First Revision No. 5001-NFPA 72-2022 [Global Input]

Change "electrical circuit protective system(s)" to "electrical circuit integrity systems" in the following sections:

12.4.3

12.4.4

12.4.5

A.12.2.3.4 (two instances)

A.12.4

Table A.12.4

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 08:39:41 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Aligns with the latest industry terminology. Based on the new revision of UL 2196 UL Standard for Safety Tests for Fire Resistive Cables

Response Message: FR-5001-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 574-NFPA 72-2022 [Global Input]

First Revision No. 5105-NFPA 72-2022 [Global Input]

Remove the word "(interconnection)" and "(interconnections)" where used after "pathway" or "pathways" throughout Chapter 12.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 08:54:13 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The terms "interconnection" or "interconnections" was used to help clarify the intent. Now that the code has been through multiple cycles, these terms are no longer needed to clarify the meaning.
Response Message: FR-5105-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5030-NFPA 72-2022 [Detail]

23.3.5.2.4

In facilities not required to have a building fire alarm system, suppression systems shall be permitted to be connected to the dedicated function fire alarm system.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 11:43:55 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The new language will allow suppression systems to be connected to a dedicated function fire alarm system.

Renumber subsequent sections.

Response Message: FR-5030-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 527-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 23.3.3.2.1]

First Revision No. 5091-NFPA 72-2022 [Detail]

Add new annex to 23.8.2.2, list item (2)

A.23.8.2.2(2)

A stand-alone subsystem is a separate fire alarm or signaling control unit that is monitored by the main fire alarm or signaling control unit via dry contacts. *(See 23.8.2.9.2.)*

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 17:15:57 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The addition of this annex material gives guidance on what it considered as a stand-alone subsystem, since it is not defined and not seen anywhere else in the code.
Response Message: FR-5091-NFPA 72-2022

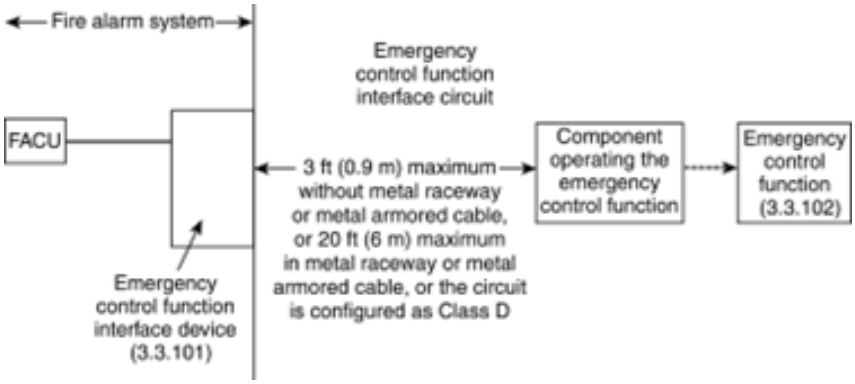
First Revision No. 5370-NFPA 72-2022 [Detail]

Move current A.3.3.153.1.1 to end of current A.21.2.4.

Change figure title from Figure A.3.3.153.1.1 to Figure A.21.2.4.

Edit figure text.

Figure A.21.2.4 Emergency Control Function Interface.



Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
72_SIG_PRO_A.3.3.153.1.1_FR5370.docx	Staff Use	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Thu Sep 01 10:43:26 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This belongs as annex material for A.21.2.4 and is consistent with changes made to section 21.2.4.

Response Message: FR-5370-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 500-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.153.1.1]

Public Input No. 459-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.153.1.1]

Public Input No. 361-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.153.1.1]

First Revision No. 5093-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.1.2]

~~12.1.2~~

~~The requirements of Chapters 11 and 14 shall apply.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 08:21:50 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Per section 1.3.5, the requirements of all chapters apply throughout the code unless noted otherwise, therefore this section is not needed. The TC requests that the CC create guidance and ask all TC's to review and rewrite similar application requirements in accordance with proposed guidance.
Response Message: FR-5093-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5112-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.2.2]

12.2.2

A pathway ~~(interconnection)~~ class designation shall be dependent on the pathway ~~(interconnection) capability to continue to operate~~ performance during abnormal conditions.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 09:04:16 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: To align with section 12.3, the term "capability" was changed to "performance," and the rest of the section was revised to provide clarity.
Response Message: FR-5112-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5115-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.2.3.5]

12.2.3.5*

Where operational ~~capability~~ performance of a pathway class designation is required to be maintained or continued during the ~~application~~ occurrence of a fault, the operational ~~capability~~ performance required in 10.11.1 shall be restored within 200 seconds from the time the fault is introduced.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 09:13:22 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to be consistent with section 12.3 and add pathway class designations. Other editorial corrections were made to provide clarity.
Response Message: FR-5115-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5128-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.2.4.3]

12.2.4.3*

On conductive pathways, operational ~~capability~~ performance shall be maintained during the application of a single ground connection.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 09:51:19 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Changed "capability" to "performance" to be consistent with section 12.3. Performance is what is occurring, and capability is what could possibly happen.
Response Message: FR-5128-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5146-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.3.6]

12.3.6* Class N.

A pathway shall be designated as Class N when it performs as follows:

(1) ~~It includes~~ When two or more ~~pathways where operational capability of the primary pathway and a redundant pathway to each device shall be verified through end-to-end communication~~ endpoint devices depend on a pathway, it includes a redundant path to those devices .

~~*Exception: When only one device is served, only one pathway shall be required.*~~

(2) When only one endpoint device is connected, a single path is permitted.

(3) Operational capability of the pathway(s) to each device is verified through end-to-end communication.

(4) A loss of ~~intended~~ communications between endpoints ~~shall be annunciated as~~ results in the annunciation of a trouble signal.

(5) A single open, ground, short, or combination of these faults on one pathway ~~shall~~ does not affect any other pathway.

(6)* Conditions that affect the operation of the primary pathway(s) and redundant pathway(s) ~~shall be annunciated as~~ result in the annunciation of a trouble signal when the system's minimal operational requirements cannot be met.

A.12.3.6(6)

Operational conditions of the pathway include factors such as latency, throughput, response time, arrival rate, utilization, bandwidth, and loss. Life safety equipment connected to a Class N network actively monitors some or all of the pathway's operational conditions so that an improperly installed or configured pathway or a subsequently degraded pathway or segment is detected by the life safety equipment and reported as a trouble signal . The trouble condition is reported when operational conditions of the pathway(s) have deteriorated to the point where the equipment is no longer capable of meeting its minimum performance requirements, even if some level of communication to devices is still maintained. Performance requirements include the activation of an alarm within 10 seconds, the reporting of a trouble signal within 200 seconds, and delivery of audio messages with required intelligibility. End-to-end communications might be operational under system idle conditions, but in the event of an alarm, the increased load on a degraded pathway could cause a partial or complete failure to deliver required life safety signals. Such predictable failure must be actively detected and reported.

(7)* Primary and redundant ~~pathways shall not be permitted to~~ paths do not share traffic over the same physical segment.

A.12.3.6

The Class N pathway designation is added to specifically address the use of modern network infrastructure when used in fire alarm or signaling systems.

Class N networks can be specified for ancillary functions but are not required for supplemental reporting described in 23.12.4. *[See Figure A.23.12.4.]*

Ethernet network devices are addressable but with an important distinction from device addresses on a traditional SLC multi-drop loop. A device with an Ethernet address is, in most cases, a physical endpoint connected to a dedicated cable. Traditional SLC devices are all wired on the same communication line (in parallel), similar to an old party-line telephone system. By comparison, Ethernet's network switches direct each data packet to its intended recipient device like our modern phone systems.

Class N uses redundant paths as a means to compensate for Ethernet wiring that does not report a single connection to ground, a basic requirement of Class B. Thus, the physical separation of Class A and Class X, and equipment redundancy described in 12.3.7, is not inherently required of Class N. In other words, failure of a single switch is permitted to take down a Class N segment and is only required to report the loss of communication. Where redundant path segments are intended to have survivability similar to Class A or Class X, the physical separation requirements and overall equipment redundancy must be specified in addition to the Class N designation.

As a visual model, Class N could be likened to a redundant pathway backbone, which are allowed to have Class C branch paths to single endpoint devices. Therefore, every effort is made in this section to clearly distinguish the single endpoint device from the transport equipment required to have redundant paths.

Class N requires redundant, monitored pathway segments to and from a control unit(s) where any interruption in communications could potentially affect multiple endpoint devices. Typically, interconnected communications equipment such as Ethernet switches, wireless repeaters, or media converters are used in combination to create pathways. Chapter 12 describes the required behavior of Class N pathways. All equipment must meet the requirements of other chapters in *NFPA 72* (such as, but not limited to, requirements pertaining to secondary power supplies, equipment listings, and environment conditions).

Redundant pathways, isolated from ground, are actually common practice in robust Ethernet designs. Managed network switches commonly have specific uplink ports that are intended for load sharing and allow two parallel connections. For compliance with Class N, a trouble condition must be reported if either of these connections fails. *[See Figure A.12.3.6(a) and Figure A.12.3.6(b).]*

Class N pathways can use metallic conductor communications cable, such as a 100 ohm balanced twisted pair (e.g., Category 5E), including single-pair or multi-pair cable, or other communications media, such as optical fiber cable or wireless transmission, or a combination of two or more such transport mediums.

Where a conductor-based media is used for Class N, the intention is not to monitor faults on individual conductors but rather to monitor the operational capability and performance of the pathway as a whole. Similar to Class C, end-to-end verification is used in Class N.

Primary and required redundant pathways are independently and continuously verified for their ability to support end-to-end communications to and from each endpoint device and its associated control equipment. Pathway segments that service more than one device must have at least one verified redundant pathway segment. Should any primary pathway segment fail, communication is supported by the redundant pathway segment(s). Failure of either a primary or redundant pathway will indicate a trouble signal .

Redundant pathway segments are generally independent and do not normally share media with the primary pathways. However, there are exceptions, such as different frequencies for wireless components or ring topologies. *[See Figure A.12.3.6(7).]*

A Class N network can be made more reliable with physically distinct pathway segments (i.e., an alternate conduit, or cable tray route, or wireless transmission frequency range, or a combination of distinct media). In addition to the required primary segments and redundant segments, a Class N pathway is permitted to have nonrequired segments. *[See Figure A.12.3.6(c).]* Additional nonrequired pathway segments are allowed to be connected and not

independently monitored for integrity as long as two paths are monitored to meet the redundancy requirement of Class N.

Figure A.12.3.6(a) Class N Pathway Block Diagram — Example 1.

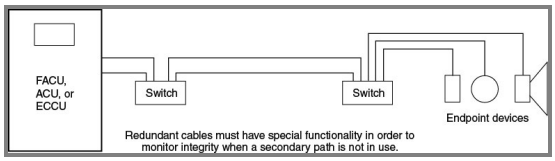
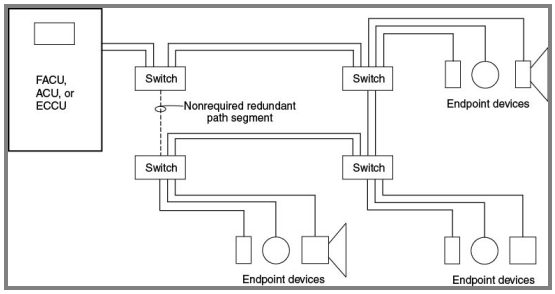


Figure A.12.3.6(b) Class N Pathway Block Diagram — Example 2.



Traditionally, NFPA has used the word *device* for input components and the term *appliance* for components used in notification. With respect to Class N, the term *device* includes appliances and other intelligent, addressable components that perform a programmable input or output function. Examples of Class N devices include the following:

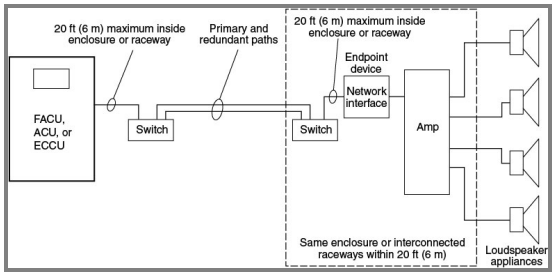
(1) Input components such as alarm initiating modules switches and sensors

(2) Output components such as output modules, Ethernet loudspeakers (i.e., IEEE 802.3 PoE loudspeakers), intelligent visual notification appliances (strobes), textual signage, and intelligent audio amplifiers

Transmission equipment components (e.g., media converters, Ethernet switches, patch panels, cross-connects) are connected to the Class N pathway merely to transport instructions between other equipment. As such, they are not considered devices with respect to Class N pathways.

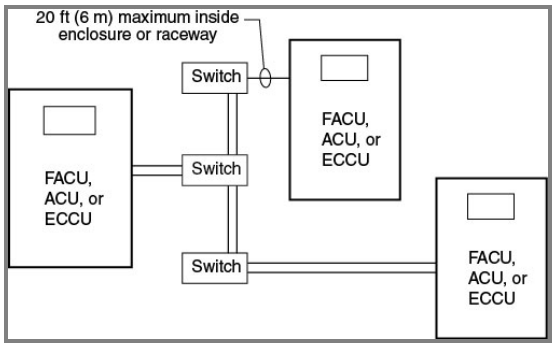
The audio amplifier listed above is an example of an addressable device that can receive a digital audio input from the Class N pathway and then provide a notification appliance circuit (NAC) output with Class A, B, or X pathways. Other endpoint devices can similarly provide alternate class pathways for visual notification appliances (strobes) (NACs) or initiating devices (IDCs). From the perspective of the Class N pathway, communications terminate at this endpoint device. However, since these types of endpoints can support multiple notification appliance devices or initiating devices, path segments are subject to the redundant pathway requirement unless protected in an enclosure or raceway less than 20 ft (6 m) in length. *(See 12.6.7.) [See Figure A.12.3.6(c).]*

Figure A.12.3.6(c) Class N Pathway to Endpoint with Multiple Devices.



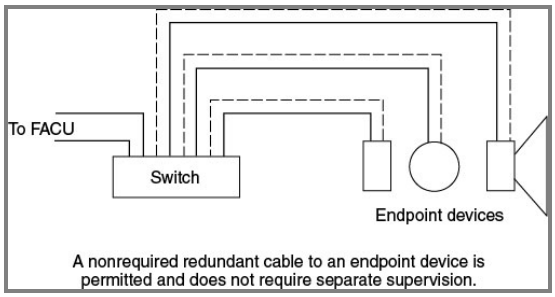
Class N connections between control equipment are required to have redundant monitored pathway segments if a failure of a primary pathway segment in between control equipment could impair the operation of the control equipment. *[See Figure A.12.3.6(d).]*

Figure A.12.3.6(d) Class N Pathway Block Diagram with Multiple Control Units.



Class N is also permitted to include dual port devices that provide both transmission and input/output functions. Endpoint devices can have multiple connection ports and support dual pathway segment connections; thus the term *endpoint device* is not intended to prohibit more than one connection to a device. Even with dual connections, where other devices depend on the path, primary and redundant paths are required. But, where an endpoint device has two connection ports, and when a secondary nonrequired connection is added, there is no requirement to separately supervise the nonrequired redundant pathway segment. *[See Figure A.12.3.6(e).]*

Figure A.12.3.6(e) Class N Pathway Block Diagram with Device with Dual Pathway Connection.



Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
SIG-PRO_FDM_12.3.6_FR-5146.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 10:38:02 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The requirements were revised to be consistent with Class A, B, C, and X. The exception from 12.3.6(1) was converted into positive text in a separate list item. Renumbered subsequent list items. A.12.3.6(1) was renumbered to apply to all of 12.3.6. The term "served" was changed to "connected" for clarity.

Response Message: FR-5146-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5178-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.3.8.1]

12.3.8.1

The outgoing and return (redundant) circuit conductors shall be permitted in the same cable assembly (i.e., multiconductor cable), enclosure, or raceway only under the following conditions:

(1) For a distance not to exceed 10 ft (3.0 m) where the outgoing and return conductors enter or exit the initiating device, notification appliance, or control unit enclosures

(2) Single drops installed in the raceway to individual devices or appliances

(3)* In a single room not exceeding 1000 ft^2 (93 m^2) in area, a drop installed in the raceway to multiple devices or appliances that does not include any emergency control function interface devices

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 13:31:29 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Added the term "interface" in 12.3.8.1(3) to align with A.12.3.8.1(3).
Response Message: FR-5178-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5184-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.4 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

~~All pathways shall comply with *NFPA 70* .~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 14:13:21 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Language is redundant with section 12.2.3, therefore is deleted. The intent is to leave the overall section heading and associated annex material.
Response Message: FR-5184-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5004-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.5.2]

12.5.2* Shared Pathway Level 1.

~~Level 1 pathways shall not be required to segregate life safety data from non-life safety data, but shall prioritize all life safety data over non-life safety data.~~

12.5.2.1

Level 1 pathways shall not be required to segregate life safety data from non-life-safety data~~, but~~ .

12.5.2.2

Level 1 pathways shall prioritize all life safety data over non-life-safety data.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 08:49:30 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision is made to comply with the MOS.

Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections

Response Message: FR-5004-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 230-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.5.2]

First Revision No. 5200-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.6.4]

~~12.6.4~~

~~Monitoring for integrity shall not be required for a noninterfering shunt circuit, provided that a fault circuit condition on the shunt circuit wiring results only in the loss of the noninterfering feature of operation.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 15:28:22 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 12.6.4 is deleted due to the fact that it is old technology and is not in use. Renumber subsequent sections.
Response Message: FR-5200-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5201-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.6.6]

~~12.6.6~~

~~Monitoring for integrity shall not be required for the circuit of an alarm notification appliance installed in the same room with the control equipment, provided that the notification appliance circuit conductors are installed in conduit or are equivalently protected against mechanical injury.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 15:35:03 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: It is good practice to supervise all notification appliance circuits. This adds additional safety for monitoring integrity consistent with the rest of the code. Renumber subsequent sections.
Response Message: FR-5201-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5202-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.6.9]

12.6.7

Monitoring for integrity shall not be required for the interconnection between enclosures containing control equipment located within 20 ft (6 m) of each other where the conductors are installed in ~~conduit or equivalently protected against mechanical injury~~ metal raceway or metal armored cable .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 15:47:43 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to align with changes made to 21.2.4.
Response Message: FR-5202-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5209-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.6.11]

~~**12.6.11**~~

~~Monitoring for integrity shall not be required for pneumatic rate-of-rise systems of the continuous line type in which the wiring terminals of such devices are connected in multiple across electrically supervised circuits.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 16:07:18 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This is an old technology that is not used, therefore it is deleted. Renumber subsequent sections.
Response Message: FR-5209-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5212-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.6.12]

12.6.9

Monitoring for integrity shall not be required for the interconnecting wiring of a stationary computer and the computer's keyboard, video monitor, mouse-type device, or touch screen, ~~as long as~~ provided the interconnecting wiring ~~does not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m) in length; is a listed computer/data processing cable as permitted by~~ *NFPA 70* ~~; and failure of cable does not cause the failure of the required system functions not initiated from the keyboard, mouse, or touch screen.~~ meets all of the following:

(1) Does not exceed 8 ft (2.4 m) in length~~;~~

(2) Is a listed computer/data processing cable as permitted by *NFPA 70*~~; and~~

(3) Failure of cable does not cause the failure of the required system functions not initiated from the keyboard, mouse, or touch screen.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
SIG-PRO_FDM_12.6.12_FR-5212.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 16:17:36 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised the requirement into a list to improve readability and usability.
Response Message: FR-5212-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5214-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.6.14]

12.6.11

Interconnection means shall be arranged so that a single ~~break~~ open or single ground-fault does not cause an alarm signal.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 16:28:46 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised "break" to "open" to be consistent with other requirements in NFPA 72.
Response Message: FR-5214-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5216-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.6.15]

12.6.12

A wire-to-wire short-circuit fault on any alarm notification appliance circuit shall result in a trouble signal in accordance with Section 10.15, except as permitted by ~~12.6.5~~ 12.6.4 ~~,~~ ~~12.6.6~~ ~~, or~~ ~~12.6.11~~ .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 16:31:43 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Removed references to sections 12.6.6 and 12.6.11 as they have been deleted.
Response Message: FR-5216-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5218-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 12.7]

12.7* Nomenclature.

The following nomenclature shall be used to identify the required properties of the system(s) interconnections and pathway survivability:

(1) System(s) ~~interconnections~~ interconnected pathways

(2) Pathway survivability levels (not required if Level 0)

(3) Shared pathway levels (not required if Level 0)

(4) Pathway class designation

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 16:39:22 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised 12.7(1) to align with 12.6.16.
Response Message: FR-5218-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5229-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.1.1]

~~**21.1.1**~~

~~The requirements of Chapters 7 , 10 , 11 , 12 , 14 , 17 , 18 , 23 , 24 , and 26 shall apply, unless otherwise noted in this chapter.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 09:06:01 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This section is redundant with 1.3.5, therefore it is deleted. Renumber subsequent section.
Response Message: FR-5229-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5230-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.1]

21.2.1*

Emergency control functions shall be ~~permitted to be performed automatically~~ automatic unless permitted by other governing laws, codes, standards, or sections of this document .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 09:14:03 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to require all emergency control functions to be initiated automatically unless manual initiation of emergency control functions is otherwise permitted.
Response Message: FR-5230-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5232-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.2]

21.2.2*

The performance of automatic emergency control functions shall not interfere with ~~power for lighting or for operating elevators~~ emergency life safety operation .

A.21.2.2

Examples of emergency life safety operation include, but are not limited to, egress lighting and elevator operation.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 09:49:31 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to clarify that all emergency control functions should not interfere with life safety operations. Moved examples to a new annex section to clarify that power for lighting and elevator operation are not the only examples.
Response Message: FR-5232-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5005-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.4]

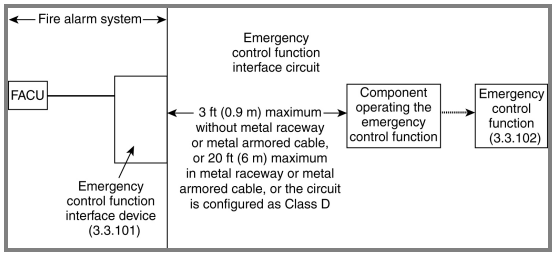
21.2.4* Emergency Control Function Interface Devices.

A.21.2.4

Emergency control function interface devices can be located far from the device to be actuated, such as air-handling units and exhaust fans located on the roof. The requirement for monitoring installation wiring for integrity only applies to the wiring between the fire alarm control unit and the emergency control function interface device. For example, it does not apply to the wiring between the emergency control function interface device and a motor stop/start control relay, or between the emergency control function interface device and the equipment to be controlled (e.g., air-handling units and exhaust fans). The location of the emergency control function interface device within 3 ft (~~910 mm~~ 0.9 m) without metal raceway or metal armored cable or 20 ft (6 m) in metal raceway or metal armored cable applies to the point of interface and not to remotely located equipment.

Where Class D circuits are utilized to actuate emergency control functions (such as but not limited to door closers, AHU shutdown, and damper controls), the fire alarm control point is not required to be within 3 ft (~~910 mm~~ 0.9 m) without metal raceway or metal armored cable or 20 ft (6 m) in metal raceway or metal armored cable of the interface point to the system or device to be controlled. It is important to note that in some cases these control circuits are not part of the fire alarm system but rather part of the other systems performing the functions. See 12.6.7 for reference, and see ~~Figure A.3.3.153.1.1~~ Figure A.21.2.4 for additional details.

Figure A.21.2.4 Emergency Control Function Interface.



21.2.4.1

Emergency control function interface devices shall be located ~~within 3 ft (0.9 m) of the component controlling the emergency control function where the control circuit is not configured as a Class D circuit.~~ as follows:

(1) Within 3 ft (0.9 m) of the component controlling the emergency control function where conductors are not installed in metal raceway or metal armored cables

(2) Within 20 ft (6 m) of the component controlling the emergency control function where conductors are installed in metal raceway or metal armored cables

21.2.4.2

Where configured as a Class D circuit, control circuits shall not be required to meet the requirements of 21.2.4.1(1) or 21.2.4.1(2) .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO

Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 09:30:40 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This change to 21.2.4 and A.21.2.4 is consistent with allowances in 12.6.9. Changes made to the proposed text were to ensure compliance with the MOS. The words metal raceway or metal armored cables were chosen to clarify that plastic raceways are not to be used.

Response Message: FR-5005-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 457-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.4]

Public Input No. 519-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.4]

Public Input No. 359-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.4]

Public Input No. 573-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.4]

Public Input No. 360-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.21.2.4]

Public Input No. 518-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.21.2.4]

First Revision No. 5010-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.11]

21.2.11

If a fire alarm system is a component of a life safety network and it communicates data to other systems providing life safety functions, or it receives data from such systems, ~~the following~~ 21.2.11.1 through 21.2.11.4 shall apply~~:~~ .

~~The path used for communicating data shall be monitored for integrity. This shall include monitoring the physical communications media and the ability to maintain intelligible communications.~~

~~Data received from the network shall not affect the operation of the fire alarm system in any way other than to display the status of life safety network components.~~

~~Where non-fire alarm systems are interconnected to the fire alarm system using a network or other digital communications technique, a signal (e.g., heartbeat, poll, ping, query) shall be generated between the fire alarm system and the non-fire alarm system. Failure of the fire alarm system to receive confirmation of the transmission shall cause a trouble signal to indicate within 200 seconds.~~

21.2.11.1

The path used for communicating data, including the physical communications media and the ability to maintain intelligible communications, shall be monitored for integrity. ~~This shall include monitoring the physical communications media and the ability to maintain intelligible communications.~~

21.2.11.2

Data received from the network shall not affect the operation of the fire alarm system in any way other than to display the status of life safety network components.

21.2.11.3

Where non-fire-alarm systems are interconnected to the fire alarm system using a network or other digital communications technique, a signal (e.g., heartbeat, poll, ping, query) shall be generated between the fire alarm system and the non-fire-alarm system.

21.2.11.4

Failure of the fire alarm system to receive confirmation of the transmission described in 21.2.11.3 shall cause a trouble signal ~~to indicate~~ on the fire alarm system to be indicated within 200 seconds.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
72_SIG_PRO_21.2.11_FR5010.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 10:09:54 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Section 3.3.1.2.4 of the Manual of Style requires only one sentence per list item. This PI will convert the list into subsections to comply with this requirement.

Response Message: FR-5010-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 226-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.2.11]

First Revision No. 5012-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.3.2]

21.3.2* Facilities Without a Required Building Fire Alarm System.

~~In facilities without a required building fire alarm system, fire alarm initiating devices used to initiate elevator Phase I Emergency Recall Operation shall be connected to either a nonrequired building fire alarm system or a dedicated function fire alarm control unit that shall be designated as "elevator recall control and supervisory control unit," permanently identified on the dedicated function fire alarm control unit and on the record drawings.~~

21.3.2.1

In facilities without a required building fire alarm system, fire alarm initiating devices used to initiate ~~elevator~~ Elevator Phase I Emergency Recall Operation shall be connected to either a nonrequired building fire alarm system or a dedicated function fire alarm control unit ~~that~~ .

21.3.2.2

The dedicated function fire alarm control unit described in 21.3.2.1 shall be designated as "elevator recall control and supervisory control unit~~,~~ " and permanently identified on the dedicated function fire alarm control unit and on the record drawings.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 10:15:14 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Corrected for Manual of Style.

Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections.

Added dedicated function fire alarm for clarity and to align with the original intent.

Response Message: FR-5012-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 227-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.3.2]

First Revision No. 5236-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.3.5]

21.3.5* Elevator Lobby Detector Location.

21.3.5.1

A lobby smoke detector shall be located ~~on the ceiling within~~ a maximum of 21 ft (6.4 m) ~~of~~ from the centerline of each elevator door within the elevator bank under control of the detector in accordance with Chapter 17 .

21.3.5.2

For lobby ceiling configurations exceeding 15 ft (4.6 m) in height or that are other than flat and smooth, detector locations shall be determined in accordance with Chapter 17.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 10:50:10 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to bring mounting requirements into alignment with chapter 17. By deleting "ceiling," the section would now permit wall-mounted smoke detectors.
Response Message: FR-5236-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5013-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.3.8]

21.3.8*

When sprinklers are required in elevator hoistways by other codes and standards, ~~fire alarm initiating devices shall be installed to initiate Elevator Phase I Emergency Recall Operation in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators, and~~ the following shall apply:

(1) Fire alarm initiating devices shall be installed to initiate Elevator Phase I Emergency Recall Operation in accordance with ASME A17.1/CSA B44, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*~~; and~~ .

(2) Outputs from the fire alarm system to the elevator system shall comply with 21.3.14.

(3) The fire alarm initiating device(s) shall be installed in accordance with Chapter 17.

(4) Where sprinklers are located at the top of the hoistway, associated fire detection device(s) shall be located at the top of the hoistway.

(5) Where sprinklers are located at the bottom of the hoistway (the pit), associated fire detection device(s) shall be installed in the pit ~~in accordance with Chapter 17~~ .

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
72_SIG_PRO_21.3.8_FR5013.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 10:26:42 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Corrected for Manual of Style.

Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections. This takes one of the requirements in the main section and creates a list item from it.

It also eliminates the reference to Chapter 17 from the list item concerning sprinklers located at the bottom of the hoistway as that was redundant to the requirement in list item 3.

Response Message: FR-5013-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 228-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.3.8]

First Revision No. 5245-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.4.5]

21.4.5

Loss of voltage to the control circuit(s) in 21.4.4 shall cause a supervisory signal to be indicated at the ~~building~~ fire alarm control unit ~~or at the control unit~~ specified in 21.3.1 or in 21.3.2.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 11:20:52 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to be consistent with 21.4.6.
Response Message: FR-5245-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5025-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 21.6.2.1]

21.6.2.1 Documentation.

OEO, including all items as required in 21.6.2.2 through 21.6.2.11 , shall be documented per 7.4.9 and approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 11:17:45 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Due to the complexity inherently involved in OEO, all of the OEO, as outlined in 21.6.2.2 through 21.6.2.11, need to be properly documented and approved by the AHJ. Renumber subsequent sections. The reference to 7.4.8 was corrected to 7.4.9, which is the correct reference.
Response Message: FR-5025-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 580-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after 21.6.2]

First Revision No. 5021-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.6.2.4.4]

21.6.2.5.4*

When OEO is in effect and a manual floor selection is made, the elevator evacuation zone shall be permitted by the authority having jurisdiction to be expanded as described in 21.6.2.4.4 or by adding that floor to the evacuation zone by providing an additional signal(s) to the elevator system indicating the manually selected floor(s) .

A.21.6.2.5.4

The AHJ should specify how the manual floor selection means expands the elevator evacuation zone in order for the fire alarm system designer to know if additional signal(s) to the elevator system are required or not.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 10:48:47 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: When the Authority Having Jurisdiction determines the manual floor selection does not have the same operation as an automatic fire alarm initiating device, then additional output signals are required to be provided by the fire alarm system to the elevator system to distinguish how the elevator evacuation zone is to expand. Annex material is added to clarify the addition to 21.6.2.4.4.

Response Message: FR-5021-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 366-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.6.2.4]

Public Input No. 205-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.6.2.4.4]

Public Input No. 544-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.6.2.4.4]

Public Input No. 206-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after A.21.6.2.4]

Public Input No. 367-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after A.21.6.2.4]

Public Input No. 545-NFPA 72-2022 [New Section after A.21.6.2.4]

First Revision No. 5253-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.7.6]

21.7.6

If ~~carbon monoxide detection or~~ a ~~dedicated~~ carbon monoxide ~~system~~ initiating device initiates a ventilation response, a smoke control response of the fire alarm system shall take precedence over the response of the carbon monoxide detectors during a fire alarm condition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 13:17:38 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to provide clarity that the section addresses any carbon monoxide initiating device regardless of the system it is connected to.
Response Message: FR-5253-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5019-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.7.7]

21.7.7

Where interconnected as a combination system, a firefighter's smoke control station (FSCS) shall be provided to ~~perform~~ provide annunciation, manual control ~~over~~ , and manual override of the automatic operation of the system's smoke control strategy.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 10:44:39 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language provides better clarity of the required FSCS operation.
Response Message: FR-5019-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 581-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 21.7.7]

First Revision No. 5023-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.3]

23.3 System Features.

23.3.1

The features required for a protected premises fire alarm system shall be documented as a part of the system design ~~and shall be determined in accordance with 23.3.1 through 23.3.3~~ .

23.3.2

The features shall be determined in accordance with 23.3.3 through 23.3.5.

23.3.3* Required Systems.

Features for required systems shall be based on the requirements of other applicable codes or statutes that have been adopted by the enforcing jurisdiction.

23.3.4* Nonrequired (Voluntary) Systems and Components.

The features for a nonrequired system shall be established by the system designer on the basis of the goals and objectives intended by the system owner.

23.3.4.1

Nonrequired protected premises systems and components shall meet the requirements of this Code.

23.3.4.2

Nonrequired systems and components shall be identified on the record drawings required in 7.2.1(15).

23.3.5 Required Features.

23.3.5.1* Building Alarm and Signaling Systems.

Protected premises systems that serve the alarm and signaling needs of a building or buildings shall include one or more of the following systems or functions:

(1) Manual fire alarm signal initiation
(2) Automatic fire alarm and supervisory signal initiation
(3) Monitoring of abnormal conditions in fire suppression systems
(4) Actuation of fire suppression systems
(5) Actuation of emergency control functions
(6) Actuation of fire alarm notification appliances
(7) In-building fire emergency voice/alarm communications
(8) Automatic carbon monoxide alarm and supervisory signal initiation
(9) Actuation of carbon monoxide notification appliances
(10) Guard’s tour supervisory service
(11) Process monitoring supervisory systems
(12) Actuation of off-premises signals
(13) Combination systems

23.3.5.2* Dedicated Function Fire Alarm Systems.

23.3.5.2.1

In facilities without a building fire alarm system, a dedicated function fire alarm system shall be permitted ~~and shall not be required to include other functions or features of a building fire alarm system~~ .

23.3.5.2.2

The dedicated function fire alarm system described in 23.3.5.2.1 shall not be required to include other functions or features of a building fire alarm system.

23.3.5.2.3

Where a dedicated function fire alarm system exists and a building fire alarm system is subsequently installed, the systems shall be interconnected and comply with 23.8.2.

Detail FR-5030

23.3.5.2.4

In facilities not required to have a building fire alarm system, suppression systems shall be permitted to be connected to the dedicated function fire alarm system.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
72_SIG_PRO_23.3_FR5023.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 11:05:12 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted into list form. Subsequent sections and any associated appendix materials are renumbered as necessary.

Response Message: FR-5023-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 229-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.3]

First Revision No. 5032-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.6.3.5]

23.6.3.5 Management Organization.

23.6.3.5.1

An organization shall be established and maintained to manage the life safety network.

23.6.3.5.2*

~~An~~ The organization described in 23.6.3.5.1 shall ~~be established and maintained to manage the life safety network and shall perform~~ comply with the following:

(1) Contain members appropriately certified by each manufacturer of the equipment and devices deployed on shared pathways to maintain such a network

(2) Service and maintain all shared Class N pathways

(3) Maintain the deployment and shared pathways plan for the lifetime of the shared pathways

23.6.3.5.3*

Other service personnel, even when certified to service a specific system (i.e., fire alarm or MNS), shall be authorized and managed by this organization to ensure any outages of any system are planned, managed, and documented and appropriate steps are taken during outages to provide alternate protection of life and property.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 12:00:24 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted into list form. Subsequent sections and any associated appendix materials are renumbered as necessary.

Response Message: FR-5032-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 231-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.6.3.5]

First Revision No. 5036-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.6.3.8.7]

23.6.3.8.7

The risk analysis shall consider ~~the following types~~ general categories of potential events, ~~which are not all-inclusive but reflect the general categories that shall be considered in the risk analysis~~ including but not limited to the following :

(1) Natural hazards~~ — geological events~~

(a) Geological events

(b) Meteorological events

~~Natural hazards — meteorological events~~

(2) Human caused~~ — accidental events~~

(a) Accidental events

(b) Intentional events

~~Human caused — intentional events~~

(3) Technological caused events

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
72_SIG_PRO_23.6.3.8.7_FR5036.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 13:14:28 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style prohibits a section from more than one requirement.
Response Message: FR-5036-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 232-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections 23.6.3.8.7, 23.6.3.8.8]

First Revision No. 5254-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.1.1.2]

23.8.1.1.2

A presignal feature shall meet the following conditions:

(1) The initial fire alarm signals sound only in department offices, control rooms, fire brigade stations, or other constantly attended locations.

(2) Where there is a connection to a remote location, the transmission of the fire alarm signal to the supervising station actuates upon the initial alarm signal.

(3) Subsequent system operation is by either of the following means:

(a) Human action that actuates the evacuation alarm signal or other response per the emergency response plan

(b) A feature that allows the control unit to delay the general alarm by more than 1 minute after the start of the alarm processing

(4) Investigation of a presignal alarm is performed by authorized and qualified personnel.

(5) The emergency response plan of a presignal facility includes details of the alarm receipt, investigation, and alarm activation procedures and is approved by the authority having jurisdiction.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
SIG-PRO_FDM_23.8.1.1.2_FR-5254.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 13:43:29 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to add "authorized" to ensure that the qualified personnel is assigned by the owner.
Response Message: FR-5254-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5040-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.1.2.1.1]

23.8.1.2.1.1

The positive alarm sequence operation shall comply with the following:

(1) To initiate the positive alarm sequence operation, unless otherwise permitted by 23.8.1.2.1.3, the signal from an automatic fire detection device selected for positive alarm sequence operation shall be acknowledged at the fire alarm control unit by ~~qualified~~ authorized or emergency personnel within 15 seconds of annunciation.

(2) If the signal is not acknowledged within 15 seconds, notification signals in accordance with the building evacuation or relocation plan and remote signals shall be automatically and immediately actuated.

(3) If the positive alarm sequence operation is initiated in accordance with 23.8.1.2.1.1(1), ~~qualified~~ authorized or emergency personnel shall have an alarm investigation phase of up to 180 seconds to evaluate the fire condition and reset the system.

(4) If the system is not reset during the alarm investigation phase, notification signals in accordance with the building evacuation or relocation plan and remote signals shall be automatically and immediately actuated.

(5) If a second automatic fire detector selected for positive alarm sequence is actuated during the alarm investigation phase, notification signals in accordance with the building evacuation or relocation plan and remote signals shall be automatically and immediately actuated.

(6)* If any other fire alarm initiating device is actuated, notification signals in accordance with the building evacuation or relocation plan and remote signals shall be automatically and immediately actuated.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 13:36:58 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The changes clarify the application of the section as the terms “Authorized Personnel” and “Emergency Personnel” are defined by the Code. In regards to specific tasks a person may be qualified as defined in Section 3.3.236, but that same worker may not be authorized to perform those tasks.

Response Message: FR-5040-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 324-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.1.2.1.1]

First Revision No. 5041-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.2]

Detail FR-5091

23.8.2.2

Except as permitted in 23.8.2.3, the alarm and signaling system components shall ~~be permitted to share equipment or shall be able to operate as stand-alone subsystems, but shall be~~comply with one of the following when arranged to function as a single system in accordance with 23.8.2.4 through 23.8.2.10~~.~~:

(1) Be permitted to share equipment

(2)* Be able to operate as stand-alone subsystems

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 13:49:04 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted into list form.

Response Message: FR-5041-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 233-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.2]

First Revision No. 5043-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.5]

23.8.2.5

The method of interconnection of fire alarm control units shall ~~meet the monitoring requirements of Section 12.6 and *NFPA 70* ; Article 760, and shall~~ be achieved by one or more of the following ~~recognized means~~ :

(1) Electrical contacts listed for the connected load

(2) Data communications over a signaling line circuit(s) dedicated to the fire alarm or shared with other premises operating systems

(3) Other listed methods

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 13:56:38 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted into list form. The references to other sections and NFPA 70 were deleted because they already apply and were redundant.

Response Message: FR-5043-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 234-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.5]

First Revision No. 5046-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.6]

23.8.2.6

Where the signaling line circuit is shared by other premises operating systems, operation shall be in accordance with 23.8.4.

23.8.2.6.1

All signal control and transport equipment (such as routers and servers) located in a critical fire alarm or emergency control function interface device signaling path shall be listed for fire alarm service.

23.8.2.6.2

A fire alarm service listing as described in 23.8.2.6.1 shall not be required when all of ~~All signal control and transport equipment (such as routers and servers) located in a critical fire alarm or emergency control function interface device signaling path shall be listed for fire alarm service, unless~~ the following conditions are met:

(1) The equipment meets the performance requirements of 10.3.5.

(2) The equipment is provided with primary and secondary power and monitored for integrity as required in Section 10.6, 10.6.9, Section 10.19, and Section 12.6.

(3) All programming and configuration ensures a fire alarm system actuation time as required in 10.11.1.

(4) System bandwidth is monitored to confirm that all communications between equipment that is critical to the operation of the fire alarm system or emergency control function interface devices take place within 10 seconds~~; failure shall be indicated within 200 seconds~~ .

(5) Failure of the monitored bandwidth described in 23.8.2.6.2(4) is indicated within 200 seconds.

(6) Failure of any equipment that is critical to the operation of the fire alarm system or emergency control function interface devices is indicated at the master fire alarm control unit within 200 seconds.

23.8.2.6.3

A listed barrier gateway, integral with or attached to each control unit or group of control units, as appropriate, shall be provided to prevent the other systems from interfering with or controlling the fire alarm system.

23.8.2.6.4

Where Class N is utilized for shared equipment, the requirements in 23.6.3 shall also apply.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 14:01:55 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted as a list. Subsequent sections and any associated appendix materials are renumbered as necessary.

Response Message: FR-5046-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 235-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.6]

First Revision No. 5055-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.11.3]

23.8.2.11.3

Remote access shall be permitted for testing and maintenance activities, including resetting, silencing, or operation of emergency control functions provided all of the following are met:

(1)* The system shall provide a means to manually terminate the remote access connection at the remote device and at the fire alarm or signaling system control unit at any time.

(2)* Remote access shall be automatically terminated within a maximum of 1 hour of inactivity in the remote access mode.

(3) Resetting, silencing, or operation of emergency control functions shall be limited to portion(s) of the system taken out of service.

(4) ~~Qualified~~ Authorized service personnel shall be on-site to enable resetting, silencing, and operation of emergency control functions at the affected system(s) by password or limited access.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 14:31:17 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term “qualified” is replaced with the word “authorized” to clarify which personnel the requirement is applicable to. A worker may be qualified as defined in 3.3.236 to perform certain tasks but they may not be authorized to perform those tasks. The service personnel need to be authorized.

Response Message: FR-5055-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 325-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.2.11.3]

First Revision No. 5058-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.4.4.1]

23.8.4.4.1

The equipment shall be permitted to be attached to a fire alarm circuit, either among the fire alarm devices or as a branch or extension of the fire alarm pathways, when all of the following requirements are met:

(1) All the equipment and pathways shall meet the monitoring for integrity requirements of 10.6.9, Section 10.19, and Section 12.6.

(2) All the equipment and pathways shall be maintained by a single service organization.

(3) All the equipment and pathways shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of this Code.

(4) All the equipment shall ~~be listed as compatible with the fire alarm equipment or the equipment shall have an interface listed as compatible with the fire alarm equipment.~~ comply with one of the following:

(a) The equipment shall be listed as compatible with the fire alarm equipment.

(b) The equipment shall have an interface listed as compatible with the fire alarm equipment.

Supplemental Information

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72_SIG_PRO_23.8.4.4.1_FR5058.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted into a list.

Response Message: FR-5058-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 241-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.4.4.1]

First Revision No. 5062-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.4.7]

23.8.4.7* Combination Systems Signaling.

~~In combination systems, fire alarm signals shall be distinctive, clearly recognizable, and shall be indicated as follows in descending order of priority, except where otherwise required by other governing laws, codes or standards, or by other parts of this Code:~~

~~Signals associated with life safety~~

~~Signals associated with property protection~~

~~Trouble signals associated with life and/or property protection~~

~~All other signals~~

23.8.4.7.1

In combination systems, fire alarm signals shall be distinctive~~,~~ and clearly recognizable.

23.8.4.7.2

In combination systems, fire alarm signals shall be indicated as follows in descending order of priority~~, except where otherwise required by other governing laws, codes or standards, or by other parts of this Code~~ :

(1) Signals associated with life safety

(2) Signals associated with property protection

(3) Trouble signals associated with life and/or property protection

(4) All other signals

23.8.4.7.3

The order of priority described in 23.8.4.7.2 shall be permitted to be modified where otherwise required by other governing laws, codes, or standards or by other parts of this Code.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
72_SIG_PRO_23.8.4.7_FR5062.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 14:53:12 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted into a list.

Response Message: FR-5062-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 236-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.4.7]

First Revision No. 5063-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.5.4.1]

23.8.5.4.1*

Systems equipped with alarm verification features shall be permitted ~~under~~ where all the ~~following~~ conditions~~:~~ of 23.8.5.4.1.1 through 23.8.5.4.1.5 are met.

~~The alarm verification feature is not initially enabled, unless conditions or occupant activities that are expected to cause nuisance alarms are anticipated in the area that is protected by the smoke detectors. Enabling of the alarm verification feature shall be protected by password or limited access.~~

~~A smoke detector that is continuously subjected to a smoke concentration above alarm threshold does not delay the system functions of Sections 10.7 through 10.17, or 21.2.1 by more than 1 minute.~~

~~Actuation of an alarm-initiating device other than a smoke detector causes the system functions of Sections 10.7 through 10.17, or 21.2.1 without additional delay.~~

~~The current status of the alarm verification feature is shown on the record of completion [see Figure 7.8.2(a), item 4.3].~~

23.8.5.4.1.1

The alarm verification feature ~~is~~ shall not initially be enabled, unless conditions or occupant activities that are expected to cause nuisance alarms are anticipated in the area that is protected by the smoke detectors.

23.8.5.4.1.2

Enabling of the alarm verification feature shall be protected by password or limited access.

23.8.5.4.1.3

A smoke detector that is continuously subjected to a smoke concentration above alarm threshold ~~does~~ shall not delay the system functions of Sections 10.7 through 10.17~~,~~ or 21.2.1 by more than 1 minute.

23.8.5.4.1.4

Actuation of an alarm-initiating device other than a smoke detector shall cause~~s~~ the system functions of Sections 10.7 through 10.17~~,~~ or 21.2.1 without additional delay.

23.8.5.4.1.5

The current status of the alarm verification feature ~~is~~ shall be shown on the record of completion *[see Figure 7.8.2(a), item 4.3]*.

Supplemental Information

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style.
Response Message: FR-5063-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 237-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.5.4.1]

First Revision No. 5068-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.5.10.5]

23.8.5.10.5

In facilities that are not required to install a protected premises fire alarm system, the alarm and supervisory devices shall be as follows:

(1) ~~connected~~ Connected to the releasing service fire alarm control unit~~.~~

(2) ~~, and their actuation shall be annunciated~~ Annunciated at the releasing service fire alarm control unit when actuated

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted into a list.
Response Message: FR-5068-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 238-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.8.5.10.5]

First Revision No. 5071-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections 23.10.2, 23.10.3]

23.10.2*

Fire alarm systems used for partial evacuation and relocation shall be designed and installed ~~such that attack by fire within a notification zone shall not impair control and operation of the notification appliances outside that notification zone~~ in accordance with 24.3.14.4.2 .

~~**23.10.3**~~

~~Performance features provided to ensure survivability shall be described and technical justification provided in the documentation submitted to the authority having jurisdiction.~~

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
72_SIG_PRO_23.10.2_FR5071.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 15:28:46 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Partial evacuation or relocation sequence as applied to tone-based systems should be aligned with the same survivability requirements for voice-based systems as identified in chapter 24.

Deleted 23.10.3 because it is covered in the referenced sections of chapter 24.

Renumbered subsequent sections.

Response Message: FR-5071-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 155-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.10.2]

First Revision No. 5073-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.11.10]

23.11.10

~~If the releasing service fire alarm control unit is~~ Where located in a protected premises having a separate fire alarm system, the releasing service fire alarm control unit shall comply with 23.11.10.1 and 23.11.10.2 ~~it shall be monitored for alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals, but shall not be dependent on or affected by the operation or failure of the protected premises fire alarm system~~ .

23.11.10.1

The releasing service fire alarm control unit shall be monitored for alarm, supervisory, and trouble signals~~,~~ .

23.11.10.2

The releasing service fire alarm control unit shall not be dependent on or affected by the operation or failure of the protected premises fire alarm system.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted as a list.

Response Message: FR-5073-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 240-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.11.10]

First Revision No. 5074-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.16.2]

23.16.2* Power Supplies.

23.16.2.1

~~A~~ One or more primary ~~battery(s)~~ batteries (dry cell) that meet the requirements of 23.16.2.1~~or~~ through 23.16.2.3 shall be permitted to be used as the sole power source for devices incorporating a low-power radio transmitter/transceiver.

23.16.2.1.1

~~The following conditions shall be met when one or more primary batteries are utilized and a catastrophic (open or short) single battery failure affects the alarm operation of the device:~~ Each transmitter/transceiver shall ~~serve only one device and shall~~ be individually identified at the system control unit.

~~Each transmitter/transceiver shall serve only one device and shall be individually identified at the system control unit.~~

~~The battery(s) shall be capable of operating the low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and its associated device for not less than 1 year before the battery depletion threshold is reached.~~

~~A low battery signal shall be transmitted before the device is no longer capable of providing 7 days of trouble signal operation followed by the signaling of a single non-trouble response.~~

~~The low battery signal shall be distinctive from alarm, supervisory, tamper, and trouble signals, shall visibly identify the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver, and, when silenced, shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4 hours.~~

~~Catastrophic (open or short) battery failure shall cause a trouble signal identifying the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver at the system control unit. When silenced, the trouble signal shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4 hours.~~

~~Any mode of failure of a primary battery in a low-power radio transmitter/transceiver shall not affect any other low-power radio transmitter/transceiver.~~

23.16.2.1.2

~~A low battery signal shall be transmitted before the~~ Where a device is no longer capable of providing 7 days of trouble signal operation followed by the signaling of a single non-trouble response, the battery depletion threshold has been reached and the device shall comply with 23.16.2.1.2.1 and 23.16.2.1.2.2 .

23.16.2.1.2.1

A low battery signal shall be transmitted before the device has reached the battery depletion threshold.

23.16.2.1.2.2

The low battery signal shall comply with all of the following:

(1) The signal shall be distinctive from alarm, supervisory, tamper, and trouble signals.

(2) The signal shall visibly identify the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver.

(3) The signal shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4 hours when silenced.

23.16.2.1.3

Trouble signals required by 23.16.2.2.3 or 23.16.2.3.3 shall comply with the following:

(1) Trouble signals shall identify the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver at the system control unit.

(2) Trouble signals shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4-hours when silenced.

23.16.2.2

Where one or more primary batteries are utilized and a catastrophic failure (open or short) of a single battery affects the alarm operation of the device, 23.16.2.2.1 through 23.16.2.2.4 shall apply.

23.16.2.2.1

Each transmitter/transceiver shall serve only one device.

23.16.2.2.2

The battery(s) shall be capable of operating the low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and its associated device for not less than 1 year before the battery depletion threshold in 23.16.2.1.2 is reached.

23.16.2.2.3

Catastrophic (open or short) battery failure shall cause a trouble signal ~~identifying the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver at the system control unit. When silenced, the trouble signal shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4 hours~~ in accordance with 23.16.2.1.3 .

23.16.2.2.4

Any mode of failure of a primary battery in a low-power radio transmitter/transceiver shall not affect any other low-power radio transmitter/transceiver.

23.16.2.3

~~The following conditions shall be met when~~ Where multiple primary batteries are utilized and a catastrophic failure (open or short) of a single battery ~~failure~~ does not affect the alarm operation of the device~~:~~ , 23.16.2.3.1 through 23.16.2.3.3 shall apply.

~~Two or more batteries shall be provided.~~

~~The combined batteries shall be capable of operating the low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and its associated device for not less than 1 year before the battery depletion threshold in 23.16.2.2(3) is reached.~~

~~A low battery signal shall be transmitted before the device is no longer capable of providing 7 days of trouble signal operation followed by the signaling of a single non-trouble response.~~

~~Each individual battery, primary and secondary, shall be separately monitored for the battery depletion threshold, and a low battery signal shall be transmitted when an individual battery has reached the battery depletion threshold.~~

~~Following the failure of a single battery, the remaining battery(s) shall be capable of operating the low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and its associated device for not less than 7 days when the battery depletion threshold in 23.16.2.2(3) is reached.~~

~~The low battery signal shall be distinctive from alarm, supervisory, tamper, and trouble signals, shall visibly identify the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver, and, when silenced, shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4 hours.~~

~~Catastrophic (open or short) failure of any individual battery shall cause a trouble signal identifying the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver at the system control unit. When silenced, the trouble signal shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4 hours.~~

~~Each transmitter/transceiver shall be permitted to serve more than one device and shall be individually identified at the system control unit.~~

23.16.2.3.1

Each transmitter/transceiver shall be permitted to serve more than one device.

23.16.2.3.2

Two or more batteries shall be provided.

23.16.2.3.2.1

The combined batteries shall be capable of operating the low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and its associated device for not less than 1 year before the battery depletion threshold in 23.16.2.2 is reached.

23.16.2.3.2.2

Each individual battery, primary and secondary, shall be separately monitored for the battery depletion threshold~~, and a low battery signal shall be transmitted when an individual battery has reached the battery depletion threshold~~ .

23.16.2.3.2.3

Following the failure of a single battery, the remaining battery(s) shall be capable of operating the low-power radio transmitter/transceiver and its associated device for not less than 7 days when the battery depletion threshold ~~in 23.16.2.2(3)~~ is reached.

23.16.2.3.3

Catastrophic (open or short) failure of any individual battery shall cause a trouble signal ~~identifying the affected low-power radio transmitter/transceiver at the system control unit. When silenced, the trouble signal shall automatically re-sound at least once every 4 hours~~ in accordance with 23.16.2.1.3 .

Supplemental Information

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72_SIG_PRO_23.16.2_FR5074.docx For staff use only

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Committee: SIG-PRO
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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted as list. The requirements are rearranged for clarity and usability.
Response Message: FR-5074-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 242-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.16.2]

First Revision No. 5079-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. 23.16.3.1.5]

23.16.3.1.5*

An alarm signal from a low-power radio transmitter/transceiver shall latch at the fire alarm control ~~system~~ unit until manually reset ~~and shall identify the particular initiating device in alarm~~ .

23.16.3.1.6

An alarm signal from a low-power radio transmitter/transceiver shall identify the particular initiating device in alarm.

23.16.3.1.7

Sixty seconds after the conclusion of resetting the fire alarm system, a non-restored actuated low-power radio transmitter/transceiver shall be identified at the fire alarm systems.

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The language is revised for compliance with the NFPA Manual of Style. Section 1.8.3 of the Manual of Style requires sections containing more than one requirement to be divided into subsections or formatted as a list. Subsequent sections and any associated appendix materials are renumbered as necessary.
Response Message: FR-5079-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 243-NFPA 72-2022 [Sections 23.16.3.1.5, 23.16.3.1.6]

First Revision No. 5175-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.3.3.106]

A.3.3.107 Endpoint (Class N).

An endpoint device originates and/or terminates a communication stream and does not forward it to other devices.

An FACU, ACU, ECCU endpoint originates and/or terminates a communication stream with autonomy. If data is sent to or received from other locations, that communications stream forms a new path. The new path could even employ a different communications protocol and, where permitted, have a different pathway class designation as defined in Section 12.3.

~~The exception in~~ Subsection ~~12.3.6(1)~~ 12.3.6(2) shows Class N communication paths do not require redundant paths when connected to a single endpoint device. However, a connection to an FACU, ACU, or ECCU must be redundant even when those elements are an endpoint on a Class N communication path, with the excepted allowance of 20 ft (6.1 m) inside a raceway or enclosure defined in 12.6.7.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 19 13:08:24 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Revised to align with changes made to section 12.3.6, where the exception was converted to positive text.
Response Message: FR-5175-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5226-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.12.2.3.3]

A.12.2.3.3

Fire alarm systems include fire detection and alarm notification, guard's tour, sprinkler waterflow, and sprinkler supervisory systems. Circuits controlled and powered by the fire alarm system include circuits for the control of building systems safety functions, elevator capture, elevator shutdown, door release, smoke doors and damper control, fire doors and damper control, and fan shutdown, but only where these circuits are powered by and controlled by the fire alarm system. [**70:**760.1 Informational Note No. 1]

~~Class 1, 2, and 3 circuits are defined in Article 725 (of *NFPA 70*). [**70:** 760.1 Informational Note No. 2]~~

Supplemental Information

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72_SIG_PRO_Extract_A.12.2.3.3_FR5226.docx	For staff use only	

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Wed Jul 20 08:31:01 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: NFPA 70 has reorganized and Class 1, 2, and 3 circuits are not mentioned in the body of the code for this section, therefore it has been deleted.
Response Message: FR-5226-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5343-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.12.4.3(4)]

~~**A.12.4.3(4)**~~

~~A performance-based alternative is needed because it is possible to construct a nonsprinklered, Type V(000) building that employs relocation or partial evacuation (e.g., a single-story ambulatory health care occupancy) that would not warrant either a 2-hour fire-resistive-rated enclosure or a 2-hour cable. Examples of performance alternatives that might be considered in a design for survivability are a strategic application of Class A, Class X, or Class N segments and also wireless communications pathways.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO

Submittal Date: Thu Jul 21 16:52:56 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Annex material was removed from 12.4.3(4) because it was providing exceptions rather than guidance on how to determine performance-based solutions.

Response Message: FR-5343-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5344-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.12.4.4(4)]

~~**A.12.4.4(4)**~~

~~A performance-based alternative is needed because it is possible to construct a sprinklered single-story Type V(111) or multistory Type II(111) building that employs relocation or partial evacuation (e.g., a health care occupancy) that would not warrant either a 2-hour fire-resistive-rated enclosure or a 2-hour cable (a 1-hour enclosure would suffice). Examples of performance alternatives that might be considered in a design for survivability are a strategic application of Class A, Class X, or Class N segments and also wireless communications pathways.~~

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Annex material was removed from 12.4.4(4) because it was providing exceptions rather than guidance on how to determine performance-based solutions.

Response Message: FR-5344-NFPA 72-2022

First Revision No. 5086-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.23.2.2.2]

A.23.2.2.2

A commonly used method of protecting against unauthorized changes can be described as follows (in ascending levels of access):

(1) *Access Level 1.* Access by persons who have a general responsibility for safety supervision~~,~~ and who might be expected to investigate and initially respond to a fire alarm or trouble signal

(2) *Access Level 2.* Access by persons who have a specific responsibility for safety~~,~~ and who are trained to operate the control unit

(3) *Access Level 3.* Access by ~~persons who are trained and~~ authorized service personnel to do the following:

(a) Reconfigure the site-specific data held within the control unit~~,~~ or controlled by it

(b) Maintain the control unit in accordance with the manufacturer's published instructions and data

(4) *Access Level 4.* Access by ~~persons who are trained and~~ authorized ~~either~~ service personnel to repair the control unit or to alter its site-specific data or ~~operating system program~~ executive software , thereby changing its basic mode of operation

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 16:48:28 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: This revision corrects the "operating system program" language to a defined term "executive software." Used the term "authorized service personnel" to align with 23.8.2.11.3.

Response Message: FR-5086-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 332-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.23.2.2.2]

First Revision No. 5087-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.23.3.3.2]

A.23.3.5.2

Examples of dedicated function fire alarm systems ~~would~~ include ~~an elevator recall control and supervisory control unit, as addressed in 21.3.2 , or a system used specifically to monitor sprinkler waterflow and supervisory functions~~ , but are not limited to, one or more systems that monitor or control supervisory status of elevator recall, sprinkler waterflow, emergency responder communications enhancement systems, carbon monoxide (CO), or other gas detection .

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The revision provides clarity to 23.3.3.2.
Response Message: FR-5087-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 404-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.23.3.3.2]

Public Input No. 477-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.23.3.3.2]

Public Input No. 523-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. A.23.3.3.2]

First Revision No. 5088-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. C.1]

C.1 Scope.

The requirements of the protected premises chapter (Chapter 23) provide for minimum levels of protection for fire alarm systems to protect life and property, regardless of the building characteristics, contents, or use. This System Performance and Design Guide provides additional considerations for users of ~~the NFAC~~ *NFPA 72* when planning, designing, and installing protected premises fire alarm systems for buildings that might be unusual in scale, mission, use, symbolism, or other critical or high-profile characteristics.

This guidance suggests potential system characteristics to enhanced system performance for protection of life, mission, and property in high-profile and other critical buildings, including signaling path integrity, redundancies, survivability, backup fire control stations, nonerasable logs, multiple information stations, and the benefits of networked and peer-to-peer configurations.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 16:56:55 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Change NFAC to National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code with the addition of NFPA 72.
Response Message: FR-5088-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 201-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. C.1]

First Revision No. 5089-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. C.2.2.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]

Determine an emergency response plan considering the requirements of ~~NFAC~~ *NFPA 72* , local codes and regulations, the availability and responsibility of building operating personnel, and the mobility of occupants.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-PRO
Submittal Date: Mon Jul 18 16:58:37 EDT 2022

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Change NFAC to National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code with the addition of NFPA 72.
Response Message: FR-5089-NFPA 72-2022

Public Input No. 202-NFPA 72-2022 [Section No. C.2.2.1 [Excluding any Sub-Sections]]