Proposed Revisions to NFPA 72 for the 2028 Edition

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Proposed Changes

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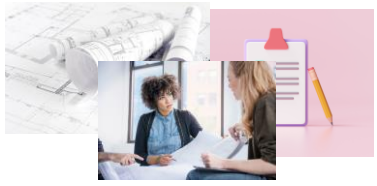
Proposed Changes – Engineering Analysis Definition



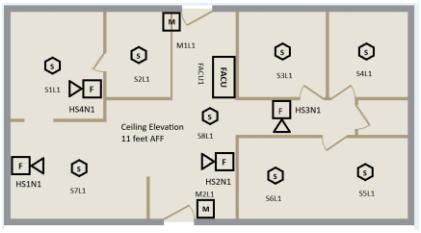
Section 3.3.111
First Revision 5158

3.3.111 **Engineering Analysis.**

A system analysis that evaluates all the various factors relative to specific objectives for system performance. (SIG-IDS)

3

Proposed Changes – Shop Drawings



Section 7.4.5
First Revision 5027

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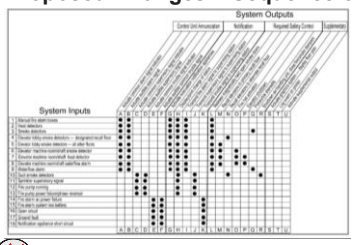
Proposed Changes – Sequence of Operation



Section 7.5.4
First Revision 5139
Section A.7.4.9
First Revision 5040
Section A.14.6.1.1
First Revision 5205
Section 10.14.7.4
First Revision 5141

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Proposed Changes – UL 864

Listed in Accordance With UL 864

Battery Charger Listed in Accordance With UL 864

Section 10.3.4
First Revision 5049
Section 10.6.10.3.4
First Revision 5075

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Proposed Changes – Reconditioned Equipment

Section 10.3.7
First Revision 5061
Section 3.3.258
First Revision 5104

FR-5104 Hide Legislative

3.3.258* **Reconditioned Equipment.**

Equipment or equipment components that are restored to meet operational performance requirements. (SIG-FUN)

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Proposed Changes – Quiescent Load

Sections A.10.6.7.2, A.10.6.7.2.3, A.10.6.7.2.9, A.10.6.7.2.11
First Revisions 5067, 5068, 5069, 5070

24 Hours Quiescent Load

36 Hours Quiescent Load

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Proposed Changes – Transmitter Power

Section 10.6.9.1.2
First Revision 5073

Pla [1] FR-5073 Hide Legislative

10.6.9.1.2

Power failure indication for a ~~digital alarm~~ communicator transmitter ~~(DACT)~~ powered from a protected premises fire alarm system control unit shall ~~be in accordance~~ comply with 10.6.9.1.

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Proposed Changes - Silence

Section 10.11.2
First Revision 5189
Sections 10.12.2, 10.12.3
First Revision 5082
Section 3.3.290
First Revision 5107
Section A.10.12
First Revision 5086

Chg [1] FR-5107 Hide Legislative

3.3.290 Silence.

A means resulting in deactivation of audible and visual occupant notification appliances without clearing the underlying condition. (SIG-FUN)

Chg [1] FR-5189 Hide Legislative

10.11.2*

Visual notification appliances, textual visual notification appliances, and loudspeaker notification appliances located in the same area shall be simultaneously activated and deactivated ~~as a group~~ unless otherwise ~~required~~ identified by an ECS emergency response plan. (SIG-ECS)

FR-5082 Hide Legislative

10.12.2*

When an occupant notification alarm signal ~~deactivation~~ silence means is actuated, both audible and visual notification appliances shall be simultaneously deactivated.

FR-5082 Hide Legislative

10.12.3

The fire alarm notification ~~deactivation~~ silence means shall be key-operated ~~or~~, located within a locked cabinet, or arranged to provide equivalent protection against unauthorized use.

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Proposed Changes – Two-way Telephone Supervision

Sections 10.19.2.1, 10.19.2.2
First Revision 5097

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Proposed Changes – Impairments

Section A.10.21
First Revision 5099

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Proposed Changes – Cybersecurity Definitions

Section 3.3.196
First Revision 5130

Network-Connectable Equipment

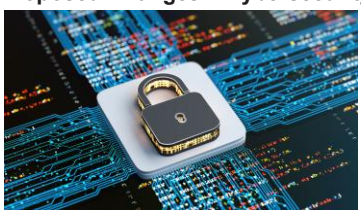
13

Proposed Changes – Cybersecurity Personnel

Section 10.5.8
First Revision 5241

14

Proposed Changes – Cybersecurity Chapter 11



Section 11.2
First Revision 5111
Section 11.3
First Revision 5112
Section 11.3.2
First Revision 5242
Section 11.4
First Revision 5120
Section 11.11.1
First Revision 5124

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Proposed Changes – Survivability

Section 12.4.2
First Revision 5204

Protected with NFPA 13
Survivability Level 1

Protected with NFPA 13R
Survivability Level 1

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Proposed Changes – Deficiency

Section 3.3.78
First Revision 5203

First Revision No. 5203-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 3.3.76]

Original | Committee | Hide Deleted

3.3.78* Deficiency.

A ~~Any~~ condition that ~~interferes with the service or reliability for which the part, system, or equipment was intended~~ fails to meet the minimum requirements of this code but does not rise to the level of an impairment. (SIG-TMS)

A.3.3.78 Deficiency.

Examples of deficiencies include, but are not limited to, lack of identification of circuit disconnecting means at the FACU, obstructed manual fire alarm boxes, an unreadable annunciator display, or a missing system documents cabinet. Such examples do not interfere with or prevent system operability or proper notification of occupants in the event of a fire or other emergency. The inoperability of a system, component, or function should be considered an impairment. (See 3.3.154 .)

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Proposed Changes – Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance

Section 14.1.6
First Revision 5148

First Revision No. 5148-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 14.1.6]

Original | Committee | Hide Deleted

14.1.6

This chapter shall not require inspection, testing, or maintenance personnel to verify the adequacy of the design or installation of existing previously approved systems during periodic inspection, testing, and maintenance.

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Proposed Changes – Firmware Updates

Section 14.4.2.7
First Revision 5166

First Revision No. 5166-NFPA 72-2025 [New Section after 14.4.2.6]

Committee | Hide Deleted

14.4.2.7*

When the firmware in fire alarm and signaling equipment is updated, it shall be functionally tested in accordance with Table 14.4.3.2 .

A.14.4.2.7

Many initiating devices and notification appliances are designed with microprocessors running firmware. In some cases, the firmware can be updated in the field. Aspirated smoke detectors are commonly capable of firmware updates. Paragraph 14.4.2.7 requires the equipment to be tested after the update and makes a distinction between field devices and the FACU. Updating the executive software of a control unit will require reacceptance testing.

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Proposed Changes – Video and Thermal Image Detectors

Table 14.3.1
First Revision 5156
Table 14.4.3.2
First Revision 5326

Table 14.3.1 Visual Inspection

Component	Initial Acceptance	Periodic Frequency	Method	Reference
(12) Thermal image fire detectors	X	Quarterly	Verify no point requiring detection is obstructed or outside the detector's field of view.	

14.4.3.2*

Systems and associated equipment shall be tested according to Table 14.4.3.2.

Table 14.4.3.2 Testing

Component	Initial Acceptance	Periodic Frequency	Method
(13) Video and thermal image detectors	X	Annually	Test each detector in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

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Proposed Changes – Testing of Batteries

Section 14.4.3.7
First Correlating Revision 23

First Correlating Revision No. 23-NFPA 72-2026 [New Section after 14.4.3.6]

Original | Committee | Hide Deleted

14.4.3.7 Testing of Batteries.

14.4.3.7.1

Batteries installed in FACUs and remote power supplies shall be verified for battery capacity based on the approved record document battery calculations.

14.4.3.7.2*

Disconnecting the primary power for the designed standby time prior to a battery capacity acceptance test or reacceptance test shall not be permitted.

A.14.4.3.7.2

Disconnecting the primary power for the designed standby time prior to the test could require up to 48 hours recharge time. It also might not recharge batteries falling below 85 percent of rated voltage and could do irreparable damage to the batteries, causing a need for immediate battery replacement. More information on the lack of benefits to using the panel as a discharge test is provided in A.14.4.3.2 .

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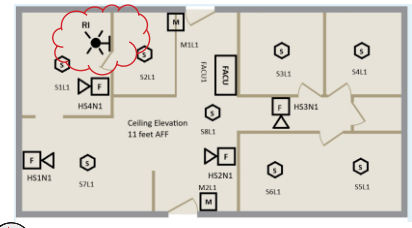
Proposed Changes – Concealed Detectors



Section 17.4.7
First Revision 5233

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Proposed Changes – Close Proximity

First Revision No. 5231-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 17.4.8]

17.4.8*

If the intent is to initiate action when smoke or fire threatens a specific object or space, the detector shall be permitted to be installed in close proximity to that object or space in a manner that meets the design objective.

A.17.4.8

Some applications that do not require full area protection do require detection to initiate action when specific objects or spaces are threatened by smoke or fire, such as at elevator landings that have ceilings in excess of 15 ft (4.6 m) and for protection of fire alarm control units. In high-ceiling areas, to achieve the desired initiation, such as for elevator recall and protection of fire alarm control units (FACUs), detectors should be placed on the wall above and within 60 in. (1.52 m) from the top of the elevator door(s) or FACU. Multiple objects or a space can be protected by a single detector unit.

First Revision No. 5028-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 21.3.5.2]

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 17.4.8.

Section 17.4.8
First Revision 5231
Section 21.3.5.2
First Revision 5028

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Proposed Changes – Heat Detectors

17.6.2.1 Classification.

Heat fixed-temp fixed-temperature or rate-compensated heat -sensing fire detectors ~~of the fixed-temperature or rate-compensated, spot type~~ shall be classified as to the temperature of operation in accordance with Table 17.6.2.1.

Table 17.6.2.1 Temperature Classification and Color Code for Heat-Sensing Fire Detectors

Temperature Classification	Temperature Rating Range °F	Temperature Rating Range °C	Maximum Ceiling Temperature °F	Maximum Ceiling Temperature °C	Color Code
Low	100–134	38–56	~~80~~	~~28~~	Uncolored
Ordinary	135–174	57–79	~~115~~	~~47~~	Uncolored
Intermediate	175–249	80–121	~~155~~	~~69~~	White
High	250–324	122–162	~~290~~	~~111~~	Blue
Extra high	325–399	163–204	~~305~~	~~152~~	Red
Very extra high	400–499	205–259	~~390~~	~~194~~	Green
Ultra high	500–575	260–302	~~480~~	~~249~~	Orange

17.6.2.3* Ambient Ceiling Temperature.

The alarm temperature of detectors having a fixed-temperature or rate-compensated element shall be at least 20°F (11°C) above the maximum expected ambient temperature at the ceiling.

~~17.6.2.3.1~~

~~Detectors having fixed-temperature or rate-compensated elements shall be selected in accordance with Table 17.6.2.1 for the maximum expected ambient ceiling temperature.~~

~~17.6.2.3.2~~

~~The temperature rating of the detector shall be at least 20°F (11°C) above the maximum expected temperature at the ceiling.~~

Section 17.6.2.1
First Revision 5179
Section 17.6.2.3
First Revision 5181

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Proposed Changes – High Ceilings

Section 17.7.4.2.3.1
First Revision 5234

Table 17.7.4.2.3.1 Spot-Type Smoke Detector Spacing Based on Ceiling Height.

Ceiling Height, Up to and Including		Maximum Spot-Type Smoke Detector Spacing	
ft	m	ft	m
10	3	30	9.1
15	4.6	28	8.4
20	6.1	25	7.6
25	7.6	23	6.9
30	9.1	20	6.1
35	11	18	5.3
40	12	15	4.6

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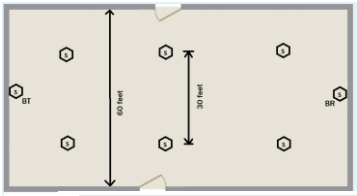
Proposed Changes – Beam Detectors

Section 17.7.4.5
First Revision 5221



17.7.4.7.5

A projected-beam-type smoke detector shall be considered equivalent protection to ~~a row of~~ spot-type smoke detectors for both level and sloping ceiling applications.

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Proposed Changes – Detection for Suppression Operation

Section 17.16
First Revision 5222

17.16* Detection of Operation of Other Automatic Extinguishing or Suppression Systems.

~~The operation of fire extinguishing systems or suppression systems shall initiate an alarm signal by alarm-initiating devices installed in accordance with their individual listings.~~

17.16.1

The operation of fire extinguishing systems or suppression systems shall initiate an alarm signal by alarm-initiating devices installed in accordance with their individual listings.

17.16.2

Response times and other detection characteristics shall comply with the installation standard for the automatic extinguishing or suppression system.

17.16.3

The detection system for preaction systems shall be designed to activate prior to sprinkler operation.

17.16.4

Where thermal activation is used for preaction systems, the activation temperature of the release system shall be lower than the activation temperature of the sprinklers.

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Proposed Changes – Air Sampling Smoke Detector Design Software

Section A.17.7.4.6.2.4
First Revision 5215

First Revision No. 5215-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 17.7.4.6.2.4]

Original | Committee | Hide Deleted

17.7.4.6.2.4*

Software applications for the design of pipe networks shall be listed for use with the manufacturer's equipment.

A.17.7.4.6.2.4

There is no separate standard for the certification of air-sampling-type smoke detector pipe network design software. The software is listed for use with the manufacturer's equipment when it is used in the design of pipe networks during the certification process, and is referenced in the manufacturer's published instructions.

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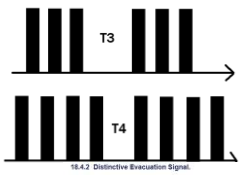
Proposed Changes – Temporal 3 and 4



Evacuation

Carbon Monoxide

Section 18.4.2.1
First Revision 5151
Section 18.4.3.2
First Revision 5255

18.4.2 Distinctive Evacuation Signal.

Fire [5] FR-5151 Hide Legislative

18.4.2.1*

To meet the requirements of Section 10.10, the alarm audible signal pattern used to notify building occupants of the need to evacuate (i.e., leave the building) or relocate (i.e., from one area to another) shall be the standard ~~alarm~~ T3 evacuation signal consisting of a three-pulse temporal pattern in accordance with ANSI/ASA S3.41, *Audible Emergency Evacuation (EE) and Evacuation Signals With Relocation Instructions (ESRI)*.

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Proposed Changes – Polar Distribution

Section 18.5.5.9.2.2
First Revision 5175

COMMENTARY TABLE 18.5 Required Minimum Percentage for Horizontal Dispersion

Degrees to Left and Right	Percent of Rating
0	100
5	90
10	90
15	90
20	90
25	90
30	75
35	75
40	75
45	75
50	55
55	45
60	40
65	35
70	35
75	30
80	30
85	25
90	25
Compound 45 to the right	24
Compound 45 to the left	24

COMMENTARY TABLE 18.6 Required Minimum Percentage for Vertical Dispersion

Degrees	Percent of Rating
0	100
5	90
10	90
15	90
20	90
25	90
30	90
35	65
40	46
45	34
50	27
55	22
60	18
65	16
70	15
75	13
80	12
85	12
90	12

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Proposed Changes – Supplemental Notification

Section 18.9.1.1
First Revision 5182
Section 18.10.1
First Revision 5184

Pre [1] FR-5182 Hide Legislative

18.9.1.1

Textual and graphical visual appliances shall be permitted to be used as supplemental notification appliances to signal information about fire or other emergency conditions or to direct intended responses to those conditions.

Pre [1] FR-5184 Hide Legislative

18.10.1 Application.

Tactile appliances shall be permitted if used in addition to ~~audible and/or visual~~ required notification appliances.

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Proposed Changes – Fire Service Access Elevator

Section A.21.5
First Revision 5029

Note 3: Examples of temperature monitoring annunciations include, but are not limited to, colored indicating lights, digital temperature readouts, digital color indicators, and textual annunciators.

NORMAL

MONITORING

UNSAFE

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Proposed Changes – Network Design Analysis

Section 23.6.3.6.1
First Revision 5022

Pre [1] FR-5022 Hide Legislative

23.6.3.6.1*

The analysis shall be performed to determine and document communications capability as follows:

(1) Calculation of minimum required bandwidth such that all life safety systems can be guaranteed to operate simultaneously and within required time limits
(2) Total bandwidth provided by the network
(3) Future bandwidth requirements
(4) Method of providing and maintaining the prioritization of life safety traffic over non-life-safety traffic
(5) Minimum bandwidth and minimum operational performance criteria, where provided in the manufacturer's published instructions

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Proposed Changes – Gas Detection Signals

Section 23.8.4.10
First Revision 5083

FR-5083 Hide Legislative

23.8.4.10 Gas Detection Signals.

Unless otherwise permitted by 23.8.4.10.1 , signals from gas detectors and gas detection systems allowed by Section 17.10 transmitted to a fire alarm system shall be indicated as gas alarm signals.

23.8.4.10.1

Signals from gas detectors and gas detection systems shall be transmitted as approved by the AHJ in accordance with the emergency response plan, evacuation plan, fire safety plan, or similar documentation.

23.8.4.10.2

Fire alarm system processing for and occupant response to gas detection signals shall comply with the emergency response plan, evacuation plan, fire safety plan, or similar documentation.

23.8.4.10.3

Where gas detection equipment is connected to a protected premises fire alarm system, receipt of signals shall be permitted to initiate the signal required by Sections 18.4 and 18.5 as determined by 23.8.4.10.2 .

23.8.4.10.4

Operation of gas detection alarms or detectors shall not cause fire alarm or combination system control units to actuate either protected premises or supervising station fire alarm signals.

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Proposed Changes – Suppression System

Section 23.11.6.1
First Revision 5054
Section A.23.11.7
First Revision 5055

FR-5054 Hide Legislative

23.11.6.1

The specific suppression system sequence of operations required in 23.11.6 shall be detailed in the design documents as defined by Chapter 7 .

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Proposed Changes – Receiver/Transceiver

Section 23.16.5
First Revision 5060

Pre [1] Chg [1] FR-5060 Hide Legislative

23.16.5 Output Signals from a Wireless Receiver/Transceiver ~~of a Control Unit~~ .

Where a wireless receiver/transceiver ~~of a control unit~~ is used to actuate remote devices, such as notification appliances and relays, by wireless means, the remote devices shall meet the following requirements:

(1) Power supplies shall comply with Chapter 10 or ~~the requirements of~~ 23.16.2.

(2) All monitoring for integrity requirements of Chapters 10, 12, and 23, and 23.16.4 shall apply.

(3) Response time shall ~~be in accordance~~ comply with 10.11.1.

(4) Each wireless receiver/transceiver ~~of a control unit~~ shall automatically repeat actuated response signals associated with life safety events at intervals not exceeding 60 seconds or until confirmation that the output device has received the alarm signal.

(5) The remote devices shall continue to operate (latch-in) until manually reset at the system control unit.

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Proposed Changes – Manual Fire Alarm Boxes

Section A.23.8.5.1.2
First Revision 5036

FIRE ALARM TESTING TODAY

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Proposed Changes – 24.3 Reorganization

24.3.1* Required ECSs. [moved from 24.3.3]
24.3.2* Nonrequired (Voluntary) ECSs. [moved from 24.3.4]
24.3.3* System Classification. [moved from 24.3.7]
24.3.4* Mass Notification Layers. [moved from 24.3.8]
24.3.5* Design Documentation. [moved from 24.3.9]
24.3.6* Control Unit Listing for Mass Notification Systems. [moved from 24.3.10]
24.3.7 Building System Information Unit. [moved from 24.3.11]
24.3.8* Risk Analysis for Mass Notification Systems. [moved from 24.3.12]
24.3.9* Emergency Response Plan Elements. [moved from 24.3.13]
24.3.10 Intelligible Voice Messages. [moved from 24.3.1]
24.3.11 Voice Evacuation Messages. [moved from 24.4.2; FR-5194]
24.3.12 Tones. [moved from 24.4.4; FR-5195]
24.3.13* Microphone Use. [moved from 24.3.2]
24.3.14 Ancillary Functions. [moved from 24.3.5]
24.3.15 Messages for One-Way ECSs. [moved from 24.3.6]
24.3.16 Pathway Survivability.
24.3.17 Off-Premises Signals for Emergency Communication Systems. [FR-5193]

Section 24.3
First Revision 5223
Section 24.3.12
First Revision 5194
Section 24.3.12
First Revision 5195
Section 24.3.17
First Revision 5193

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Proposed Changes – Listed Loudspeakers

Section 24.3.10.2
First Revision 5145

UL 1480

UL 1480A

Pts (2) FR-5145 Hide Legislative

24.3.10.2*

Where listed loudspeakers complying with UL 1480, *Speakers for Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems, Including Accessories*, do not achieve the intelligibility requirements of the Code this code for a notification zone, non-commercially and professionally listed loudspeakers complying with UL 1480A, *Speakers for Commercial and Professional Use*, shall be permitted to be installed to achieve the intelligibility for that notification zone.

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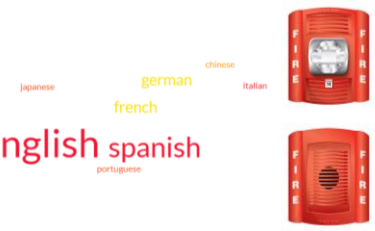
Proposed Changes – Emergency Response Plan

Section 24.3.10.3
First Revision 5238
Section 24.4.7.2
First Revision 5214
Section 24.5.1.11
First Revision 5163



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Proposed Changes – Consistent Messaging

First Revision No. 5206-NFPA 72-2025 [New Section after 24.5.18.3]

Section 10.11.2
First Revision 5189

Committee | Hide Deleted

24.5.17.3*

Message content displayed by textual and graphical notification appliances shall not conflict with audible message content, audible notification signals, or other visual notification signals.

A.24.5.17.3

Emergency messaging needs to deliver information consistently across all media. For example, the information conveyed in textual or graphical media needs to be consistent with information conveyed in audible messages, even if the presentation or exact words used are not identical. Audible signals, such as evacuation tones, should not conflict with textual messages that might be issued so that occupants are always presented with consistent information and/or instructions. Where live audio paging and textual message capacities are available, textual messages should support dynamic changes so that they can be updated as necessary to correspond with a live announcement. When separate systems are providing audible and visual/textual notifications, use of these systems needs to be coordinated.

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Proposed Changes – Public Address Voice Alarm System

First Revision No. 5239-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 24.5.24]

Section 24.5.23
First Revision 5239

Original | Committee | Hide Deleted

24.5.23* Public Address (PA) Systems Used for Emergency Communications.

A.24.5.23

A public address (PA) system used for emergency communications might also be called a "public address voice alarm (PAVA) system."

24.5.23.1

The voice communications or public address (PA) system that is to be used for mass notification shall be evaluated by the ECS designer, as defined in Chapter 10, to determine applicability and compliance.

24.5.23.2*

Evaluation documentation in accordance with 7.3.9 attesting to the fact that the ~~public address~~ PA system has been evaluated and meets the needs of the emergency response plan shall be provided by the ECS designer.

24.5.23.2.1

The ECS designer shall provide equivalent system performance requirements if a ~~public address~~ PA system is noncompliant with the prescriptive requirements of this chapter.

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Proposed Changes – Two Way ECS for Rescue Assistance

AREA OF RESCUE ASSISTANCE

Section 24.10.8.1
First Revision 5187
Section 24.10.10
First Revision 5169

(3)* The master control station shall provide a manual means to join any active call and notify the off-premises personnel before terminating the connection when authorized on-premises personnel are interacting with the master control station.

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Proposed Changes – Equipment Physical Protection

FR-5050 Hide Legislative

26.6.2.4.4 Equipment Physical Protection.

26.6.2.4.4.1

Communication equipment, power supplies, and circuits at the protected premises, located on the customer side of the frequency licensing authority demarcation or standard network interface, used for transmission of fire alarm signals shall be secured from tampering and be protected from or listed for hazardous conditions, including weather conditions that can adversely affect the equipment operations.

26.6.2.4.4.2

Communication equipment, power supplies, and circuits at the protected premises, located on the carrier side of the frequency licensing authority demarcation or standard network interface, used for transmission of fire alarm signals shall be secured and installed in accordance with frequency licensing authority approved telecommunications wiring standards applicable to the specific installation.

FR-5077 Hide Legislative

26.6.3.14 Equipment Physical Protection.

Communication equipment, power supplies, and circuits at the protected premises used for transmission of fire alarm signals shall be secured from tampering and be protected from or listed for hazardous conditions, including weather conditions that can adversely affect the equipment operations.

FR-5051 Hide Legislative

3.3.134 Frequency Licensing Authority.

The government authority in a country that issues licenses for the use of communication frequencies by authorized entities and individuals. [**1225** , 2022] (SIG-SSS)

Section 3.3.134
First Revision 5051
Section 26.6.2.4.4
First Revision 5050
Section 26.6.3.14
First Revision 5077

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Proposed Changes – Test Timer Signal

FR-5019 Hide Legislative

3.3.284.10 Timer Test Signal.

A signal initiated by a fire alarm control unit at the protected premises intended to periodically verify that the communication pathway between the protected premises and supervising station is operational. (SIG-SSS)

Section 3.3.284.10
First Revision 5019
Section 26.6.2.4
First Revision 5018

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Proposed Changes – Auxiliary Service Providers

Section 26.6.2.8
First Revision 5021
Section 26.6.2.8.2.2
First Revision 5023
Section A.26.6.2.6
First Revision 5087

26.6.2 General.

26.6.2.8 Auxiliary Service Providers (ASPs).

26.6.2.8.1

Where an auxiliary service provider (ASP) is used, the requirements of 26.6.2.8.2 through 26.6.2.8.3 shall be met.

26.6.2.8.2

ASPs shall include the services listed in 26.6.2.8.2.1 through 26.6.2.8.2.7.

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Proposed Changes – Communication Equipment Listing

Section 26.6.3.2.3.1
First Revision 5052

First Revision No. 5052-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 26.6.3.2.3.1]

Original | Committee | Hide Deleted

26.6.3.2.3.1

Communications services equipment from communications service providers, ~~including MFVN providers~~ located at the protected premises or supervising station , shall be listed as communications and information technology (IT) equipment and comply with applicable requirements of 26.6.3.12 and 26.6.3.13.

26.6.3.2.3.2

Communications services equipment from communications service providers, located at the protected premises or supervising station, complying with 26.6.4.2.1.3 and used to transmit signals shall be listed independently of the communications technology used.

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Proposed Changes – Communications Equipment Supervision

Section 26.6.13.3
First Revision 5103

First Revision No. 5103-NFPA 72-2025 [New Section after 26.6.3.12.2]

Committee | Hide Deleted

26.6.3.13.3

Equipment used for fire alarm transmissions as part of shared on-premises equipment shall be capable of being supervised by the building fire alarm system in accordance with Sections 10.6 , 10.14 , and 10.15 .

26.6.3.13.4*

Equipment that does not have a listed means to be properly supervised by the fire alarm system shall not be used.

A.26.6.3.13.4

Where shared on-premises equipment is used for sending emergency communications signals to supervising stations, emergency response centers need to have the internal contacts, firmware, and software provisions to allow them to be properly supervised by the fire alarm system for primary power, secondary power, and system or communication failures in order to ensure the integrity and reliability of these critical communications. Listed communications hardware and emergency power supply systems can often supervise system component failures internally, but do not have a means to send a trouble or supervisory signal to the fire alarm control unit as required by Sections 10.6 , 10.14 , and 10.15 .

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Proposed Changes – Temporary Construction Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

Chapter 28
First Correlating Revision 33

Chapter 28 ~~Reserved~~ Temporary Construction Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems

49

Proposed Changes – Fuel Gas Warning Equipment

Section 3.3.136
First Correlating Revision 9
17.10.1.1
First Revision 5226

FCR-9 Hide Legislative

3.3.136 Fuel Gas Warning Equipment.

Any detector, alarm, device, or material related to single- and multiple-station alarms or household fuel gas detection systems. [~~715,2023~~ 2026] (SIG-~~HOU~~ HOU)

FR-5226 Hide Legislative

17.10.1.1

Fuel gas detectors ~~and warning equipment~~ shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 715.

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Proposed Changes – Chapter 29

First Revision No. 5174-NFPA 72-2025 [Chapter 29 [Title Only]]

Original Committee Hide Deleted

Chapter 29 Title
First Revision 5174
Section 3.3.150
First Revision 5176

~~Single- and Multiple-Station~~ Smoke, Heat, and Carbon Monoxide Alarms and Household Signaling Systems

FR-5176 Hide Legislative

3.3.150 Household Signaling System.

A system consisting of a household fire alarm system, a household carbon monoxide detection system, or both. (SIG-HOU)

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Proposed Changes – Ch 29 Terminology

- Clarify use of "alarm" and "signal"
- Replace "single- and multiple-station" with "smoke, heat, and carbon monoxide"
  - Household signaling systems
- Clarify "T3" is the evacuation signal, "T4" is for carbon monoxide
- "Household alarm system" expanded to include fire or "carbon monoxide detection system"
  - Add "household" for consistency
- Use defined terms (i.e. supervising station alarm systems, communications center)
- Clarifying "heat" alarms and "heat" detectors
- Remove "fire" from in front of control unit
- Specify "smoke and heat" alarms
- Interconnection applies to all alarms

Chapter 29
First Revision 5243
First Revision 5244
First Revision 5245
First Revision 5247
First Revision 5248
First Revision 5250
First Revision 5062
First Revision 5178
First Revision 5056
First Revision 5057
First Revision 5095
First Revision 5113
First Revision 5114
First Revision 5127
First Revision 5115
First Revision 5116
First Revision 5118
First Revision 5119
First Revision 5129
First Revision 5186

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Proposed Changes – Trouble Silencing

Sections 29.9.2, 29.5.1, 29.9.7, 29.9.8, and 29.9.9
First Revision 5249

(8) The audible trouble signal is allowed to be silenced for up to 12 hours.

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Proposed Changes – Listing

Section 29.10.9.10.8
First Revision 5125

First Revision No. 5125-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 29.10.9.10.8]

Original | Committee | Hide Deleted

29.10.9.10.8

Transmission devices connected to the supervising station sharing on-premises equipment shall be listed as communications or information technology equipment if signals are passed through the equipment without modification and the equipment does not perform any fire alarm functions

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Proposed Changes – Secondary Power

Section 29.9.4
First Revision 5185

FR-5185 Hide Legislative

29.9.4 AC Primary Power Source.

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

(1) A visible "power on" indicator is provided.

(2) All electrical systems installed by other than a qualified electrician are powered from a source not in excess of 30 volts that meets the requirements for power-limited fire alarm circuits as covered in Article 760 of *NFPA 70*.

(3)* A restraining means is used at the plug-in of any cord-connected installation, unless the unit utilizes a secondary (standby) power source meeting the requirements of Section 29.9 and loss of the ac primary power source results in annunciation of an audible trouble signal meeting 29.10.6.5.

(4) AC primary (main) power is supplied either from a dedicated branch circuit or the unswitched portion of a branch circuit also used for power and lighting.

(5) Operation of a switch (other than a circuit breaker) does not cause loss of primary (main) power.

~~Alarms powered by branch circuits protected by arc-fault circuit-interrupters (AFCI) or ground-fault circuit-interrupters (GFCI) have a secondary power source.~~

(6) Neither loss nor restoration of primary (main) power will cause an alarm signal that exceeds 2 seconds.

(7) Where a secondary (standby) battery is provided, the primary (main) power supply is of sufficient capacity to operate the alarm or system under all conditions of loading with any secondary (standby) battery disconnected or fully discharged.

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Proposed Changes – Secondary Power

Section 10.11.2
First Revision 5189

FR-5131 Hide Legislative

29.9.5.1

Where smoke, heat, or carbon monoxide alarms include a battery that is used as a secondary power source, the following conditions shall be met:

(1) The secondary power source is supervised.

(2) Supervision of the secondary power source causes a distinctive audible or visible trouble signal upon removal or disconnection of a battery or a low-battery condition.

(3) Acceptable replacement batteries are clearly identified by the manufacturer's name and model number on the unit near the battery compartment.

(4) A rechargeable battery used as a secondary power source meets the following criteria:

(a) Is automatically recharged by the primary power source

(b) Is recharged within 4 hours where power is provided from a circuit that can be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker, or within 48 hours where power is provided from a circuit that cannot be switched on or off by means other than a circuit breaker

~~Provides a distinctive audible trouble signal before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm purposes~~

~~At the battery condition at which a trouble signal is obtained, is capable of producing a fire alarm signal for at least 4 minutes or a carbon monoxide signal for 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days of trouble signal operation~~

~~Produces an audible trouble signal at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days~~

(5) ~~Provides a~~A distinctive audible trouble signal is provided before the battery is incapable of operating the device(s) for alarm signaling purposes.

(6) At the battery ~~condition~~voltage at which a battery trouble ~~signal is obtained~~condition occurs, the device is capable of producing a ~~fire alarm~~T3 evacuation signal for at least 4 minutes, or a ~~carbon monoxide~~T4 signal for 12 continuous hours, followed by not less than 7 days of audible trouble signal operation.

(7) ~~Produces an~~The audible trouble signal is produced at least once every minute for 7 consecutive days.

(8) The audible trouble signal is allowed to be silenced for up to 12 hours.

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Proposed Changes – Hearing Loss

Section A.29.5.10
First Revision 5172

FR-5172 Hide Legislative

A.29.5.10

Governing laws, codes, or standards might require a certain number of accommodations to be equipped for those with hearing loss or other disabilities. Based on sleep studies to assess the waking effectiveness of different types of alarm signals, a low-frequency alarm signal with a fundamental frequency of 520 Hz has been shown to provide improved awakening for people with hearing loss when compared to typical alarms from high-frequency piezoelectric sounders used in most smoke alarms (Bruck and Thomas, 2009). Visual alarm signals, such as xenon strobes or LED strobes, have been shown to be ineffective at reliably waking people with mild to severe hearing loss (Thomas and Bruck, 2009; Ashley and Du Bois, 2005), though they do provide verification of a fire when the occupants are awake.

Based upon applicable research studies (Thomas and Bruck, 2009; Ashley and Du Bois, 2005) and input from the hearing loss community, notification appliances that are requested or provided voluntarily in sleeping areas for those with hearing loss should comply with the following as applicable:

(1) Notification appliances provided for those with mild to severe hearing loss should include either of the following:

(a) An audible notification appliance producing a low frequency alarm signal with a fundamental frequency of 520 Hz ± 10 percent

(b) A tactile notification appliance complying with Section 18.10

(2) Notification appliances provided for those with moderately severe to profound hearing loss should include both of the following:

(a) A visual notification appliance complying with 18.5.5.10

(b) A tactile notification appliance complying with Section 18.10

The recommendation for both visual notification appliances and tactile notification appliances when provided voluntarily or by request for those with moderately severe to profound hearing loss is because visual notification appliances provide verification that there is a fire alarm condition and serve to alert persons when they are not in contact with a tactile appliance.

Regardless of the degree of hearing loss, 29.5.9 requires that the responsibility for advising the appropriate person(s) of the existence of this disability rests with the party with the hearing disability. The different degrees of hearing loss are defined and explained further in 3.3.142, 3.3.142.1, and A.3.3.142.

As for all alarm signals, effectiveness of the installed notification for the specific occupants should be tested by the occupants, if possible. The low-frequency alarm signal can be provided by the sounder in a smoke alarm or by a separate notification appliance. It is not the intent of this section to preclude devices that have been demonstrated, through peer-reviewed research, to awaken occupants with hearing loss as effectively as those using the frequency and amplitude specified in this section.

Low-frequency or tactile notification appliances such as bed shakers have been shown to be effective in waking those with normal hearing to profound hearing loss (CSE NIH report, 2005; Bruck and Thomas, 2009; Bruck, Thomas, and Ball, NFPA RF report, 2007; Ashley and Du Bois, 2005; UL 1971, 2018).

Tactile signaling has been studied and found to be an effective way to alert and notify sleeping persons. However, there are many variables that have not been tested that might affect the reliability of their performance.

Some of the appliance variables include the mass of the appliance, the frequency of vibration, and the throw or displacement of the vibrating mass. Occupant variables that might affect the reporting of test results and the effectiveness of the appliance include the person's age, how long a person has lived with their hearing loss, and what sleep stage the person is experiencing when the appliance operates. The type of mattress might also have an effect of the performance of certain tactile appliances. Mattress variables can include ~~mattress~~ its thickness, ~~mattress~~ its firmness, whether it is memory foam ~~mattresses~~ or pillow top ~~mattresses~~, whether it is part of a water beds or an air beds, and whether it has motion isolation ~~mattresses~~. Users of tactile appliances are cautioned to test how well they sense the effect of an appliance.

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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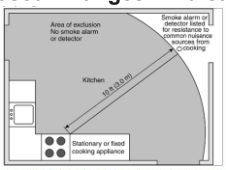
Proposed Changes – Nuisance Sources



Section A.29.11.3.4(4)
First Revision 5147

Historically, smoke alarms and smoke detectors have been susceptible to particles released into the air during normal cooking procedures. If smoke alarms and smoke detectors are placed too close to the area where the cooking source originates, nuisance alarms can occur more often than if they're placed further away. Frequent nuisance alarms can result in an occupant disabling the smoke alarm or smoke detector. New test standards for common nuisance sources from cooking should reduce the susceptibility of smoke alarms and smoke detectors to nuisance alarms and therefore reduce the disabling of devices. The 8th and subsequent editions of UL 217, *Smoke Alarms*, and the 7th and subsequent editions of UL 268, *Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems*, have added new performance tests designed to reduce susceptibility of smoke alarms and smoke detectors to nuisance sources from normal cooking. Smoke alarms and smoke detectors, complying with these UL standards will be listed "for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking" and are suitable for installation at distances from cooking appliances outlined in this Code code .

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Committee Inputs

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Committee Inputs - Fundamentals

Committee Input No. 5074-NFPA 72-2025 [Detail]

10.3.5 Equipment shall be designed so that it is capable of performing its intended functions ~~under the following conditions:~~ in accordance with either 10.3.5.1 or 10.3.5.2.

10.3.5.1 Fire alarm equipment shall operate under the following conditions:

(1) At 85 percent and at 110 percent of the nameplate primary (main) and secondary (standby) input voltage(s)

(2) At ambient temperatures of 32°F (0°C) and 120°F (49°C)

(3) At a relative humidity of 85 percent and an ambient temperature of 86°F (30°C)

10.3.5.2 Other equipment used shall be designed to operate under ambient conditions in accordance with the product's listing and intended purpose.

Section 10.3.5
Committee Input 5074

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Committee Input - Fundamentals

Committee Input No. 5143-NFPA 72-2025 [New Section after 10.6.8.2]

10.6.8.2.1
Remotely located power supplies for the fire alarm control unit shall be connected to a dedicated branch circuit that is under the responsibility of the building management.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-FUN
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 29 19:54:16 EDT 2025

Committee Statement and Meeting Notes

Committee Statement: The technical committee is seeking public comment with regard to easement of power for building tenants.
Response Message: CI-5143-NFPA 72-2025

Section 10.6.8.2
Committee Input 5143

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Committee Inputs - Household

Sections 29.9.7, 29.9.8
Committee Input 5108

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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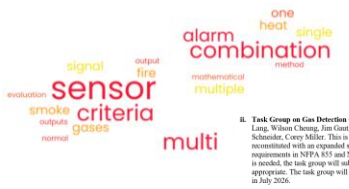
Committee Inputs – Initiating Devices



ii. **Task Group on Gas Detection Coordination**. TG Chair: Sam Miller. Members: Scott Lang, Wilson Cheung, Jim Gaut, Mark Hopkins, Cecil Bilbo, Fahad Khan, Ken Schneider, Corey Miller. This is the Task Group on NFPA 855 Coordination, reconstituted with an expanded scope. This task group will review the gas detection requirements in NFPA 855 and NFPA 715. Where further coordination with NFPA 72 is needed, the task group will submit public input/comments to these standards, as appropriate. The task group will provide a progress report at the Second Draft meeting in July 2026.

Section 17.9
Committee Input 5232

Section 17.10
Committee Input 5225

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Committee Inputs – Notification Appliances

18.4.6.4

For the purposes of 18.4.6, sleeping areas shall include bedrooms as well as living rooms, spare rooms, dens, and other spaces where sleeping could occur.

A.18.4.6.1

(1) Hotel guest rooms
(2) Common spaces of a hotel suite, such as living rooms, that have couches, beds, or sleeping furniture
(3) Common spaces within dwelling units, such as living rooms or dens, that have couches, beds, or sleeping furniture
(4) Areas and rooms with Murphy beds
(5) Doctor/staff sleeping rooms
(6) Nap rooms or sleeping areas in any occupancy

Section A.18.4.6.1
Committee Input 5202

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Committee Inputs – Protected Premises

Communication Link Circuit

New Section 23.7
Committee Input 5132

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Committee Inputs – Public Emergency Reporting Systems

Committee Input No. 5005-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 27.5]

(original) (Alin Markus)

27.X.X.X.X Alarm processing equipment with command and control functionality shall have the capability of sending a command, to an alarm box by wired network or a radio network.
27.X.X.X.X Alarm processing equipment may initiate activation of remotely located devices either manually or automatically.
27.X.X.X.X Command and control signaling shall be encrypted.
27.X.X.X.X Non-fire alarm usage shall be permitted as long as it does not interfere with fire alarm signals.
27.X.X.X.X Failure to activate a remotely located device shall activate audible and visual trouble alarms at the alarm processing equipment.
27.X.X.X.X The alarm processing equipment shall print and record all command-and-control operations.

27.1 Alarm Boxes
27.6.1* General.

The requirements of 27.6.1.1 through 27.6.1.8 shall apply to all alarm boxes.

27.X.X.X Alarm boxes equipped with command and control functionality shall, when commanded by the alarm processing equipment activate remote devices, either by relay contacts or a communications port.
27.X.X.X.X Any remote device commanded by the Alarm Processing Equipment shall transmit a signal back, confirming the operation.
27.X.X.X.X Connections between the alarm box and remote device shall be monitored for integrity.
27.X.X.X.X Failure of the connection between the alarm box and the remote device shall cause a trouble signal to be transmitted to the alarm processing equipment.

Section 27.5
Committee Input 5005

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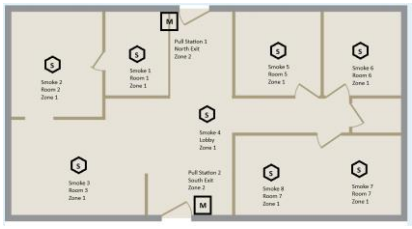
Committee Inputs – Supervising Station



101 Main Street
Omaha, NE

Section 26.2.1.3
Committee Input 5059

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Committee Inputs – Supervising Stations

Committee Input No. 5030-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 26.2.11.3]

26.2.11.3

ASP facilities that support the delivery of signals to a supervising station from a protected premises fire alarm system installed in accordance with this Code shall conform to ~~the construction, fire protection, physical security, cybersecurity, emergency lighting, power, communications infrastructure, and service resiliency requirements contained in~~ UL 827, *Central-Station Alarm Services*.

Section 26.2.11.3
Committee Input 5030

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Finding Changes and Committee Inputs

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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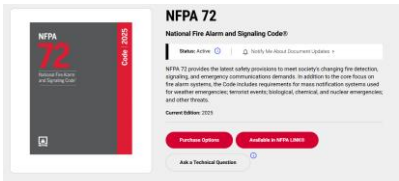
Where Can You Find the Changes?

www.NFPA.org/72next

- First Draft Report
- Second Draft Report
- Tech Session Minutes



Current & Prior Editions | Next Edition | Technical Committee

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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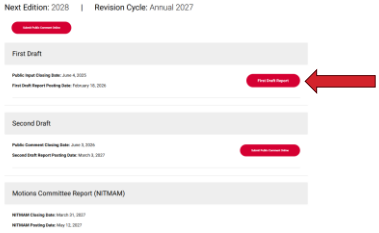
Where Can You Find the Changes?

Next Edition: 2028 | Revision Cycle: Annual 2027



Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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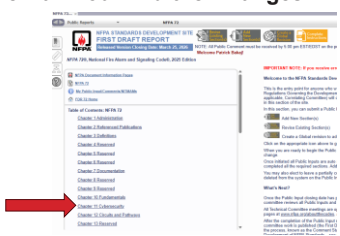
Where Can You Find the Changes?



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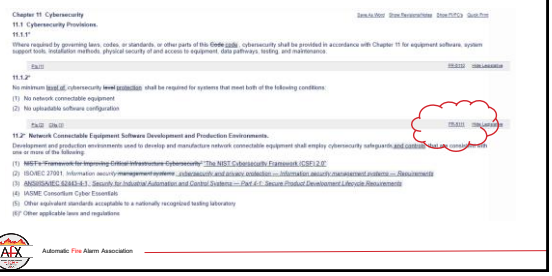
Where Can You Find the Changes?


Chapter 11 Cybersecurity

11.1 Cybersecurity Provisions.

11.1.1*

Where required by governing laws, codes, or standards, or other parts of this ~~Code~~ code, cybersecurity shall be provided in accordance with Chapter 11 for equipment software, system support tools, installation methods, physical security of and access to equipment, data pathways, testing, and maintenance.

11.1.2*

No minimum level of cybersecurity level protection shall be required for systems that meet both of the following conditions:

(1) No network connectable equipment

(2) No uploadable software configuration

11.2* Network Connectable Equipment Software Development and Production Environments.

Development and production environments used to develop and manufacture network connectable equipment shall employ cybersecurity safeguards and controls that are consistent with one or more of the following:

(1) ~~NISTs "Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity"~~ "The NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) 2.0"

(2) ISO/IEC 27001, Information security ~~management systems~~ cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security management systems — Requirements

(3) ANSI/ISA/IEC 62443-4-1, Security for Industrial Automation and Control Systems — Part 4-1: Secure Product Development Lifecycle Requirements

(4) IASME Consortium Cyber Essentials

(5) Other equivalent standards acceptable to a nationally recognized testing laboratory

(6)* Other applicable laws and regulations

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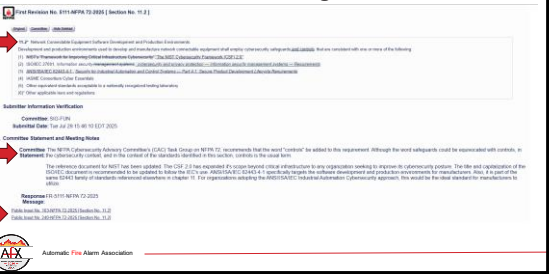
Where Can You Find the Changes?


First Revision No. 8111-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 11.2]

11.2* Network Connectable Equipment Software Development and Production Environments.

Development and production environments used to develop and manufacture network connectable equipment shall employ cybersecurity safeguards and controls that are consistent with one or more of the following:

(1) NISTs "Framework for Improving Critical Infrastructure Cybersecurity" "The NIST Cybersecurity Framework (CSF) 2.0"

(2) ISO/IEC 27001, Information security management systems cybersecurity and privacy protection — Information security management systems — Requirements

(3) ANSI/ISA/IEC 62443-4-1, Security for Industrial Automation and Control Systems — Part 4-1: Secure Product Development Lifecycle Requirements

(4) IASME Consortium Cyber Essentials

(5) Other equivalent standards acceptable to a nationally recognized testing laboratory

(6)* Other applicable laws and regulations

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-FSN

Submittal Date: Tue Jul 29 15:46:10 EDT 2025

Committee Statement and Meeting Notes

Committee Statement: The NFPA Cybersecurity Advisory Committee's (CAC) Task Group on NFPA 72 recommends that the word "controls" be added to this requirement. Although the word safeguards could be equivocated with controls, in the cybersecurity context, and in the context of the standards identified in this section, controls is the usual term.

The reference document for NIST has been updated. The CSF 2.0 has expanded it's scope beyond critical infrastructure to any organization seeking to improve its cybersecurity posture. The title and capitalization of the ISO/IEC document is recommended to be updated to follow the IEC's use. ANSI/ISA/IEC 62443-4-1 specifically targets the software development and production environments for manufacturers. Also, it is part of the same 62443 family of standards referenced elsewhere in chapter 11. For organizations adopting the ANSI/ISA/IEC Industrial Automation Cybersecurity approach, this would be the ideal standard for manufacturers to utilize.

Response Message: FR-5111-NFPA 72-2025

Public Input No. 163-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 11.2]

Public Input No. 240-NFPA 72-2025 [Section No. 11.2]

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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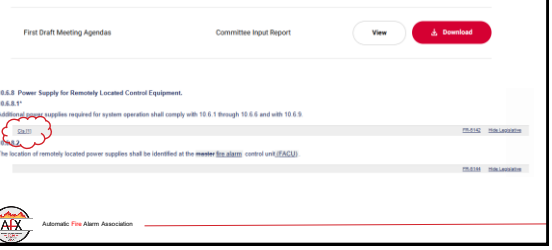
Where Can You Find the Committee Inputs?


First Draft Meeting Agendas

Committee Input Report

View

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10.6.8 Power Supply for Remotely Located Control Equipment.

10.6.8.1*

Additional power supplies required for system operation shall comply with 10.6.1 through 10.6.6 and with 10.6.9.

10.6.8.2

The location of remotely located power supplies shall be identified at the ~~master~~ fire alarm control unit (FACU).

Automatic Fire Alarm Association

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Where Can You Find the Committee Inputs?

Committee Input No. 6143-NFPA 72-2025 [New Section after 10.6.8.2]

10.6.8.2.1

Remotely located power supplies for the fire alarm control unit shall be connected to a dedicated branch circuit that is under the responsibility of the building management.

Submitter Information Verification

Committee: SIG-FUN
Submittal Date: Tue Jul 29 19:54:16 EDT 2025

Committee Statement and Meeting Notes

Committee Statement: The technical committee is seeking public comment with regard to easement of power for building tenants.
Response Message: CI-5143-NFPA 72-2025

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Making Public Comments

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How Do You Make a Public Comment?

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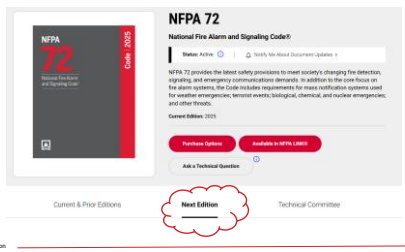

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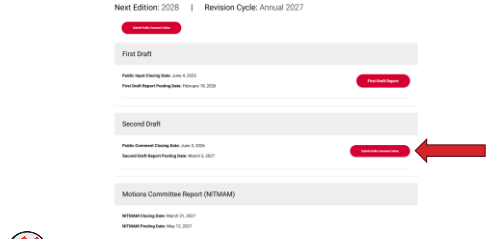
How Do You Make a Public Comment?



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How Do You Make a Public Comment?

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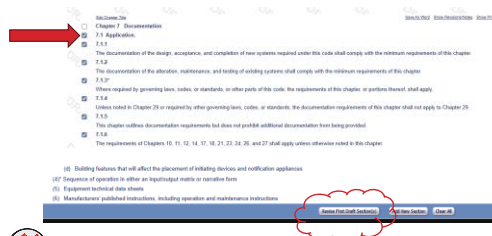
How Do You Make a Public Comment?



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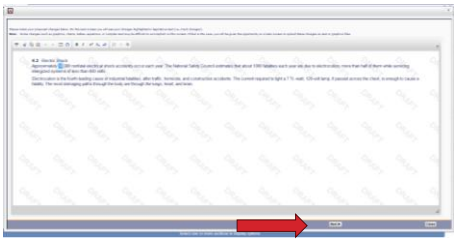

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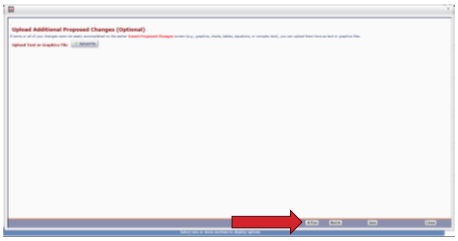
How Do You Make a Public Comment?



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How Do You Make a Public Comment?

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How Do You Make a Public Comment?

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How Do You Make a Public Comment?

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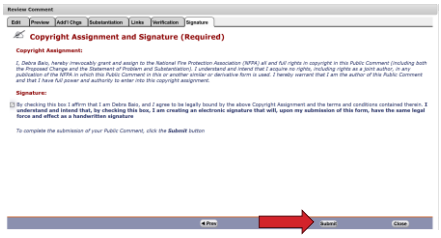
How Do You Make a Public Comment?



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NFPA Conference and Expo
&
NFPA 72 Second Draft Meetings

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2026 Schedule At A Glance

	JUNE 21	JUNE 22	JUNE 23	JUNE 24	JUNE 25	JUNE 26
REGISTRATION	1–6 p.m.	7 a.m.–6 p.m.	7 a.m.–5 p.m.	7 a.m.–5 p.m.	7 a.m.–4 p.m.	7 a.m.–Close
EDUCATION SESSIONS		8 a.m.–12 p.m.	8 a.m.–6 p.m.	8 a.m.–6 p.m.		
EXPO		3–6 p.m.	11 a.m.–4 p.m.	10 a.m.–2 p.m.		
GENERAL SESSION		1:30–3 p.m.				
TECHNICAL MEETING					7 a.m.–Close*	7 a.m.–Close*
NFPA MEMBER LOUNGE		7 a.m.–1 p.m.	7 a.m.–4 p.m.	7 a.m.–4 p.m.		

*Actual date(s) and times of Technical Meeting will be announced in April 2026.

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NFPA 72 Second Draft TC Meeting Schedule (A2027)

Monday August 3	Tuesday August 4	Wednesday August 5	Thursday August 6	Friday August 7
n/a	SIG-PRO	SIG-PRO	SIG-PRO	n/a
n/a	SIG-HOU	SIG-HOU	SIG-IDS	SIG-IDS
n/a	SIG-FUN	SIG-FUN	SIG-SSS	SIG-SSS
n/a	SIG-TMS	SIG-NAS	SIG-ECS	n/a

***All meetings are scheduled from 8am-5pm local time.**

Delta Hotels Richmond
Downtown 555 East Canal Street
Richmond, Virginia 23219

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CYBERSECURITY ADVISORY COMMITTEE
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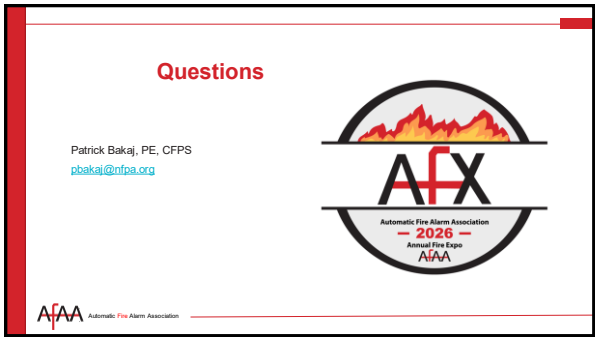
Questions
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