

N (B) Replacements. Where emergency system(s) OCPDs are replaced, they shall be reevaluated to ensure selective coordination is maintained with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs.

N (C) Modifications. If modifications, additions, or deletions to the emergency system(s) occur, selective coordination of the emergency system(s) OCPDs with all supply-side and load-side OCPDs shall be reevaluated.

Exception: Selective coordination shall not be required between two overcurrent devices located in series if no loads are connected in parallel with the downstream device.

The exception to 700.32(C) recognizes a series-rated system in which the device immediately upstream is designed to open before the downstream device under short-circuit conditions.

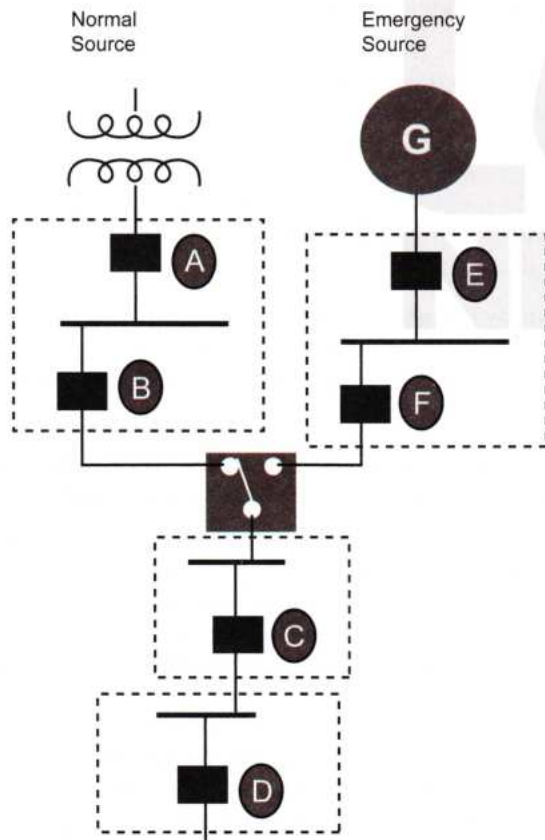
Informational Note: See Informational Note Figure 700.32(C) for an example of how emergency system OCPDs selectively coordinate with all supply-side OCPDs.

OCPD D selectively coordinates with OCPDs C, F, E, B, and A.

OCPD C selectively coordinates with OCPDs F, E, B, and A.

OCPD F selectively coordinates with OCPD E.

OCPD B is not required to selectively coordinate with OCPD A because OCPD B is not an emergency system OCPD.



N INFORMATIONAL NOTE FIGURE 700.32(C) Emergency System Selective Coordination.

ARTICLE 701

Legally Required Standby Systems

Part I. General

701.1 Scope. This article applies to the electrical safety of the installation, operation, and maintenance of legally required standby systems consisting of circuits and equipment intended to supply, distribute, and control electricity to required facilities for illumination or power, or both, when the normal electrical supply or system is interrupted.

The systems covered by this article consist only of those that are permanently installed in their entirety, including the power source.

Informational Note No. 1: See NFPA 99-2018, *Health Care Facilities Code*, for further information.

Informational Note No. 2: See NFPA 110-2019, *Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems*, for further information regarding performance of emergency and standby power systems.

Informational Note No. 3: See ANSI/IEEE 446-1995, *Recommended Practice for Emergency and Standby Power Systems for Industrial and Commercial Applications*, for further information.

Informational Note No. 4: Legally required standby systems are typically installed to serve loads, such as heating and refrigeration systems, communications systems, ventilation and smoke removal systems, sewage disposal systems, lighting systems, and industrial processes that, when stopped during any interruption of the normal electrical supply, could create hazards or hamper rescue or firefighting operations.

Informational Note No. 5: Legally required standby systems are considered level one systems when failure to perform could result in loss of human life or serious injuries and level two systems when failure of legally required standby systems to perform is less critical to human life and safety when applying NFPA 110-2019, *Standard for Emergency Standby Power Systems*.

Legally required standby systems provide electric power to aid in firefighting, rescue operations, control of health hazards, and similar operations that are code or AHJ mandated. In comparison, emergency systems (see Article 700) are those systems essential for safety to life. Optional standby systems (see Article 702) are those in which failure can cause, for example, physical discomfort, interruption of an industrial process, damage to process equipment, or disruption of business.

The requirements for legally required standby systems are similar to those for emergency systems, including the need for a transfer switch listed for emergency use. However, there are a few differences. When normal power is lost, legally required systems must be able to supply standby power in 60 seconds or less, instead of the 10 seconds or less required of emergency systems. Wiring for legally required standby systems may occupy the same raceways, cables, boxes, and cabinets as other general wiring, whereas wiring for emergency systems must be kept entirely independent of other wiring.