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MEMORANDUM

TO: Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property

FROM: Jenny Depew, *Committee Administrator*

DATE: June 3, 2022

SUBJECT: NFPA 72® Proposed TIA No. 1643 **FINAL CC BALLOT RESULTS**

The public comment circulation has passed, therefore, according to 5.6(b) in the NFPA *Regs*, the final results show this TIA **HAS** achieved the $\frac{3}{4}$ majority vote.

19 Eligible to Vote
1 Not Returned (*Norton*)

16 **Agree** (*w/comment: Moore, Parrish*)
2 **Disagree** (*w/comment: Bunker, Reiswig*)
0 **Abstain**

There are two criteria necessary to pass ballot [(1) simple majority (2) affirmative vote of $\frac{3}{4}$ of ballots received] in order to recommend that the Standards Council issue this TIA.

- (1) In all cases, an affirmative vote of at least a simple majority of the total membership eligible to vote is required.

$$[19 \text{ eligible} \div 2 = 9.5 = \mathbf{(10)}]$$

- (2) The number of affirmative votes needed to satisfy the $\frac{3}{4}$ requirement is **14**.

$$(19 \text{ eligible to vote} - 1 \text{ not returned} - 0 \text{ abstentions} = 18 \times 0.75 = 13.5 = 14)$$

Ballot comments are attached for your review.

The *Regs* at 1.6.2.(c) state: An appeal relating to a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment that has been submitted for processing pursuant to Section 5.2 shall be filed no later than 5 days after the notice of the TIA final ballot results are published in accordance with 4.2.6.

Appeal Closing Date for this TIA is **June 8, 2022**.

Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property NFPA 72, TIA Log No. 1643 FINAL RESULTS

Election:72_2022_SIG_AAC_Log1643_tiaballot

QUESTION: I AGREE there are no CORRELATION ISSUES in accordance with 3.4.2 and 3.4.3 of the NFPA Regs.

Eligible to Vote: 19

Not Returned : 1

Thomas F. Norton

Vote Selection	Votes	Comments
Agree	16	
Art Black		Agree no correlation issues
Wayne D. Moore		This is the 3rd time we have changed this date. The manufacturers really need to get their act together. The low frequency sound is most important in the residential setting.
Rick Heffernan		Agree
Shane M. Clary		Agree
Jeffery G. Van Keuren		Agree
Thomas J. Parrish		Agree there is no correlation issues, disagree that the effective date needs to be adjusted a second time.
David J. LeBlanc		Agree
Andrew G. Berezowski		Agree
Louis Chavez		agree
Peter A. Larrimer		Agree
Raymond A. Grill		Agree
Robert P. Schifiliti		Agreeeeeeeeee
Lynn Nielson		Agree
James Ludden		Agree
Douglas M. Aiken		I do not see a correlation issue.
Kyle Krueger		Agree

Disagree	2	
Rodger Reiswig		In the 2019 edition of NFPA 72 the newer UL standards of 217 and 268 are referenced. The same for the 2022 edition. Many manufacturers have created and have listed products to these newer Standards, both detectors and alarms. The original effective date UL set for the new 217 and 268 Standards was May 29, 2020. UL extended that date to June 30, 2021. UL again extended that date to June 30, 2022. UL announced December 17, 2021, that they decided to extend yet again the IFR (Industry File Review) dates for these Standards to June 30, 2024. UL has established a new engineering cutoff date of July 1, 2023. This is the date in which all projects must be opened, and samples received at UL to ensure that there will be sufficient time for UL to complete all projects by the new effective date. It should be noted that the effective dates for the listing of products is from UL and UL only. There are other NRTLs out there that have their own effective dates which differ from UL's and also have chosen NOT to extend their effective dates. Effective date setting is done by NRTL to NRTL and not set by the respective UL Standard. Many manufacturers have gone through the process of having their products designed, listed, and now manufactured to meet these new standards regardless of UL extending their effective dates. Because one NRTL has decided to extend the date yet again should be irrelevant to NFPA 72 as Chapter 2, Referenced Publications, for two cycles now references the newer standards. UL and others have conducted research showing the need for these newer standards and the need to redesign smoke detection. NFPA has an obligation to life safety to use these newer standards and with many manufactures having products available in the market today meeting those standards, allows for easy access by the industry for the various applications. In conclusion this is a correlation issue as Chapter 2 already references the use of these devices and Chapter 29 is allowing for other "older" listed alarms and detectors to be utilized.
Merton W. Bunker, Jr.		The dates in NFPA 72 and UL standards should be aligned. This is a correlation issue, in my opinion, and will create more confusion for users and manufacturers. Additionally, this is the third time these dates have been changed in the past several years. The TC should pick a date so an additional TIA will not be necessary in 2023.

Abstain	0	
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NFPA 72®-2022 Edition

National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code®

TIA Log No.: 1643

Reference: 29.11.3.4 items (4)(a), (4)(b), (5)(a), and (5)(b)

Comment Closing Date: May 24, 2022

Submitter: Dave Christian, Gentex Corporation

www.nfpa.org/72

1. Revise 29.11.3.4 items (4)(a), (4)(b), (5)(a) and (5)(b) to read as follows:

29.11.3.4 Specific Location Requirements. The installation of smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) ...

(4)* Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed between 10 ft (3.0 m) and 20 ft (6.1 m) along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance unless the devices comply with the following:

(a) Prior to ~~January 1, 2023~~, January 1, 2025, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be equipped with an alarm silencing means, use photoelectric detection, or be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, *Smoke Alarms*, the 7th edition of UL 268, *Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems*, or subsequent editions.

(b) Effective ~~January 1, 2023~~, January 1, 2025, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.

(5) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within an area of exclusion determined by a 10 ft (3.0 m) radial distance along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance. When the 10 ft (3.0 m) area of exclusion would prohibit the placement of a smoke alarm or smoke detector required by other sections of this Code, and when the kitchen or cooking area and adjacent spaces have no clear interior partitions or headers, smoke alarms or smoke detectors shall be permitted for installation at a radial distance between 6 ft (1.8 m) and 10 ft (3.0 m) from any stationary or fixed cooking appliance unless the devices comply with the following:

(a) Prior to ~~January 1, 2023~~, January 1, 2025, the devices shall use photoelectric detection or be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.

(b) Effective ~~January 1, 2023~~, January 1, 2025, the devices shall be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking nuisance alarms in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.

(6)*...

Substantiation: Underwriters Laboratories has moved the UL217 and UL268 effective dates to June 30, 2024. This creates a conflict in the 2022 edition of NFPA 72 Chapter 29 installation requirements. The current installation date is January 1, 2023. This date must now be adjusted to reflect the change in the effective date of the listing standard to allow manufacturers to meet the new listing requirements and provide product to the marketplace.

Emergency Nature: The proposed TIA intends to accomplish a recognition of an advance in the art of safeguarding property or life where an alternative method is not in current use or is unavailable to the public.

The current situation presented by the COVID pandemic is causing significant delays in getting products through the UL listing process. If the date remains as currently drafted, it will conflict with the new UL compliance date. Due to this fact there will not be sufficient product in the marketplace to support the current date.