

**NFPA 72®-Proposed 2022 Edition**  
**National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code®**

**TIA Log No.: 1568**

**Reference:** 29.11.3.4 items (4)(a), (4)(b), (5)(a), and (5)(b)

**Comment Closing Date: April 28, 2021**

**Submitter:** Dave Christian, Gentex Corporation

[www.nfpa.org/72next](http://www.nfpa.org/72next)

1. Revise 29.11.3.4 items (4)(a), (4)(b), (5)(a) and (5)(b) to read as follows:

**29.11.3.4 Specific Location Requirements.** The installation of smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall comply with the following requirements:

(1) ...

(4)\* Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed between 10 ft (3.0 m) and 20 ft (6.1 m) along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance unless the devices comply with the following:

(a) Prior to ~~May 1, 2022~~, January 1, 2023, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be equipped with an alarm silencing means, use photoelectric detection, or be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, *Smoke Alarms*, the 7th edition of UL 268, *Smoke Detectors for Fire Alarm Systems*, or subsequent editions.

(b) Effective ~~May 1, 2022~~, January 1, 2023, smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.

(5) Smoke alarms and smoke detectors shall not be installed within an area of exclusion determined by a 10 ft (3.0 m) radial distance along a horizontal flow path from a stationary or fixed cooking appliance. When the 10 ft (3.0 m) area of exclusion would prohibit the placement of a smoke alarm or smoke detector required by other sections of this Code, and when the kitchen or cooking area and adjacent spaces have no clear interior partitions or headers, smoke alarms or smoke detectors shall be permitted for installation at a radial distance between 6 ft (1.8 m) and 10 ft (3.0 m) from any stationary or fixed cooking appliance unless the devices comply with the following:

(a) Prior to ~~May 1, 2022~~, January 1, 2023, the devices shall use photoelectric detection or be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.

(b) Effective ~~May 1, 2022~~, January 1, 2023, the devices shall be listed for resistance to common nuisance sources from cooking nuisance alarms in accordance with the 8th edition of UL 217, the 7th edition of UL 268, or subsequent editions.

(6)\*...

**Substantiation:** Underwriters Laboratories has moved the UL217 and UL268 effective dates to June 30, 2022. This creates a conflict in the 2022 Draft edition of NFPA 72 Chapter 29 installation requirements. The current installation date is May 1, 2022. This date must now be adjusted to reflect the change in the effective date of the listing standard to allow manufacturers to meet the new listing requirements and provide product to the marketplace.

**Emergency Nature:** The NFPA Standard contains a conflict within the NFPA Standard or within another NFPA Standard. The proposed TIA intends to accomplish a recognition of an advance in the art of safeguarding property or life where an alternative method is not in current use or is unavailable to the public.

The current situation presented by the COVID pandemic is causing significant delays in getting products through the UL listing process. If the date remains as currently drafted, it will conflict with the new UL compliance date. Due to this fact there will not be sufficient product in the marketplace to support the current date.