Change "hearing-impaired person" to "person who is deaf or hard of hearing" for consistency throughout the Code.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
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Zip: 
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 16:22:02 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. The Correlating Committee correlates the term throughout the Code.
First Correlating Revision No. 23-NFPA 72-2016 [ Global Input ]

Change “speaker(s)” to “loudspeaker(s)” throughout the document.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 15 18:53:01 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee takes the input of the Technical Committees and changes “speaker(s)” to “loudspeaker(s)” throughout the document for correlation and consistency.
Replace the terms “Fire Alarm Control Panel” and “FACP” through the document (including all diagrams) with the terms “Fire Alarm Control Unit” and “FACU” respectively.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 19 13:30:21 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee replaces the terms “Fire Alarm Control Panel” and “FACP” throughout the document (including all diagrams) with the terms “Fire Alarm Control Unit” and “FACU” respectively.
1.2.1

The purpose of this Code is shall be to define the means of signal initiation, transmission, notification, and annunciation; the levels of performance; and the reliability of the various types of fire alarm systems, supervising station alarm systems, public emergency alarm reporting systems, fire and carbon monoxide detection and warning equipment, emergency communications systems, and their components.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 10:29:48 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. The Correlating Committee changes “is” to “shall be” to establish consistency per MOS 2.3.1.5.

This incorporates information formerly in NFPA 720.

First Revision No. 1005-NFPA 72-2016 [Section No. 1.2.1]
Chapter 2  Referenced Publications

2.1 General.

The documents or portions thereof listed in this chapter are referenced within this Code and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document.

2.2 NFPA Publications.

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


2.3 Other Publications.

2.3.1 ANSI Publications.

American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036.


ANSI S1.4a, Specifications for Sound Level Meters, 1985, reaffirmed 2006 2014.


2.3.2 ASME Publications.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

2.3.3 EIA Publications.
Electronic Industries Alliance, 2500 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22201-3834.
EIA Tr 41.3, *Telephones*.

2.3.4 IEEE Publications.
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 3 Park Avenue, 17th Floor, New York, NY 10016-5997.

2.3.5 IMSA Publication Publications.
International Municipal Signal Association, 165 East Union Street, Newark, NY 14513-0539.

2.3.6 ISO Publications.
International Organization for Standardization, 1, ch. de la Voie-Creuse, Case postale 56, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland.

2.3.7 Telcordia Publications.
Telcordia Technologies, One Telcordia Drive, Piscataway, NJ 08854.

2.3.8 TIA Publications.
Telecommunications Industry Association, 1320 North Courthouse Road, Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201.
2.3.9 UL Publications.

Underwriters Laboratory, 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.


2.3.10 Other Publications.

2.4 References for Extracts in Mandatory Sections.


Supplemental Information

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 19 09:00:01 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee correlates and revises Chapter 2 in its entirety. The Correlating Committee incorporates NFPA 72-2016 references and includes input from the Technical Committees. The Correlating Committee updates UL documents and dates.

The Correlating Committee directs all Technical Committees to review all references in Chapter 2. The Correlating Committee directs SIG-FUN to review 10.6.11.6.3 as ANSI A-58.1 is superseded by ASCE 7.

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review the date for IEEE 1106. The Year 2005 might not be correct. The correct date might be 2015.

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review the address for ISO as provided in Chapter 2 and Annex I. They should be the same.

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review the title and criteria for ANSI/ASA S3.41 as provided in Chapter 2 and Annex I. They should be the same.

Committee Input No. 4503-NFPA 72-2016 [New Section after 2.3]
3.3.35 Carbon Monoxide Detection System.
A system or portion of a combination system that consists of a control unit, components, and circuits arranged to monitor and annunciate the status of carbon monoxide alarm initiating devices and to initiate the appropriate response to those signals. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.35.1 Combination Carbon Monoxide Detection System.
A carbon monoxide detection system in which components are used, in whole or in part, in common with a non–carbon monoxide signaling system, and in which components are not used as part of a fire alarm system. (SIG-PRO)

3.3.35.2 Household Carbon Monoxide Detection System.
A system of devices that uses a control unit to produce an alarm signal in the household for the purpose of notifying the occupants of the presence of concentrations of carbon monoxide that could pose a life safety risk. (SIG-HOU)
3.3.262.2 Carbon Monoxide Alarm Signal.
A signal indicating a concentration of carbon monoxide at or above the alarm threshold that could pose a risk to the life safety of the occupants and that requires immediate action. [720, 2015] (SIG-FUN)

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Richard Roux
Organization: National Fire Protection Assoc
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Tue Jan 24 12:19:29 EST 2017

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee deletes the NFPA 720 extract tag as NFPA 720 is to be retired.
Supplemental Information

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Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 15 18:43:54 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee deletes the term as it is not used in the document.

As part of the Correlating Committee Task Group on terms, the term "Speaker" was reviewed throughout the entire document for proper use. In some cases it refers to a physical appliance while other sections use it to refer to a person. There needs to be a definition as to what a speaker is when referring to a person who is delivering instructions and or information to occupants. It is understood that this will correlate with the actions taken in Chapter 18.
3.3.284 Speaker.

A person who delivers specific instructions or information to occupants in a building or to those that are in areas outside around building.
10.13.5 Supervisory Notification Appliance Location.

The audible supervisory notification appliances shall be located in an area where they are likely to be heard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 10:26:35 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. The Correlating Committee deletes “likely” per MOS 2.2.2.3.
10.14.5
The audible trouble notification appliances shall be located in an area where they are likely to be heard.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 11:18:08 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. The Correlating Committee deletes "likely" per MOS 2.2.2.3.
12.2.4  Ground Connections.

12.2.4.1  All

Unless otherwise permitted by 12.2.4.2, all fire alarm systems shall test free of grounds.

Exception: Parts of circuits or equipment that are intentionally and permanently grounded to provide ground-fault detection, noise suppression, emergency ground signaling, and circuit protection grounding shall be permitted.

12.2.4.2  The requirements of 12.2.4.1 shall not be required where parts of circuits or equipment are intentionally and permanently grounded in order to provide ground fault detection, noise suppression, emergency ground signals, and circuit protection grounding.

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

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 15 16:26:54 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text as eliminating the exception created a conflict.

SIG-PRO eliminates specific exceptions to comply with Manual of Style. Some exceptions cannot be eliminated because they would result in a single subsection, which is not permitted in 1.8 of the Manual of Style.
First Correlating Revision No. 48-NFPA 72-2016 [ Section No. 14.2.1 ]

14.2.1 Purpose.
14.2.1.1* The purpose for initial and reacceptance inspections is shall be to ensure compliance with approved design documents and to ensure installation in accordance with this Code and other required installation standards.
14.2.1.2* The purpose for initial and reacceptance tests of fire alarm and signaling systems is shall be to ensure system operation in accordance with the design documents.
14.2.1.3* The purpose for periodic inspections is shall be to assure that obvious damages or changes that might affect the system operability are visually identified.
14.2.1.4* The purpose for periodic testing is shall be to statistically assure operational reliability.

Submitter Information Verification
Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 11:14:56 EST 2016

Committee Statement
Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. The Correlating Committee changes "is" to "shall be" to establish consistency per MOS 2.3.1.5.
17.9.1 General.

Section 17.9 provides The requirements for the selection, location, and spacing of combination, multi-criteria, and multi-sensor detectors shall comply with Section 17.9.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 11:32:30 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text to establish consistency per MOS 2.3.1.5
Detectors that operate on principles different from those covered by Sections 17.6 through 17.8 shall be classified as "other fire detectors."

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: [ Not Specified ]
City: [ Not Specified ]
State: [ Not Specified ]
Zip: [ Not Specified ]
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 11:23:49 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee deletes the quotes.
17.11.2* other fire detectors shall operate where subjected to the abnormal concentration of combustion effects that occur during a fire.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 11:25:00 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee deletes the quotes.
18.4.3 Distinctive Carbon Monoxide Signal.

18.4.3.1 When a carbon monoxide sensor or alarm is required by other codes or standards or by the authority having jurisdiction, a distinctive signal pattern shall be required that is different from a fire evacuation signal.

18.4.3.2 The carbon monoxide signal shall be a four-pulse temporal pattern and comply with the following:

1. Signals shall be a pattern consisting of four cycles of 100 milliseconds ± 10 percent “on” and 100 milliseconds ± 10 percent “off,” followed by 5 seconds ± 10 percent “off.”

2. After the initial 4 minutes of the carbon monoxide signal, the 5-second “off” time shall be permitted to be changed to 60 seconds ± 10 percent.

Figure 18.4.3.2 Temporal Pattern Parameters — Carbon Monoxide Signal.

18.4.3.3 The signal shall be synchronized within a notification zone.

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Submitter Information Verification

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Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. Carbon monoxide detector is used through NFPA 72 and not carbon monoxide sensor as was added by the FR. The FCR makes this minor change to coordinate carbon monoxide detector terminology throughout NFPA 72.

The Technical Committee includes a distinct audible signal for carbon monoxide. The Technical Committee adds new 18.4.3 and Figure 18.4.3.2.
Figure 18.4.3.2 Temporal Pattern Parameters - Carbon Monoxide Signal

Phase a: signal is on for 100 ms ± 10 ms
Phase b: signal is off for 100 ms ± 10 ms
Phase c: signal is off for 5 seconds ± 0.5 s for initial 4 minutes
After the initial 4 minutes Phase c: signal is permitted to be changed to 10 s ± 0.5 s off

Although the diagram shows a square waveform, the wave can have other shapes that produce a similar effect.
18.4.9.4
Appliances that are an integral part of a smoke detector, carbon monoxide detector, smoke alarm, carbon monoxide alarm, or other initiating device shall be located in accordance with the requirements for that device.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 15 15:42:08 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. Carbon monoxide detector is used through NFPA 72 and not carbon monoxide sensor as was added by the FR. The FCR makes this minor change to coordinate carbon monoxide detector terminology throughout NFPA 72.

The Technical Committee agrees with the integration of NFPA 720 into NFPA 72 and has added language for carbon monoxide in an existing section. The word “sensor” is used instead of “detector” to be consistent with FR #2515.
First Correlating Revision No. 3-NFPA 72-2016 [ Section No. 18.5.5.7 ]

18.5.5.7  Sleeping Areas.

18.5.5.7.1  Combination smoke detectors and visible notification appliances or combination smoke alarms and visible notification appliances shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapters 17, 18, and 29.

18.5.5.7.2  Combination carbon monoxide detectors and visual notification appliances or combination carbon monoxide alarms and visual notification appliances shall be installed in accordance with the applicable requirements of Chapters 17, 18, and 29.

18.5.5.7.3*  Table 18.5.5.7.2 shall apply to sleeping areas.

Table 18.5.5.7.3  Effective Intensity Requirements for Sleeping Area Visual Notification Appliances

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distance from Ceiling to Top of Lens</th>
<th>Minimum Intensity (cd)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>≥24 in. (≥610 mm)</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;24 in. (&lt;610 mm)</td>
<td>177</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

18.5.5.7.4  For rooms with a linear dimension greater than 16 ft (4.87 m), the visible notification appliance shall be located within 16 ft (4.87 m) of the pillow.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: City: State: Zip: Submittal Date: Thu Dec 15 15:46:25 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. Carbon monoxide detector is used through NFPA 72 and not carbon monoxide sensor as was added by the FR. The FCR makes this minor change to coordinate carbon monoxide detector terminology throughout NFPA 72.

This revision is made to add code language for carbon monoxide signaling as a result of the integration of NFPA 720 into NFPA 72. The term "visual" was used instead of "visible" because it is a more appropriate term. The proposed exception was not included because the Technical Committee concluded that it was not necessary to have a separate exception for carbon monoxide devices. The proposed revisions in PI 64 were not included. Mounting height for notification appliances are addressed elsewhere in 18.5.5.1. Once mounting height is established, then table 18.5.5.7.2 would be applied to determine cd.
23.6.1.3*

The requirements in 23.6.1 shall not apply to the following:

1. Circuits between enclosures containing transponders and control units regardless of the number of initiating devices, notification appliances, or control relays that might be connected to those control units.

2. Circuits connecting short-circuit fault isolation modules to enclosures containing transponders and control units where the conductors are installed in metallic raceway or equivalently protected against mechanical injury and where the circuit does not exceed 3 ft (1.0 m) in length.

3. Where alterations or modifications are made to an existing SLC that was not required to meet the requirements of 23.6.1 when it was originally installed.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [Not Specified]
Street Address: 
City: 
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Submittal Date: Thu Dec 15 16:32:58 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. The text is redundant and makes the requirement difficult to read.

The Technical Committee provides new text because expansion of the SLC circuits should be allowed when the original design did not require the limitations of 23.6.1.

Committee Input No. 5049-NFPA 72-2016 [Section No. 23.6.1.3]
23.6.2 Class N Devices.

No area or zone shall be serviced solely by a single device where Class N pathways are deployed, such that a single device failure would render an area or zone incapable of initiating input signals or receiving output signals.

Exception: When a risk analysis is performed to determine areas where a single device is sufficient and acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction.

23.6.2.1 Where a device as referenced by a risk analysis shows that only one device is required and where acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction, the requirements of 23.6.2 shall not apply. A single pathway, if serviced by only a single pathway, it shall terminate the pathway with no capability to connect additional endpoint devices to the pathway.

23.6.2.2 A single fault on a Class N pathway connected to the addressable devices shall not cause the loss of more than one addressable device.
23.8.5.1.2*
Where connected to a supervising station, fire alarm systems employing automatic fire detectors or
waterflow detection devices shall include a manual fire alarm box to initiate a signal to the supervising
station.

23.8.5.1.3
Fire alarm systems dedicated to elevator recall control and supervisory service as permitted in
Section 21.3 shall not be required to meet 23.8.5.1.2 .

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address: 
City: 
State: 
Zip: 
Submittal Date: Thu Dec 15 16:30:39 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee corrects the reference in 23.8.5.1.3.

SIG-PRO eliminates specific exceptions to comply with Manual of Style. Some exceptions cannot
be eliminated because they would result in a single subsection, which is not permitted in 1.8 of
the Manual of Style.

First Revision No. 5005-NFPA 72-2016 [Section No. 23.8.5.1.2]
24.2.1

The systems covered under Chapter 24 shall be for the protection of life by indicating the existence of an emergency situation and communicating information necessary to facilitate an appropriate response and action.

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
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Submittal Date: Fri Dec 23 11:17:19 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text. The Correlating Committee changes “are” to “shall be” to establish consistency per MOS 2.3.1.5.
A.10.6.7.2.1.1

The 20-percent minimum reserved capacity safety margin is intended to address both normal aging and effects of on battery a battery's loading. Some systems with a high rate of alarm signaling battery discharge might require a greater safety margin. Battery calculations should take into account a discharge factor resulting from the discharge of batteries at a greater rate than the one specified in the battery data provided by the manufacturer. For example, valve-regulated lead-acid (VRLA) batteries are typically assigned a 20-hour discharge rate (C/20). Any rate greater than C/20 requires using the manufacturer's formula or discharge factor table. Capacity. As a battery ages, rated capacity will decrease to 80 percent, which is considered the end of service life. As a minimum, a 20-percent correction factor should be applied for aging to ensure the battery can meet its current demand at the end of service life. At initial installation battery capacity can be as low as 90 percent and should gradually increase when subjected to several deep discharge/charging cycles or remains on float-charge for several weeks. For additional information on battery sizing considerations refer to IEEE 485, *Recommended Practice for Sizing Lead-Acid Batteries for Stationary Applications.*

Submitter Information Verification

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Zip:
Submittal Date: Mon Dec 19 10:33:48 EST 2016

Committee Statement

Committee Statement: The Correlating Committee edits the text to correct the grammar.

The Technical Committee revises the text to clarify terminology and includes reference to IEEE 485 for additional information.
Annex I  Informational References

I.1  Referenced Publications.

The documents or portions thereof listed in this annex are referenced within the informational sections of this Code and are not part of the requirements of this document unless also listed in Chapter 2 for other reasons.
I.1.1 NFPA Publications.

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


I.1.2 Other Publications.
I.1.2.1 ANSI Publications.
American National Standards Institute, Inc., 25 West 43rd Street, 4th floor, New York, NY 10036.

I.1.2.2 ASME Publications.
American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Three Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990.

I.1.2.3 FEMA Publications.
FEMA Headquarters, 500 C Street, SW, Washington DC, 20472.

I.1.2.4 FM Publications.
FM Global, 1301 Atwood Avenue, P.O. Box 7500, Johnston, RI 02919.

I.1.2.5 IEC Publications.
International Electrotechnical Commission, 3 rue de Varembe, P.O. Box 131, CH-1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland. IEC documents are available through ANSI.

I.1.2.6 IEEE Standards Association Publications.
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, 3 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5997

I.1.2.7 IES Publications.
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America, 120 Wall Street, 17th floor, New York, NY 10005.
I.1.2.8 ISO Publications.

Standards Secretariat, Acoustical Society of America, 335 East 45th Street, New York, NY 10017-3483.


I.1.2.9 NEMA Publications.

National Electrical Manufacturers Association, 1300 North 17th Street, Suite 1752, Rosslyn, VA 22209.


I.1.2.10 NIST Publications.

National Institute of Standards and Technology, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070.


I.1.2.11 OASIS Publications.

Organization for the Advancement of Structured Information Standards (OASIS), 25 Corporate Drive, Suite 103, Burlington, MA 01803.


I.1.2.12 SFPE Publications.

Society of Fire Protection Engineers, 7315 Wisconsin Avenue, #620E, Bethesda, MD 20814.

Guide to Performance Based Design.


I.1.2.13 UL Publications.

Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096


ANSI/UL 827, Standard for Central-Station Alarm Services, 2014.


I.1.2.15 References Associated with Annex A.

I.1.2.15.1 Reference to A.18.4.7.2.


I.1.2.14.2 References to A.24.3.1.


I.1.2.15.2 References to A.24.3.11.


I.1.2.15.3 References to A.24.4.8.

(1) Schifiliti, R.P., “To Leave or Not to Leave — That is the Question!”, National Fire Protection Association, World Fire Safety Congress & Exposition, May 16, 2000, Denver, CO.


I.1.2.15.4 References to A.29.2.


I.1.2.15.5 References to A.29.3.7.

CSE NIH report, 2005; Bruck and Thomas, 2009; Bruck, Thomas, and Ball, NFPA RF report, 2007.

I.1.2.15.6 References to A.29.5.1.

(1) NBS GCR 75-51, Detector Sensitivity and Siting Requirements for Dwellings, 1975.
(2) NBS GCR 77-82, Detector Sensitivity and Siting Requirements for Dwellings Phase 2, 1977.

I.1.2.15.7 References to A.29.5.2.1.1


I.1.2.16 Other Publications - Related to Carbon Monoxide Provisions


CSE NIH report, 2005; Bruck and Thomas, 2009; Bruck, Thomas, and Ball, NFPA RF report, 2007.


Report of research on emergency signaling devices for use by the hearing impaired (Subject 1971), Underwriters Laboratories, 1991.


1.1.2.17 References Associated with Annex B.


(34a) Yamauchi et al. “A Calculation Method for Predicting Heat and Smoke Detector’s Response.”


(47) Projected Beam Smoke Detectors — More Than Just a Substitute for Spot Detectors; Fire Protection Engineering, Summer 2004, SFPE.

I.1.2.18 References Associated with Annex D.


I.1.2.19 References Associated with Annex G.


I.2 Informational References.
The following documents or portions thereof are listed here as informational resources only. They are not a part of the requirements of this document.

I.2.1 ASTM Publications.
ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

I.2.2 EPRI Publications.
Electric Power Research Institute, 3420 Hillview Avenue, Palo Alto, CA 94304

I.2.3 NFPA Publications.
National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

I.2.4 UL Publications.
Underwriters Laboratories Inc., 333 Pfingsten Road, Northbrook, IL 60062-2096.

I.3 References for Extracts in Informational Sections.

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**Submitter Information Verification**

Submitter Full Name: Dick
Organization: [ Not Specified ]
Street Address:
City:
State:
Committee Statement

The Correlating Committee correlates and revises Annex IH in its entirety to parallel the revisions made in Chapter 2. The Correlating Committee incorporates NFPA 72-2016 references and includes input from the Technical Committees. The Correlating Committee updates UL documents and dates.

The Correlating Committee directs all Technical Committees to review all references in Annex IH.

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review the date for IEEE 1106. The Year 2005 might not be correct. The correct date might be 2015.

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review the text. Is SFPE Engineering Guide to Performance Based Fire Protection Analysis and Design of Buildings, 20002007. in I.1.2.12 the same as (40) in I.1.2.17?


Also, Is Keating, John P. and Loftus, Elizabeth F., “People Care in Fire Emergencies — Psychological Aspects, 1975,” SFPE, 1975. referenced in Annex A?

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review I.1.2.15.7(4) Fabian, T. “...” Report in preparation.” It was in this status since 2014. Is the report still in this status?

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review the address for ISO as provided in Chapter 2 and Annex I. They should be the same.

The Correlating Committee directs the Technical Committee to review the title and criteria for SFPE Engineering Guide to Performance Based Fire Protection.