methodologies except for those covered by the listing of the product.

(2) Accessory Equipment.

Communications accessory equipment and/or assemblies shall be listed for application with premises-powered communications systems.

Informational Note: See UL 1863, *Communications-Circuit Accessories*.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submission Date: Wed Jan 15 08:53:28 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The scope of Article 800 covers communications system wires and cables outside and entering buildings. The listing of communications wires in Sections 805.2 and 840.170 both fall within the scope of Article 800. The requirements from Section 805.2 are

relocated to new Sections 800.2(A) and (B) and 840.170 is relocated to new Section 800.2(C) to comply with the NEC Style Manual Sections 2.1.4.1 requiring each article to cover a specific topic, and Section 2.2.1 for parallel numbering.



Second Correlating Revision No. 92-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 800.47]

800.47 Underground Systems Entering Buildings.

Underground communications wires and cables, optical fiber cables, CATV-type coaxial cables, and network-powered broadband communications cables entering buildings shall comply with 800.47(A) and 800.47(B). The requirements of 310.10(C) shall not apply to communications wires and cables and CATV-type coaxial cables.

(A) Underground Systems with Electric Light, Power, Class 1, or Non-Power-Limited Fire Alarm Circuit Conductors.

Underground communications wires and cables, conductive optical fiber cables, CATV-type coaxial cables, and network-powered broadband communications cables in a raceway, pedestal, handhole enclosure, or manhole containing electric light, power, Class 1, or non-power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors shall be in a section separated from such conductors by means of brick, concrete, or tile partitions or by means of a suitable barrier.

(B) Direct-Buried Cables and Raceways.

Direct-buried communications wires and cables, conductive optical fiber cables, CATV-type coaxial cables, and network-powered broadband communications cables shall be separated at least 300 mm (12 in.) from conductors of any light or power, non-power-limited fire alarm circuit conductors, or Class 1 circuit.

Exception No. 1: Separation shall not be required if electric service conductors or all the direct-buried communications wires and cables, conductive optical fiber cables, CATV-type coaxial cables, and network-powered broadband communications cables are installed in raceways or have metal cable armor.

Exception No. 2: Separation shall not be required under one of the following conditions:

- (1) If the electric light or power branch-circuit or feeder conductors or Class 1 circuit conductors are installed in a raceway or in metal-sheathed, metal-clad, or Type UF or Type USE cables*
- (2) If all the direct-buried communications wires cables, CATV-type coaxial cables, conductive optical fiber cables, and network-powered broadband communications cables have metal cable armor or are installed in raceway*

(C) Direct-Buried Premise-Powered Broadband Communications Cables.

Direct-buried cables shall be installed to have a minimum cover of 150 mm (6 in.).

(D) Underground Communications Wires and Cables Entering Buildings — Underground Block Distribution.

Where the entire street circuit is run underground and the circuit within the block is placed so as to be free from the likelihood of accidental contact with electric light or power circuits of over 300 volts to ground, the insulation requirements of 800.50(A) and 800.50(C) shall not apply, insulating supports shall not be required for the conductors, and bushings shall not be required where the conductors enter the building.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:58:39 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The burial depth requirements in Section 840.47 are relocated to new Section 800.47(C) putting the communication conductor and cable burial depth requirements in the same location. Existing Section 800.47(C) is renumbered to 800.47(D). These revisions were made to comply with the NEC Style Manual Section 2.1.4.1 requiring each article to cover a specific topic.



Second Correlating Revision No. 94-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. 800.50]

800.50 Circuits Requiring Primary Protectors.

Circuits that require primary protectors as provided in ~~805.90~~ 742.10(A) shall comply with 800.50(A), 800.50(B), and 800.50(C).

(A) Insulation, Communications Wires, Drop Wires, and Cables.

Communications wires and cables without a metal shield, running from the last outdoor support to the primary protector, shall be listed in accordance with ~~805.173~~ 800.2(A) through 800.2(C).

(B) On Buildings.

Communications wires and cables in accordance with 800.50(A) shall be separated at least 100 mm (4 in.) from electric light or power conductors not in a raceway or cable or be permanently separated from conductors of the other systems by a continuous and firmly fixed nonconductor in addition to the insulation on the wires, such as porcelain tubes or flexible tubing. Communications wires and cables in accordance with 800.50(A) exposed to accidental contact with electric light and power conductors operating at over 300 volts to ground and attached to buildings shall be separated from woodwork by being supported on glass, porcelain, or other insulating material.

Exception: Separation from woodwork shall not be required where fuses are omitted as provided for in ~~805.90(A)(1)~~ 742.10(A)(1), or where conductors are used to extend circuits to a building from a cable having a grounded metal sheath.

(C) Entering Buildings.

(1) Installed Inside Buildings.

If a primary protector is installed inside the building, the communications wires and cables shall enter the building either through a noncombustible, nonabsorbent insulating bushing or through a metal raceway.

Exception: The insulating bushing shall not be required if the entering communications wires and cables meet one or more of the following conditions:

- (1) Is a metal-sheathed cable*
- (2) Pass through masonry*
- (3) Meet the requirements of 800.50(A) and fuses are omitted in accordance with ~~805.90(A)~~ 742.10(A)(1).*
- (4) Meet the requirements of 800.50(A) and are used to extend circuits to a building from a cable having a grounded metal sheath*

(2) Orientation of Raceways or Bushings.

Raceways or bushings shall slope upward from the outside, or, where this cannot be done, drip loops shall be formed in the communications wires and cables immediately before they enter the building.

(3) Service Head.

Raceways shall be equipped with an approved service head. More than one communications wire and cable shall be permitted to enter through a single raceway or bushing. Conduits or other metal raceways located ahead of the primary protector shall be grounded.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 09:06:53 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: "Communications" and "Drop Wires" are added to the title of 800.50(A) to make it clear that these types of installations and the listings are covered by Section 800.50(A) and by relation, 800.2(A)-(C).

[Committee Comment No. 8146-NFPA 70-2024 \[Section No. 800.50\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 95-NFPA 70-2025 [Article 805]

~~Article 805~~ Communications Circuits

~~Part I.~~ General

~~Part II.~~ Wires and Cables Outside and Entering Buildings

~~Part IV.~~ Installation Methods Within Buildings

~~805.156~~ Dwelling Unit Communications Outlet.

~~For new construction, a minimum of one communications outlet shall be installed within the dwelling in a readily accessible area and cabled to the service provider demarcation point.~~

~~Part V.~~ Listing Requirements

~~805.170~~ Protectors.

~~Protectors shall be listed in accordance with 805.170(A) or 805.170(B) :~~

~~(A)~~ Primary Protectors.

~~The primary protector shall be listed and consist of an arrester connected between each line conductor and ground in an appropriate mounting. Primary protector terminals shall be marked to indicate line and ground as applicable.~~

~~Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 497-2017, *Standard for Protectors for Paired Conductor Communications Circuits*, to determine applicable requirements for a listed primary protector.~~

~~(B)~~ Secondary Protectors.

~~The secondary protector shall be listed as suitable to provide means to safely limit currents to less than the current-carrying capacity of listed indoor communications wire and cable, listed telephone set line cords, and listed communications terminal equipment having ports for external wire line communications circuits. Any overvoltage protection, arresters, or grounding connection shall be connected on the equipment terminals side of the secondary protector current-limiting means.~~

~~Informational Note: See ANSI/UL 497A-2019, *Standard for Secondary Protectors for Communications Circuits*, to determine applicable requirements for a listed secondary protector.~~

~~805.2~~

~~(A)~~

~~(B)~~ Drop Wire and Cable.

~~Communications wires and cables without a metallic shield, running from the last outdoor support to the primary protector, shall be listed as being suitable for the purpose and shall have current-carrying capacity as specified in 805.90(A)(1)(2) or 805.90(A)(1)(3).~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 09:09:48 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The scope of Article 800 covers communications system wires and cables outside and entering buildings. The listing of communications wires from Sections 805.2 and 840.170 both fall under the scope of Article 800. The requirements from Section 805.2 have been relocated to new Sections 800.2(A)-(B) and 840.170 was relocated to new Section 800.2(C) to comply with the NEC Style Manual Sections 2.1.4.1 requiring each article to cover a specific topic, and Section 2.2.1 for paralleled numbering.

[Committee Comment No. 8144-NFPA 70-2024 \[Article 805\]](#)



Second Correlating Revision No. 96-NFPA 70-2025 [Article 840]

~~Article 840~~ Premises-Powered Broadband Communications Systems

~~Part I.~~ General

~~840.1~~ Scope:

This article covers premises-powered broadband communications systems:

~~Informational Note:~~ A typical basic system configuration consists of an optical fiber, twisted pair, or coaxial cable to the premises supplying a broadband signal to a network terminal that converts the broadband signal into component signals, such as traditional telephone, video, high-speed Internet, and interactive services. Powering for the network terminal and network devices is typically accomplished through a premises power supply that might be built into the network terminal or provided as a separate unit. In order to provide communications in the event of a power interruption, a battery backup unit or an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) is typically part of the powering system.

~~Part II.~~ Cables Outside and Entering Buildings

~~840.47~~ Underground Wires and Cables Entering Buildings:

Direct-buried cables shall be installed to have a minimum cover of 150 mm (6 in.).

~~Part III.~~ Protection

840.94 ~~Premises Circuits Leaving the Building.~~

~~Where circuits leave the building to power equipment remote to the building or outside the exterior zone of protection defined by a 46 m (150 ft) radius rolling sphere, 805.90, 800.93(A), 800.93(B)(1), and 800.93(C)(1) shall apply.~~

~~Informational Note: See NFPA 780 -2026, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*, for the theory of the term *rolling sphere*.~~

Part IV. Grounding Methods

~~840.101~~ – Premises Circuits Not Leaving the Building.

~~If the network terminal is served by a nonconductive optical fiber cable, or where any non-current-carrying metal member of a conductive optical fiber cable is interrupted by an insulating joint or equivalent device, and circuits that terminate at the network terminal are completely contained within the building (i.e., they do not exit the building), 840.101(A) ; 840.101(B) ; or 840.101(C) shall apply, as applicable.~~

~~(A) – Coaxial Cable Shield Grounding.~~

~~The shield of coaxial cable shall be grounded by one of the following:~~

- ~~(0) Any of the methods described in 820.100 or 800.106~~
- ~~(0) A fixed connection to an equipment grounding conductor as described in 250.118~~
- ~~(0) Connection to the network terminal grounding terminal provided that the terminal is connected to ground by one of the methods described in 820.100 or 800.106, or to an equipment grounding conductor through a listed grounding device that will retain the ground connection if the network terminal is unplugged~~

~~(B) – Communications Circuit Grounding.~~

~~Communications circuits shall not be required to be grounded.~~

~~(C) – Network Terminal Grounding.~~

~~The network terminal shall not be required to be grounded unless required by its listing. If the coaxial cable shield is separately grounded as described in 840.101(A)(1) or 840.101(A)(2) , the use of a cord and plug for the connection to the network terminal grounding connection shall be permitted.~~

~~Informational Note:– If required to be grounded, a listed device that extends the equipment grounding conductor from the receptacle to the network terminal equipment grounding terminal is permitted. Sizing of the extended equipment grounding conductor is covered in Table 250.122(A) :~~

~~840.102~~ Premises Circuits Leaving the Building.

If circuits leave the building to power equipment remote to the building or outside the exterior zone of protection defined by a 46 m (150 ft) radius rolling sphere, the installation of communications wires and cables shall comply with ~~800.100 and 800.106~~, and the installation of coaxial cables shall comply with ~~820.100 and 800.106~~.

Informational Note: See NFPA 780 -2026, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*, 4.6.3.2 for the application of the term *rolling sphere* .

~~Part V.~~ Premises Powering of Communications Equipment over Communications Cables

~~Part VI.~~ Listing Requirements

~~840.170~~ Equipment.

Premises-powered broadband communications systems equipment and cables shall comply with ~~840.170(A) through 840.170(B)~~ .

~~(A)~~ Network Terminal.

The network terminal and applicable grounding means shall be listed for application with premises-powered broadband communications systems.

Informational Note No. 1: See UL 60950-1-2019, *Information Technology Equipment* ; UL 498A-2021, *Current Taps and Adapters* ; UL 467-2022, *Grounding and Bonding Equipment*; or UL 62368-1-2021, *Audio/Video, Information and Communication Technology Equipment — Part 1: Safety Requirements* .

Informational Note No. 2: There are no requirements on the network terminal and its grounding methodologies except for those covered by the listing of the product.

~~(B)~~ Accessory Equipment.

Communications accessory equipment and/or assemblies shall be listed for application with premises-powered communications systems.

Informational Note: See UL 1863-2019, *Communications-Circuit Accessories* .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 09:13:30 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The requirement in Section 840.47 for premise-powered broadband communications cable burial depth requirement was relocated to new Section 800.47(C) by a second correlating revision. The listing requirements in 840.170(A)-(B) were relocated to new Section 800.2(C)(1) & (2) by a second correlating revision. Part III Protection and Part V Premise Powering of Communications Equipment Over Communications Cables are deleted as there is no text or requirements associated with Parts III and V. The title and scope of Article 840 are deleted as all there are no longer any requirements in the article.



Second Correlating Revision No. 90-NFPA 70-2025 [Chapter 8 [Title Only]]

Communications Systems — Outside and Entering Buildings

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 08:44:24 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The title of Chapter 8 was changed to “Communications Systems – Outside and Entering Buildings” to make it clear that chapter 8 has specific limited-energy communications system installation requirements that may modify the limited-energy requirements in Chapter 7, for those systems installations that are outside of and/or entering buildings.



Second Correlating Revision No. 25-NFPA 70-2025 [New Section after 230.95

]

~~Part VIII.~~

~~230.100~~

~~230.104~~

~~230.108~~

Supplemental Information

| <u>File Name</u> | <u>Description</u> | <u>Approved</u> |
|--|--------------------|-----------------|
| NEC_CC_SCR-25_New_sections_being_deleted_in_Part_VIII.docx | For ballot | |

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Tue Jan 14 14:08:13 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: To avoid correlation issues and the lack of requirements for installations over 1000 volts ac, 1500 volts dc, the Correlating Committee deletes Article 230, Part VIII and instructs CMP-4, CMP-9 and CMP-10 to form a task group to develop requirements for Articles 230 and 268 via public inputs for the 2029 edition of the NEC.

New section being deleted with SCR

Part VIII. Service Conductors Connecting Power Production Sources

230.100 Size and Ampacity.

Ampacity of service conductors connected to a power source service disconnecting means shall comply with the following:

1. Ampacity is determined in accordance with 310.14 and complies with 110.14(C).
2. Ampacity is not less than that determined in accordance with 705.28(B).
3. Service conductors are not smaller than 6 AWG copper or 4 AWG aluminum or copper-clad aluminum.

230.104 Overcurrent Protection.

Service conductors connected to a service disconnecting means for a power production source shall be provided with overcurrent protection in accordance with 705.30.

230.108 Service Connections in Buildings.

Power production sources shall be permitted to be connected to existing service conductors located within buildings when all of the following are met:

1. Service conductors are protected from physical damage in accordance with 230.50(B)(1).
2. Service conductor connections comply with 230.46.
3. Service conductor length is limited to one of the following:
 1. In dwelling units, with an overcurrent protective device located within 3 m (10 ft) of conductor length from the point of connection to the existing service conductors
 2. In other than one- and two- family dwelling units, with an OCPD located within 5 m (16.5 ft.) of conductor length from the point of connection to the existing service conductors
4. Any modifications to existing equipment are made in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions or are field evaluated for the application and field labeled.



Second Correlating Revision No. 114-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. Table]

Table 4 Article 356 LFNC-A

| Article 356 — Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-A*) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Metric Designator | Trade Size | Over 2 Wires 40% | | 60% | | 1 Wire 53% | | 2 Wires 31% | | Nominal Internal Diameter | | Total |
| | | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm | in. | |
| 12 | 3/8 | 50 | 0.077 | 75 | 0.115 | 66 | 0.102 | 39 | 0.060 | 12.6 | 0.495 | 125 |
| 16 | 1/2 | 80 | 0.125 | 121 | 0.187 | 107 | 0.165 | 62 | 0.097 | 16.0 | 0.630 | 201 |
| 21 | 3/4 | 139 | 0.214 | 208 | 0.321 | 184 | 0.283 | 107 | 0.166 | 21.0 | 0.825 | 346 |
| 27 | 1 | 221 | 0.342 | 331 | 0.513 | 292 | 0.453 | 171 | 0.265 | 26.5 | 1.043 | 552 |
| 35 | 1 1/4 | 387 | 0.601 | 581 | 0.901 | 513 | 0.796 | 300 | 0.466 | 35.1 | 1.383 | 968 |
| 41 | 1 1/2 | 520 | 0.807 | 781 | 1.211 | 690 | 1.070 | 403 | 0.626 | 40.7 | 1.603 | 1307 |
| 53 | 2 | 863 | 1.337 | 1294 | 2.006 | 1143 | 1.772 | 669 | 1.036 | 52.4 | 2.063 | 2157 |

*Corresponds to ~~356-2~~ Article 100, Conduit, Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic (LFNC) list item (1).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC
Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:27:10 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The note is revised to correlate with the relocation of the definition of "liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit (LFMC-A)" to Article 100.



Second Correlating Revision No. 115-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. Table]

Table 4 Article 356 LFNC-B

| Article 356 — Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-B*) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Metric Designator | Trade Size | Over 2 Wires 40% | | 60% | | 1 Wire 53% | | 2 Wires 31% | | Nominal Internal Diameter | | Total |
| | | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm | in. | |
| 12 | 3/8 | 49 | 0.077 | 74 | 0.115 | 65 | 0.102 | 38 | 0.059 | 12.5 | 0.494 | 123 |
| 16 | 1/2 | 81 | 0.125 | 122 | 0.188 | 108 | 0.166 | 63 | 0.097 | 16.1 | 0.632 | 204 |
| 21 | 3/4 | 140 | 0.216 | 210 | 0.325 | 185 | 0.287 | 108 | 0.168 | 21.1 | 0.830 | 350 |
| 27 | 1 | 226 | 0.349 | 338 | 0.524 | 299 | 0.462 | 175 | 0.270 | 26.8 | 1.054 | 564 |
| 35 | 1 1/4 | 394 | 0.611 | 591 | 0.917 | 522 | 0.810 | 305 | 0.474 | 35.4 | 1.395 | 984 |
| 41 | 1 1/2 | 510 | 0.792 | 765 | 1.188 | 676 | 1.050 | 395 | 0.614 | 40.3 | 1.588 | 1276 |
| 53 | 2 | 836 | 1.298 | 1255 | 1.948 | 1108 | 1.720 | 648 | 1.006 | 51.6 | 2.033 | 2097 |

*Corresponds to ~~356-2~~ Article 100, *Conduit, Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic (LFNC)* list item (2).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC
Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:28:50 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The note is revised to correlate with the relocation of the definition of "liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit (LFMC-B)" to Article 100.



Second Correlating Revision No. 116-NFPA 70-2025 [Section No. Table]

Table 4 Article 356 LFNC-C

| Article 356 — Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic Conduit (LFNC-C*) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|------------|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------------------------|-------|-------|
| Metric Designator | Trade Size | Over 2 Wires 40% | | 60% | | 1 Wire 53% | | 2 Wires 31% | | Nominal Internal Diameter | | To |
| | | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm ² | in. ² | mm | in. | |
| 12 | 3/8 | 47.7 | 0.074 | 71.5 | 0.111 | 63.2 | 0.098 | 36.9 | 0.057 | 12.3 | 0.485 | 119.1 |
| 16 | 1/2 | 77.9 | 0.121 | 116.9 | 0.181 | 103.2 | 0.160 | 60.4 | 0.094 | 15.7 | 0.620 | 194.7 |
| 21 | 3/4 | 134.6 | 0.209 | 201.9 | 0.313 | 178.4 | 0.276 | 104.3 | 0.162 | 20.7 | 0.815 | 336.5 |
| 27 | 1 | 215.0 | 0.333 | 322.5 | 0.500 | 284.9 | 0.442 | 166.6 | 0.258 | 26.2 | 1.030 | 537.5 |
| 35 | 1 1/4 | 380.4 | 0.590 | 570.6 | 0.884 | 504.1 | 0.781 | 294.8 | 0.457 | 34.8 | 1.370 | 951.0 |
| 41 | 1 1/2 | 509.2 | 0.789 | 763.8 | 1.184 | 674.7 | 1.046 | 394.6 | 0.612 | 40.3 | 1.585 | 1272 |
| 53 | 2 | 847.6 | 1.314 | 1271.4 | 1.971 | 1123.1 | 1.741 | 656.9 | 1.018 | 51.9 | 2.045 | 2119 |

*Corresponds to 356.2 Article 100, Conduit, Liquidtight Flexible Nonmetallic (LFNC) list item (3).

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: NEC-AAC

Submittal Date: Wed Jan 15 14:30:21 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The note is revised to correlate with the relocation of the definition of "liquidtight flexible nonmetallic conduit (LFMC-C)" to Article 100.