Committee Input No. 3-NFPA 80-2025 [Global Input]

Update all reference publications in Chapter 2 and Annex L to the most current at the time of the second draft meeting.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 07 16:22:23 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Reference publications should be the most current edition per the NFPA Manual of Style.

Response Message: CI-3-NFPA 80-2025

Public Input No. 58-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 2.3.1]

Public Input No. 64-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 2.3.3]

Public Input No. 53-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 2.3.6]

Public Input No. 65-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 2.3.6]

Public Input No. 57-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. L.1.2.6]

Committee Input No. 34-NFPA 80-2025 [Global Input]

Replace the word "cover" with the word "address" in all locations pertaining to application of provisions.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA
Submittal Date: Wed Nov 12 15:50:06 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The term "cover" is not appropriate in these applications.
Response Message: CI-34-NFPA 80-2025

Committee Input No. 43-NFPA 80-2025 [Global Input]

Review the labeling requirements throughout the document for consistency with Chapter 4 and consider if the requirements belong in Chapter 4 or should be moved to a more specific chapter.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 12 18:10:12 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: There are labeling requirements in Chapter 4 which are only applicable to specific types of doors and there are labeling requirements in specific opening protective chapters. There is not a consistent approach to requirements for labeling throughout the document. The purpose is to present all labeling requirements in a consistent manner throughout the whole document.

Response Message: CI-43-NFPA 80-2025

Committee Input No. 47-NFPA 80-2025 [Global Input]

See attached Word File.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
CI-47_Integrated_Doors.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA

Submittal Date: Fri Nov 14 09:50:22 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: Integrated swinging doors are unique types of opening protectives, even from one manufacture to another, that are not currently adequate addressed by the requirements in Chapter 6 or Chapter 7.

A task group has been formed to review whether these requirements should be integrated into the existing Chapter 6 or if there should be a new chapter for these types of products.

Response Message: CI-47-NFPA 80-2025

Chapter 6: Swinging Doors and Integrated Doors Systems with Builders Hardware or Fire Door Hardware

6.1 Doors.

6.1.1 General.

This chapter shall cover the installation of new and existing swinging door assemblies with builders hardware, and integrated door systems with builders' hardware and/or fire door hardware.

6.1.3 Mounting of Doors.

Swinging composite, hollow metal, flush sheet metal, metal-clad (kalamein), wood core, and integrated door systems doors with builders hardware or fire door hardware shall be flush mounted in labeled door frames.

6.1.4 Labeled Assemblies.

6.1.4.1

Swinging fire doors shall be permitted to be furnished separately from labeled door frames and builders hardware if the complete fire door assembly, including the door, frame, and builders hardware, comprises a labeled fire door assembly.

6.1.4.2

Swinging fire rated integrated door systems shall ship with all builders' hardware, or fire door hardware shipped from the manufacturer.

6.1.4.3

Fire doors furnished with or prepared for fire exit hardware shall bear a label, stating "Fire Door to Be Equipped with Fire Exit Hardware."

6.1.4.3.1

Integrated fire door systems prepared for fire door hardware shall bear a label indicating the overall system listing.

6.3.1.8* Clearances.

6.3.1.8.2*

The clearances between the top and vertical edges of hollow metal doors and the frame, and the meeting stiles of doors swinging in pairs, shall be 1⁄8 in. ± 1⁄16 in. (3.18 mm ± 1.59 mm).

6.3.1.8.2.1

Integrated door systems clearances between the top and vertical edges of hollow metal doors and the frame, and the meeting stiles of doors swinging in pairs, shall be as indicated in their installation instructions.

6.4.3.4 Shimming.

When required to meet the clearances stated in **6.3.1.8**, the shimming of hinges using steel shims shall be permitted.

6.4.3.4.1

Shimming integrated door systems, when required, utilizing proprietary hinges, shall be shimmed per manufacturer's instructions, and in compliance with their listings.

6.4.4 Locks or Latches.

6.4.4.1

Only labeled locks and latches or labeled fire exit hardware (panic devices) meeting both life safety requirements and fire protection requirements shall be used.

6.4.4.1.1

Fire door hardware or builders' hardware shall be used on integrated door systems.

6.4.4.2

Fire exit hardware shall be installed only on fire doors bearing a label stating "Fire Door to Be Equipped with Fire Exit Hardware."

6.4.4.2.1

Fire door hardware on integrated door systems shall not require the label to state, "Fire Door to be Equipped with Fire Exit Hardware".

6.4.4.2.1

Fire exit hardware and fire door hardware shall be labeled as such.

6.4.4.2.2

Fire exit hardware and fire door hardware shall have a permanently attached label that bears the serial number and shows the manufacturer's name and type of approval.

6.4.4.4

All single doors and active leaves of pairs of doors shall be provided with an active latch bolt, or locking edge, that cannot be held in a retracted position as specified in the individual manufacturer's published listings.

6.4.4.5.1

Both leaves shall be provided with labeled fire exit hardware, or fire door hardware, unless otherwise permitted by **6.4.4.6**.

6.4.4.7 Throw.

6.4.4.7.1

The throw of single-point latch bolts shall not be less than the minimum shown on the fire door label, or integrated door system listings.

6.4.4.10

Strike plates, or locking channels, for doors swinging in pairs shall be secured to reinforcements in the inactive leaf with steel screws or other type of screws indicated by the manufacturer's published listing or label service procedures.

6.4.5 Protection Plates.

6.4.5.1

Protection plates shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's listing of the door and, where applicable, the listing of the protection plate.

6.4.5.1.1

Integrated door systems protection plates shall be installed at the factory in accordance with their listings.

6.4.5.2

Labeling shall not be required where the top of the protection plate is not more than 16 in. (406 mm) above the bottom of the door.

6.4.5.2.1

Integrated door systems protection plates, any size, shall not be required to be labeled.

Committee Input No. 48-NFPA 80-2025 [Global Input]

See Word File for new requirements for Relabeling of Chapter 6 Doors.

Supplemental Information

File Name	Description	Approved
80-CI-48_Relabeling.docx		

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA

Submittal Date: Mon Nov 17 10:52:58 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: These proposed changes are intended to limit the application of field applied labels to Chapter 6 type components and provide users to when it might be necessary or not.

Response Message: CI-48-NFPA 80-2025

[NEW]

6.1.2* Re-Labeling of Existing Assemblies. [As new section after Labeled Assemblies]

A.6.1.2

Swinging fire doors with builders hardware might have service lives spanning several decades; they are permitted to remain in service indefinitely, provided they comply with the codes and standards that were in effect at the time of installation and are properly maintained in satisfactory working condition. Modern codes mandate that labels on new fire door assemblies be present and legible. While the labels themselves have no fire-stopping properties, they provide a baseline level of information that users can rely on to determine the fire protection ratings and other features of the components. When these labels are rendered illegible (e.g., painted over) or are covered by the application of hardware components, such as continuous hinges, the codes are silent regarding the available remedies to recover the information on the labels.

6.1.2.1* Illegible Labels.

In cases where the manufacturers' original labels on existing door frames and doors are rendered illegible, alternative means for determining the fire protection ratings of the components acceptable to the AHJ shall be permitted.

A.6.1.2.1

Labels might be rendered illegible by the painting of fire-rated door frames and doors. Depending on the composition of the paint, its age, and accumulated layers, paint remover compounds might not successfully recover the information on the labels without damaging the text printed on the labels. Embossed labels on hollow metal door frames can be painted, provided the labels remain legible.

6.1.2.2 Covered and Removed Labels.

6.1.2.2.1*

In cases where the manufacturers' original labels have been covered or removed from existing door frames and doors, alternative means for determining the fire protection ratings of the components acceptable to the AHJ shall be permitted.

A.6.1.2.2.1

When labels are covered by field-applied hardware (e.g., continuous hinges), they might not be accessible without removing the hardware component. Relocating the labels to the tops of the doors by unauthorized personnel should be discouraged, as labels are intentionally designed to be fragile, and moving the labels might be mistaken as evidence of tampering. Removing labels, for any reason, should be considered carefully. Once removed, labels should not be relocated or reattached under any circumstances.

6.1.2.2.2

Where metal labels pose a hazard to occupants, subject to the AHJ's approval, each label's information and removal shall be documented in the acceptance testing records of the assemblies.

A.6.1.2.2.2

There are certain occupancy use groups (e.g., behavioral care wards and detention and correction occupancies) in which metal labels might pose a potential hazard to the occupants and facility personnel. In these cases, removing metal labels should be permitted, provided the information detailed on the labels is preserved in the acceptance testing records of the assemblies or in other methods acceptable to the AHJ.

6.1.2.3* Replacement Labels.

Subject to the AHJ's approval, the manufacturers' original labels on existing door frames and doors that have been rendered illegible, covered, or removed shall be permitted to be replaced with new labels from approved field labeling service providers.

A.6.1.2.3

AHJs should approve the field labeling service providers prior to replacement labels being applied to fire-rated swinging door assemblies.

Periodic inspection and testing provisions and requirements confirm that the assemblies function adequately and generally comply with their respective listings and installation instructions. However, in most cases, these inspections are insufficient for determining critical details, such as internal structural construction (e.g., core materials, stiles, rails, and reinforcements) and fire-protection performance qualities that may limit the components' suitability for use as part of a fire-rated assembly. The persons performing the periodic inspection and testing might not be adequately trained to evaluate the components and assemblies for re-labeling purposes; they don't have access to proprietary listing information or fire door testing results necessary to conduct re-labeling inspections.

6.1.2.3.1*

Replacement labels shall only be permitted to be applied to existing door frames and doors that are installed in accordance with their listing(s) and installation instructions, complete with all required hardware, and comply with the periodic inspection and testing specified in Section 5.2.4.

A.6.1.2.3.1

Replacement labels should only be considered for door frames and doors that were originally labeled by their manufacturers as fire-rated components. Swinging fire doors with builders hardware are component-based systems where manufacturers label individual components at the factory or other authorized fabrication sites. Field evaluations of installed swinging door assemblies should verify that all the required components are present, installed in accordance with their listings and installation instructions, and that the doors function properly as required by the codes.

Fire ratings of swinging door assemblies are invalidated when required components are missing, malfunctioning, broken, or severely damaged, as defective components might prevent doors from opening, closing, and latching properly, and severe damage might compromise the components' structural integrity.

6.1.2.3.1.1

After applying replacement labels, the acceptance testing records required by Section 5.2.3 of the affected assemblies shall be updated to reflect the application of such labels.

6.1.2.3.2*

Replacement labels shall not be permitted to be applied to installed door frames without doors or to uninstalled doors.

A.6.1.2.3.2

Applying replacement labels to installed door frames without door frames or uninstalled door panels is of little value since the fire resistance rating of the fire barrier is invalidated in that portion of the barrier. Replacement labels should only be applied to swinging door assemblies that are complete, function properly, and are determined to be otherwise compliant with the applicable codes and standards.

6.1.2.3.3*

Replacement labels shall not be required in applications where the AHJ approves alternative means for verifying the fire protection rating of the components.

A.6.1.2.3.3

Replacement labels on fire-rated door frames and doors, with labels from sources other than the respective manufacturers, should not be considered equivalent to the manufacturers' original labels. Nor should replacement labels from field re-labeling service providers be considered equivalent between different field re-labeling service providers. There are no established overarching, standardized methods for performing field re-labeling inspections to which field re-labeling service providers are required to comply. Nor are there minimum qualifications, training, or professional certifications for the individuals performing this work. Carefully vetting field re-labeling service providers and their practices should be conducted before accepting their labels.

6.1.2.3.3.1*

Alternative means for verifying the fire protection rating of the affected components shall include one or more of the following methods:

a) Comparing the affected components to their identical and properly labeled counterparts in adjacent or similar installations within the same building or space.
b) Where available, verifying the assemblies are consistent with the original construction documents detailing the construction, installation, and fire-rated construction of the affected components.
c) Performing detailed technical inspections of the affected assemblies in accordance with Section 5.2.3.6.
d) Obtaining documentation from the respective manufacturers confirming the fire protection ratings of the affected components.
e) Removing accumulated layers of paint from the manufacturers' embossed labels on hollow metal door frames.
f) Other means acceptable to the AHJ.

A.6.1.2.3.3.1

AHJs might require illegible labels on door frames and doors to be replaced for various reasons. However, in most cases, manufacturers are unable to issue replacement labels directly; instead, they work with the respective certification agencies, which apply their agency's field inspection labels. While the original labels have no fire-stopping properties, they contain baseline information regarding the components' fire ratings. In cases where labels on door frames and doors are rendered illegible, comparing the affected component(s) to properly labeled identical components in applications whose labels are legible might be sufficient to verify their fire ratings and other details (e.g., hourly ratings, minimum latch throw, temperature rise ratings, etc).

6.1.2.3.3.2

Documentation of the alternative means used to verify the fire protection ratings of the affected components shall be retained with the acceptance testing records of the assemblies as required by Section 5.2.3.

6.1.2.3.3.3*

Replacement labels from approved field labeling service providers, other than the original manufacturer(s), shall not be considered equivalent to the manufacturers' original labels.

A.6.1.2.3.3.3

Building code officials and other AHJs should be aware that replacement labels from labeling service providers other than the original manufacturers are based on field evaluations using industry standards rather than fire door test standards. Non-certification-agency re-labeling service providers base their field assessments on manufacturers' published technical data and various industry standards, rather than fire door testing detailed reports.

Field inspections should not be considered equivalent to the fire door testing conducted by a certification agency under an established fire door test standard (e.g., NFPA 252 and UL 10C) and older test standards (ASTM E152, ASTM E2074, UBC 7-2-1994 and earlier, UBC 7-2-1997, and UL 10B) that were predominately used throughout the 1900s. Prior to 1997, most fire-rated swinging door assemblies in the United States of America were tested under negative pressure fire door test standards (e.g., ASTM E152, NFPA 252, UBC-7-1994, and UL 10B).

6.1.2.4.* Increasing Fire Protection Ratings.

Replacement labels shall not be permitted to be used to increase the fire protection ratings of the affected components.

A.6.1.2.4

Fire-rated swinging door assembly components are tested for applications having fire protection ratings ranging from 1/3-hour (20 minutes) to 3 hours (180 minutes). In other words, some components are only appropriate for installation in locations requiring a specific level of fire protection ratings; they are not be suitable for higher-rated applications. For example, all generations of wood composite fire doors have internal core materials limiting their overall fire protection ratings to certain levels (e.g., 1/3-, 1/2-, 3/4-, 1-, and 1-1/2-hour); replacement labels should not be used to increase their fire protection ratings of individual components since the components might not be suitable for applications requiring protection greater than originally labeled. Similarly, some models of hollow metal (aka steel) doors might be capable of all levels of fire ratings up to 3 hours; however, due to varying materials, construction, fabrication, and size, other models of hollow metal doors might not be suitable for applications requiring higher hourly ratings. Likewise, hollow metal door frames (e.g., 16- and 14-gauge steel) are capable of fire ratings up to 3 hours (180 minutes), depending on the materials, construction, and ratings of the wall construction in which they are installed.

Codes, past and present, do not require the fire protection ratings of door frames and doors to match; they should meet or exceed the minimum required rating for each door assembly. For instance, in openings requiring 1/3-hour protection, 1/3-hour-rated door panels can be installed in door frames of equal or greater hourly ratings. The fire ratings of swinging door assemblies are typically limited to the rating of the lowest rated component; the rating of the door frame or door, whichever is less.

6.1.2.4.1*

Replacement labels shall not be permitted to be applied to components that were not originally labeled by their manufacturers.

A.6.1.2.4.1

Door assembly components that were not originally labeled by their manufacturers might not be suitable for use as part of a fire-rated assembly due to various conditions (e.g., internal materials, untested hardware preparations, oversized glazing materials, overall size, and improper field modifications).

6.1.2.4.1.1*

Where hollow metal door frames carry fire protection ratings greater than the ratings of the doors, replacement labels shall not be required to lower the frames' ratings to match the doors.

A.6.1.2.4.1.1

Generally, because swinging doors with builders hardware are component-based systems, the overall hourly fire protection ratings of door assemblies are determined by the rating of the door frames or doors, whichever is less. Codes, past and present, do not require the hourly ratings of door frames and doors to match.

6.1.2.4.2* Fire Exit Hardware.

Subject to the AHJ's approval, in cases where the manufacturers' original labels have been removed from fire exit hardware devices, replacement labels shall be permitted to be applied, provided the affected devices are confirmed to be fire exit hardware by other approved means.

A.6.1.2.4.2

Illegible and missing labels on fire exit hardware devices require greater scrutiny to verify that the unmarked devices are fire exit hardware devices. Some labels on fire exit hardware consist of adhesive-attached vinyl and paper materials that are susceptible to being removed by aggressive and improper cleaning. Once removed, these labels are not easily replaced. Some field labeling service providers offer their replacement labels for fire exit hardware devices. Panic hardware devices are not subjected to fire door testing and are not required to remain positively latched when exposed to elevated temperatures of a fire. In most cases, disabling or removing manual dogging functions of panic hardware devices does not convert them into fire exit hardware.

Applying replacement fire exit hardware labels to panic hardware devices might cause a false sense of safety that should not be relied upon. Accordingly, the respective manufacturers should be consulted to determine how replacement labels for their products might be accomplished.

6.1.2.4.2.1

Replacement labels shall only be applied to fire exit hardware devices that are installed in accordance with their listing(s) and installation instructions and that are complete with all necessary auxiliary components and functioning properly.

6.1.2.4.2.2*

Replacement labels shall not be used to convert panic hardware devices to fire exit hardware.

A.6.1.2.4.2.2

Great care should be exercised to confirm that the affected devices are, in fact, fire exit hardware devices, since it's difficult to distinguish panic hardware devices from fire exit hardware visually. Even though manual dogging functions of panic hardware devices can be removed or otherwise disabled, doing so does not convert these devices into fire exit hardware. Fire exit hardware is subjected to fire door testing and is required to remain latched throughout exposure to fire and the hose stream portions of the fire door testing. Panic hardware devices are not subjected to such testing and are not required to remain positively latched under fire conditions.

6.1.2.5* Existing Door Frames and Doors from Obsolete Manufacturers.

Existing door frames and doors from obsolete manufacturers shall be permitted to remain in use indefinitely, provided the door frames and doors are in serviceable condition.

A.6.1.2.5

Generally, the installation of older fire-rated swinging door assemblies—those installed prior to the mid-1990s—is not subject to changes in codes and standards that came about after their installation, and they should be allowed to remain in service as long as they function correctly and are maintained in serviceable condition.

6.1.25.1

When labels are rendered illegible, the manufacturers' original labels on door frames and doors from obsolete manufacturers shall be permitted to be replaced with new labels from approved field labeling service providers.

6.1.2.5.2

Alternative means for verifying the fire protection ratings of door frames and doors from obsolete manufacturers shall be permitted in accordance with 6.1.X.3.3.1.

6.1.2.6* Existing Installations of Wire Glass.

Unmarked wired glass in existing door frames and doors shall not require new labels or etched markings, in accordance with section 5.2.4.9.

A.6.1.2.6

Wire glass has been used in swinging doors with builders hardware for more than a century. The 1992 edition of this standard was the first to require each piece of glass to have a listing mark. At that time, such marks included the symbols of nationally recognized testing laboratories (NRTLs). Subsequently, the 2006 editions of the International Building Code (IBC) and NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, required glazing materials to be marked with additional information, of which a version of these markings is shown in Table 4.2.2 Marking of Fire-Rated Glazing Assemblies of this standard. Changes in codes and standards in newer editions are not usually backward applicable until and unless the buildings and spaces undergo a significant renovation or changes in occupancy use occur—replacement of certain components (e.g., glazing materials and door leaves) might also require those components to comply with the codes and standards in effect at the time of replacement.

Committee Input No. 1-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 2.4]

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.

NFPA 72®, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code®, ~~2025~~ *2028* edition.

NFPA 82, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment,* 2024 edition.

NFPA 90A, *Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems,* ~~2024~~ *2027* edition.

NFPA *101®, Life Safety Code®,* ~~2024~~ *2027* edition.

NFPA 5000®, Building Construction and Safety Code®, ~~2024~~ *2027* edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA
Submittal Date: Fri Nov 07 16:12:02 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: These documents are currently in cycle but are expected to finish their Second Draft stage prior to this standard's Second Draft meeting. At the Second Draft stage, the Technical Committee will review the extracts from these documents and will update extracted text as needed.

Response Message: CI-1-NFPA 80-2025

Committee Input No. 12-NFPA 80-2025 [New Section after 3.3.28]

3.3.X Constant State of Readiness.

When a fire protection system or component is operable and will perform it's intended function(s) when needed. The condition is relied on based on performing routine inspection, testing, and maintenance of the fire-rated operating protectives throughout the life of their installations, verifying proper operation in compliance with applicable codes and standards and are ready to provide containment of a fire.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 12 10:10:25 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The proposed new definition acknowledges that all fire-rated opening protectives are expected to function properly at all times; they must be ready to contain a fire at any time. While this concept has been implied in NFPA 80 and other codes, this new definition emphasizes its importance.

Response Message: CI-12-NFPA 80-2025

Public Input No. 12-NFPA 80-2025 [New Section after 3.3.28]

Committee Input No. 13-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 5.1.5]

5.1.5 Removal ~~of Door or Window~~ .

5.1.5.1

Where a fire door , fire door assembly, or fire window opening no longer functions as an opening, or the door or window is removed and not replaced, the opening shall be filled to maintain the required rating of the wall assembly.

5.1.5.2*

A removed fire door or frame assembly per Chapter 6 shall be permitted to be relocated where the installation meets the requirements in Chapters 4 and 6 for new installations.

A.5.1.5.2

Fire rated assemblies can consist of multiple listed products such as frames, hardware, glazing, and the door itself, where the combination is critical to create a compliant opening. Additionally, fire rated assemblies can also function as a normal mode of egress for day-to-day operation, where normal to high levels of wear and tear will exist.

When an AHJ is considering the permitted use and installation of a relocated fire rated assembly, consideration should be given to the age and overall condition of the components, the proper functioning of all hardware, the compatibility of the components, the reconditioning performed, the original labeling for the fire protection rating, applicable code at the time of reinstallation, and previously listed installation.

5.1.5.2.1

Where components of the assembly such as hardware or closing mechanisms are removed for repair, the assembly shall be provided with listed or labeled parts or parts obtained from the original manufacturer to allow the door to properly function, without delay.

5.1.5.2.1.1*

Any repair to the component shall be in accordance with the manufacturer's listing.

A.5.1.5.2.1.1

Repairs of hardware or closing mechanism can include the lubrication of moveable parts, firmware updates, battery replacement, and tightening of fasteners. The original manufacturer should be contacted concerning allowable repairs or maintenance.

5.1.5.2.1.2

Repaired components are not prohibited for use on new or existing installations.

5.1.5.2.1.3

Installation of repaired components on new or existing installations that require field modifications shall comply with 5.1.4.

Installation of repaired components on new or existing installations that require field modifications shall comply with 5.1.4.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA

Submittal Date: Wed Nov 12 10:23:47 EST 2025

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: It is a common practice to relocate existing door assemblies. These new set of requirements ensure that where a door assembly is relocated that it meets the current safety requirements. Where an existing door assembly is relocated but is not able to meet the current requirements for new installations the door would be required to be replaced.

Response Message: CI-13-NFPA 80-2025

Public Input No. 55-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 5.1.3]

Public Input No. 56-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 5.1.5]

Public Input No. 54-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. 3.3.100]

Committee Input No. 2-NFPA 80-2025 [Section No. L.3]

L.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

NFPA 72®, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code*®, ~~2025~~ 2028 edition.

NFPA *101*®, *Life Safety Code*®, ~~2024~~ 2027 edition.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: FDW-AAA
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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: These documents are currently in cycle but are expected to finish their Second Draft stage prior to this standard's Second Draft meeting. At the Second Draft stage, the Technical Committee will review the extracts from these documents and will update extracted text as needed.

Response Message: CI-2-NFPA 80-2025