



Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems

2020



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NFPA® 2010

Standard for

Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems

2020 Edition

This edition of NFPA 2010, *Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Aerosol Extinguishing Technology. It was issued by the Standards Council on November 4, 2019, with an effective date of November 24, 2019, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 2010 was approved as an American National Standard on November 24, 2019.

Origin and Development of NFPA 2010

In 1995, at the request of the Technical Committee on Alternative Protection Options to Halon, the NFPA Standards Council voted to proceed with a new project to provide guidance on the subject of fine-aerosol extinguishing technology. In 1996 the Standards Council reviewed the status of that project and voted to postpone the appointment of a startup roster for a fine-aerosol technology project until the technology had actual field use and experience. Over the next 5 years, field use and experience support material was accumulated, and in 2001 the Standards Council, responding to a public request, established a new project on fine-aerosol extinguishing technology. In 2003 the Technical Committee on Aerosol Extinguishing Technology submitted a draft document titled Fixed Aerosol Extinguishing Systems for inclusion in the Annual 2005 cycle. That document became NFPA 2010, *Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems*.

The 2010 edition of NFPA 2010 featured a reorganization of Chapters 8 and 9 to separate the requirements for systems into categories, which include general requirements applicable to all systems, condensed aerosol system requirements, and dispersed aerosol system requirements. Several clarifications were made throughout the document as well.

The 2015 edition revised the frequency of system inspections and added references to third-party approval standards.

For the 2020 edition, the committee removed dispersed aerosol systems from the document scope and deleted all requirements that are not relevant to condensed aerosol systems. The lack of clear separation between the two system types created confusion, and the committee was unaware of any current manufacturers of dispersed aerosol systems.

New requirements address the use of aerosol extinguishing systems in normally occupied spaces. Revised text clarifies that an enclosure integrity test is not required and addresses compensation for leakage and enclosure ceiling height when determining the aerosol agent quantity. General improvements of readability and clarity are incorporated throughout.

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