

NFPA 601

Guard Service in Fire Loss Prevention 1986



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Policy Adopted by NFPA Board of Directors on December 3, 1982

The Board of Directors reaffirms that the National Fire Protection Association recognizes that the toxicity of the products of combustion is an important factor in the loss of life from fire. NFPA has dealt with that subject in its technical committee documents for many years.

There is a concern that the growing use of synthetic materials may produce more or additional toxic products of combustion in a fire environment. The Board has, therefore, asked all NFPA technical committees to review the documents for which they are responsible to be sure that the documents respond to this current concern. To assist the committees in meeting this request, the Board has appointed an advisory committee to provide specific guidance to the technical committees on questions relating to assessing the hazards of the products of combustion.

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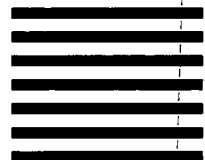
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NFPA 601
Standard for
Guard Service
in Fire Loss Prevention
1986 Edition

This edition of NFPA 601, *Standard for Guard Service in Fire Loss Prevention*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices and acted on by the National Fire Protection Association, Inc. at its Annual Meeting held May 19-22, 1986 in Atlanta, Georgia. It was issued by the Standards Council on June 11, 1986, with an effective date of July 1, 1986, and supersedes all previous editions.

The 1986 edition of this standard has been approved by the American National Standards Institute.

Origin and Development of NFPA 601

The text dates from 1925 when the NFPA Committee on Field Practice presented a set of advisory rules called *The Watchman*, which was adopted and published by the NFPA, and reprinted in 1930, 1936, and 1949. Jurisdiction for the publication was transferred in 1948 to the Committee on Fire Brigades and Watchmen, which presented revisions under the title, *The Watchman, Recommended Manual of Instruction and Duties for the Plant Watchman or Guard*, which was adopted in 1951, with further amendments adopted in 1956. In 1968, the document was revised under the title *Recommendations for Guard Service in Fire Loss Prevention*. It was at this time that NFPA 601A, *Standard for Guard Operations in Fire Loss Prevention*, was published as a separate standard.

In 1969, the Committee was reorganized as the Technical Committee on Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices.

In 1975 NFPA 601 was reconfirmed. The document was completely revised in 1981, and minor revisions were made in this 1986 edition.

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NFPA 601

Standard for
Guard Service

in Fire Loss Prevention

1986 Edition

NOTICE: An asterisk (*) following the number or letter designating a paragraph indicates explanatory material on that paragraph in Appendix A.

Information on referenced publications can be found in Chapter 7 and Appendix B.

Chapter 1 Introduction

1-1 Scope. This standard deals with the selection and training of guards who will perform fire loss prevention duties.

1-2 Purpose. Protection of persons and property against hazards of fire is a management responsibility. The requirements of this standard are intended to aid management in the selection and training of individuals to perform guard services as may be required to protect a property against fire loss.

1-3 Guard Service Categories. Guard services generally fall into three categories:

- (a) To protect the property at times when the management is not present.
- (b) To facilitate and control the movement of persons and vehicles within the property.
- (c) To carry out procedures for the orderly conduct of various operations at the property.

1-4 Definitions.

Approved. Acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction."

NOTE: The National Fire Protection Association does not approve, inspect or certify any installations, procedures, equipment, or materials nor does it approve or evaluate testing laboratories. In determining the acceptability of installations or procedures, equipment or materials, the authority having jurisdiction may base acceptance on compliance with NFPA or other appropriate standards. In the absence of such standards, said authority may require evidence of proper installation, procedure or use. The authority having jurisdiction may also refer to the listings or labeling practices of an organization concerned with product evaluations which is in a position to determine compliance with appropriate standards for the current production of listed items.

Authority Having Jurisdiction. The "authority having jurisdiction" is the organization, office or individual responsible for "approving" equipment, an installation or a procedure.

NOTE: The phrase "authority having jurisdiction" is used in NFPA documents in a broad manner since jurisdictions and "approval" agencies vary as do their responsibilities. Where public safety is primary, the "authority having jurisdiction" may be a federal, state, local or other regional department or individual

such as a fire chief, fire marshal, chief of a fire prevention bureau, labor department, health department, building official, electrical inspector, or others having statutory authority. For insurance purposes, an insurance inspection department, rating bureau, or other insurance company representative may be the "authority having jurisdiction." In many circumstances the property owner or his designated agent assumes the role of the "authority having jurisdiction"; at government installations, the commanding officer or departmental official may be the "authority having jurisdiction."

Labeled. Equipment or materials to which has been attached a label, symbol or other identifying mark of an organization acceptable to the "authority having jurisdiction" and concerned with product evaluation, that maintains periodic inspection of production of labeled equipment or materials and by whose labeling the manufacturer indicates compliance with appropriate standards or performance in a specified manner.

Shall. Indicates a mandatory requirement.

Should. Indicates a recommendation or that which is advised but not required.

Chapter 2 Guard Service Direction

2-1* Management Responsibility. The property manager shall supervise the guard service or designate a responsible person, such as the fire loss prevention manager, to handle it. The fire loss prevention manager shall be consulted in setting up guard service procedures affecting fire loss prevention.

2-2* Procedures and Instructions. Procedures and instructions to guards shall be specific with respect to actions required.

2-3 Succession to Supervisory Responsibility. Management shall establish a clear line of succession in event of absences. Even when there are only two guards employed, one shall be designated leader.

2-4* Contract Guard Service. Supervision of guards from outside firms shall be through the designated representatives of the company providing the guard service. In its contract or supplementary documents, that company shall be given full details regarding the services expected. The qualifications of the contracting company selected to perform guard services shall be carefully checked to be sure that it is capable of performing the guard service required.

2-5 Maintenance of Equipment. Management shall establish procedures for the maintenance of equipment provided for supervision of guards. Even where equipment used in supervision of guard service is obtained under contract, management shall assure itself that the necessary maintenance procedures for each type of equipment are being satisfactorily performed and recorded.

Chapter 3 Communication Equipment

3-1* Communications Requirement. Guards shall be provided with systems for communication within and outside of the property.

3-2* Protective Signaling Systems. Protective signaling systems, when provided, shall be designed and operated so as to minimize interruptions of communications service, and so that they can be promptly restored to service if physically damaged. They shall be installed in accordance with NFPA 71, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Central Station Signaling Systems*; NFPA 72A, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Local Protective Signaling Systems for Guard's Tour, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service*; or NFPA 72D, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems*.

3-3 Patrolpersons' Clocks and Time Recording Systems.

3-3.1 Where patrolpersons' clocks or time recording systems are used to assure that patrols have actually been made as planned, the property management shall establish a series of stations for the patrolpersons to visit on their route. For patrolpersons' clocks, each station shall provide a key that produces a record of time and station when inserted in the clock. For time recording systems, each station shall have a device which, when operated, makes a record of the time and station on a recorder at the control center.

3-3.2 Patrolpersons shall not be permitted to change the time record charts. The changing and review of these charts shall be done by the property manager or the manager's responsible designee, such as the fire loss prevention manager. Management shall promptly review the time records of patrolpersons, and date and file them for review by representatives of any authority having jurisdiction. Management shall thoroughly investigate and record irregularities.

3-4* Compulsory Tour Systems. For compulsory tour systems, stations for the patrolperson to visit shall be provided, together with the station equipment and special patrolpersons' keys required for such systems.

3-5 Delinquency Indication. For delinquency indication service, equipment in patrolpersons' stations shall be designed to notify the guard control center when the patrolperson does not reach it within a prescribed time period. Where such service is used, the control center shall be manned and runners or guards shall be dispatched to investigate the patrolperson's delinquency.

3-6* Guard Control Center. A control center shall provide a point with which guards may communicate. The center shall have communication systems to points outside of the property.

3-7 Manning the Guard Control Center. Where the equipment for guard communications, including those on patrol, requires that signals from guards be monitored, the control center shall be provided with an

operator. Additional operators and around-the-clock operator service shall be provided at the control center according to the character of guard service provided. Runners or guards who can be dispatched to investigate signals shall also be provided as necessary.

3-8 Directory. A continuously updated directory of names, telephone numbers, and other information to assist in making emergency calls shall be kept at the control center. This directory shall give information about key management personnel, public fire departments and other outside agencies that may be needed in an emergency.

Chapter 4 Guard Service Functions

4-1 General. Guards shall be employees of management or employees of outside firms established to provide these services on a contract basis. When permitted by the authority having jurisdiction, the duties of these individuals may be supplemented, or in some cases supplemented in part, by an approved protective signaling system.

4-2 Number of Guards. A sufficient number of guards shall be provided to accomplish the needed services. If guards are assigned to part-time duties in addition to their regular services, these duties shall not interfere with those services.

4-3 Guard Patrol Service.

4-3.1 Routes to Be Patrolled.

4-3.1.1 Each route to be covered by a patrolperson shall be laid out by the manager responsible.

4-3.1.2 The patrolperson assigned to each route shall be provided with instructions, all details of the route, and what is expected in covering the route.

4-3.1.3 The route shall be laid out so that the patrolperson is required to pass through the entire area to be covered. It shall be laid out to prevent shortcuts.

4-3.1.4* There shall be a reasonable rest period between rounds.

4-3.1.5 A patrolperson shall perform duties related to fire patrol.

4-3.2 Rounds.

4-3.2.1 A patrolperson shall make rounds at intervals determined by the authority having jurisdiction for the particular situation. When operations in the property are normally suspended, patrolpersons shall make rounds hourly unless the authority having jurisdiction is willing to accept rounds at less frequent intervals. When there are special conditions, such as the presence of exceptional hazards or when fire protection equipment is impaired, management shall institute additional rounds by patrolpersons as may be required.

4-3.2.2* First Round of a Patrol. The first round of a patrol shall begin as soon as possible, but no later than one-half hour after the end of activities of the preceding work shift. During this round, the patrolpersons shall make a thorough inspection of all buildings or spaces on their routes, taking such action as the following:

(a) As may be required, outside doors and gates shall be closed and locked, and windows, skylights, fire doors, and fire shutters shall be closed.

(b) All oily waste, rags, paint residue, rubbish, and like items shall be removed from buildings or, if not possible, placed in labeled containers.

(c) All fire apparatus shall be in place and not obstructed.

(d) Aisles shall be clear.

(e) Motors or machines not required to run continuously shall be shut off and reported.

(f) All offices, conference rooms, and smoking areas shall be checked for carelessly discarded smoking materials.

(g) All gas and electric heaters, coal and oil stoves, and other heating devices on the premises shall be checked.

(h) All hazardous manufacturing processes shall be left in a safe condition. The temperature of driers, annealing furnaces, and similar equipment, which continue to operate during the night, and on holidays and weekends, shall be noted on all rounds.

(i) Hazardous materials, such as gasoline, rubber cement, and other flammable and highly volatile combustibles, shall be kept in labeled containers or removed from buildings.

(j) All sprinkler valves shall be open and sealed, with gages indicating proper pressures. If not open, the fact shall be reported and recorded immediately.

(k) All rooms shall be checked during cold weather to determine if they are heated properly.

(l) All water faucets and air valves found leaking shall be attended to. The condition shall be reported and recorded.

(m) Particular attention shall be given to new construction or alterations that may be under way.

4-4 Guard Service to Facilitate and Control Movement of People. Guard service shall be established to:

(a) Prevent entry of unauthorized persons.

(b) Control the activities of people authorized to be on the property, but who may not be aware of procedures established for the prevention of fire.

(c) Control pedestrian and vehicular traffic during exit drills and evacuation of the property or parts of it during emergencies.

(d) Control gates and vehicular traffic to facilitate access to the property by the public fire department, members of any private fire brigades, and off-duty management personnel in case of fire and emergencies.

4-5 Protection Function of Guard Service. Guard service shall be established to carry out certain procedures for the orderly conduct of the operations at the property, including procedures for fire loss prevention

both by personnel associated with the property and outside contractors, such as:

(a) Checking permits for hot work, including cutting and welding, and standing by, where required, to operate fire extinguishing equipment at the location of such work.

(b) Detecting conditions likely to cause a fire, such as leaks or spills of flammable liquids, and faulty equipment.

(c) Detecting conditions likely to reduce the effectiveness with which a fire may be controlled, such as sprinkler valves not open, water supplies impaired, or portable fire extinguishers not in place.

(d) Performing operations to assure that fire equipment will function effectively. These may include testing automatic sprinkler and other fixed fire protection systems; testing fire pumps and other equipment related to these systems and assisting in maintenance of this equipment; checking portable fire extinguishers and fire hose and assisting pressure tests and maintenance service on these items; testing fire alarm equipment; and checking equipment provided on any motorized fire apparatus and making the periodic tests and maintenance operations required for it.

(e) Promptly discovering a fire and calling the public fire department (also the fire brigade of the property, based upon operating schedule).

(f) Operating equipment provided for fire control and extinguishment after giving the alarm and before the response of other persons to the alarm.

(g) Monitoring receipt of signals due to the operation of protective signaling systems provided, including trouble signals.

(h) Making patrols over routes chosen to assure surveillance of all the property at appropriate intervals. (See 4-3.1.)

Chapter 5 Selection of Guards

5-1 Character Investigation. Management shall require individuals considered for guard service to satisfactorily pass a character investigation. This investigation shall attempt to evaluate the individual's reliability, self-control, and potential loyalty to the employer.

5-2 Criminal Convictions. Applicants for a position as a guard shall be required to give particulars of any criminal convictions and, once hired, to be fingerprinted.

5-3 Contract Service. Contracts for guard service shall include a provision that the company furnishing guard service will replace any of its employees who, in the judgment of the company purchasing the service, are not qualified.

5-4 Annual Examination. Annually, guards shall be required to pass a written examination dealing with information about the property protected and procedures for fire loss prevention with which they are expected to be familiar.

5-5 Physical Examinations. Management shall require that individuals considered for guard service pass an examination to determine whether they are physically able to perform the guard duties to which they will be assigned. Guards shall also be required to pass an annual physical examination.

Chapter 6 Training of Guards

6-1 General Training Program.

6-1.1* Management shall establish a continuing training program for its guards.

6-1.2 Preliminary Training. Management shall require guards to complete AT LEAST elementary courses of instruction in their duties and responsibilities.

6-1.3* Advanced Training. During service, guards shall be given not less than the equivalent of two full working days per year of training to further their knowledge and experience in any area likely to increase their usefulness in guard service work. Guards shall be required, as part of their training, to participate in meetings of operating personnel devoted to pre-fire/emergency planning.

6-2 Knowledge of the Property Protected. The management shall allot sufficient time for guards to familiarize themselves with the property protected. They shall become thoroughly acquainted with the property, including all buildings and occupancies, doors and fire exits, stairways, elevator shafts, yard areas, entrances, and roadways; also the electrical equipment, how to use switches appropriately so as to control the power and lighting systems when necessary, and how to shut off electric power in an emergency.

6-3 Notification Procedures.

6-3.1 How to Call Management Personnel. The management shall provide instruction on which personnel to call in an emergency, and require guards to be familiar with the location of working telephones for this purpose.

6-3.2 How to Call the Fire Department. The management shall require guards to know the location of all local or public fire alarm boxes, and of supplementary working telephone facilities. Guards discovering a fire shall immediately call the public fire department (and private fire brigade, based upon operating schedule).

6-4* Knowledge of Fire Protection Equipment. Management shall require guards to know the location of, and how to operate, portable fire extinguishers, hand hose, standpipes and hydrants, valves controlling sprinkler systems, sectional valves in the property's water system and how to start fire pumps.

6-5 Familiarization with Fire Hazards. Management shall require guards to know the locations of dangerous machinery or materials and identify for them hazardous

manufacturing processes, especially those continuing during the night, on holidays, or on weekends.

Chapter 7 Referenced Publications

7-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard and shall be considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is current as of the date of the NFPA issuance of this document. These references are listed separately to facilitate updating to the latest edition by the user.

7-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

NFPA 71-1985, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Central Station Signaling Systems*

NFPA 72A-1985, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Local Protective Signaling Systems for Guard's Tour, Fire Alarm and Supervisory Service*

NFPA 72D-1986, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Proprietary Protective Signaling Systems.*

Appendix A

This Appendix is not a part of the requirements of this NFPA document, but is included for information purposes only.

A-2-1 Management of any property has responsibility for fire loss prevention and for making plans in some detail for specific actions that are to be taken when fire breaks out.

Where there is a public fire department, and that department has not already initiated a pre-fire plan for the property, the management should initiate it, calling in the proper officers of the department and developing plans for a variety of situations in the property. The objective should be to anticipate, as far as possible, the emergencies and types of hazards that are likely to confront guards and other personnel.

The term "fire loss prevention manager" is used to describe the functions of a person in management. It is not necessarily intended to be a model title for all plant persons to whom are assigned the described responsibilities.

A-2-2 General instructions or superficial training are of little value. Meaningful, specific instructions cannot be prepared without the investment of some time and thought by the management of the property.

A-2-4 The following are some of the important items to check concerning the company being considered:

(a) Does the company make a pre-employment investigation of all of its employees?

(b) Does the company have a training program for its guards?

(c) Does the company have an adequate supervisory system?

(d) Does the company have a reporting system to keep management informed?

(e) Does the company have sufficient insurance to cover any incident that may occur as a result of the negligence of its employees? (Ask to be made an additional insured under the policy of the company selected, and get a copy of the insurance certificate to protect your company.)

(f) What qualifications are necessary for employment by the guard service company?

(g) Does the contracting guard service company have good references? (Check references wherever possible. Visit installations being protected by the guard service.)

A-3-1 Communications systems may use telephone, telegraph, radio, and other components. For guard service communications, ordinary extension telephones and portable radios could be used if sufficient personnel is provided for a high degree of reliability of operation and maintenance of equipment.

A-3-2 Protective signaling systems embody features of design and arrangement to obtain the needed reliability with minimum costs for operation and maintenance. What distinguishes these from their ordinary telephone or radio counterparts is the fact that each is designed as a "system" in which reliability as well as communication service requirements is recognized.

Management should provide competent and experienced personnel to have control of the system, to do the necessary maintenance, and to assure the proper operation of the system by causing tests and inspections to be made and recorded. Where the management does not itself provide these systems and their maintenance, it should provide them by contract.

Service of "central station" protective signaling systems may be as comprehensive as that for which the property management wishes to contract. The general experience with all protective signaling systems is that their dependability is directly proportional to the amount and effective character of maintenance, testing, and supervision, and that these functions are best performed when the property management contracts for service with an outside agency known to be qualified in the handling of central station service.

Local protective signaling systems should be designed to give signals for supervision of guard service at the property protected.

Persons may be provided in control stations with "local" protective signaling systems, but such systems are generally designed for situations where operators or runners are not provided.

"Proprietary" protective signaling systems are those operated and maintained by the property management itself and provide a comprehensive service, including operators on duty and runners available.

With proprietary protective signaling systems, the property management should provide a control center at the property protected and the necessary qualified operators and runners.

A-3-4 Compulsory tour systems reduce signal traffic. In one variation, each station is wired to the central time recorder. Each station has a clockwork that will transmit a signal unless the patrolperson reaches the station within a predetermined period. Another variation, which saves some wiring, has only certain stations connected to the central time recorder. In this variation, the patrolperson visits the intermediate stations in a required order. At each intermediate station, a special key carried is given a changed setting. If the stations of the compulsory tour are visited in the correct order, the key will be set to operate a wired station.

A-3-6 Such a center is needed even when there is very limited guard service. For example, in a plant with only one or two guards, this center might be simply a room with a telephone to outside. Even with central station service, a control center in the property could often be useful.

A-4-3.1.4 Constant walking for more than 45 minutes each hour is likely to result in excessive fatigue and lower the efficiency of the patrolperson. Longer patrol routes may be necessary at large properties. Patrol routes of up to an hour are reasonable when alternated with one hour of less fatiguing duty.

A-4-3.2.2 The first round of a patrol is very important. Its purpose is to find conditions that might cause a fire or other loss and correct them. The matters listed for attention on the first round of a patrol contain examples of conditions to be covered in the instructions, but are not necessarily complete for all plants.

A-6-1.1 Its scope should be established by the manager or by a fire loss prevention manager, acting for the manager.

Advantage may be taken of courses for guards and fire fighters made available through training programs of vocational agencies, schools, universities, and other agencies.

Advantage should be taken of meetings to which guards may be sent for exposure to information useful to them in their work. Examples are meetings, within reasonable travel distance, of groups devoted to fire protection, safety, and security. Others are sessions of fire department training schools, municipal or regional.

Management should provide, for its own use, publications dealing with fire loss prevention management so that decisions regarding guard service can be made with good background information. A selection of publications should also be obtained for distribution to persons serving as guards for their information.

Membership in the National Fire Protection Association is recommended as one source of useful periodical publications. (*See also the NFPA Codes and Standards Catalog.*)

It is suggested that members of a guard force performing duties for fire loss prevention be provided with the following text and be required to study and be periodically examined on appropriate items of information in it: the *NFPA Inspection Manual*.

Motion-picture films and other training aids available should be used in guards' training.

Good training aids for specific purposes are available from various sources such as public fire departments, state fire marshals' offices, and insurance organizations. Manufacturers of equipment frequently provide good films, brochures, and other aids to the understanding of the installation, use, and maintenance of equipment that guards must understand.

A-6-1.3 It is sometimes impractical to have guards also serve as members of a private fire brigade, since fires and emergencies create a demand for guard service at the same time that a force is needed for fire fighting. However, where there is a private fire brigade organization, guards may be required to take some of the same training given members of the brigade. In some properties, membership in the private fire brigade is a distinction much valued by employees. Where this is the case, guards who complete prescribed training and meet other suitable qualifications may be given membership in the brigade as a means of making them better members of the property protection team. See NFPA 600, *Recommendations for Organization, Training and Equipment of Private Fire Brigades*.

A-6-4 Guards may also need to know the location and purpose of valves controlling water other than for fire protection and valves controlling steam, gas, and other services.

Appendix B Referenced Publications

B-1 The following documents or portions thereof are referenced within this standard for informational purposes only and thus should not be considered part of the requirements of this document. The edition indicated for each reference is current as of the date of the NFPA is-

suance of this document. These references are listed separately to facilitate updating to the latest edition by the user.

B-1.1 NFPA Publications. National Fire Protection Association, Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269.

NFPA 10-1984, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*

NFPA SPP-11B-1976, *NFPA Inspection Manual*

NFPA 13A-1981, *Recommended Practice for the Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Sprinkler Systems*

NFPA SPP-13A-1977, *Industrial Fire Brigades Training Manual*

NFPA 13E-1984, *Recommendations for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems*

NFPA 26-1983, *Recommended Practice for the Supervision of Valves Controlling Water Supplies for Fire Protection*

NFPA 72B-1986, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Auxiliary Protective Signaling Systems for Fire Alarm Service*

NFPA 72C-1986, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance and Use of Remote Station Protective Signaling Systems*

NFPA FPH-1476-1986, *NFPA Fire Protection Handbook*

NFPA 101®-1985, *Code for Safety to Life from Fire in Buildings and Structures*

NFPA 600-1986, *Recommendations for Organization, Training and Equipment of Private Fire Brigades*

NFPA 602-1986, *Standard for Guard Operations in Fire Loss Prevention*

NFPA 1962-1979, *Standard for Care, Use, and Maintenance of Fire Hose Including Connections and Nozzles*

NFPA Codes and Standards Catalog

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SUBMITTING PROPOSALS ON NFPA TECHNICAL COMMITTEE DOCUMENTS

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**Please use the forms which follow for submitting proposed amendments.
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4. In the space titled "Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Proposal" state the problem which will be resolved by your recommendation and give the specific reason for your proposal including copies of tests, research papers, fire experience, etc. If a statement is more than 200 words in length, the technical committee is authorized to abstract it for the Technical Committee Report.
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Mail to: Secretary, Standards Council
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Date 5/18/85 Name John B. Smith Tel. No. 617-555-1212

Address 9 Seattle St., Seattle, WA 02255

Representing (Please indicate organization, company or self) Fire Marshals Assn. of North America

1. a) Document Title: Protective Signaling Systems NFPA No. & Year NFPA 72D

b) Section/Paragraph: 2-7.1 (Exception)

2. Proposal recommends: (Check one) ☐ new text
☐ revised text
☐ deleted text.

3. Proposal (include proposed new or revised wording, or identification of wording to be deleted):

Delete exception.

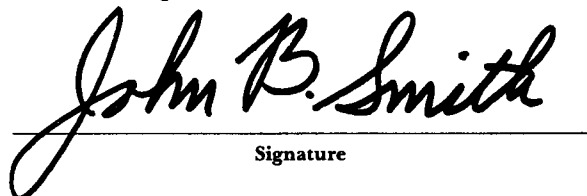
4. Statement of Problem and Substantiation for Proposal:

A properly installed and maintained system should be free of ground faults. The occurrence of one or more ground faults should be required to cause a "trouble" signal because it indicates a condition that could contribute to future malfunction of the system. Ground fault protection has been widely available on these systems for years and its cost is negligible. Requiring it on all systems will promote better installations, maintenance and reliability.

5. ☒ This Proposal is original material.
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