

NFPA[®]

96

Standard for
Ventilation Control and
Fire Protection of
Commercial Cooking Operations

2021



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NFPA® 96

Standard for

Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations

2021 Edition

This edition of NFPA 96, *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*, was prepared by the Technical Committee on Venting Systems for Cooking Appliances. It was issued by the Standards Council on March 15, 2020, with an effective date of April 4, 2020, and supersedes all previous editions.

This edition of NFPA 96 was approved as an American National Standard on April 4, 2020.

Origin and Development of NFPA 96

The subject of the ventilation of restaurant-type cooking equipment was first considered by the NFPA Committee on Blower and Exhaust Systems, which developed material on ventilation of restaurant-type cooking equipment to be included in NFPA 91, *Standard for the Installation of Blower and Exhaust Systems for Dust, Stock, and Vapor Removal or Conveying*. That standard was adopted by the Association in 1946, and revisions were adopted in 1947 and 1949.

When the NFPA Committee on Chimneys and Heating Equipment was organized in 1955, the material on ventilation of restaurant cooking equipment in NFPA 91 was assigned to the new committee with the suggestion that it be revised and published as a separate standard. Since then, the standard has been published as NFPA 96. Editions prepared by the Committee on Chimneys and Heating Equipment were adopted by the Association in 1961, 1964, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1973, 1976, 1978, 1980, and 1984.

The Correlating Committee on Chimneys and Other Heat and Vapor Removal Equipment was discharged by the Standards Council in 1986. The Technical Committee that prepared the 1987 edition of NFPA 96 became known as the Technical Committee on Venting Systems for Cooking Appliances.

In the 1991 edition, clearance requirements to combustible material were revised and expanded, including appendix figures that illustrated examples. A new definition for *limited-combustible* was added to the standard, and an appendix table was included to show typical construction assemblies. Chapters 3 and 4 were totally revised.

In the 1994 edition, the Committee changed the name of the standard from *Standard for the Installation of Equipment for the Removal of Smoke and Grease-Laden Vapors from Commercial Cooking Equipment* to *Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations*. The title change reflected other changes in the standard: two new chapters, one on recirculating systems and the other on solid fuel cooking operations, were added. A change to clearance and enclosure requirements in the 1994 edition allowed, for the first time, materials or products to be directly applied to a duct.

The Committee prepared a revision to the standard reporting to the 1996 Fall Meeting, which was returned to the Committee at the Technical Committee Reports Session.

The 1998 edition contained new definitions, minor revisions throughout, and a completely revised Chapter 7 on fire-extinguishing equipment.

The 2001 edition revised the document scope to clarify the application of the standard regarding residential-type cooking equipment. Further technical changes clarified requirements for duct installation, rooftop terminations, and fire protection equipment. The 2001 edition also contained a significant organizational and editorial revision based on the *Manual of Style for NFPA Technical Committee Documents*.

The 2004 edition added a chapter that addressed the requirements for downdraft appliance ventilation as well as clarifications of the requirements for cleaning and maintaining exhaust systems and diagrams detailing new arrangements for hoods with integrated supply air.

The 2008 edition clarified the requirements for field-applied and factory-built grease duct enclosures. It also recognized new technologies for venting, such as ultraviolet hoods and ventilating ceilings. New requirements were also added for documentation of exhaust system cleaning and maintenance.

The 2011 edition added additional requirements for equipment installed in hoods and ducts. It also required persons conducting inspection and testing of listed hoods to be certified. The maximum permitted distance between a fire extinguisher and an appliance was clarified, and notification of the impairment of the fire-extinguishing system was required to be given in writing.

The 2014 edition introduced new requirements for the use of solid fuel as a flavor enhancer. It also added a listing requirement for fans used in exhaust systems, a diagram of a wall-mounted fan, and a requirement for exhaust fan activation when any appliance under a hood is turned on. Criteria that affected existing dry or wet chemical systems not in compliance with ANSI/UL 300, *Standard for Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishing Systems for Protection of Commercial Cooking Equipment*, when significant changes are made to a system and that established a deadline for fire protection systems to meet the minimum requirements also were added.

The 2017 edition added a new normative annex on mobile and temporary cooking operations. The normative annex was written in mandatory language but was not intended to be enforced unless specifically adopted by a jurisdiction or applied on a voluntary basis. This annex included requirements not limited to clearance, hoods, ducts, terminations, fire extinguishing systems, carbon monoxide detectors, location, training, generators, LP-gas, as well as procedures for the use, inspection, testing, and maintenance of equipment. The language in the body of the standard clarified that fixed and mobile cooking equipment was covered by NFPA 96. The term *solid fuel* was used in lieu of charcoal to cover the different types of solid fuel, not just one type. A device installed in a duct, such as a pollution control device, now must be protected by its own fire extinguishing system.

The 2021 edition of NFPA 96 includes a new chapter on mobile and temporary cooking operations. This content, formerly located in normative Annex B, has been moved into the body of the standard to provide the minimum fire safety requirements for mobile and temporary cooking operations. Duplicate requirements related to this subject have been removed and language has been modified throughout the standard to clarify the provisions for buildings as well as mobile and temporary cooking operations. In addition to these changes, the equivalent UL standards to be used in Canada are now provided. Lastly, the term *activate* has been replaced with the proper term *actuate* throughout the standard.

Technical Committee on Venting Systems for Cooking Appliances

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R. T. Leicht, *Secretary*
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Larry Angle, M. Jacks Fire & Safety, TX [IM]
Rep. National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors

Mark A. Buchanan, City of Boston Fire Department, MA [E]

Ted Cabaniss, Zurich Services Corporation, SC [I]

Mark T. Conroy, Brooks Equipment Company, MA [M]

W. Nelson Dilg, Nelbud Services Group, NJ [IM]
Rep. International Kitchen Exhaust Cleaning Association

David Lee Hensel, SSA Foodservice Consultants, FL [SE]
Rep. Foodservice Consultants Society International (FCSI)

Christopher M. Hiener, Union Fire District of South Kingstown, RI [E]

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Rep. International Association of Arson Investigators, Inc.

Steven F. Levin, Libertyville, IL [SE]

John Lopes, Department of the Navy, NAVFAC Pacific, HI [U]

Bruce Lukens, Gaylord Industries, OR [M]

Ellen McFarland-Humphreys, LA Office of the Fire Marshal, LA [E]

Daryl Mirza, Roof Top Solutions, IL [IM]

Rep. Power Washers of North America

James G. Munger, QDOT Engineering, LLC, PA [SE]

Shaun Ray, Metal-Fab, Inc., KS [M]

Rep. Air-Conditioning, Heating, & Refrigeration Institute

M. D. "Doc" Reisman, Averus, Inc., IL [IM]

Rep. Certified Hood & Duct Cleaners Association

Frederick Sanford, Liberty Mutual Insurance Company, MA [I]

Scott Schanken, Intertek Testing Services, OH [RT]

Matthew Schumacher, UT Southwestern Medical Center, TX [U]

Dwayne E. Sloan, UL LLC, NC [RT]

James F. Valentine, Jr., James F. Valentine, Jr., Inc., NJ [IM]

William Vegso, Buckeye Fire Equipment Company, NC [M]

Rep. Fire Equipment Manufacturers' Association

Adam D. Walker, Johnson Controls, WI [M]

Rep. National Fire Sprinkler Association

Alternates

Tracy Ashmore, Certified Hood & Duct Cleaners Association, TN [IM]

(Alt. to M. D. "Doc" Reisman)

David A. de Vries, Firetech Engineering Inc., IL [SE]

(Alt. to Thomas J. Klem)

Gray M. Fowler, Liberty Mutual Insurance Group, MS [I]

(Alt. to Frederick Sanford)

Kevin Ryan Hall, National Fire Sprinkler Association (NFSA), MD [M]

(Alt. to Adam D. Walker)

Norbert W. Makowka, National Association of Fire Equipment Distributors, IL [IM]

(Alt. to Larry Angle)

Rick Merck, QDOT Engineering LLC, PA [SE]

(Alt. to James G. Munger)

Frank Mitarotonda, Chief Fire Prevention, NY [IM]

(Alt. to W. Nelson Dilg)

Thomas E. Pavlock, Zurich Insurance, FL [I]

(Alt. to Ted Cabaniss)

Michael Rader, Parkland Hospitals, TX [U]

(Alt. to Matthew Schumacher)

Kurt A. Ruchala, JENSEN HUGHES, MA [SE]

(Alt. to Stephen M. Hill)

John W. Rudd, Delaware State Fire Marshal Office, DE [E]

(Alt. to R. T. Leicht)

Randy N. Russo, Averus USA, Inc., IL [IM]

(Alt. to Daryl Mirza)

Michael A. Schlatman, FCII, KS [SE]

(Alt. to Phil Ackland)

Blake M. Shugarman, UL LLC, IL [RT]

(Alt. to Dwayne E. Sloan)

Todd W. Warner, Brooks Equipment Company, Inc., MT [M]

(Alt. to Mark T. Conroy)

Nonvoting

Russell P. Fleming, Northeast Fire Suppression Associates, LLC, NH [IM]

Rep. National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

Jacqueline Wilmot, NFPA Staff Liaison

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Committee Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire safety in the design, installation, and use of exhaust systems (including hoods, grease removal devices, exhaust ducts, dampers, air-moving devices; and auxiliary equipment) for the removal of products of combustion, heat, grease, and vapors from cooking equipment, including the application of associated fire extinguishing systems.

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