Errata

NFPA 921

Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations

2024 Edition

Reference: 2.2, 3.3.10, Table 5.5.4.2, 13.7.2.7, A.13.7.2.7, C.1.1
Errata No: 921-24-1

The Technical Committee on Fire Investigations notes the following errors in the 2024 edition of NFPA 921, *Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations.*

1. Update 2.2 NFPA Publications to read as follows:

2.2 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

…

~~NFPA 1970, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural and Proximity Firefighting, Work Apparel and Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS),* 2024 edition.~~

NFPA 1971, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting,* 2018 edition.

…

2. Update the cross reference in 3.3.10 to read as follows:

3.3.10 Arc Melting. Melting of conductors and conducting surfaces as a result of electrical arcing. The characteristics of arc melting are described in ~~9.11.1.1~~ 6.6.6.3.

3. Update footnote "a" under the Note at the bottom of Table 5.5.4.2 to read as follows:

Table 5.5.4.2 Effect of Radiant Heat Flux

…

Note: The unit kW/m2 defines the amount of heat energy or flux that strikes a known surface area of an object. The unit kW represents 1000 watts of energy and the unit m2 represents the surface area of a square measuring 1 m long and 1 m wide. For example, 1.4 kW/m2 represents 1.4 multiplied by 1000 and equals 1400 watts of energy. This surface area may be that of the human skin or any other material.

[a]From NFPA ~~1970~~ 1971.

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4. Update paragraph 13.7.2.7 to read as follows:

13.7.2.7* Respiratory Protection. Appropriate respiratory protection is necessary at most fire and explosion scenes. Immediately following fire extinguishment there may be combustible gases and smoke, low oxygen concentrations, toxic or carcinogenic airborne particles, and high heat conditions present. In IDLH atmospheres,

the investigator should utilize self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and other appropriate PPE. Fire investigators and FIUs should maintain a written respiratory protection program, such as that required under OSHA's Respiratory Protection standard (29 CFR 1910.134), which assures that fire investigators have been properly trained on use and fitted for their respirator. More specific information on atmospheric monitoring and appropriate thresholds for removal of SCBA and use of other types of respiratory protection (e.g., air purifying respirators), can be found in NFPA ~~1500~~ 1550.

5. Update paragraph A.13.7.2.7 to read as follows:

A.13.7.2.7 Additional guidance concerning respirators and the responsibilities of the employer and employee are contained in Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) 29 CFR 1910.134 and NFPA ~~1500~~ 1550, NFPA 1404, NFPA 1852, and NFPA 1981.

6 *Update paragraph C.1.1 to read as follows:*

C.1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

…

~~NFPA 1970, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting, Work Apparel and Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services, and Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*, 2024 edition.~~

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