



Public Input No. 209-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 3.3.77.9]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

Fuel-burning Appliance. A device that burns solid, liquid, or gaseous fuel or a combination thereof.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This term was defined in 720 but does not appear to have been transferred into 72. The proposed definition is verbatim from the 2015 edition of 720.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Kris Hauschildt

Organization: Jenkins Foundation

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City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Apr 13 17:55:53 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5006-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The technical committee created this revision in order to take into account all types of devices that can burn the fuels listed.



Public Input No. 273-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 3.3.280]

3.3.280* Sleeping Area.

The area of a dwelling unit where the bedrooms or sleeping rooms are located including living areas intended for combination sleeping/living. (See 3.3.159). (SIG-HOU)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposed additional indication for "living areas intended for combination living/sleeping" in this definition is to help designers and AHJs to design and enforce the Sleeping Area requirements in Section 18.4.6.

Section 18.4.6 requires audible appliances to be provided in sleeping areas however, it is not clear if living areas of a dwelling unit require to have audible appliances per this section.

The annex to Section 18.4.6 includes in item 3 : "Common spaces within dwelling units, such as living rooms or dens, that have couches, beds, or sleeping furniture" and this is similar to the current definition of ""living areas intended for combination living/sleeping" - However, since this is Annex material - it provides intent and interpretation only and is not easily enforceable by AHJs.

If the proposal to expand the sleeping areas definition to include "living areas intended for combination living/sleeping" which is already included in 3.3.159 - will be accepted - it will be easier for AHJs to enforce audible appliances in living areas of dwelling units rather than using the annex material which is not enforceable and is a constant source between owners and designers and Fire AHJs.

Due to this issue (Annex material is not enforceable), we had to write a local ordinance in my jurisdiction (SFFD) to clarify that living areas of a dwelling unit are considered as sleeping areas and therefore require audible appliances. This proposal will fix this issue for many other Fire AHJs

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 274-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.280]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Sagiv Weiss-Ishai
Organization: San Francisco Fire Department
Affiliation: SFFD
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Mon May 02 13:40:15 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee resolves this public input because it is unknown at the time of construction if there will be a sleeping area in other areas that are not specifically bedrooms such as a den that could have a hide-a-bed.



Public Input No. 450-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.1.1]

29.1.1*

The performance, selection, installation, operation, and use of single- and multiple-station alarms- ~~and household alarm~~ , system-based detectors and household signaling systems shall comply with the requirements of this chapter.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 16:26:56 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: Household alarm systems is a defined term used throughout the standard.



Public Input No. 452-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.1.2]

29.1.2*

~~Alarms~~ Warning equipment shall be installed in all occupancies where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This update makes 29.1.2 consistent with 29.2.1 and 29.2.2. The word "alarms" refers to only single- and multi-station devices throughout Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Thu May 26 16:45:44 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5011-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision replaces the term "alarms" with "equipment" to encompass all devices and warning equipment covered by Chapter 29.



Public Input No. 422-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.2.2]

29.2.2

Carbon monoxide warning equipment for ~~residential occupancies~~ all occupancy types shall provide a reliable means to notify the occupants of the presence of carbon monoxide levels that constitute a potential life safety risk and the need for action as a consequence of those levels.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is the work of a Task Group that reviewed Chapter 29 for needed changes as a result of the expansion of allowed use of CO alarms to non-residential occupancies in certain states and in the International Fire Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Wendy Gifford

Organization: Consultant

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City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 26 11:31:09 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5225-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision is consistent with a change to the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code/International Building Code that will allow carbon monoxide alarms to be installed inside rooms or spaces within commercial buildings that are remote from dwelling units and sleeping units.



Public Input No. 355-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.3.3]

29.3.3*

The installation of smoke, heat, fire, or carbon monoxide ~~alarms or systems, or combinations of these,~~ detection devices shall comply with the requirements of this chapter and shall satisfy the minimum requirements for number and location of ~~alarms or detectors,~~ detection devices by one of the following arrangements:

- (1) The required minimum number and location of detection devices shall be satisfied (independently) through the installation of single- or multiple-station alarms. The installation of additional single- or multiple-station alarms shall be permitted. The installation of additional system-based detectors, including partial or complete duplication of the single- or multiple-station alarms satisfying the required minimum, shall be permitted.
- (2) The required minimum number and location of detection devices shall be satisfied (independently) through the installation of system-based detectors. The installation of additional system-based detectors shall be permitted. The installation of additional single- or multiple-station alarms, including partial or complete duplication of the system-based detectors satisfying the required minimum, shall be permitted.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

We keep referring to the same thing by different names which creates confusion, especial to individuals just learning the fire code. This should be easy to understand, not a guessing game of what is being referred to. In 23.3.3(1) we refer to "smoke, heat, fire, or carbon monoxide alarms or systems" as "detection devices". The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 16:45:06 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The text recommended in the public input does not provide clarity.



Public Input No. 4-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.3.3]

29.3.3*

The installation of smoke, heat, fire, or carbon monoxide alarms or systems, or combinations of these, shall comply with the requirements of this chapter.

29.3.3.1 The requirements of 29.7.1 and shall satisfy the minimum requirements for number and location of alarms or detectors by one of the following arrangements:

- ~~The required minimum number and location of detection devices shall be satisfied (independently) through the installation of alarms. The installation of additional alarms shall be permitted. The installation of additional system-based detectors, including partial or complete duplication of the alarms satisfying the required minimum, shall be permitted.~~

The required minimum number and location of detection devices shall be satisfied (independently) through the installation of system detectors. The installation of additional detectors shall be permitted. The installation of additional alarms, including partial or complete duplication of the detectors satisfying the required minimum, shall be permitted 29.8.1 shall be met in its entirety with either the installations of smoke alarms or system-based detectors and carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors.

29.3.3.2 The installation of additional smoke, heat, fire, or carbon monoxide alarms or systems-based detectors shall be permitted

29.3.3.3 The installation of additional smoke, heat, fire, or carbon monoxide alarms or systems-based detectors shall comply with the requirements of this chapter.

29.3.3.4 The duplication of devices meeting the requirements of this chapter shall be considered supplementary as defined in 3.3.307.

29.3.3.5 The installation of supplementary devices shall comply with this chapter .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges texts to comply with the Manual of Style. This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group. Consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair and Jeff McBride, Paul Murphy, and George Bish as members

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish

Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Nov 05 12:46:20 EDT 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5244-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style and adds the word "smoke" in front of the word "alarms" to clarify the type of alarm being discussed. The term "smoke" encompasses both single and multiple stations. The addition of the term

"detection devices" adds no clarity to the text. The term "detector" already indicates the device is connected to a system.



Public Input No. 11-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.3.4]

29.3.4

Supplementary functions, including the extension of an alarm beyond the residential occupancy, shall ~~be permitted and shall not~~ comply with both of the following:

(1) Be permitted

(2) Not interfere with the performance requirements of this chapter.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges texts to comply with the Manual of Style. This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group. Consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair and Jeff McBride, Paul Murphy, and George Bish as members

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish

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Street Address:

City:

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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 09:01:08 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5029-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision clarifies the supplementary function requirement and provides MOS compliance. Additionally, the first revision incorporates edits necessitated by the allowance of CO alarms in non-residential occupancies in the I-Codes.



Public Input No. 317-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.3.4]

29.3.4

Supplementary functions, including the extension of an alarm beyond the ~~residential~~ occupancy installed location, shall be permitted and shall not interfere with the performance requirements of this chapter.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is the work of a Task Group asked to propose edits necessitated by the allowance of CO alarms in non-residential occupancies in the I-Codes.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Wendy Gifford

Organization: Consultant

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu May 19 14:09:25 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5029-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision clarifies the supplementary function requirement and provides MOS compliance. Additionally, the first revision incorporates edits necessitated by the allowance of CO alarms in non-residential occupancies in the I-Codes.



Public Input No. 453-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.3.4]

29.3.4

Supplementary functions, including the extension of ~~an alarm beyond~~ warning equipment beyond the residential occupancy, shall be permitted and shall not interfere with the performance requirements of this chapter.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The meaning of the word "alarm" is very vague. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 17:05:30 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: Alarm is the correct term in this requirement because it encompasses all signals required by this Code.



Public Input No. 321-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.4]

29.4.1 Remote Annunciation from Listening Equipment or Services

Remote annunciation provided from fire-warning (T3) and carbon monoxide-warning (T4) listening equipment or services shall be permitted, provided signals at the remote annunciator properly identify the hazard.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Currently there are no NFPA, UL, or industry standard requirements for smart speakers and home security systems that provide "listening" equipment or services that alert remote monitoring centers when a fire-warning (T3) or carbon monoxide-warning (T4) alarm has been detected. NFPA 72 requires all devices, combinations of devices, and equipment to be installed in conformity with Chapter 29 to be approved or listed for the purposes for which they are intended. Since remote monitoring centers respond to remote annunciations from the listening equipment or services and potentially dispatch emergency services, manufacturers and service providers need to somehow demonstrate that signals coming from the equipment properly identify the hazard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Greg Hansen

Organization: Vivint Inc.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri May 20 20:33:02 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: CI-5034-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: There is currently no definition or listing for "listening equipment or services". A task group will be formed to examine all listening devices and the use of these devices and to provide public comment on the use of this technology.



Public Input No. 347-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.1]

29.5.1*

Unless otherwise permitted by 29.5.3, fire-warning equipment to be installed in residential occupancies shall produce the ~~audible T-3, three-pulse temporal pattern, audible~~ emergency evacuation signal described in ANSI/ASA S3.41, *Audible Emergency Evacuation (E2) and Evacuation Signals with Relocation Instructions (ESRI)*, whenever the intended response is to evacuate the building.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds clarification without needing to find a copy of ANSI/ASA S3.41.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
Public Input No. 348-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.2]	
Public Input No. 349-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.3]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 15:35:33 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5037-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The words “three-pulse temporal pattern is added to define what is meant by “emergency evacuation signal”. The term “T3” is added to the requirement because it is widely used and recognized in the industry and this action codifies the term. “Audible” was removed because T3 is an acronym for an emergency audible evacuation signal. This also provides consistency with the use of “T4” elsewhere in the document.



Public Input No. 348-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.2]

29.5.2

The T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal shall be permitted to be used for other devices as long as the desired response is immediate evacuation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds clarification without needing to find a copy of ANSI/ASA S3.41.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 347-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.1]</u>	Directly related to one another.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 15:43:09 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5038-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: "T3" was added based on the action taken in the first revision on 29.5.1. "Audible" was removed because T3 is an acronym for an emergency audible evacuation signal. The annex provides additional information which explains the terminology.



Public Input No. 349-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.3]

29.5.3

Where mechanically powered single-station heat alarms are used as supplementary devices, unless required by applicable laws, codes, or standards, such devices shall not be required to produce the T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal described in ANSI/ASA S3.41, *Audible Emergency Evacuation (E2) and Evacuation Signals with Relocation Instructions (ESRI)*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adding "T-3" and it's definition brings consistency and clarification to section 5.2. We use "T-4" in section 29.5.4. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 347-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.1]	Directly related

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 15:45:39 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5039-NFPA 72-2022](#)
Statement: "T3" was added based on the action taken in the first revision on 29.5.1.



Public Input No. 547-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.5.4]

29.5.4.1

Carbon monoxide-warning equipment shall be permitted to produce the audible emergency evacuation signal, as required for fire-warning equipment, during an event in which other notification appliances on the same circuit are required to produce that signal.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In multi-unit residential occupancies, it is common to install system detectors paired with sounder bases as a means to meet the requirements for single- and multiple- station alarms and household signaling systems for each residential unit. In combination systems, these sounder bases are used to sound the Temporal Code Three (T3) audible tone in the event of a fire detector (smoke or heat) activation, or the Temporal Code Four (T4) tone in the event of a carbon monoxide (CO) detector activation. Often, these systems are configured with a tone generator producing the T3 or T4 tone on the Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) serving these sounder bases (rather than the individual sounder bases generating the tone themselves).

The NAC can only carry a single tone (either T3 or T4 at a given time). In the event of a CO detector activation, the associated sounder base will sound the T4 tone; in the event of a fire detector activation, the associated sounder base will sound the T3 tone. However, in the unlikely event of a CO detector activation in one unit, followed by a fire detector activation in another unit, sounder bases within both units would sound the T3 tone (assuming that both sounder bases are on the same NAC). The intent of this code change proposal is to clarify that this is acceptable.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 554-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.10.7.4]</u>	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Maxwell French
Organization: Code Red Consultants
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 31 17:28:37 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed text is currently covered by the requirement in 29.11.2.1(5).



Public Input No. 12-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.5.4]

29.5.4*

Carbon monoxide–warning equipment to be installed in residential occupancies shall produce the T-4 signal. ~~After~~ and after the initial 4 minutes of alarm, the 5-second “off” ~~time of the~~ alarm signal shall be time permitted to be changed to 60 seconds $\pm$ 10 percent.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges texts to comply with the Manual of Style. This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group. Consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair and Jeff McBride, Paul Murphy, and George Bish as members

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish
Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 09:05:24 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5237-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style.



Public Input No. 150-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.4]

29.5.4*

Carbon monoxide–warning equipment to be installed in residential occupancies shall produce the T-4- ~~signal~~ , four-pulse temporal, audible evacuation signal . After the initial 4 minutes of ~~alarm~~ the audible evacuation signal , the 5-second “off” time of ~~the alarm signal~~ the audible evacuation signal shall be permitted to be changed to 60 seconds ± 10 percent.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds clarification to what a T-4 signal is and adds definition to what the "alarm" is. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Feb 22 09:38:06 EST 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: T4 is defined adequately in the standard.



Public Input No. 13-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.5.5]

29.5.5*

Fire-warning equipment producing the audible emergency evacuation signal ~~shall be permitted to incorporate incorporating~~ voice notification ~~under either~~ shall meet either or both of the following conditions: ~~Where the voice message is~~ 29.5.5.1 and 29.5.5.2:

29.5.5.1 The voice message shall be contained completely within the 1.5-second pause period of the audible emergency evacuation signal

Where the voice message complies with 29.5.5

~~(2)(a) and 29.5.5(2)(b) as follows:~~

.2 The voice message shall comply with both of the following

(a) The voice message is first preceded by a minimum of eight cycles of the audible emergency evacuation signal.

(b) The voice message periodically interrupts the signal for no longer than 10 seconds, followed by a minimum of two cycles of the audible emergency evacuation signal between each voice message. The initial eight-cycle period shall not be required to be repeated.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges texts to comply with the Manual of Style. This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group. Consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair and Jeff McBride, Paul Murphy, and George Bish as members

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish

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Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 09:09:33 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5238-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. The addition of T3 to the MOS revisions adds clarification and specifies which "emergency evacuation signal" the section is referring to.



Public Input No. 350-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.5]

29.5.5*

Fire-warning equipment producing the T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal shall be permitted to incorporate voice notification under either or both of the following conditions:

- (1) Where the voice message is contained completely within the 1.5-second pause period of the T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal
- (2) Where the voice message complies with 29.5.5(2)(a) and 29.5.5(2)(b) as follows:
 - (3) The voice message is first preceded by a minimum of eight cycles of the T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal.
 - (4) The voice message periodically interrupts the T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal for no longer than 10 seconds, followed by a minimum of two cycles of the T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal between each voice message. The initial eight-cycle period shall not be required to be repeated.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds clarification and specifies which "emergency evacuation signal" the section is referring to. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
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Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 15:59:54 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5238-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. The addition of T3 to the MOS revisions adds clarification and specifies which "emergency evacuation signal" the section is referring to.



Public Input No. 14-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.5.6]

29.5.6*

Carbon monoxide–warning equipment producing the audible notification signal ~~shall be permitted to incorporate~~ incorporating voice notification ~~under~~ shall meet either or both of the following:

~~Where the voice message is~~

29.5.6.1 and 29.5.6.2:

29.5.6.1 The voice message shall be contained completely within the 5-second pause period of the audible notification signal

~~Where the voice message complies with~~

29.5.6

~~(2)(a) and 29.5.6(2)(b) as follows:~~

.2 The voice message shall comply with both of the following

(a) The voice message is first preceded by a minimum of 6 cycles of the audible notification signal.

(b) The voice message periodically interrupts the signal for no longer than 10 seconds, followed by a minimum of two cycles of the audible notification signal between each voice message.

~~The initial 6-cycle period shall not be required to be repeated.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges texts to comply with the Manual of Style. This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group. Consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair and Jeff McBride, Paul Murphy, and George Bish as members

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish

Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.

Street Address:

City:

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Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 09:17:59 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5239-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. The addition of T4 to the MOS revisions adds clarification and specifies which "emergency evacuation signal" the section is referring to.



Public Input No. 351-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.6]

29.5.6*

Carbon monoxide–warning equipment producing the ~~audible notification signal~~ T-4 audible emergency evacuation signal shall be permitted to incorporate voice notification under either or both of the following:

- (1) Where the voice message is contained completely within the 5-second pause period of the T-4 audible ~~notification~~ emergency evacuation signal
- (2) Where the voice message complies with 29.5.6(2)(a) and 29.5.6(2)(b) as follows:
 - (a) The voice message is first preceded by a minimum of 6 cycles of the T-4 audible ~~notification~~ emergency evacuation signal.
 - (b) The voice message periodically interrupts the ~~signal~~ T-4 audible emergency evacuation signal for no longer than 10 seconds, followed by a minimum of two cycles of the T-4 audible ~~notification~~ emergency evacuation signal between each voice message. The initial 6-cycle period shall not be required to be repeated.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds clarification and specifies which audible emergency evacuation signal is being referred to. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 16:05:16 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5239-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. The addition of T4 to the MOS revisions adds clarification and specifies which "emergency evacuation signal" the section is referring to.



Public Input No. 153-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.7]

29.5.7

All audible notification ~~signals~~ appliances installed shall meet the performance requirements of 18.4.4, 18.4.6.1, 18.4.6.2, and 29.5.10.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A "signal" cannot be installed. Appliances is a more appropriate term. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

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Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Feb 23 18:04:25 EST 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5044-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision clarifies that a signal cannot be installed.



Public Input No. 154-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.8]

29.5.8*

Where visual notification appliances are provided, they shall meet the requirements of Section 18.5.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section 18.5 refers to these as "visual notification appliances". The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Feb 23 18:09:29 EST 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5048-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: Section 18.5 refers to these appliances as "visual notification appliances".



Public Input No. 220-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.9]

29.5.9

Since hearing deficits are often not apparent, the responsibility for advising the appropriate person(s) of the existence of this deficit shall be that of the party with hearing loss. A.29.5.9. As requirements around the disclosure of disabilities are defined in various laws, the owner, under the Fair Housing Act or the Americans with Disabilities Act, may have responsibility to provide, install and make ready for use a device when a request is received.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The NFPA Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) (www.nfpa.org/darac) would like to propose this new annex material to provide additional context for the existing requirement, while also providing a reference to the Fair Housing Act and Americans with Disabilities Act for reference and guidance.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marsha Mazz
Organization: United Spinal Association
Affiliation: Representing the DARAC Advisory Committee
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Apr 14 10:40:19 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5208-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The requirement has been editorially revised. The annex material is useful in describing the potential responsibilities of the owner.



Public Input No. 585-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections 29.5.9, 29.5.10]

Sections 29.5.9, 29.5.10

29.5.9 _

~~Since hearing deficits are often not apparent, the responsibility for advising the appropriate person(s) of the existence of this deficit shall be that of the party with hearing loss.~~

~~29.5.10~~ –

Notification appliances provided in sleeping rooms and guest rooms
~~for those with hearing loss~~
shall comply with 29.5.

~~10~~

9.1 and 29.5.

~~10~~

9.2, as applicable.

29.5.

~~10~~

9.1

~~* – Mild to Severe Hearing Loss:~~

~~Notification appliances provided for those with mild to severe hearing loss shall comply with the following: An audible~~

Fire Alarm System Signals

29.5.9.1.1 Sleeping rooms, guest rooms, and dwelling units containing a fire alarm system shall be provided with a fire alarm system audible alarm notification appliance producing a 520 Hz low - frequency

~~alarm~~

signal

~~shall be installed in the following situations:~~

- ~~(1) Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards for people with hearing loss~~
- ~~(2) Where provided voluntarily for those with hearing loss~~

~~* The low frequency alarm signal output shall comply with the following:~~

- ~~• The waveform shall have a fundamental frequency of 520 Hz $\pm$ 10 percent.~~

meeting the requirements of Chapter 18.

29.5.9.1.2 The minimum sound level at the pillow shall be 75 dBA, or 15 dB above the average ambient sound level, or 5 dB above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least

~~60 seconds~~

60 seconds, whichever is greater.

29.5.

~~10~~

9.2

~~* – Moderately Severe to Profound Hearing Loss:~~

~~Visual notification appliances in accordance with the requirements of 18.5.5.10 and tactile notification appliances in accordance with the requirements of Section 18.10 shall be required for those with moderately severe to profound hearing loss in the following situations:~~

- ~~(1)* Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards for people with hearing loss~~
- ~~(2) Where provided voluntarily for those with hearing loss~~

Smoke Alarm Signals

29.5.9.2.1* The audible alarm activated by single- or multiple-station smoke alarms shall activate a 520 Hz low-frequency signal throughout the sleeping rooms, guest rooms, and dwelling unit.

29.5.9.2.2* Where a sleeping room smoke alarm is unable to produce a 520 Hz low-frequency signal, a 520 Hz low-frequency alarm signal shall be provided by a listed low-frequency notification appliance or by a smoke detector with an integral 520 Hz sounder.

29.5.9.2.3 The minimum sound level at the pillow shall be 75 dBA, or 15 dB above the average ambient sound level, or 5 dB above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The requirement of 29.5.9 for self-identification of hearing loss is not a viable way to design the audible alarm for a sleeping occupancy, and thus not enforceable. The requirements of 29.5.10.1 for "mild to severe hearing loss" and 29.5.10.2 for "moderately severe to profound hearing loss" are overlapping and confusing in application. Multiple Fire Protection Research Foundation studies have proven that a low-frequency signal provides the best waking ability for people with and without hearing loss. It is impossible for a designer to know if a sleeping room will be occupied with someone with hearing loss, much less what degree of hearing loss is experienced. Thus, the low frequency requirements should be applied evenly to all sleeping rooms. This rewrite is in line with the IFC 2021 section 907.5.2.1.3.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 586-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections A.29.5.10.1, A.29.5.10.1(2), A.29.5.10.2, A.29.5.1...]</u>	Annex material to code sections
<u>Public Input No. 586-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections A.29.5.10.1, A.29.5.10.1(2), A.29.5.10.2, A.29.5.1...]</u>	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Larry Rietz
Organization: Jensen Hughes
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 19:55:53 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The substantiation does not support the scale of the proposed revisions. While it is understood by the committee that other model codes are moving in the direction of wide-

reaching implementation of low frequency devices, there needs to be more data provided to support the level of implementation suggested by the public input. There currently are no smoke alarms in the marketplace that can meet the proposed requirements. Chapter 29 does not preclude the use of this technology once it becomes available. A task group will be convened between the first and second draft phases of the revision process to study this topic.



Public Input No. 195-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.10 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Notification appliances provided in sleeping rooms and guest rooms ~~for those with hearing loss~~ shall comply with 29.5.10.1 and 29.5.10.2 , as applicable.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Requirements in a code or standard applicable to only a specific segment of the population are impossible to comply with from a design perspective and enforce from an authority having jurisdiction perspective. How will a designer know if an occupant has "mild to severe hearing loss"? How will an AHJ know while reviewing design drawings if future occupant(s) will have "mild to severe hearing loss". From an AHJ perspective, a section of a code or standard that cannot be enforced, will not be enforced. Or worse, ignored altogether. The changes proposed will correlate the NFPA 72 smoke alarm requirements with section 907 in the International Fire Code. The 2021 Edition of the International Fire Code added new requirements that the smoke alarm signal in guest rooms and dwelling units produce a low frequency tone.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Swanson
Organization: Self
Affiliation: Self
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 25 17:27:30 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The substantiation does not support the scale of the proposed revisions. While it is understood by the committee that other model codes are moving in the direction of wide-reaching implementation of low frequency devices, there needs to be more data provided to support the level of implementation suggested by the public input. There currently are no smoke alarms in the marketplace that can meet the proposed requirements. Chapter 29 does not preclude the use of this technology once it becomes available. A task group will be convened between the first and second draft phases of the revision process to study this topic.



Public Input No. 196-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.5.10.1]

29.5.10.1 *

~~—Mild~~

~~—Mild to Severe Hearing Loss:~~

~~Notification appliances provided for those with mild to severe hearing loss shall comply with the following:~~

- ~~(1) An audible notification appliance producing a low frequency alarm signal shall be installed in the following situations:~~
- ~~(2) Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards for people with hearing loss~~
- ~~(3) Where provided voluntarily for those with hearing loss~~
- ~~(4) * The low frequency alarm signal output shall comply with the following:~~
- ~~(5) The waveform shall have a fundamental frequency of 520 Hz ± 10 percent.~~
- ~~(6) The minimum sound level at the pillow shall be 75 dBA, or 15 dB above the average ambient sound level, or 5 dB above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater.~~

29.5.10.1* Smoke alarm signal

The smoke alarm signal in dwelling units and guest rooms shall comply with the following:

- (1) The waveform shall have a fundamental frequency of 520 Hz ± 10 percent.
- (2) The minimum sound level at the pillow shall be 75 dBA, or 15 dB above the average ambient sound level, or 5 dB above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Requirements in a code or standard specific to only a specific segment of the population are impossible to comply with from a design perspective and an enforcement perspective. How does a fire alarm designer know if an occupant will have mild to severe hearing loss? How does an AHJ know when reviewing fire alarm plans if future occupant(s) will have mild to severe hearing loss. The intent of this change is to coordinate the smoke alarm signal requirements with the International Fire Code. The 2021 International Fire Code requires the smoke alarm signal to produce a low frequency tone in Section 907.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: John Swanson

Organization: Self
Affiliation: Self
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Mar 25 17:34:06 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The substantiation does not support the scale of the proposed revisions. While it is understood by the committee that other model codes are moving in the direction of wide-reaching implementation of low frequency devices, there needs to be more data provided to support the level of implementation suggested by the public input. There currently are no smoke alarms in the marketplace that can meet the proposed requirements. Chapter 29 does not preclude the use of this technology once it becomes available. A task group will be convened between the first and second draft phases of the revision process to study this topic.



Public Input No. 45-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.5.10.1]

29.5.10.1* Mild to Severe Hearing Loss.

Notification appliances provided for those with mild to severe hearing loss shall comply with the following:

- (1) An audible notification appliance producing a low frequency alarm signal shall be installed in the following situations:
 - (2) Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards for people with hearing loss
 - (3) Where provided voluntarily for those with hearing loss
- (4)* The low frequency alarm signal output shall comply with both of the following:

~~The waveform shall have~~

- (a) Have a fundamental frequency

- (a) waveform of 520 Hz $\pm$ 10 percent.

~~The~~

- (a) Have a minimum sound level at the pillow shall be

- (a) of 75 dBA, or 15 dB above the average ambient sound level, or 5 dB above the maximum sound level having a duration of at least 60 seconds, whichever is greater.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges text to comply Manual of Style (MOS). This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair, Jeffery McBride, Paul Murphy and George as Bish as members.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffery McBride
Organization: EBL Engineers, LLC
Affiliation: Special Expert
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 30 13:12:43 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5215-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The revisions clarify the requirement and additionally provide for MoS compliance.



Public Input No. 148-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.6.3]

29.6.3.2

When fire- and carbon monoxide- warning equipment are connected to a control unit, all required audible and visual trouble indications, and applicable supervision requirements shall automatically be programmed into the control unit. These features will be programmed such that they cannot be disabled.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

There are currently control units on the market that do not automatically make these life safety adjustments. They are optional. This defeats the whole purpose of life safety devices.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz

Organization: ADT LLC

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Feb 21 16:19:20 EST 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The proposed requirement addresses the operation of residential fire alarm control panels and is better suited for inclusion in the product certification standard. The proposed requirement does not address a common installation problem and should be addressed through the commissioning of the system, which is a requirement of this standard.



Public Input No. 354-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.7 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The warning functions intended in this standard shall be performed by single or multiple-station alarms or by system-based detectors connected to a control unit and associated equipment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds uniformity to what we are referring to. We use the term "system-based detectors" in section 29.3.3. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 16:31:31 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The defined term "detector" indicates a system based solution already.

**Public Input No. 356-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.7.1.1]****29.7.1.1***

Where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards for a specific type of occupancy, listed carbon monoxide alarms or system-based detectors shall be installed as follows:

- (1) Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping area, within 21 ft (6.4 m) of any door to a sleeping room, with the distance measured along a path of travel
- (2) On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit, including basements, excluding attics and crawl spaces
- (3) In all sleeping rooms and guest rooms containing installed fuel-burning appliances
- (4) Other locations where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 17:14:19 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The term “system-based” is not consistent with terms used in this section. See the committee action on PI 339.



Public Input No. 339-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections 29.7.1.1, 29.7.1.2]

Sections 29.7.1.1, 29.7.1.2

29.7.1.1*

Where required by other governing laws, codes, or standards for a specific type of occupancy, listed carbon monoxide alarms or detectors shall be ~~installed as~~ sited as follows:

~~Each alarm or detector shall be located on the wall, ceiling, or other location as specified in the manufacturer's published instructions that accompany the unit~~

- (1) Outside of each separate dwelling unit sleeping area, within 21 ft (6.4 m) of any door to a sleeping room, with the distance measured along a path of travel
- (2) On every occupiable level of a dwelling unit, including basements, excluding attics and crawl spaces
- (3) ~~In all sleeping rooms and guest rooms containing installed fuel-burning appliances~~
- (4) ~~Other locations where required by applicable laws, codes, or standards~~

29.7.1.2* –

- (1) On the ceiling or on the wall with the top of the alarm or detector within 12 inches of the ceiling , when installed in the same room as permanently installed fuel-burning appliances.
- (2) In accordance with manufacturer's published instructions .

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
SIG-HOU_CO_PI_29.7_Roberts_v2.docx	word document summarizing the proposed changes	

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This public input (PI) being submitted on behalf of the NFPA 72 Chapter 29 carbon monoxide detection working group (WG) and it has two objectives.

1. Remove requirements for when to install CO alarm/detectors that conflict with various ICC and NFPA model fire/building codes.
2. Provide requirements for how to physically to install CO alarms/detectors when they are required in a room or area by governing laws, codes, or standards.

As written in the 2022 edition of NFPA 72, section 29.7.1.1 requires CO detection to be installed in certain rooms or areas. This PI modifies this section to focus on how and where to install detection devices when they are required by fire/building codes or laws. This change is needed because fire and building codes provide requirement for when a system or device is to be installed in a particular occupancy classification. Also, the requirements in model fire/building codes take precedence over NFPA 72 with respect to when CO detection is to be installed. The rewritten requirements focus on the specific conclusions of the 2007 Fire Protection Research Foundation (FPRF) report entitled, "Development of a Technical Basis for Carbon Monoxide Detector Siting."

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Roberts
Organization: Honeywell Fire Safety

Affiliation:

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date:

Committee:

On behalf of the NFPA 72 Chapter 29 carbon monoxide detection working group (WG)

Mon May 23 17:04:39 EDT 2022

SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution:

Statement:

[FR-5227-NFPA 72-2022](#)

The first revision is consistent with a change to the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code/International Building Code that will allow carbon monoxide alarms to be installed inside rooms or spaces within commercial buildings that are remote from dwelling units and sleeping units. A task group will be convened to review this topic between the First and Second Draft phases of the revision process.



Public Input No. 491-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.7.1.2]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

29.7.1.2.1 * Where governing laws, codes, or standards require, or permit carbon monoxide alarms to be installed in an area or room of a commercial building that is remote from dwelling units, sleeping units, guest rooms, or guest suites, all of the following shall apply:

- (1) Where specifically permitted in the manufacturer's published instructions.
- (2) *When installed in a normally unoccupied area or room of a commercial building, the CO alarm shall initiate an audible and visual signal by means of a connected notification appliance in a normally occupied area or room of the building.
- (3) * When installed in a normally occupied area or room of a commercial building, the CO alarm shall initiate an audible and visual signal by means of a connected notification appliance in said area or room.
- (4) The audible notification appliance shall produce a four-pulse temporal 4 alarm pattern in accordance with Chapter 18 of this Code.
- (5) The visual notification appliance shall be marked with the word "CO" or "ALERT".
- (6) The inspection, testing and maintenance shall be performed by personnel meeting the requirements of 10.5.3 and in accordance with Chapter 14.

A.29.7.1.2.1 The reason for new section 29.7.1.2.1 is in response to new laws in several states (New York and New Jersey) and a new requirement in the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC) that:

- Expand the carbon monoxide detection (CO) requirements beyond apartment buildings, dormitories, hotels, healthcare occupancies and education facilities to be included in most all commercial occupancies having a known CO source in the building.
- Require, or permit CO alarms to be installed in commercial occupancies even though the scope of the current edition of UL 2034 only permits CO alarms to be installed in dwelling units.

The intent of Section 29.7.1.2.1 is to make sure building occupants are alerted of a CO leak before the gas spreads throughout the building and that CO alarms remain operational by requiring them to be inspected, tested, and maintained by a qualified technician. Notifying building occupants of an emergency and having life safety equipment remain operational by qualified technicians are a fundamental life safety requirement for commercial buildings.

Commercial buildings include all buildings other than one- and two-family dwellings. Examples of commercial buildings include but not limited to assembly occupancies, mercantile, business, hotels/motels, apartment buildings, dormitories, healthcare, and education.

A.29.7.1.2.1(3) The intent of 29.7.1.2.1(1) is to ensure people are alerted if there is a CO leak in a normally unoccupied area or room of a commercial building by requiring an audible/visual notification appliance to be installed in normally occupied room or area of the building. The reason for requiring a visual notification appliance is to alert people who are hard of hearing or deaf.

A.29.7.1.2.1(3) The intent of 29.7.1.2.1(2) is to ensure people, as well as people who are hard of hearing or deaf, are alerted if there is a CO leak in a normally occupied area or room of a commercial building by requiring an audible/visual notification appliance to be installed in said room or area.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

1. Ensure that all building occupants, including people who are hard of hearing or deaf, are alerted of an activated CO alarm that is installed in a normally unoccupied or occupied area or room of a commercial building.
 2. Ensure CO alarms perform as intended when they are installed in non-dwelling units, sleeping units, guest rooms or guest suites of commercial buildings by requiring them to be inspected, tested, and maintained by a qualified technician and in accordance with Chapter 14 of this Code.
- New section 29.7.1.2 is being proposed because of a new requirement in the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code (IFC)/International Building Code (IBC) that permits CO alarms to be installed in commercial buildings that are not required to have a fire alarm system if there is a known CO source. The ICC membership approved Public Comment 1 to proposal F102-21 during the Public Comment Haring). New section 29.7.1.2 is adding several new requirements to make sure building occupants are alerted of a CO leak before the gas spreads throughout the building and that CO alarms remain operational by requiring them to be inspected, tested, and maintained by a qualified technician. Notifying building occupants of an emergency and having life safety equipment remain operational by qualified technicians are a fundamental life safety requirement for commercial buildings.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Tim Knisely
Organization: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Affiliation: Automatic Fire Alarm Association (AFAA)
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 30 09:23:28 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended text contains requirements that duplicative and conflict with other requirements in the standard. A task group will be convened to review this topic between the First and Second Draft phases of the revision process.



Public Input No. 357-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.7.1.2]

29.7.1.2*

Each carbon monoxide alarm or system-based detector shall be located on the wall, ceiling, or other location as specified in the manufacturer's published instructions that accompany the unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The word "alarm" and "detector" needs to be defined to add uniformity to Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 17:17:27 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5227-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision is consistent with a change to the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code/International Building Code that will allow carbon monoxide alarms to be installed inside rooms or spaces within commercial buildings that are remote from dwelling units and sleeping units. A task group will be convened to review this topic between the First and Second Draft phases of the revision process.



Public Input No. 358-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.8 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

The use of ~~fire alarm system~~ of system-based smoke detectors and notification appliances shall be permitted to meet the fire-warning requirements for smoke alarms specified in 29.8.1.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

System-based detectors adds clarification and distinguishes between system based detectors and single- and multiple-station alarms that we refer to as "smoke alarms". The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 17:23:02 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: System-based is not a defined term within the chapter, additionally changing the term fire alarm system to system-based does not add clarity to the code.



Public Input No. 362-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.8.1.2]

29.8.1.2

Where the area addressed in 29.8.1.1(2) is separated from the adjacent living areas by a door, a smoke alarm shall be installed in the area between the door and the sleeping rooms, and additional smoke alarms shall be installed on the living area side of the door as specified by 29.8.1.1 and 29.8.1.3.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The word "alarm" always needs to be defined as to what type unless the word "alarm" matches the definition in section 3.3.11. This is the only place in section 29.8.1 that the word "alarm" does not have smoke in front of it. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 17:55:33 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5241-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. The order of smoke alarm and smoke detector was made to be consistent throughout the chapter.



Public Input No. 46-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.8.1.2]

29.8.1.2

Where the area addressed in 29.8.1.1(2) is separated from the adjacent living areas by a door, ~~a smoke~~ smoke alarm ~~shall be installed~~ or smoke detector placement shall comply with both of the following:

(1) Installed in the area between the door and the sleeping rooms, ~~and additional alarms shall be room(s).~~

(2) Have additional smoke alarms or smoke detectors installed on the living area side of the door as specified by 29.8.1.1 and 29.8.1.3.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges text to comply Manual of Style (MOS). This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair, Jeffery McBride, Paul Murphy and George as Bish as members.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffery McBride

Organization: EBL Engineers, LLC

Affiliation: Special Expert

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Dec 30 13:56:48 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5241-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. The order of smoke alarm and smoke detector was made to be consistent throughout the chapter.



Public Input No. 47-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.8.1.3.1]

29.8.1.3.1*

All points on the ceiling shall ~~have~~ comply with one of the following:

(1) Have a smoke alarm ~~within a distance of 30 ft~~ or smoke detector within 30 ft (9.1 m) travel distance ~~or shall have~~ .

(2) Have an equivalent of one smoke alarm or smoke detector per 500 ft² (46 m²) of floor area.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges text to comply Manual of Style (MOS). This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair, Jeffery McBride, Paul Murphy and George as Bish as members.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffery McBride

Organization: EBL Engineers, LLC

Affiliation: Special Expert

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Dec 30 14:05:01 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5242-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style.



Public Input No. 454-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.8.2.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Fire-warning equipment used to provide required or optional detection shall produce ~~audible fire alarm signals that~~ the T-3 audible emergency evacuation signal and comply with 29.8.2.1.1 or 29.8.2.1.2.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The T-3 emergency evacuation signal should always be produced by fire warning equipment. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
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Submittal Date: Thu May 26 18:05:30 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The requirements for the T3 signal are specified elsewhere in this standard.



Public Input No. 363-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.8.2.1.1]

29.8.2.1.1* Interconnected Smoke and Heat Alarms.

For other than mechanically powered single-station heat alarms and unless exempted by applicable laws, codes, or standards, smoke or heat alarms used to provide a fire-warning function, and where two or more smoke or heat alarms are installed within a dwelling unit, suite of rooms, or similar area, shall be arranged so that the operation of any smoke or heat alarm causes all alarms within these locations to sound a T-3 emergency evacuation signal .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is the only spot in section 29.8.2.1.1 that "smoke or heat" does not identify the word "alarms". Added a definition of the "sound". The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
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Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue May 24 18:01:40 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section addresses interconnection and does not need to repeat the use of the T3 signal as it is specified elsewhere. Smoke and heat alarms are already included in the section heading and within the section itself.



Public Input No. 48-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.8.2.2]

29.8.2.2*

Unless otherwise permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, audible fire alarm signals shall ~~sound~~ comply with both of the following:

- (1) Sound only in an individual dwelling unit, suite of rooms, or similar area ~~and shall not~~ .
- (2) Not be arranged to operate fire-warning equipment or fire alarm systems outside these locations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges text to comply Manual of Style (MOS). This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair, Jeffery McBride, Paul Murphy and George as Bish as members.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffery McBride
Organization: EBL Engineers, LLC
Affiliation: Special Expert
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Submittal Date: Thu Dec 30 14:09:48 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5243-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style.



Public Input No. 364-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.1]

29.9.1 Smoke and Heat and Carbon Monoxide Alarms.

Smoke and heat and carbon monoxide alarms shall meet the requirements of 29.8.2.1.1 and be powered by one of the following means:

- (1) A commercial light and power source along with a secondary power source that is capable of operating the device for at least 7 days in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of audible and visual alarm. Carbon monoxide alarms shall have sufficient capacity to operate the audible and visual alarm signal(s) for at least 12 continuous hours.
- (2) If a commercial light and power source is not normally available, a dependable, noncommercial ac power source along with a secondary power source that is capable of operating the device for at least 7 days in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of audible and visual alarm for smoke and heat alarms or 12 hours of audible and visual alarm for carbon monoxide alarms.
- (3) A nonrechargeable, nonreplaceable primary battery that meets the requirements of 29.9.2.
- (4) If a battery primary power supply is specifically permitted by governing laws, codes, or standards, a battery meeting the requirements of 29.9.7 or the requirements of 29.9.2.
- (5) A suitable spring-wound mechanism for the nonelectrical portion of a listed single-station alarm with a visible indication to show that sufficient operating power is not available.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The word "alarm" needs to be defined. The word "alarm" in this section does not meet the definition in section 3.3.11. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Tue May 24 18:06:36 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The substantiation does not support increasing the requirement to include both audible and visual notification.



Public Input No. 49-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.9.1]

29.9.1 Smoke and Heat and Carbon Monoxide Alarms.

Smoke and heat and carbon monoxide alarms shall meet the requirements of 29.8.2.1.1 and be powered by one of the following means:

- (1) A commercial light and power source along with a secondary power source that is capable of operating the device ~~for as follows: (a) smoke and heat alarms for~~ at least 7 days in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of alarm. ~~(b) Carbon monoxide alarms shall have sufficient capacity to operate the alarm signal(s) alarms~~ for at least 12 continuous hours.
- (2) If a commercial light and power source is not normally available, a dependable, noncommercial ac power source along with a secondary power source that is capable of operating the device ~~for at least 7 days in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of alarm for smoke and heat alarms or 12 hours of alarm for carbon monoxide alarms: device as described in 29.9.1 (1) and 29.9.1 (2).~~
- (3) A nonrechargeable, nonreplaceable primary battery that meets the requirements of 29.9.2.
- (4) If a battery primary power supply is specifically permitted by governing laws, codes, or standards, a battery meeting the requirements of 29.9.7 or the requirements of 29.9.2.
- (5) A suitable spring-wound mechanism for the nonelectrical portion of a listed single-station alarm with a visible indication to show that sufficient operating power is not available.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges text to comply Manual of Style (MOS). This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair, Jeffery McBride, Paul Murphy and George as Bish as members.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffery McBride
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Submittal Date: Thu Dec 30 14:15:31 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5246-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. In (2) the words “normally” and “dependable” were deleted because they are vague and subjective. T3 and T4 signals were added for consistency with other requirements in the standard.

**Public Input No. 365-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.2]****29.9.2 Primary Power Source Nonreplaceable Primary Battery.**

If smoke, heat, or carbon monoxide alarms are powered by a nonrechargeable, nonreplaceable primary battery, the battery shall be monitored to ensure the following conditions are met:

- (1) Single-station smoke alarm power requirements are met for at least 10 years of battery life, including required periodic testing.
- (2) Single-station carbon monoxide alarm power requirements are met for at least 10 years of battery life, including required periodic testing.
- (3) Multiple-station alarm power requirements are met for at least 7 years of battery life, including required periodic testing.
- (4) A distinctive audible and visible trouble signal occurs before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes.
- (5) At the battery voltage at which a trouble signal is obtained, the unit is capable of producing ~~a~~ an audible and visual fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes, or ~~a~~ an audible and visual carbon monoxide alarm signal for at least 12 continuous hours in accordance with 29.5.4, followed by not less than 7 days of trouble signal operation.
- (6) The audible and visible trouble signal is produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.
- (7) The trouble signal is allowed to be silenced for up to 12 hours.
- (8) A visible "power on" indicator is provided.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

By ensuring that the trouble signal is both audible and visible, similar to a commercial system. The addition of adding a visual notification, it will also make the device easier to locate. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 24 18:12:28 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: There has been no substantiation provided to support requiring audible and visual notification. Further research that this feature is necessary needs to be provided.



Public Input No. 253-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.3]

29.9.3 Household Fire and Carbon Monoxide Alarm Systems.

Power for household alarm systems shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Household fire and carbon monoxide alarm systems shall have two independent power sources consisting of a primary source that uses commercial light and power and a secondary source that consists of a rechargeable battery.
- (2) The secondary source shall be capable of operating the household alarm system for at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of fire alarm or 12 hours of carbon monoxide alarm.
 - (a) ~~Effective January 1, 2022, the~~ The secondary power source of the household carbon monoxide system shall be capable of operating the system for at least 12 hours of alarm in accordance with 29.5.4.
 - (b) The secondary power source of a household carbon monoxide system shall not be required to operate the system for 12 hours of alarm if the power source of carbon monoxide detectors and carbon monoxide audible notification appliances incorporating a low-power radio (wireless) transmitter/transceiver is capable of providing at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by 12 hours of alarm.
- (3) The secondary power source shall be supervised and shall cause a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal upon removal or disconnection of a battery or a low-battery condition.
- (4) A rechargeable battery used as a secondary power source shall meet the following criteria:
 - (5) Be automatically recharged by an ac circuit of the commercial light and power source
 - (6) Be recharged within 48 hours
 - (7) Provide a distinctive audible trouble signal before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes
- (8) Low-power wireless systems shall comply with the performance criteria of Section 23.16, except as modified by 29.10.8.1.1.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The effective date has expired and needs to be removed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
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City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 27 15:25:54 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5070-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The date listed in the section has passed and no longer necessary. Section 29.3 (3) was changed to comply with MoS by eliminating a double shall.



Public Input No. 371-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.3]

29.9.3 Household Fire and Carbon Monoxide Alarm Systems.

Power for household alarm systems shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) ~~Household~~ Household alarm systems that are connected to system-based fire and carbon monoxide ~~alarm systems~~ detectors shall have two independent power sources consisting of a primary source that uses commercial light and power and a secondary source that consists of a rechargeable battery.
- (2) The secondary source shall be capable of operating the entire household alarm system for at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of audible and visible fire alarm or 12 hours of audible and visible carbon monoxide alarm.
 - (a) Effective January 1, 2022, the secondary power source of ~~the household~~ a household alarm system that is connected to a system based- carbon monoxide ~~system detectors~~ shall be capable of operating the entire household alarm system for at least 12 hours of alarm in accordance with 29.5.4.
 - (b) The secondary power source of a household alarm system that is connected to a system-based carbon monoxide ~~system~~ detector shall not be required to operate the entire household alarm system for 12 hours of alarm if the power source of the system-based carbon monoxide detectors and carbon monoxide audible notification appliances incorporating a low-power radio (wireless) transmitter/transceiver is capable of providing at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by 12 hours of audible and visible alarm.
- (3) The secondary power source for the household alarm system shall be supervised and shall cause a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal at the control unit and annunciator(s) upon removal or disconnection of a battery or a low-battery condition.
- (4) A rechargeable battery used as a secondary power source for the household alarm system shall meet the following criteria:
 - (5) Be automatically recharged by an ac circuit of the commercial light and power source
 - (6) Be recharged within 48 hours
 - (7) Provide a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal at the control unit and annunciator(s) before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes
- (8) Low-power wireless systems shall comply with the performance criteria of Section 23.16, except as modified by 29.10.8.1.1.
- (9) The audible trouble signal is allowed to be silenced for up to 12 hours.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update adds clarity. Original implies that the "household alarm system" is only for fire and carbon monoxide devices. Due to some manufactures not wanting their systems to bother people when in trouble, it has become necessary to mandate visible and audible trouble indications at the control unit and annunciators. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
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Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed May 25 12:17:04 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: This section covers household fire and carbon monoxide alarm systems in the heading, adding system-based, changing alarms to detectors, and adding in visible, does not add clarity. Adding in the entire household alarm system for secondary power is a modification to the code where no substantiation is provided. Additionally, there had been no substation to allow a trouble signal to be silenced for up to 12 hours.



Public Input No. 50-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.9.3]

29.9.3 Household Fire and Carbon Monoxide Alarm Systems.

Power for household alarm systems shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Household fire and carbon monoxide alarm systems shall have two independent power sources consisting of a primary source that uses commercial light and power and a secondary source that consists of a rechargeable battery.
- (2) The secondary source shall be capable of operating the household alarm system for at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by 4 minutes of fire alarm or 12 hours of carbon monoxide alarm.
 - (a) Effective January 1, 2022, the secondary power source of the household carbon monoxide system shall be capable of operating the system for at least 12 hours of alarm in accordance with 29.5.4.
 - (b) The secondary power source of a household carbon monoxide system shall not be required to operate the system for 12 hours of alarm if the power source of carbon monoxide detectors and carbon monoxide audible notification appliances incorporating a low-power radio (wireless) transmitter/transceiver is capable of providing at least 24 hours in the normal condition, followed by 12 hours of alarm.
- (3) The secondary power source shall be supervised ~~and shall cause a~~ with a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal upon removal or disconnection of a battery or a low-battery condition.
- (4) A rechargeable battery used as a secondary power source shall meet the following criteria:
 - (5) Be automatically recharged by an ac circuit of the commercial light and power source
 - (6) Be recharged within 48 hours
 - (7) Provide a distinctive audible trouble signal before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes
- (8) Low-power wireless systems shall comply with the performance criteria of Section 23.16, except as modified by 29.10.8.1.1.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Arranges text to comply Manual of Style (MOS). This is being submitted by the MOS Task Group consisting of Tom Miller as Task Group Chair, Jeffery McBride, Paul Murphy and George as Bish as members.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Jeffery McBride
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Submittal Date: Thu Dec 30 14:21:19 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5070-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The date listed in the section has passed and no longer necessary. Section 29.3 (3) was changed to comply with MoS by eliminating a double shall.



Public Input No. 372-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.4]

29.9.4 AC Primary Power Source.

The ac power source specified in 29.9.1 and 29.9.3 shall comply with the following conditions:

- (1) A visible "power on" indicator shall be provided and readily visible at the control unit and annunciator(s).
- (2) All electrical systems designed to be installed by other than a qualified electrician shall be powered from a source not in excess of 30 volts that meets the requirements for power-limited fire alarm circuits as defined in Article 760 of *NFPA 70*.
- (3) * A restraining means shall be used at the plug-in of any cord-connected installation, unless the unit utilizes a secondary (standby) power source meeting the requirements of Section 29.9 and loss of the ac primary power source results in annunciation of an audible and visible trouble signal meeting 29.10.6.5.
- (4) AC primary (main) power shall be supplied either from a dedicated branch circuit or the unswitched portion of a branch circuit also used for power and lighting.
- (5) Operation of a switch (other than a circuit breaker) shall not cause loss of primary (main) power. ~~Alarms~~ Alarm equipment powered by branch circuits protected by arc-fault circuit-interrupters (AFCI) or ground-fault circuit-interrupters (GFCI) shall have a secondary power source.
- (6) Neither loss nor restoration of primary (main) power shall cause an audible or visible alarm signal that exceeds 2 seconds.
- (7) Where a secondary (standby) battery is provided, the primary (main) power supply shall be of sufficient capacity to operate the entire system under all conditions of loading with any secondary (standby) battery disconnected or fully discharged.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update provides clarity to manufactures that are putting these indicators on a secondary screen and are allowed to be disabled. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed May 25 12:43:14 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5234-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision provides compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style and revises text for clarity. The Technical Committee does not support the need for both audible and visual signals.



Public Input No. 562-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.4]

29.9.4 AC Primary Power Source.

The ac power source specified in 29.9.1 and 29.9.3 shall comply with the following conditions:

- (1) A visible "power on" indicator shall be provided.
- (2) All electrical systems designed to be installed by other than a qualified electrician shall be powered from a source not in excess of 30 volts that meets the requirements for power-limited fire alarm circuits as defined in Article 760 of *NFPA 70*.
- (3) * A restraining means shall be used at the plug-in of any cord-connected installation, unless the unit utilizes a secondary (standby) power source meeting the requirements of Section 29.9 and loss of the ac primary power source results in annunciation of an audible trouble signal meeting 29.10.6.5.
- (4) AC primary (main) power shall be supplied either from a dedicated branch circuit or the unswitched portion of a branch circuit also used for power and lighting.
- (5) Operation of a switch (other than a circuit breaker) shall not cause loss of primary (main) power.
- (6) Alarms powered by branch circuits protected by arc-fault circuit-interrupters (AFCI) or ground-fault circuit-interrupters (GFCI) shall have a secondary power source.
- (7) Neither loss nor restoration of primary (main) power shall cause an alarm signal that exceeds 2 seconds.
- (8) Where a secondary (standby) battery is provided, the primary (main) power supply shall be of sufficient capacity to operate the system under all conditions of loading with any secondary (standby) battery disconnected or fully discharged.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 13:34:37 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5234-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The first revision provides compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style and revises text for clarity. The Technical Committee does not support the need for both audible and visual signals.



Public Input No. 2-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.9.5]

29.9.5 Secondary (Standby) Power Source.

Where ~~alarms-~~ single- or multi-station, or system-based detectors include a battery that is used as a secondary power source, the following conditions shall be met:

- (1) The secondary power source shall be supervised and shall cause a distinctive audible ~~or~~ and visible trouble signal identifying the affected device(s) upon removal or disconnection of a battery or a low-battery condition.
- (2) Acceptable replacement batteries shall be clearly identified by the manufacturer's name and model number on the ~~unit-~~ device near the battery compartment.
- (3) A rechargeable battery used as a secondary power source shall meet the following criteria:
 - (4) Be automatically recharged by the primary power source
 - (5) Be recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker, or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker
 - (6) Provide a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal identifying the affected device(s) before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes
 - (7) At the battery condition at which a trouble signal is obtained, be capable of producing
 - a
 - (a) an audible and visible fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or the audible and visible carbon monoxide signal for 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days of audible and visible trouble signal operation that identifies the affected device(s)
 - (b) Produce an audible and visible trouble signal identifying the affected device(s) at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days
 - (8) Where required by law for disposal reasons, rechargeable batteries shall be removable.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update provides clarity to what type of alarms and what type of signals. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz

Organization: ADT LLC

Street Address:

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Submittal Date: Tue Nov 02 16:35:01 EDT 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended text does not provide additional clarity to the requirement. Section 29.9.5 deals with alarms and not detectors. Changing “or” to “and” adds additional requirements which are not covered by any substantiation. Unit and device cannot be used interchangeably based on the current definitions.



Public Input No. 563-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.5]

29.9.5 Secondary (Standby) Power Source.

Where alarms include a battery that is used as a secondary power source, all of the following conditions shall be met:

- (1) The secondary power source shall be supervised- ~~and shall~~ .
- (2) The secondary power source shall cause a distinctive audible or visible trouble signal upon removal or disconnection of a battery or a low-battery condition.
- (3) Acceptable replacement batteries shall be clearly identified by the manufacturer's name and model number on the unit near the battery compartment.
- (4) A rechargeable battery used as a secondary power source shall meet all of the following criteria:
 - (5) Be automatically recharged by the primary power source .
 - (6) Be recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker, or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker .
 - (7) Provide a distinctive audible trouble signal before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes .
 - (8) At the battery condition at which a trouble signal is obtained, be capable of producing a fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or the carbon monoxide signal for 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days of trouble signal operation ..
 - (9) Produce an audible trouble signal at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days
- (10) Where required by law for disposal reasons, rechargeable batteries shall be removable.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
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Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 13:41:21 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5075-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The technical committee moves to make the FR as shown. Section 29.9.5 has been rewritten to comply with MoS.



Public Input No. 373-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.7]

29.9.7 Primary Replaceable Battery, Sole Power Source (Nonrechargeable).

If single- or multi-station alarms or system-based detectors are powered solely by a replaceable primary battery, the battery shall be monitored to ensure the following conditions are met:

- (1) All power requirements are met for at least 1 year of battery life, including weekly required periodic testing.
- (2) ~~A~~ Provide a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes.
- (3) For a ~~system-connected unit employing~~ based detector employing a lock-in alarm feature, automatic transfer is provided from alarm to an audible and visible trouble ~~condition~~ signal when the ~~unit device(s)~~ has insufficient power to ~~support an alarm condition~~ operate the device(s) for alarm purposes.
- (4) At the battery voltage at which a trouble signal is obtained, the ~~unit device~~ is capable of producing an audible and/or visible fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or an audible and/or visible carbon monoxide alarm signal for at least 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days ~~of of a udible and visible~~ of a udible and visible trouble signal operation.
- (5) The audible ~~trouble~~ and visible trouble signal is produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.
- (6) Acceptable replacement batteries are clearly identified by the manufacturer's name and model number on the ~~unit device~~ near the battery compartment.
- (7) A noticeable, visible indication is displayed when a primary battery is removed from the unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update provide clarity as to what "alarms" are. Also now uses verbiage that is used throughout Chapter 29. Added in visual indicators to assist in location the device in trouble. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Wed May 25 13:14:04 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended text does not provide additional clarity to the requirement. Section 29.9.7 deals with alarms and not detectors. Changing "or" to "and" adds additional

requirements which are not covered by any substantiation. Unit and device cannot be used interchangeably based on the current definitions.



Public Input No. 374-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.8]

29.9.8 Primary Power Source (Rechargeable Battery).

If single- or multi-station alarms, or system-based detectors are powered by a rechargeable battery, the following conditions shall be met:

- (1) The battery shall, with proper charging, be able to power the ~~alarm device(s)~~ for a life of 1 year.
- (2) The battery shall be automatically recharged by a circuit of the commercial light and power source.
- (3) The battery shall be recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker.
- (4) ~~A~~ Provide a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal ~~shall sound~~ before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes.
- (5) For a
~~unit~~
- (6) system-based detector employing a lock-in alarm feature, automatic transfer
~~shall be~~
- (7) is provided from alarm to
~~a trouble condition~~
- (8) an audible and visible trouble signal.
- (9) At the battery ~~condition~~ voltage at which a trouble signal is obtained, the ~~unit device(s)~~ shall be capable of producing ~~a fire~~ an audible and/or visible fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or ~~a carbon~~ an audible and/or visible carbon monoxide alarm signal for 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days ~~of~~ of audible and visible trouble signal operation.
- (10) The audible and visible trouble signal shall be produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.
- (11) The battery shall be nonremovable, or a noticeable and visible indication shall be displayed when the battery is removed from the ~~unit~~ device(s).

-

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update provides clarity and makes all of section 29.9 uniform and consistent. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz

Organization: ADT LLC

Street Address:

City:**State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Wed May 25 14:57:49 EDT 2022**Committee:** SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended text does not provide additional clarity to the requirement. Section 29.9.8 deals with alarms and not detectors. "Unit" and "device" cannot be used interchangeably based on the current definitions. There has been no substantiation provided to support requiring audible and visual notification. Further research that this feature is necessary needs to be provided.

**Public Input No. 564-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.8]****29.9.8 Primary Power Source (Rechargeable Battery).**

If alarms are powered by a rechargeable battery, all of the following conditions shall be met:

- (1) The battery shall, with proper charging, be able to power the alarm for a life of 1 year.
- (2) The battery shall be automatically recharged by a circuit of the commercial light and power source.
- (3) The battery shall be recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker.
- (4) A distinctive audible trouble signal shall sound before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes.
- (5) For a unit employing a lock-in alarm feature, automatic transfer shall be provided from alarm to a trouble condition.
- (6) At the battery condition at which a trouble signal is obtained, the unit shall be capable of producing a fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or a carbon monoxide alarm signal for 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days of trouble signal operation.
- (7) The audible trouble signal shall be produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.
- (8) The battery shall ~~be nonremovable, or a~~ comply with either of the following:
 - (9) Be nonremovable.
 - (10) A noticeable and visible indication shall be displayed when the battery is removed from the unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 13:47:23 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5078-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: Section 29.9.8 has been rewritten to comply with MoS.



Public Input No. 381-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.9]

29.9.9 Secondary (Standby) Non-Battery Power Source.

Where single-or multi-station alarms, or system-based detectors, include a secondary power source (non-battery), the following conditions shall be met:

- (1) The secondary power source shall be supervised and shall cause a distinctive audible or visible trouble signal upon depletion or failure.
- (2) A distinctive audible trouble signal shall be provided before the power source is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes.
- (3) At a power source condition at which a trouble signal is obtained, the power source shall be capable of producing ~~a fire~~ an audible and/or visible fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or ~~a carbon~~ an audible and/or visible carbon monoxide alarm signal for at least 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days of audible and visible trouble signal operation.
- (4) The audible and visible trouble signal shall be produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.
- (5) A rechargeable secondary power source shall meet the following criteria:
 - (6) Be automatically recharged
 - (7) Be recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update provides clarity to the word "signal" since per our definition it can mean many different things. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 16:50:32 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended text does not provide additional clarity to the requirement. Section

29.9.9 deals with alarms and not detectors. Changing “or” to “and” adds requirements which are not covered by any substantiation. There has been no substantiation provided to support requiring audible and visual notification. Further research that this feature is necessary needs to be provided.



Public Input No. 565-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.9.9]

29.9.9 Secondary (Standby) Non-Battery Power Source.

Where alarms include a secondary power source (non-battery), all of the following conditions shall be met:

- (1) The secondary power source shall be supervised- ~~and shall~~ .
- (2) The secondary power source shall cause a distinctive audible or visible trouble signal upon depletion or failure.
- (3) A distinctive audible trouble signal shall be provided before the power source is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes.
- (4) At a power source condition at which a trouble signal is obtained, the power source shall be capable of producing a fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or a carbon monoxide alarm signal for at least 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days of trouble signal operation.
- (5) The audible trouble signal shall be produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.
- (6) A rechargeable secondary power source shall meet both of the following criteria:
 - (7) Be automatically recharged .
 - (8) Be recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 13:52:35 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5081-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: Section 29.9.9 has been rewritten to comply with MoS.



Public Input No. 385-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.1]

29.10.1 Self-Diagnostic.

Any failure of any nonreliable or short-life component that renders ~~the detector~~ a detection device inoperable shall result in ~~a~~ an audible and visible trouble signal or otherwise be apparent to the occupant of the living unit without the need for test.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update defines what kind of signal since our definition has several different meanings. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 17:09:26 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5109-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision to change “the detector” to “a detection device” provides clarity. Audible and visible trouble signals constituted a significant change to the standard which has not been substantiated with any data.

**Public Input No. 566-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.2]**

29.10.2* Smoke Alarms, System Smoke Detectors, and Other Non-Heat Fire Detectors.

Each device shall ~~detect~~ comply with all of the following:

- (1) Detect abnormal quantities of smoke or applicable fire signature, ~~shall operate~~ .
- (2) Operate in the normal environmental conditions, ~~and shall be~~ .
- (3) Be in compliance with applicable standards such as UL 217, *Smoke Alarms*
or UL 268, *Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems*, ~~or UL 217, *Smoke Alarms*~~ .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

UL 268, Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems, or

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 13:56:52 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5247-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision was made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style and to clarify the text to emphasize the intention. The deleted text is part of the testing and listing standards.



Public Input No. 191-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.3.1]

29.10.3.1*

Each carbon monoxide alarm shall be in compliance with UL 2034, *Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms*.

29.10.3.1.(1) Each carbon monoxide alarm or carbon monoxide detector installed in an unconditioned room or space shall be tested and listed to the unconditioned space requirements in UL 2034 or UL 2075 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

With expansion of carbon monoxide protection to additional occupancies in the I-Codes, there may be requirements for coverage in unconditioned spaces. Specific requirements for these spaces are being added to UL 2034 and UL 2075. This change highlights the need to have the appropriate devices used for those locations.

This is the work of a Task Group reviewing updates to the carbon monoxide references in Chapter 29 in light of the expansion of the I-Code requirements.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Wendy Gifford

Organization: Consultant

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Mar 23 15:06:47 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5366-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision is consistent with a change to the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code/International Building Code that will allow carbon monoxide alarms to be installed inside rooms or spaces within commercial buildings that are remote from dwelling units and sleeping units.



Public Input No. 567-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.3.2]

29.10.3.2

Each carbon monoxide detector shall be in compliance with UL 2075, *Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors*, and shall meet the detection device shall comply with one of the following:

(1) Meet the sensitivity testing and alarm thresholds of UL 2034, *Single and Multiple Station Carbon Monoxide Alarms*.

(2) Be in compliance with UL 2075, *Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors*.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

carbon monoxide detector shall be in compliance with UL 2075, Gas and Vapor Detectors and Sensors, and

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 14:03:04 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5248-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style and to clarify the text to emphasize the intention.



Public Input No. 24-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.10.4]

29.10.4* ~~Heat Detectors~~ Alarms and Heat ~~Alarms~~ Detectors .

29.10.4.1

Each heat ~~alarm and heat~~ detector ~~and heat alarm~~ , including a heat ~~detector or alarm or heat alarm integrally~~ detector integrally mounted on a smoke alarm or smoke ~~detector or smoke alarm~~ , shall detect abnormally high temperature or rate-of-temperature rise, and all such detectors shall be listed for not less than 50 ft (15.2 m) spacing.

29.10.4.2*

Fixed-temperature ~~detectors or alarms shall~~ alarms or detectors shall have a temperature rating at least 25°F (14°C) above the normal ambient temperature and shall not be rated 50°F (28°C) higher than the maximum anticipated ambient temperature in the room or space where installed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Aligns stating Alarm requirements before Detector requirements

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish

Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Nov 22 09:45:59 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5121-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: “Alarm” and “detector” have been realigned sequentially for consistency throughout the standard. Additional changes have been made for MoS compliance. The revision associates the annex material with the related requirement in Section 29.10.4.1.



Public Input No. 568-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.4.1]

29.10.4.1

Each heat ~~alarm and heat~~ detector- ~~and heat alarm~~ , including a heat ~~detector or alarm or heat alarm integrally~~ detector integrally mounted on a smoke ~~alarm or smoke detector or smoke alarm~~ , shall ~~detect~~ comply with both of the following:

(1) ~~Detect~~ abnormally high temperature or rate-of-temperature rise, and all such detectors shall be .

(2) ~~Be~~ listed for not less than 50 ft (15.2 m) spacing: 50 ft spacing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 14:07:46 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5121-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: “Alarm” and “detector” have been realigned sequentially for consistency throughout the standard. Additional changes have been made for MoS compliance. The revision associates the annex material with the related requirement in Section 29.10.4.1.



Public Input No. 570-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.4.2]

29.10.4.2*

Fixed-temperature alarms or detectors ~~or alarms shall have~~ shall comply with both of the following:

- (1) Have a temperature rating at least ~~25°F (14°C) above~~ 25°F above the normal ambient temperature ~~and shall not~~.
- (2) Not be rated 50°F (~~28°C~~) higher than the maximum anticipated ambient temperature in the room or space where installed.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 14:13:06 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5121-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: “Alarm” and “detector” have been realigned sequentially for consistency throughout the standard. Additional changes have been made for MoS compliance. The revision associates the annex material with the related requirement in Section 29.10.4.1.



Public Input No. 386-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.6.5]

29.10.6.5

A means for silencing the audible trouble ~~notification appliance(s)~~ signal shall be permitted only if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (1) The means is key-operated or located within a locked enclosure ; or arranged to provide equivalent protection against unauthorized use.
- (2) The means automatically transfers the audible trouble ~~indication to an identified lamp or other acceptable visible indicator~~ signal to a visible trouble signal , and the visible ~~indication~~ signal persists until the trouble condition has been corrected.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The update adds clarity and uniformity to the section. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 17:20:04 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The current language is not ambiguous and is sufficient. It calls out notification appliances, and the action of silencing is limited to audible devices.



Public Input No. 387-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.6.7]

29.10.6.7

Initiating devices and notification appliances connected to ~~household~~ a control unit shall be monitored for integrity so that the occurrence of a single open or single ground fault in the interconnection, which prevents normal operation of the interconnected devices, is indicated by a distinctive audible and visible trouble signal.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section is for Control Units. The word "household" is not used anywhere else in this section. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 17:32:42 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The term "household alarm systems" is utilized throughout Chapter 29 as well as other chapters within this code and making this change would not provide any clarity. The addition of audible and visual alarm requirements was deemed a substantial change to the standard.



Public Input No. 389-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.6.9]

29.10.6.9

Any data exchange between the control unit and separate independent devices via remote access shall not compromise the integrity of the ~~fire alarm~~ household signaling system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This section is dealing with control units that can be connected to fire and carbon monoxide detection devices. We should not limit this to fire alarms. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 17:36:19 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5133-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision expands the requirement to cover all alarm systems.

**Public Input No. 391-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.6.10]****29.10.6.10**

Remote resetting and silencing of a control unit from other than the protected premises shall be inhibited for a minimum of 4 minutes from the initial activation of ~~the~~ any fire or carbon monoxide alarm signal.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This should apply to all life safety alarm signals, not just fire. This is a household signaling system. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 17:56:31 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5144-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision expands the requirement to apply to fire and CO alarm signals.

**Public Input No. 392-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.6.11]****29.10.6.11**

Each ~~electrical carbon monoxide detection system~~ control unit shall have an integral test means to allow testing of the detection devices and the system operation.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section 29.10.6 deals with "Control Units". As written, section 29.10.6.11 deals with electrical carbon monoxide systems. That does not fit in this section. The other option is to remove 29.10.6.11 completely. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 18:03:51 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5148-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The requirement adds a mandate to equip control units to have an integral test means which is not currently required by the product certification standard.



Public Input No. 554-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.10.7.4]

29.10.7.4.1

Where common audible notification appliances are used, multiple distinctive signals shall not be required to be generated simultaneously as long as all active audible notification appliances on a given circuit generate the highest priority audible notification signal active for that circuit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

In multi-unit residential occupancies, it is common to install system detectors paired with sounder bases as a means to meet the requirements for single- and multiple- station alarms and household signaling systems for each residential unit. In combination systems, these sounder bases are used to sound the Temporal Code Three (T3) audible tone in the event of a fire detector (smoke or heat) activation, or the Temporal Code Four (T4) tone in the event of a carbon monoxide (CO) detector activation. Often, these systems are configured with a tone generator producing the T3 or T4 tone on the Notification Appliance Circuit (NAC) serving these sounder bases (rather than the individual sounder bases generating the tone themselves).

The NAC can only carry a single tone (either T3 or T4 at a given time). In the event of a CO detector activation, the associated sounder base will sound the T4 tone; in the event of a fire detector activation, the associated sounder base will sound the T3 tone. However, in the unlikely event of a CO detector activation in one unit, followed by a fire detector activation in another unit, sounder bases within both units would sound the T3 tone (assuming that both sounder bases are on the same NAC). The intent of this code change proposal is to clarify that this is acceptable.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 547-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.5.4]</u>	Public Input No. 547 (new section after 29.5.4) and 554 (new section after 29.10.7.1) are both proposed to clarify intent relative to a common problem/substantiation.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Maxwell French
Organization: Code Red Consultants
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue May 31 22:22:13 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The hierarchy of signals is covered by the requirements in 29.10.7.2 and 29.10.7.7. The proposed text is beyond the scope of Chapter 29.

**Public Input No. 395-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.7.4]****29.10.7.4**

The use of a common audible notification appliance shall be permitted as long as ~~distinctive signals are generated~~ fire devices activate a T-3 signal and carbon monoxide devices activate a T-4 signal.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Section 29.5 defines the required signals for fire and carbon monoxide. This removes any doubt of what distinct signal is supposed to be produced. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 18:09:55 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5152-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision identifies the specific distinctive signals that are required for fire devices and carbon monoxide devices.



Public Input No. 396-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.7.5]

29.10.7.5

Faults in other systems or components shall not affect the operation of the fire alarm system or carbon monoxide alarm system .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Faults in other systems or components should not interfere with any life safety systems including fire and carbon monoxide. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 18:15:40 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5155-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision expands the requirement to apply to CO systems. The terminology has been revised for consistency with existing definitions.

**Public Input No. 405-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.7.8.2]****29.10.7.8.2**

Single- or multiple-station smoke alarms and carbon monoxide alarms shall be permitted to be connected to ~~system control equipment~~ a control unit located within the dwelling unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Single- and multi-station carbon monoxide alarms should also be allowed. Changed to a household signaling system control unit since that what we are referring to. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 19:04:48 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5158-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision expands the requirement to apply to CO alarms and amends “control equipment” to “control unit” for specificity of application.



Public Input No. 407-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.7.8.3]

29.10.7.8.3

When single- or multiple-station alarms are connected to a control unit , the following shall occur:

(1) The actuation of a single- or multiple-station smoke alarm shall initiate an alarm signal at the system control equipment- alarm shall initiate a fire alarm signal at the control unit located within the dwelling unit.

(2) The actuation of a single- or multiple-station carbon monoxide alarm shall initiate a carbon monoxide alarm signal at the control unit located within the dwelling unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Adds clarity and consistency. Adds carbon monoxide to the mix. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz

Organization: ADT LLC

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed May 25 19:11:49 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5159-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision expands the requirement to apply to CO alarms and has been structured for MoS compliance.

**Public Input No. 409-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.7.8.4]****29.10.7.8.4**

A sprinkler waterflow fire alarm initiating device shall be permitted to be connected to the multiple-station alarms or ~~household fire alarm system~~ control unit to actuate ~~an alarm~~ a fire alarm signal.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed May 25 19:22:51 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5162-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision clarifies the requirement to specify that fire sprinkler waterflow alarm initiating devices are required to initiate a fire alarm signal.



Public Input No. 410-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.8.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Household fire alarm and carbon monoxide systems utilizing low-power wireless transmission of signals within the protected dwelling unit shall comply with the requirements of Section 23.16, except as modified by 29.10.8.1.1.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in carbon monoxide since it is not addressed and is part of current life safety systems. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 09:14:42 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5167-NFPA 72-2022
Statement: The first revision expands the requirement to apply to CO detection systems.



Public Input No. 1-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.10.8.1.1]

29.10.8.1.1

The requirements of 23.16.4.2 shall not apply where periodic monitoring for integrity complies with all of the following:

- (1) Each low-power transmitter/transceiver shall transmit check-in signals at intervals not exceeding 80 minutes.
- (2) Any transmission interruption between a low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and the receiver/~~fire alarm~~ control unit exceeding 4 hours shall cause a latching audible and visible trouble signal at the ~~household fire alarm~~ control unit ~~/operator interface and annunciator(s)~~.
- (3) Low-power transmitters/transceivers shall be limited to serving a single initiating device; however, a single initiating device shall be permitted to ~~send~~ transmit multiple types of alarm signals.
- (4) Redundant retransmission devices (repeaters) shall be provided such that disconnecting or failure of any single retransmission device (repeater) does not interrupt communications between any low-power transmitter/transceiver and the receiver/~~fire alarm~~ control unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Update adds uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29 and section 29.10.8. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Nov 02 13:29:01 EDT 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The substantiation does not support expanding the requirement to specify both audible and visible latching trouble signals.

**Public Input No. 571-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.8.1.1]****29.10.8.1.1**

The requirements of 23.16.4.2 shall not apply where periodic monitoring for integrity complies with all of the following:

- (1) Each low-power transmitter/transceiver shall transmit check-in signals at intervals not exceeding 80 minutes.
- (2) Any transmission interruption between a low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and the receiver/fire alarm control unit exceeding 4 hours shall cause a latching trouble signal at the household fire alarm control unit/operator interface.
- (3) Low-power transmitters/transceivers shall be limited to serving a single initiating device; however, ~~a single~~ the initiating device ~~shall be~~ is permitted to send multiple types of alarm signals.
- (4) Redundant retransmission devices (repeaters) shall be provided such that disconnecting or failure of any single retransmission device (repeater) does not interrupt communications between any low-power transmitter/transceiver and the receiver/fire alarm control unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 14:17:42 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5173-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision makes a an editorial change in list item (3).



Public Input No. 411-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.9.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Household ~~alarm~~-signaling systems shall be permitted to be supervised by a supervising station or by a public emergency alarm reporting system.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Chapter 29 refers to Household Signaling Systems, not "alarm" systems. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 10:04:22 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The term "household alarm systems" is utilized throughout Chapter 29 as well as other chapters within this code and making this change would not provide any clarity or substantive change.



Public Input No. 412-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.9.1.1]

29.10.9.1.1

Transmission of signals from single- and multiple-station alarms to a constantly attended supervising station or public emergency alarm reporting system shall be processed by a household ~~alarm system~~ signaling system .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Chapter 29 refers to Household Signaling Systems, not "alarm" systems. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 10:17:44 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The term "household alarm systems" is utilized throughout Chapter 29 as well as other chapters within this code and making this change would not provide any clarity or substantive change.



Public Input No. 413-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.9.1.2]

29.10.9.1.2

Where off-premises supervision is provided, the household signaling system shall transmit at least a general alarm signal.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Chapter 29 refers to Household Signaling Systems, not "systems". The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 10:20:02 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The affected text is a subsection of 29.10.9 which clearly identifies the types of systems covered by these requirements.



Public Input No. 261-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.9.4]

29.10.9.4

Public emergency alarm reporting systems shall transmit signals to an emergency services communications system meeting the requirements of ~~NFPA 1221~~ NFPA 1225 .

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

As part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Document Consolidation Plan (consolidation plan) as approved by the NFPA Standards Council, NFPA 1221 Standard has been combined into a new consolidated Standard, NFPA 1225.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Apr 29 08:55:53 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5090-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision references the new NFPA 1225 standard after consolidation of NFPA 1221 as part of the Emergency Response and Responder Safety Consolidation Plan.



Public Input No. 557-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.10.9.7]

TITLE OF NEW CONTENT

CO Alarm disposition

29.10.9.8 Upon receipt of a household carbon monoxide alarm signal, supervising station shall perform the following actions in the order listed:

29.10.9.8.1 If someone answers the notification call

(1) The occupants shall be instructed to leave the premises and move to fresh air.

(2) The supervising station shall ask the following questions of the individual answering the telephone:

a) Are all the occupants accounted for and are they out of the premises?

b) Is anyone nauseous, ill, have a headache or dizzy?

(3) The supervising station shall instruct the occupants not to re-enter the premises until cleared by the responding response agency.

(4) The supervising station shall then immediately call the appropriate response agency and inform them of the alarm. The emergency response agency shall be informed that the occupants answered the telephone, were told to leave the premises and of any reported symptoms.

26.2.4.1.4.2 If no one answers the notification call :

The supervising station shall then immediately call the appropriate response agency and report that a CO alarm was received from a particular premises and were unable to reach an occupant.

26.2.4.1.4.3 In the case of 26.2.4.1.4.2, after dispatch, the supervising station shall contact the responsible party(ies) in accordance with the notification plan

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Provides guidance to the supervising station when the co alarm is activated within the protected premise. Moving occupants to a location where co is not present prior to dispatching authorities may save lives.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 556-NFPA 72-2022</u> <u>[Section No. 26.2.4.1.4]</u>	similar notification response if an alarm is activated within protected premise

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Simpson

Organization: Vector Security Inc.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 06:22:51 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee resolves this public input because the information regarding how emergency responders should handle CO calls, including guidelines for dispatchers, is already included in a CPSC document referenced in Annex H.2.



Public Input No. 414-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.9.8]

29.10.9.8

Household ~~fire alarm systems~~ signaling systems shall be programmed by the manufacturer to generate at least a monthly test of the communication or transmission means.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Chapter 29 refers to Household Signaling Systems, not "fire alarm" systems. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 10:23:28 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The term "household fire alarm systems" is utilized throughout Chapter 29 as well as other Chapters within this code and making this change would not provide any clarity or substantive change.



Public Input No. 415-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.9.9]

29.10.9.9

The activation of a keypad/touchscreen fire alarm signal shall require a manual operation of two simultaneous or sequential operations.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updating terminology since most household signaling systems now utilize touchscreens. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 10:33:25 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5177-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision recognizes all types of user interface devices/equipment covered by this requirement.



Public Input No. 23-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.10.9.10]

29.10.9.10

Communications methods shall comply with 29.10.9.10.1 through 29.10.9.10.7 9 .

29.10.9.10.1

Where a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) is used, the DACT serving the protected premises shall only require a single ~~telephone line and shall only require a call to a single digital alarm communicator receiver (DACR) number.~~ communication technology path. (as newly defined in PI# 88-NFPA 72-2022).

29.10.9.10.2

Where a DACT is used, the DACT test signals shall be transmitted ~~at least monthly~~ once every 24 hours .

29.10.9.10.3

Where ~~a communication or transmission means other than DACT~~ a DACT is used, only a single communication technology ~~and path~~ shall be required to serve the protected premises.

29.10.9.10.4

Where ~~a communication or transmission means other than DACT~~ technology path is used, all equipment necessary to transmit an alarm signal shall be provided with a minimum of 24 hours of secondary power capacity and shall report a trouble condition indicating loss of primary power.

29.10.9.10.5

Failure of the communication path ~~referenced in 29.10.9.10.3~~ shall be annunciated at the supervising station ~~and at the protected premises~~ within ~~not no~~ no more than ~~7 days of the failure~~ 24 hours .

29.10.9.10.6

—

~~A dedicated cellular telephone connection shall be permitted to be used as a single means to transmit alarms to a constantly attended remote monitoring location~~

Failure of the communication path shall be annunciated at the protected premises within no more than 24 hours .

29.10.9.10.7 8

Transmission devices connected to the supervising station shall be in compliance with applicable standards such as UL 985, *Household Fire Warning System Units*.

29.10.9.10.8 9

Transmission devices connected to the supervising station sharing on-premises equipment shall be listed as communications or information technology equipment.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

A new definition of DACT has been submitted to mean only the transmitter and not the entire communication technology path. A new definition for "Communication Technology Path" has also been submitted which includes Cellular, IP, Radio or other approved means.

The use of new technologies has created a need for a more frequent test timer such as internet or cellular communications which may be less stable in particular such as in rural setting. To stay

consistent with language used in other chapters and for clarity a 24 hour test timer should be implemented.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Riley Fields
Organization: Ring Protect Inc.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 18 11:32:46 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The technical committee resolves this public input because the submitter has not provided data or evidence to support why a monthly timer for DACT test signals is inadequate and a 24-hour timer for communication paths other than standard telephone lines is necessary.



Public Input No. 5-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.10.9.10.1]

29.10.9.10.1

Where a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) is used, the DACT serving the protected premises shall ~~only require a single telephone line and shall only require a call to a single~~ comply with both of the following:

(1) Require one telephone line.

(2) Require a call to one digital alarm communicator receiver (DACR) number.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Nov 05 16:52:44 EDT 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5249-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision is made for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style.



Public Input No. 6-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.10.9.10.4]

29.10.9.10.4

Where a communication or transmission means other than DACT is used, all equipment necessary to transmit an alarm signal shall ~~be~~ comply with both of the following:

(1) Be provided with a minimum of ~~24 hours~~ 24 hours of secondary power capacity- ~~and shall report~~ .

(2) Report a trouble condition indicating loss of primary power.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Nov 05 16:59:31 EDT 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5250-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision is made for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style.



Public Input No. 22-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.10.10]

29.10.10 Cybersecurity.

29.10.10.1

All control units shall comply with section 11.1 Cybersecurity.

29.10.10.2 *

All control units shall be designed for cybersecurity as determined by the manufacturer.

29.10.10.2.3

All devices that are connected wirelessly to a control unit and rely on the control unit for occupant notification activation shall not diminish the cybersecurity of the control unit.

29.10.10.3 – 4

All system or software updates required or initiated by the manufacturer shall not diminish the cybersecurity of the control unit.

29.10.10.4 5 *

All alarms that use IP or cellular communication shall be designed for cybersecurity as determined by the manufacturer.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Chapter 11 is dedicated to Cybersecurity which is a complex subject and I believe its evolution in this standard will most likely take place in Chapter 11. By referencing the requirements of Chapter 11, in Chapter 29 section 29.10.10 will not get overlooked.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Ty McCurdy

Organization: Ring Protect Inc.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Nov 18 10:56:19 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: Currently Section 11.1 does not provide any specific requirements on cybersecurity for this type of equipment.



Public Input No. 417-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.10.2]

29.10.10.2

All ~~devices~~ equipment that ~~are~~ is connected wirelessly to a control unit and rely on the control unit for occupant notification activation shall not diminish the cybersecurity of the control unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The word "equipment" is used throughout Chapter 29, not "devices". This adds consistency to Chapter 29. See sections 29.11.1.1 and 29.11.1.3 to list a few. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 10:54:01 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended revision does not provide additional clarity to the requirement. The term "devices" is used throughout Chapter 29.



Public Input No. 418-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.10.3]

29.10.10.3

All ~~system or~~ equipment or software updates required or initiated by the manufacturer shall not diminish the cybersecurity of the control unit.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The word "equipment" is used throughout Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 10:58:55 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The term "system" is clear in the context of this requirement.



Public Input No. 419-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.10.10.4]

29.10.10.4*

All ~~alarms~~ household signaling system equipment that use IP or cellular communication shall be designed for cybersecurity as determined by the manufacturer.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The update adds clarity. The word "alarms" is very vague. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 11:01:36 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The recommended revision changes the application of this requirement which is specifically intended to apply to alarms.



Public Input No. 420-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.1.2]

29.11.1.2

All ~~devices~~ equipment shall be so located and mounted that accidental operation is not caused by jarring or vibration.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The word "equipment" is used throughout Chapter 29, not "devices". The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 11:06:36 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: Equipment is an assembly/compilation of devices. This clause is specifically intended to reference devices, not the equipment. In addition, the word "device" and/or "devices" are used extensively throughout Chapter 29.

**Public Input No. 21-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.1.4]****29.11.1.4**

The ~~supplier~~ Manufacturer or installing contractor shall provide the system owner or other responsible parties with the following:

- (1) An instruction booklet illustrating typical installation layouts
- (2) Instruction charts describing the operation, method, and frequency of testing and maintenance of the warning equipment
- (3) Printed information for establishing an emergency evacuation plan
- (4) Printed information to inform system owners where they can obtain repair or replacement service, and where and how parts requiring regular replacement, such as batteries or bulbs, can be obtained within 2 weeks
- (5) Information noting both of the following:
 - (6) Unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer's published instructions, smoke alarms shall be replaced when they fail to respond to tests.
 - (7) Smoke alarms shall not remain in service longer than 10 years from the date of manufacture unless otherwise provided by manufacturer's published instructions.
- (8) The instructions required in Section 29.14

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Supplier can be anyone from Home Depot, Best Buy, ADI. They have no control over what documents are included in the manufacturers sealed package. By changing to Manufacturer it clarifies responsible parties.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Michael G. Slossar
Organization: Ring Protect Inc.,
Affiliation: None
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Nov 18 10:33:14 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The end-product manufacturer should not be the supplier of the required documents therefore, a more accurate word to use is "supplier".

**Public Input No. 421-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.1.4]****29.11.1.4**

The supplier or installing contractor shall provide the system owner or other responsible parties with the following:

- (1) An instruction booklet illustrating typical installation layouts
- (2) Instruction charts describing the operation, method, and frequency of testing and maintenance of the warning equipment
- (3) Printed information for establishing an emergency evacuation plan
- (4) Printed information to inform system owners where they can obtain repair or replacement service, and where and how parts requiring regular replacement, such as batteries or bulbs, can be obtained within 2 weeks
- (5) Information noting both of the following:
 - (6) Unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer's published instructions, smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall be replaced when they fail to respond to tests.
 - (7) Smoke and carbon monoxide alarms shall not remain in service longer than 10 years from the date of manufacture unless otherwise provided by manufacturer's published instructions.
- (8) The instructions required in Section 29.14

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in carbon monoxide since this would also apply to that equipment. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 11:13:52 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5219-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns with the Manual of Style (MOS) by making sure that all requirements are met by separating them into two sections, 29.11.1.4.1 and 29.11.1.4.2. Adding

carbon monoxide alarms to this section will add uniformity and consistency and these criteria should apply to carbon monoxide alarms.



Public Input No. 8-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.1.4]

29.11.1.4

The supplier or installing contractor shall comply with 29.11.1.4.1 and 29.11.1.4.2.

29.11.1.4.1 The supplier or installing contractor shall provide the system owner or other responsible parties with the following:

- (1) An instruction booklet illustrating typical installation layouts.
- (2) Instruction charts describing the operation, method, and frequency of testing and maintenance of the warning equipment.
- (3) Printed information for establishing an emergency evacuation plan.
- (4) Printed information to inform system owners where they can obtain repair or replacement service, and where and how parts requiring regular replacement, such as batteries or bulbs, can be obtained within 2 weeks

~~Information noting both of the~~

- (5) ~~.~~
- (6) The instructions required in Section 29.14.

29.11.1.4.2 The supplier or installing contractor shall provide the system owner or other responsible parties with the following:

- (1) Unless otherwise recommended by the manufacturer's published instructions, smoke alarms shall be replaced when they fail to respond to tests. .
- (2) Smoke alarms shall not remain in service longer than 10 years from the date of manufacture unless otherwise provided by manufacturer's published instructions.
- (3) ~~The instructions required in Section 29.14~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Changes proposed are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 05 17:06:02 EDT 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5219-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns with the Manual of Style (MOS) by making sure that all requirements are met by separating them into two sections, 29.11.1.4.1 and 29.11.1.4.2. Adding

carbon monoxide alarms to this section will add uniformity and consistency and these criteria should apply to carbon monoxide alarms.



Public Input No. 9-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.3 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Smoke alarms, smoke detectors, devices, combination of devices, and equipment shall ~~be~~ comply with the following:

(1) ~~Be~~ installed in accordance with the manufacturer's listing and published instructions, ~~and, unless specifically listed for the application, shall comply~~ .

(2) Comply with requirements in 29.11.3.1 through 29.11.3.4.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Proposed changes to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 05 17:21:55 EDT 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5251-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: This revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style and deletes language that is redundant.



Public Input No. 160-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.3.4]

29.11.3.4 Specific Location Requirements.

The installation of smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be located where ambient conditions, including humidity and temperature, are outside the limits specified by the manufacturer's published instructions.
- (2) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be located within unfinished attics or garages or in other spaces where temperatures can fall below 40°F (4.4°C) or exceed 100°F (38°C).
- (3)* Where the mounting surface could become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be mounted on an inside wall.
- (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, 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, 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, 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, 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)* Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from a door to a bathroom containing a shower or tub unless listed for installation in close proximity to such locations.
- (7) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from the supply registers of a forced air heating or cooling system and shall be installed outside of the direct airflow from those registers.
- (8)* Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from the tip of the blade of a ceiling-suspended (paddle) fan unless the room configuration restricts meeting this requirement.
- (9) Where stairs lead to other occupiable levels, a smoke alarm or smoke detector shall be located so that smoke rising in the stairway cannot be prevented from reaching the smoke alarm or smoke detector by an intervening door or obstruction.
- (10) For stairways leading up from a basement, smoke alarms or smoke detectors shall be located on the basement ceiling near the entry to the stairs.
- (11)* For tray-shaped ceilings (coffered ceilings), smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be installed on the highest portion of the ceiling or on the sloped portion of the ceiling within

12 in. (300 mm) vertically down from the highest point.

(12) Smoke alarms and detectors installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of 17.7.4.2.4.

(13) Heat alarms and detectors installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of 17.6.3.

Additional Proposed Changes

<u>File Name</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Approved</u>
TIA_72_22_3.pdf		

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

NOTE: This public input originates from Tentative Interim Amendment No. 22-3 (Log 1568) issued by the Standards Council on August 26, 2021 and per the NFPA Regs., needs to be reconsidered by the Technical Committee for the next edition of the Document.

SUBSTANTIATION:

Underwriters Laboratories has moved the UL217 and UL268 effective dates to June 30, 2022. This creates a conflict in the 2022 Draft edition of NFPA 72 Chapter 29 installation requirements. The current installation date is May 1, 2022. 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 NFPA Standard contains a conflict within the NFPA Standard or within another NFPA Standard. 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.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: TC on SIG-HOU
Organization: NFPA
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Feb 24 17:49:59 EST 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5220-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: As the effective date for UL listing is June 30, 2024, identifying an effective date in NFPA 72, post listing date, is not necessary.

In order to stay consistent with sub-sections 1-11 (1-9 new) of Section 29.11.3.4, adding "smoke" before detectors in sub-section 12 (No. 10 new) was added for consistency.

Item 11, regarding heat alarm and detectors, was removed from 29.11.3 since this section deals with smoke alarm and smoke detectors and belongs in 29.11.4.





Public Input No. 251-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.3.4]

29.11.3.4 Specific Location Requirements.

The installation of smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be located where ambient conditions, including humidity and temperature, are outside the limits specified by the manufacturer's published instructions.
- (2) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be located within unfinished attics or garages or in other spaces where temperatures can fall below 40°F (4.4°C) or exceed 100°F (38°C).
- (3)* Where the mounting surface could become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be mounted on an inside wall.
- (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:
- (5) ~~Prior to January 1, 2023, 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.~~
- (6) ~~Effective January 1, 2023, 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.~~

~~Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed~~

- (7) ~~within~~
~~an area of exclusion determined by~~
- (8) ~~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:~~
- (9) ~~Prior to January 1, 2023, 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.~~
- (10) ~~Effective January 1, 2023, 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.~~
- (11)* ~~Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from a door to a bathroom containing a shower or tub unless listed for installation in close proximity to such locations.~~
- (12) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from the supply registers of a forced air heating or cooling system and shall be installed outside of the direct airflow from those registers.
- (13)* Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from the tip of the blade of a ceiling-suspended (paddle) fan unless the

room configuration restricts meeting this requirement.

- (14) Where stairs lead to other occupiable levels, a smoke alarm or smoke detector shall be located so that smoke rising in the stairway cannot be prevented from reaching the smoke alarm or smoke detector by an intervening door or obstruction.
- (15) For stairways leading up from a basement, smoke alarms or smoke detectors shall be located on the basement ceiling near the entry to the stairs.
- (16) For tray-shaped ceilings (coffered ceilings), smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be installed on the highest portion of the ceiling or on the sloped portion of the ceiling within 12 in. (300 mm) vertically down from the highest point.
- (17) Smoke alarms and detectors installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of 17.7.4.2.4.
- (18) Heat alarms and detectors installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of 17.6.3.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The UL standards for 217 and 268 have been updated since 2016 and released for manufacturers to create product to be listed to these newer Standards. There has been ample time for the industry to design, list and manufacture these newer detectors and alarms, therefore the effective date in NFPA 72 should be deleted.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Rodger Reiswig
Organization: Johnson Controls
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Apr 27 15:11:35 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5220-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: As the effective date for UL listing is June 30, 2024, identifying an effective date in NFPA 72, post listing date, is not necessary.

In order to stay consistent with sub-sections 1-11 (1-9 new) of Section 29.11.3.4, adding "smoke" before detectors in sub-section 12 (No. 10 new) was added for consistency.

Item 11, regarding heat alarm and detectors, was removed from 29.11.3 since this section deals with smoke alarm and smoke detectors and belongs in 29.11.4.



Public Input No. 423-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.3.4]

29.11.3.4 Specific Location Requirements.

The installation of smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall comply with the following requirements:

- (1) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be located where ambient conditions, including humidity and temperature, are outside the limits specified by the manufacturer's published instructions.
- (2) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be located within unfinished attics or garages or in other spaces where temperatures can fall below 40°F (4.4°C) or exceed 100°F (38°C).
- (3)* Where the mounting surface could become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be mounted on an inside wall.
- (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:
 - (5) Prior to January 1, 2023, 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.
 - (6) Effective January 1, 2023, 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.
- (7) 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, 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, 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.
- (8)* Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from a door to a bathroom containing a shower or tub unless listed for installation in close proximity to such locations.
- (9) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from the supply registers of a forced air heating or cooling system and shall be installed outside of the direct airflow from those registers.
- (10)* Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within a 36 in. (910 mm) horizontal path from the tip of the blade of a ceiling-suspended (paddle) fan unless the room configuration restricts meeting this requirement.
- (11) Where stairs lead to other occupiable levels, a smoke alarm or smoke detector shall be located so that smoke rising in the stairway cannot be prevented from reaching the smoke alarm or smoke detector by an intervening door or obstruction.
- (12) For stairways leading up from a basement, smoke alarms or smoke detectors shall be located on the basement ceiling near the entry to the stairs.

- (13) For tray-shaped ceilings (coffered ceilings), smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be installed on the highest portion of the ceiling or on the sloped portion of the ceiling within 12 in. (300 mm) vertically down from the highest point.
- (14) Smoke alarms and ~~detectors~~ smoke detectors installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of 17.7.4.2.4.
- (15) ~~Heat alarms and detectors installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of 17.6.3.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added "smoke" in front of the word detector so line (12) is consistent with all of the other lines prior to it. Removed line (13) and moved into section 29.11.4 since it refers to heat detectors and heat alarms, not smokes. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 12:44:47 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5220-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: As the effective date for UL listing is June 30, 2024, identifying an effective date in NFPA 72, post listing date, is not necessary.

In order to stay consistent with sub-sections 1-11 (1-9 new) of Section 29.11.3.4, adding "smoke" before detectors in sub-section 12 (No. 10 new) was added for consistency.

Item 11, regarding heat alarm and detectors, was removed from 29.11.3 since this section deals with smoke alarm and smoke detectors and belongs in 29.11.4.



Public Input No. 25-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.4]

29.11.4* Heat Alarms and Heat Detectors ~~and Heat Alarms~~ .

29.11.4.1*

On smooth ceilings, heat ~~detectors and alarms and~~ heat alarms shall ~~detectors shall~~ be installed within the strict limitations of their listed spacing.

29.11.4.2*

For sloped ceilings having a rise greater than 1 ft in 8 ft (1 m in 8 m) horizontally, the ~~detector or alarm shall~~ heat alarm or heat detector shall be located within 36 in. (910 mm) of the peak.

29.11.4.3

The spacing of additional heat alarms or heat ~~detectors or alarms~~ , if any, shall be based on a horizontal distance measurement, not on a measurement along the slope of the ceiling.

29.11.4.4*

Heat ~~detectors or alarms shall~~ alarms or heat detectors shall be mounted on the ceiling at least 4 in. (100 mm) from a wall or on a wall with the top of the ~~detector or alarm not~~ heat alarm or heat detector not less than 4 in. (100 mm), nor more than 12 in. (300 mm), below the ceiling.

29.11.4.5

Where the mounting surface could become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, the heat alarms or ~~heat detectors or alarms~~ shall be mounted on an inside wall.

29.11.4.6

In rooms with open joists or beams, all ceiling-mounted ~~detectors or alarms shall~~ heat alarms or heat detectors shall be located on the bottom of such joists or beams.

29.11.4.7*

~~Detectors or alarms installed~~ Heat alarms or heat detectors installed on an open-joisted ceiling shall have their smooth ceiling spacing reduced where this spacing is measured at right angles to solid joists; in the case of heat alarms or heat ~~detectors or heat alarms~~ , this spacing shall not exceed one-half of the listed spacing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Aligns stating Alarm requirements before Detector requirements. Also added the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish

Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Nov 22 09:55:24 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 16-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.4.2]

29.11.4.2*

For sloped ceilings having a rise greater than 1 ft in 8 ft (1 m in 8 m) horizontally, the heat detector or heat alarm shall be located within 36 in. ~~(914 mm)~~ of the peak.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

proposed changes are done to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 16:59:45 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 424-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.4.2]

29.11.4.2*

For sloped ceilings having a rise greater than 1 ft in 8 ft (1 m in 8 m) horizontally, the heat detector or heat alarm shall be located within 36 in. (910 mm) of the peak.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in the word heat to keep section 29.11.4 consistent with section 29.11.3 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 12:51:31 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.

**Public Input No. 425-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.4.2]****29.11.4.2***

For sloped ceilings having a rise greater than 1 ft in 8 ft (1 m in 8 m) horizontally, the heat detector(s) or heat alarm(s) shall be located within 36 in. (910 mm) of the peak.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in the word heat to keep section 29.11.4.1 consistent with section 29.11.3 and the rest of Chapter 29.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 12:55:18 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 17-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.4.3]

29.11.4.3

The spacing of additional heat detectors or heat alarms, if any, shall be based on a horizontal distance measurement, not on a measurement along the slope of the ceiling.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

the proposed changes are to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 17:02:55 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 426-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.4.3]

29.11.4.3

The spacing of additional detectors or heat alarms, if any, shall be based on a horizontal distance measurement, not on a measurement along the slope of the ceiling.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in the word heat to keep section 29.11.4.3 consistent with section 29.11.3, 29.4.1 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 12:57:20 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 427-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.4.4]

29.11.4.4*

Heat detectors or heat alarms shall be mounted on the ceiling at least 4 in. (100 mm) from a wall or on a wall with the top of the heat detector or heat alarm not less than 4 in. (100 mm), nor more than 12 in. (300 mm), below the ceiling.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in the word heat to keep section 29.11.4.4 consistent with section 29.11.3, 29.11.4 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 12:58:16 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 18-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.4.5]

29.11.4.5

Where the mounting surface could become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, the heat detectors or heat alarms shall be mounted on an inside wall.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

proposed changes are to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 17:05:15 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 428-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.4.5]

29.11.4.5

Where the mounting surface could become considerably warmer or cooler than the room, such as a poorly insulated ceiling below an unfinished attic or an exterior wall, the heat detectors or heat alarms shall be mounted on an inside wall.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in the word heat to keep section 29.11.4.5 consistent with section 29.11.3, 29.4.4.1 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:02:56 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 19-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.4.6]

29.11.4.6

In rooms with open joists or beams, all ceiling-mounted heat detectors or heat alarms shall be located on the bottom of such joists or beams.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

proposed changes are to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller
Organization: Hansen Engineering Services
Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 08 17:07:02 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 429-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.4.6]

29.11.4.6

In rooms with open joists or beams, all ceiling-mounted heat detectors or heat alarms shall be located on the bottom of such joists or beams.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in the word heat to keep section 29.11.4.6 consistent with section 29.11.3, 29.11.4.1 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:04:12 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 431-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 29.11.4.7]

4.11.4.8

Heat detectors and heat alarms installed in rooms with joists or beams shall comply with the requirements of 17.6.3.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Moved from 29.11.3.4 (13).

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:09:07 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 10-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.11.4.7]

29.11.4.7*

~~Detectors~~ Heat alarms or alarms ~~heat detectors~~ installed on an open-joisted ceiling shall comply with both 29.11.4.7.1 and 29.11.4.7.2.

29.11.4.7.1 Heat alarms or heat detectors shall have their smooth ceiling spacing reduced where this spacing is measured at right angles to solid joists; ~~in the case of heat detectors or heat alarms, this~~ .

29.11.4.7.2 This spacing shall not exceed one-half of the listed smooth ceiling spacing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The proposed changes are to comply with the NFPA MOS.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Fri Nov 05 17:39:10 EDT 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 430-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.4.7]

29.11.4.7*

~~Detectors~~ Heat detectors or heat alarms installed on an open-~~joisted~~ joist ceiling shall have their smooth ceiling spacing reduced where this spacing is measured at right angles to solid joists; in the case of heat detectors or heat alarms, this spacing shall not exceed one-half of the listed spacing.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Added in the word heat to keep section 29.11.4.7 consistent with section 29.11.3, 4.11.4.1, the rest of 4.11.4.7 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:06:44 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5221-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision aligns alarm requirements before detector requirements and add the word heat before alarm and detector for consistency. Added 29.11.4.8, which was previously in the smoke detector 29.11.3 section, and modified text to be in-line with other sections.



Public Input No. 432-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.11.6]

29.11.6 Installation and Inspection Record.

Where a form is required by the AHJ to document the installation and inspection of a household ~~alarm~~ signaling system or single- or multiple-station alarms, 7.8.2(3) shall be used to document the record of completion and inspection.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:28:09 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: Household alarm system is a defined term and is used throughout the standard.



Public Input No. 15-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. 29.14.1.1.1]

29.14.1.1.1

All alarms and detectors shall comply with 29.14.1.1.1.1 to 29.14.1.1.1.2.

29.14.1.1.1.1 All alarms and detectors shall be plainly marked with the following information on the unit:

- (1) Manufacturer's or listee's name, address, and model number.
- (2) A mark or certification that the unit has been listed complies with the ~~definition of~~ requirements definition in a product standard and is included in a list published by a testing organization that is acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction of "Listed" in 3.2.5.
- (3) Electrical rating (where applicable).
- (4) Manufacturer's published operating and maintenance instructions.
- (5) Test instructions.
- (6) Replacement and service instructions.
- (7) Explanation of signal indicators, including identification of lights, switches, meters, and similar devices, regarding their function, unless their function is obvious.
- (8) Distinction between alarm and trouble signals on units employing both.
- (9) Reference to an installation diagram and system owner's manual.
- (10) Date of manufacture in the format YEAR (in four digits), MONTH (in letters), and DAY (in two digits) located on the outside of the alarm or detector.

29.14.1.1.1.2 All alarms and detectors shall be plainly marked on the unit in accordance with the following:

- (1) The sensitivity setting for an alarm having a fixed setting shall be indicated.
- (2) For an alarm that is intended to be adjusted in the field, the range of sensitivity shall be indicated.
- (3) The marked sensitivity shall be indicated as a percent per foot obscuration level.
- (4) The marking shall include a nominal value plus tolerance.

}

- ~~• Reference to an installation diagram and system owner's manual~~
- ~~• Date of manufacture in the format YEAR (in four digits), MONTH (in letters), and DAY (in two digits) located on the outside of the alarm~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

corrects the language to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Thomas Miller

Organization: Hansen Engineering Services

Affiliation: Chapter 29 MOS Task Group

Street Address:

City:**State:****Zip:****Submittal Date:** Mon Nov 08 16:33:18 EST 2021**Committee:** SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5252-NFPA 72-2022](#)**Statement:** The revision is made to comply with the NFPA Manual of Style. Existing (9) was rewritten as 29.14.1.1.1.2.



Public Input No. 192-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.14.1.2]

29.14.1.2 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Detectors.

In addition to 29.14.1.1, carbon monoxide alarms or detectors shall be marked with the following information:

- (1) Statement that indicates the unit is not suitable as a fire detector
- (2) Warning that carbon monoxide is odorless, colorless, and tasteless
- (3) Emergency actions to be taken
- (4) Recommended replacement date
- (5) If listed for use in an Unconditioned Area, the device shall be marked as such, as required by the product standard.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

With the expansion of carbon monoxide protection in the I-Codes, some devices may be required in unconditioned spaces. Updates to the product standards are being made. This provision is to ensure that it is clear whether an alarm or detector is tested for installation in such a space.

This is the work of a Task Group on carbon monoxide updates for Chapter 29.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Wendy Gifford

Organization: Consultant

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Wed Mar 23 15:18:37 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5233-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The first revision is consistent with a change to the 2024 edition of the International Fire Code/International Building Code that will allow carbon monoxide alarms to be installed inside rooms or spaces within commercial buildings that are remote from dwelling units and sleeping units.



Public Input No. 433-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.14.1.2]

29.14.1.2 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Detectors.

In addition to 29.14.1.1, carbon monoxide alarms or carbon monoxide detectors shall be marked with the following information:

- (1) Statement that indicates the unit is not suitable as a fire detector
- (2) Warning that carbon monoxide is odorless, colorless, and tasteless
- (3) Emergency actions to be taken
- (4) Recommended replacement date

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated to keep this consistent with section 29.11.3 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:34:27 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5222-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revisions provides consistency with previous sections where the more descriptive terminology was used.

**Public Input No. 434-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.14.2.1]****29.14.2.1 Alarms and Detectors.**

The following information shall be included in the instructions provided with carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors:

- (1) Installation instructions
- (2) Operating instructions
- (3) Testing instructions
- (4) Maintenance instructions
- (5) Replacement and service instructions

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated to keep this section consistent with section 29.11.3 and the rest of Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:37:21 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5223-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision provides for consistency with previous sections where the more descriptive terminology was used.



Public Input No. 435-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 29.14.2.2]

29.14.2.2 Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Detectors.

In addition to 29.14.2.1, the following information shall be included in the instructions provided with carbon monoxide alarms and carbon monoxide detectors:

- (1) Statement indicating that smoke might not be present during a carbon monoxide alarm condition
- (2)* Information on the actions to be taken in case of an alarm
- (3) Minimum and recommended distances from fuel-burning appliances

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Updated to make this statement consistent with the rest of the section and Chapter 29. The primary purpose of this update is to bring uniformity and consistency to Chapter 29. There are several sections where we refer to the same item but used different words to identify it which can lead to confusion. The intent is to also add clarity to sections of Chapter 29. There is no intent to alter the actual code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Matthew Jakusz
Organization: ADT LLC
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu May 26 13:39:33 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5224-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision provides for consistency with previous sections where the more descriptive terminology was used.



Public Input No. 274-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.280]

A.3.3.280 Sleeping Area.

Bedrooms (or sleeping rooms) separated by other use areas, such as kitchens or living ~~rooms~~ rooms (but not bathrooms), ~~are~~ and living areas of residential occupancies intended for combination sleeping/living are considered separate sleeping areas.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

This is to clarify and expand the definition of sleeping areas to also include living areas in residential occupancies intended for combination sleeping/living.

This definition will be in the body of the code and will also comply with the intent of Annex for Section 18.4.6

This will help AHJs with enforcing audible appliances in living areas in residential occupancies in addition to bedrooms.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

<u>Related Input</u>	<u>Relationship</u>
<u>Public Input No. 273-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 3.3.280]</u>	Annex material

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Sagiv Weiss-Ishai
Organization: San Francisco Fire Department
Affiliation: SFFD
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon May 02 14:06:00 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: It is unknown at the time of construction if there will be a sleeping area in other areas that are not specifically bedrooms such as a den that could have a hide-a-bed.



Public Input No. 219-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.29.5.8]

A.29.5.8



Low frequency or tactile notification appliances such as bed shakers have been shown to be effective in waking those with normal hearing to profound hearing loss [CSE NIH report, 2005; Bruck and Thomas, 2009; Bruck, Thomas, and Ball, NFPA RF report, 2007]. [Additionally, see the NFPA Fire Protection Research Foundation report, *Review of Alarm Technologies for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Populations*, August 2021, for further details.](#)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The NFPA Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) (www.nfpa.org/darac) requests that the referenced NFPA Fire Protection Research Foundation report be included in this section of the annex. This reference provides updated research and information that users of NFPA 72 may find applicable on this topic.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marsha Mazz

Organization: United Spinal Association

Affiliation: Representing the DARAC Advisory Committee

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Apr 14 10:37:43 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5203-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The additional information provides more current data to support the requirement.



Public Input No. 586-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections

A.29.5.10.1, A.29.5.10.1(2), A.29.5.10.2, A.29.5.1...]

Sections A.29.5.10.1, A.29.5.10.1(2), A.29.5.10.2, A.29.5.10.2(1)

A.29.5.10.2.1

—

—



~~As an example, governing laws, codes, or standards might require a certain number of accommodations be equipped for those with hearing loss or other disability.~~

A.29.5.10.1(2)

—

—



~~It is not the intent of this section to preclude devices that have been demonstrated through peer-reviewed research to awaken occupants with hearing loss as effectively as those using the frequency and amplitude specified in this section.~~

A.29.5.10.2.2 —

~~Tactile notification appliances such as bed shakers have been shown to be effective in waking those with normal hearing to profound hearing loss [Ashley et al., 2005, UL 1971, 2018]. Tactile signaling has been studied and found to be an effective way to alert and notify sleeping persons. However, there are many variables that have not been tested that might affect the reliability of their performance. Some of the appliance variables include the mass of the appliance, frequency of vibration, and the throw or displacement of the vibrating mass. Occupant variables that might affect the reporting of test results and the effectiveness of the appliance include the person's age, how long a person has lived with their hearing loss, and what sleep stage the person is experiencing when the appliance operates. The type of mattress might also have an effect of the performance of certain tactile appliances. Mattress variables can include thickness, firmness, memory foam, pillow tops, water beds, air beds, and motion isolation mattresses. Users of tactile appliances should be cautioned to test how well they might sense the effect of the appliance.~~

~~The Code requires both visual notification appliances and tactile appliances. Visual notification appliances can awaken sleeping persons, provide verification that there is a fire alarm condition, and serve to alert persons when they are not in contact with a tactile appliance.~~

A.29.5.10.2(1) —

~~As an example, governing laws, codes, or standards might require a certain number of accommodations be equipped for those with hearing loss or other disability.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Based on the revision of section 29.5.9 and 29.5.10 in PI No. 585, this Annex material is revised. The statement about providing hearing loss "accommodations" is removed, as building codes now require low frequency in all sleeping rooms, not just "ADA" rooms. The existing annex material on alternate means of awakening is moved to the new paragraphs for reference.

Related Public Inputs for This Document

Related Input	Relationship
Public Input No. 585-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections 29.5.9, 29.5.10]	Code reference for Annex material
Public Input No. 585-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections 29.5.9, 29.5.10]	

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Larry Rietz
Organization: Jensen Hughes
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Wed Jun 01 20:11:05 EDT 2022
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: The requirements of these sections have not been revised, therefore deletion of the annex content is inappropriate at this time.

**Public Input No. 221-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.29.5.10.2]****A.29.5.10.2**

Tactile notification appliances such as bed shakers have been shown to be effective in waking those with normal hearing to profound hearing loss [Ashley et al., 2005, UL 1971, 2018]. Tactile signaling has been studied and found to be an effective way to alert and notify sleeping persons. However, there are many variables that have not been tested that might affect the reliability of their performance. Some of the appliance variables include the mass of the appliance, frequency of vibration, and the throw or displacement of the vibrating mass. Occupant variables that might affect the reporting of test results and the effectiveness of the appliance include the person's age, how long a person has lived with their hearing loss, and what sleep stage the person is experiencing when the appliance operates. The type of mattress might also have an effect on the performance of certain tactile appliances. Mattress variables can include thickness, firmness, memory foam, pillow tops, water beds, air beds, and motion isolation mattresses. Users of tactile appliances should be cautioned to test how well they might sense the effect of the appliance.

The Code requires both visual notification appliances and tactile appliances. Visual notification appliances can awaken sleeping persons, provide verification that there is a fire alarm condition, and serve to alert persons when they are not in contact with a tactile appliance. [See the NFPA Fire Protection Research Foundation report, *Review of Alarm Technologies for Deaf and Hard of Hearing Populations*, August 2021, for further details.](#)

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

The NFPA Disability Access Review and Advisory Committee (DARAC) (www.nfpa.org/darac) requests that the referenced NFPA Fire Protection Research Foundation report be included in this section of the annex. This reference provides updated research and information that users of NFPA 72 may find applicable on this topic.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Marsha Mazz

Organization: United Spinal Association

Affiliation: Representing the DARAC Advisory Committee

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Thu Apr 14 10:43:08 EDT 2022

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5210-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The additional information provides more current data to support the requirement.



Public Input No. 26-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. A.29.9.4(3)]

A.29.9.4(3)

Restraining means are not intended to be used where the ~~detector or alarm is~~ alarm or detector is designed to be plugged directly into a receptacle without a cord.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Aligns stating Alarm requirements before Detector requirements

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish

Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.

Street Address:

City:

State:

Zip:

Submittal Date: Mon Nov 22 10:23:36 EST 2021

Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5083-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: Section A.29.9.4(3) has been revised because the requirement does not apply to detectors.



Public Input No. 27-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. A.29.10.4]

A.29.10.4

~~The linear space rating is the maximum allowable distance between heat detectors. The linear space rating is also a measure of detector response time to a standard test fire when tested at the same distance. A higher rating corresponds to a faster response time. This Code recognizes only those heat detectors with ratings of 50 ft (15.2 m) or more.~~

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Linear Space rating is not talked about in the body

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish
Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 22 10:25:48 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5121-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: "Alarm" and "detector" have been realigned sequentially for consistency throughout the standard. Additional changes have been made for MoS compliance. The revision associates the annex material with the related requirement in Section 29.10.4.1.



Public Input No. 28-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. A.29.10.4.2]

A.29.10.4.2

A heat alarm or heat detector with a temperature rating somewhat in excess of the highest normally expected ambient temperature is specified in order to avoid the possibility of premature response of the heat alarm or heat detector to non-fire conditions.

Some areas or rooms of the dwelling unit can experience ambient temperatures considerably higher than those in the normally occupied living spaces. Examples are unfinished attics, the space near hot air registers, and some furnace rooms. This fact should be considered in the selection of the appropriate temperature rating for fixed-temperature heat alarms or heat detectors to be installed in these areas or rooms.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

text added to clarify that this applies to both heat alarms and heat detectors

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish
Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 22 10:32:06 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: FR-5181-NFPA 72-2022

Statement: The revision clarifies that the text applies to heat alarms and heat detectors.



Public Input No. 29-NFPA 72-2021 [Section No. A.29.11.3.4(3)]

A.29.11.3.4(3) [🔗](#)

Smoke ~~detectors~~ alarms and smoke ~~alarms~~ should ~~detectors~~ should be installed in those locations recommended by the manufacturer's published instructions, except in those cases where the space above the ceiling is open to the outside and little or no insulation is present over the ceiling. Such cases result in the ceiling being excessively cold in the winter or excessively hot in the summer. Where the ceiling is significantly different in temperature from the air space below, smoke and heat have difficulty reaching the ceiling and a detector that is located on that ceiling.

Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Public Input

Aligns stating Alarm requirements before Detector requirements

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: George Bish
Organization: Amazon/Ring Protect Inc.
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Nov 22 10:36:01 EST 2021
Committee: SIG-HOU

Committee Statement

Resolution: [FR-5183-NFPA 72-2022](#)

Statement: The revision is to align text sequencing with other revisions made in Chapter 29.