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Committee Leadership Conference

The Committee Leadership Conference will be held on Sunday, June 6, 2010, at the NFPA Conference and Expo® at the Mandalay Bay Convention Center, Las Vegas, NV. The registration for the Conference will start at 8:00 a.m. on June 6th. The Committee Leadership Conference is held at each June Meeting. This conference is a formalized training program that provides each NFPA Committee officer with specific training in carrying out the duties and responsibilities of his or her assignment. The Conference is open to all NFPA Committee members and others who wish to attend. Advance registration is requested. Please contact Codes and Standards Administration at 617-984-7248.

Comments Sought Proposed Tentative Interim Amendments

The following Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs) have been proposed to NFPA. They are being published for public review and comment. Comments should be filed with the Secretary, Standards Council, by the date indicated below.

These proposed TIAs have also been forwarded to the responsible technical committee for processing. The technical committee will consider public comments received by the date indicated below before vote is taken on the proposed TIA. (Please identify the number of the TIA to which the comment is addressed.) Three-fourths of the voting members of the technical committee and/or the technical correlating committee, if any, must vote in favor of the TIA on both technical merit and emergency nature as calculated

in accordance with 3.3.4.5 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects to establish a recommendation for approval of the TIA.

The Standards Council will review the technical committees' ballot results, the public comments, and any other information that has been submitted when it considers the issuance of the TIA at its March 2-3, 2010 meeting. In accordance with 1.6.2(c) of the Regulations, a proposed TIA which has been submitted for processing pursuant to 5.1 of the Regulations will be automatically docketed as an appeal on the agenda of the Standards Council, and any party may advocate their position either in writing or in person before the Council. If an automatically docketed appeal has not been pursued by any party, the Council need not consider the matter as an appeal.

A TIA is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire codes- and standards-making procedures. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the document. A TIA automatically becomes a proposal of the proponent for the next edition of the document. As such, it then is subject to all of the procedures of the codes- and standards-making process.

NFPA 70E®-2009

Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®

TIA Log No.: 981

Reference: 130.3, Exception No. 1

Comment Closing Date: February 1, 2010

Submitter: Daleep Mohla, DCM Electrical Consulting Services, Inc.

1. Delete Exception No. 1 to Section 130.3, Arc Flash Hazard Analysis, which presently reads as follows:

Exception No. 1: An arc flash hazard analysis shall not be required where all of the following conditions exist:

- (1) The circuit is rated 240 volts or less.*
- (2) The circuit is supplied by one transformer.*
- (3) The transformer supplying the circuit is rated less than 125 kVA.*

2. Renumber Exception No. 2 as Exception.

SUBSTANTIATION:

Safety Concern

Article 130.3, Exception No. 1 can lead to incorrect conclusions and an unsafe condition for workers expected to perform work on the equipment and needs to be immediately removed.

Using this exception as written and not properly analyzing the hazard can result in a potential injury to the workers if hazard due to a potential arc flash is not addressed properly.

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A. Incorrect Substantiation

The text of Section 130.3, Exception No. 1 was supposed to be based on IEEE 1584-2002. It was incorrectly transcribed. In addition, the text placed in the existing Exception No. 1 is only a portion of the text in IEEE 1584-2002 related to this subject and was taken out of context. Without providing the proper context and balance of the critical information contained in IEEE 1584-2002, the exception is incorrect.

1. There are a number of inconsistencies and errors in this text, scope and purpose of IEEE 1584- 2002 which clearly states that single phase systems are not included in this guide.
2. Exception No. 1 as currently written applies to all systems (three phase and single phase) rated 240 volts and below.
3. This exception is applicable to all enclosure sizes which is not consistent with IEEE -1584. IEEE 1584- 2002 clearly states hazards in smaller enclosures, including equipment such as panel boards, voltages as low as 208 volts can cause severe injuries. IEEE 1584-2002, 9.3.2 in part states “Arc faults can be sustained at 208 V and have caused severe injuries with very high short-circuit current applications in meter enclosures. A meter enclosure is small and tends to confine an arc more than laboratory test boxes with no door. Used equipment at 208 V was not tested, but it is recognized that many types of equipment have relatively small open spaces between components, such as the space in a panelboard between the circuit breakers and the wall of the enclosure.

B. Conflict with NFPA 70E-2009

1. Conflict with Table 130.7(C) (9)
The existing text in Section 130.3, Exception No. 1 is also in direct conflict with recommendations contained in NFPA 70E-2009 Table 130.7(C)(9), *Hazard Risk Category Classifications and Use of Rubber Insulating Gloves and Insulating Hand Tools*, which states that for “Panelboards or Other Equipment Rated 240 V and Below” in certain situations the equipment should be classified HRC-1, indicating an arc flash hazard level of up to 4 cal/cm².
2. Hazard Risk Analysis
There are many conditions and installation parameters that affect whether or not an arc flash hazard exists, and if so how to “accurately” predict it. Without analysis by competent people using good engineering judgment, a good prediction of the hazard cannot be made. The existing text of Article 130.3, Exception No. 1, or any other text, does not cover all conditions and installations that may exist. Any exception wording, including the existing text, is going to be a source of confusion, inconsistency, and a potentially dangerous situation for the reader. This exception has created confusion within the industry relative to how it should be applied and opens the door for potential misapplication. The existing exception deals with the 240 volt and below, and below 125 kVA issue. A number of other situations in a typical power distribution system, if subject to similar text,

would also create the potential for confusion and misapplication.

C. Technical Error

Arc Flash Hazard is proportional to bolted fault current and fault clearing time. Fault current from a transformer cannot be calculated based only on kVA To calculate bolted fault from a transformer, impedance of the transformer and available fault current on the primary of the transformer is needed. This exception is based on transformer kVA with no mention of impedance or available primary fault current. To calculate arc flash, bolted fault current and fault clearing time are both required. Arc Flash cannot be calculated only based on transformer kVA. Fault clearing time is not mentioned in the text of the present 130.3 Exception No.1.

D. Hazard Risk Analysis

Substantiation for this exception does not exist. The words “an arc flash hazard analysis shall not be required” in 130.3 Exception No. 1 are being interpreted as meaning that there is no arc flash hazard associated with this equipment under any condition. This is simply not true. IEEE 1584- 2002 clearly identified depending on the enclosure size, and even systems at 208 volts can result in Arc Flash hazard. IEEE 1584-2002, 9.3.2 in part states “Arc faults can be sustained at 208 V and have caused severe injuries with very high short-circuit current applications in meter enclosures.” A meter enclosure is small and tends to confine an arc more than laboratory test boxes with no door. Used equipment at 208 V was not tested, but it is recognized that many types of equipment have relatively small open spaces between components, such as the space in a panelboard between the circuit breakers and the wall of the enclosure. The hazard may be determined to be high, or low, but an analysis of the potential for arc flash hazards must be done to perform Hazard/Risk Analysis.

The working distance for this type of equipment is typically much less than for higher voltages/capacity circuits which would, of course, increase any arc flash hazard that may be present. Working distances assumed to be in the range typical for higher voltages, 18” for example, will result in much lower incident energy levels, falsely giving the person working on this type of equipment at a distance of 6” the impression there is no, or a much reduced hazard, than actually is present.

An analysis must be done of all potential hazards. Decision needs to be made by owner of the equipment with proper hazard risk analysis to determine the extent of the possible hazard and protective equipment and measures required to mitigate the hazard. To say definitively that equipment belonging to a particular class does not pose a risk in any situation is dangerous and should not be included in NFPA 70E. The 70E document requires an analysis of all hazards be done for all work to be performed prior to exposing people to any potential hazards.

EMERGENCY NATURE: This proposed TIA is of an emergency nature because the broad application of this exception has the potential to expose personnel to arc flash hazard in some 240 volt and under applications.

The existing text of Article 130.3, Exception No.1 is a consistent source of confusion and has a high potential for misapplication of the requirements of NFPA 70E-2009. The text placed in the existing Exception No. 1 was taken from IEEE 1584-2002 and is only a portion of the text in IEEE 1584-2002 related to this subject. Taken as written, without the benefit of the balance of the discussion in IEEE 1584-2002, the reader of Article 130.3, Exception No. 1 can be lead to incorrect conclusions and is subjected to a source of confusion. This confusion and potential misapplication can lead to incorrect arc flash hazards analysis results and in the workers exposed being underprotected.

This proposed change should be implemented at this time because the next revision to the NFPA 70E document will not be issued until late 2012. Without this TIA, this source of confusion, potential misapplication will exist until the document is revised. The risk of workers being underprotected from arc flash hazards present with this equipment will exist until this requirement is corrected.

NFPA 495-2010

Explosive Materials Code

TIA Log No.: 978

Reference: 11.1.1 and 11.1.2

Comment Closing Date: February 1, 2010

Submitter: Mark R. Svinkin, Cleveland, OH

1. In Section 11.1 Ground Vibration, revise the text of 11.1.1 that was submitted as Comment 495-1 (Log #1) during the F2009 Comment Revision Cycle as follows:

11.1.1 At all blasting operations, the maximum ground vibrations at ~~any dwelling, public building, school, church, or commercial or institutional building near low-rise residential houses~~ adjacent to the blasting site shall not exceed the limitations specified in Table 11.1.1, except as otherwise authorized or restricted by the AHJ.

2. In Section 11.1.2 Frequency Versus Particle Velocity Graphs Ground Vibration, revise the text of 11.1.2.1 that was submitted as Comment 495-2 (Log #2) during the F2009 Comment Revision Cycle as follows:

11.1.2.1 In lieu of Table 11.1.1, a blasting operation shall have the option to use the graphs shown in either Figure 11.1.2.1 (a) or Figure 11.1.2.1 (b) to limit peak particle velocity based upon the frequency of the blast vibrations. Where used, these limits shall be applied for ground vibrations generated by surface coal mining blasting as the criteria of the possible crack formation in 1-2 story houses.

SUBSTITUTION: *The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which the revised document has resulted in an adverse impact on product or method that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process, or was without adequate technical (safety) justification for the action.*

11.1.1: The areas of application of the empirical limitations specified in Table 11.1.1 are similar to the areas of application of the

USBM vibration limits which were built up on the basis of the two decades research studies of a correlation between ground vibrations and observations of cracking damage in 1-2 story houses, and these limits are applied for ground vibrations as the criteria of the possible crack formation in houses. The USBM research study has been recognized as the great achievement which provides the safety of low-rise residential houses from vibrations generated by surface coal mining blasting.

11.1.2: The area of application of the vibration limits must be determined. In Section 11.1.2.1, the areas of application of referenced figures are missing. Figure 11.1.2.1 (a) is the result of the USBM Report Investigation 8507. Figure 11.1.2.1(b) is the derivative version of Figure 11.1.2.1 (a). The USBM vibration limits were built up on the basis of the two decades research studies of a correlation between ground vibrations and observations of cracking damage in 1-2 story houses, and these limits are applied for ground vibrations as the criteria of the possible crack formation in houses. The USBM research study has been recognized as the great achievement which provides the safety of low-rise residential houses from vibrations generated by surface coal mining blasting. The USBM criteria without doubt are good for the specific blast design, soil conditions and the types of structures they were developed for, but they cannot be automatically used in a number of cases with different blast, soil and structure conditions. This problem was underlined in RI 8507; Siskind, D. E. 2000. Vibrations from Blasting, ISSEE; and AASHTO Designation: R 8-96 (2004).

The existing regulations are conservative for assessment of direct blasting vibration effects on 1-2 story houses in the non-resonant frequency zones of structural vibrations when ground vibrations do not trigger plastic soil deformations under structures, but they cannot protect low-rise structures from appearance of cosmetic cracks by amplification of ground vibrations higher than 4.5x and beyond the 4-12 Hz frequency range. Furthermore, the application of these limits to different super and underground structure is incorrect. AASHTO (2004) stated that the application of the USBM limits to markedly different types of structures is common and inaccurate.

Different factors contribute to structural damage because blast effects on structures depend on the blast design, the soil conditions, the soil deformations (elastic and plastic), the soil-structure interaction, and the structure conditions. Siskind (1991) wrote, "Vibration criteria for nonresidential cases are needed: concrete, power poles, pipelines, bridges, etc. Without reliable criteria for such cases, regulation is often based on relatively strict levels required to prevent cosmetic damage to residences". Also, Siskind (2000) stated that most regulatory bodies, including OSM, recognize "that a more rigorous treatment may be needed in special cases, such as that outlined in RI 8507".

Structural damage prevented and not prevented by adhering to the USBM vibration limits is shown by Svinkin (2006).

It is imperative to clearly determine the area of application of the vibration limits in order to eliminate any complaint on NFPA 495 regarding the incorrect use of the vibration limits that would be the cause of structural damage from blasting.

References

- AASHTO Designation: R 8-96. [2004]. *Standard Recommended Practice for Evaluation of Transportation-Related Earthborne Vibrations*, AASHTO, Washington.
- Siskind, D.E. (1991). "Vibration Criteria for Surface Mine Blasting: Ten Years after Bureau of Mines RI 8507", *Proceedings of the 17th Annual Conference on Explosives and Blasting Technique*, Orlando, February 1991, V. 2, 1-12.

Siskind, D.E. 2000. *Vibrations from Blasting*. International Society of Explosives Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.

Svinkin, M.R. (2006). "Regulations of Construction Vibrations". *Proceedings of 31st Annual Conference on Deep Foundations*, DFI, Hawthorne, New Jersey, 559-571.

EMERGENCY NATURE: (a) The document contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during a regular revision process.

The following statement is an error. "11.1.1 At all blasting operations, the maximum ground vibrations at any dwelling, public building, school, church, or commercial or institutional building adjacent to the blasting site shall not exceed the limitations specified in Table 11.1.1, except as otherwise authorized or restricted by the AHJ."

This wrong and misleading statement has no basis, and this error has to be corrected. Non-scientific imaginary data cannot be used in the NFPA Regulations.

It is imperative to clearly determine the area of application of the vibration limits in order to eliminate any complaint on NFPA 495 regarding the incorrect use of the vibration limits that would be the cause of structural damage from blasting.

It is necessary to say that there are no universal vibration limits for all blasting operations, any structures, and all types of soil and rock. All vibration limits mentioned above were built up on the basis of the long-duration USBM research studies of a correlation between ground vibrations and observations of cracking damage in low-rise houses which are most typical structures in urban and rural areas, Siskind et al. (1980) and OSM (1983). These limits are applied for ground vibrations as the criteria of the possible crack formation in structures. Obviously, these vibration limits can be successfully used for adequate blasting loads, similar structures and ground conditions they were developed for, but different limits should be used for other combinations of dynamic loads, soil conditions and structures.

The USBM limits do not actually take into account construction blasts with much higher frequency content. Dowding (1996) demonstrated examples where the dominant frequencies of ground vibrations from surface mining and construction blasting would lie between 12 and 18 Hz and 70 and 100 Hz, respectively. It means that the USBM limits cannot be used for construction blasts.

Soil conditions can strongly affect blasting vibration effects on structures. For example, the authors of the USBM limits suggested the limit of 3 mm (0.12 in/s) for a soil stratification with high water table and low wave attenuation in Florida, Siskind and Stagg (2000). The limit of 3 mm (0.12 in./s) is four times lesser than the smallest limit of 13 mm/s (0.5 in/s) from the USBM vibration criteria. A brief description of that report can be found in Svinkin (2005).

In addition, multi-story buildings have completely different responses to ground vibrations in comparison with low-rise houses.

There are serious problems with regulations of structural vibrations from various sources of vibrations. Vibration Regulations in NFPA 495 are very limited. Therefore, some government, state and local agencies use their own vibration limits of the peak particle velocity. These limits are applied independently of soil conditions and soil-structure interaction. Also, they do not take into account type, age and stress history of structures. If structures receive even cosmetic cracks from blasting or pile driving, the agencies try to decrease the existing vibration limits. It is a wrong policy because such a step cannot prevent new damage without analysis of the causes of cosmetic cracking. Also, this action can negatively affect production blasting, pile driving and other construction operations. What vibration limits can be used for multi-

story buildings? Such criteria are not available. This is the reason why some researchers and practitioners measure structural, not ground, vibrations, Svinkin (2006).

References

- Siskind, D.E., Stagg, M.S., Kopp, J.W., and Dowding, C.H. 1980. *Structure response and damage produced by ground vibrations from surface blasting, RI 8507*, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. 1983. *Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Operations; Initial and Permanent Regulatory Programs; Use of Explosives. Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 46, March 8: 9788-9811.
- Dowding, C.H. [1996]. *Construction Vibrations*. Prentice Hall, Upper Saddle River.
- Siskind, D. and Stagg, M. (2000). The Co-Report. *Blast Vibration Damage Assessment Study and Report*, Miami-Dade County, C3TS Project No.: 1322-01.
- Svinkin, M.R. (2005). Closure to "Minimizing construction vibration effects," by Mark R. Svinkin., *Practice Periodical on Structural Design and Construction*, ASCE, Vol. 10, No.3, pp. 202-204.
- Svinkin, M.R. (2006). "Regulations of Construction Vibrations". *Proceedings of 31st Annual Conference on Deep Foundations*, DFI, Hawthorne, New Jersey, 559-571.

(b) The document contains a conflict within the document.

The areas of applications of Table 11.1.1 and either Figure 11.1.2.1(a) or Figure 11.1.2.1(b) are determined as follows: "11.1.1 At all blasting operations, the maximum ground vibrations at any dwelling, public building, school, church, or commercial or institutional building adjacent to the blasting site shall not exceed the limitations specified in Table 11.1.1, except as otherwise authorized or restricted by the AHJ."

This statement is in conflict with the actual areas of applications of Table 11.1.1 and either Figure 11.1.2.1(a) or Figure 11.1.2.1(b) that were ascertained for 1-2 stories (low-rise) residential houses. The proofs are available in USBM (Siskind et al. 1980) and OSM (OSM 1983) publications.

References

- Siskind, D.E., Stagg, M.S., Kopp, J.W., and Dowding, C.H. 1980. *Structure response and damage produced by ground vibrations from surface blasting, RI 8507*, U.S. Bureau of Mines, Washington, D.C.
- Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement. 1983. *Surface Coal Mining and Reclamation Operations; Initial and Permanent Regulatory Programs; Use of Explosives. Federal Register*, Vol. 48, No. 46, March 8: 9788-9811.
- Additional References**
- Siskind, D.E. 2000. *Vibrations from Blasting*. International Society of Explosives Engineers, Cleveland, Ohio.
- Svinkin, M.R. 2003. Drawbacks of blast vibration regulations. *Proceedings of the 29th Annual Conference on Explosives and Blasting Technique*, ISEE, Cleveland, Ohio, V. II: 157-168.
- Svinkin, M.R. 2007. "Assessment of safe ground and structure vibrations from blasting", *Vienna Conf. Proc. 2007*, (P. Moser, ed.), European Federation of Explosives Engineers, CD-ROM, pp. 107-115.

NFPA 1006-2008

Standard for Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications

TIA Log No.: 977

Reference: 17.1.1, 17.3, and 18.1.2

Comment Closing Date: February 1, 2010
Submitter: Carl E. Peterson, Hingham, MA

1. Delete 17.1.1 and renumber 17.1.2, 17.1.3, 17.1.3.1, and A.17.1.3.1 as 17.1.1, 17.1.2, 17.1.2.1, and A.17.1.2.1 respectively.

Keep the existing section title for 17.2 and add text to read as follows: The job performance requirements defined in 17.2.1 through 17.2.7 shall be met prior to Level I qualification in mine and tunnel rescue.

2. Revise 17.3 to read as follows:

17.3 Level II General Requirements. The job performance requirements defined in Section 17.2 and 17.3.1 through 17.3.16 shall be met prior to Level II qualification in mine/tunnel rescue.

3. Revise 18.1.2 to read as follows:

18.1.2 The ~~Level II~~ job performance requirements defined in Chapter 6, Section 18.2 and 18.3.1 through 18.3.5 ~~6.1.1 through 6.2.6~~ shall be met prior to Level II qualification in cave rescue.

Substantiation: As currently written, 17.1.1 can be interpreted as requiring a candidate to meet the same requirements (17.2.1 through 17.3.6) for both Level I and II qualification. The proposed change clarifies the requirements for Level I qualification and places the text in the section on requirements for Level I, as is done with the requirements for Level II, rather than in the general requirements for the chapter. The proposed change to Paragraph 17.3 establishes the requirement that meeting the job performance requirements for Level I is part of the requirement for qualification to Level II in mine/tunnel rescue. This is consistent with the requirements in other chapters of the document where the job performance requirements of both Level I and Level II must be met to be qualified as a Level II technical rescuer in a particular discipline.

The current wording in paragraph 18.1.2 is confusing. The first reference to Level II is related to paragraph numbers in Chapter 6 that include both Level I and Level II requirements and in fact include all of chapter 6. Therefore one must assume the committee intended all of the requirements in Chapter 6 to apply. There is no requirement in Chapter 18 that the technical rescuer meet the job performance requirements of either section 18.2 or 18.3 for Level II qualification in cave rescue. Throughout the standard, the committee has required the technical rescuer meet the job performance requirements for Level I and Level II before being qualified as a Level II technical rescuer in a particular discipline. The revised wording establishes that meeting the job performance requirements for Level I is part of the requirement for qualification to Level II. The inclusion of a requirement to meet 18.3.1 through 18.3.5 establishes that the technical rescuer must also meet the job performance requirements in Section 18.3 for qualification to Level II in cave rescue.

Emergency Nature: This standard is being used by training and certification agencies to qualify and certify persons in the various technical rescue activities. As written, Chapters 17 and 18 are inconsistent with the remainder of the standard in stating that qualification to Level I is part of the requirements for qualification to Level II. While that may have been the intent of the committee, it is not stated as such in the standard. This can result in the qualification and certification of individuals in mine and tunnel rescue and in cave rescue inconsistently between agencies and lead to confusion during emergency operations when knowing the

qualification of individuals on the scene is particularly important. In addition, national credentialing of individuals is becoming more important as the United States and other countries prepare for dealing with both man-made and natural disasters. As the Professional Qualification standards are being used as the basis of such qualification and credentialing, it is important that the requirements be clearly stated. The proposed changes will make chapters 17 and 18 consistent with the wording in chapters 6 through 16 and clarify the requirements for all training and certification agencies.

NFPA 1971-2007

Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting

TIA Log No.: 975

Reference: 3.3.101, 5.3.2, 5.3.4, and 6.6.2

Comment Closing Date: February 1, 2010

Submitter: Harry P. Winer, Holliston, MA

1. Add a new definition to read as follows:

3.3.X Helmet Cover. A removable helmet component that offers radiant reflective protection to the exterior of the helmet shell.

2. Revise 3.3.101 to read as follows and renumber remaining definitions accordingly:

~~3.3.101 Proximity Fire Fighting Protective Helmet Shroud.~~ The component of the helmet element that provides limited protection to the helmet/coat/SCBA interface area.

3. Revise 5.3.2 to read as follows:

5.3.2 Where other protective item(s) or detachable components must be used with proximity fire fighting protective ensemble elements in order for an element to be compliant with this standard, at least the following statement and information shall also be printed legibly on the product label. All letters shall be at least 2.5 mm (³/₃₂ in.) high. The appropriate term for the element type — garment, helmet, glove, footwear, ~~shroud~~ — shall be inserted in the statement text where indicated. Following this statement, the additional protective items or detachable components shall be listed by type item/component name, identification part number, and how properly assembled (where applicable).

“FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROXIMITY FIRE FIGHTING (insert appropriate element term here) REQUIREMENTS OF NFPA 1971, THE FOLLOWING PROTECTIVE ITEMS MUST BE WORN IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS (insert appropriate element term here): (List additional items or detachable components here.)

DO NOT REMOVE THIS LABEL.”

4. Add a new subsection 5.3.2.1 to read as follows:

5.3.2.1 For proximity fire fighting helmets, the list of additional items or detachable components shall include, as a minimum, the shroud, cover (except where the helmet cover is part of the shroud), and faceshield.

5. Revise 5.3.4 to read as follows:

5.3.4* For the helmet shroud and cover (except where the helmet cover is part of the shroud only, the manufacturer shall add place a label on the shroud and cover (except where the helmet cover is part of the shroud) with a unique manufacturer's part number and the following statement to the shroud-product label: The appropriate term for the item, shroud or cover, shall be inserted in the statement text where indicated.

“FOR COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROXIMITY FIRE FIGHTING REQUIREMENTS OF NFPA 1971-2007, THIS SHROUD (insert appropriate item term here) CAN ONLY BE USED WITH THE FOLLOWING NOTED HELMET(S) AND ADDITIONAL ITEM(S): (insert helmet manufacturer's name and specific helmet model here; and item name (shroud or cover) and shroud or cover part number where applicable).”

6. Add a new Annex A.5.3.4 to read as follows:

A.5.3.4 The necessity exists to label the shroud with applicable helmet and cover information. In addition, it is necessary to label the cover (where separate from the shroud) with the applicable helmet and shroud information. Labeling in this manner will ensure all three pieces (helmet, shroud, and cover) are addressed on all individual component labels such that the proper components and models are present and used with one another. Where the shroud and cover are combined, only one label is necessary for both the cover and the shroud.

7. Add a new item (6) in 6.6.2 to read as follows:

(6) Cover (where separate from the shroud)

Submitter's Substantiation: The helmet task group was notified by a number of organizations that all components of the proximity helmets were not properly labeled. Currently helmet covers are not required to carry any labels. By the above language changes, helmets, shrouds, and covers (where separate from the shroud) must have a unique part number and all three part numbers must be listed on all labels. Therefore you can cross reference all detachable components from each component label. The helmet label also contains the unique part number of the faceshield. The subject enhancement of the labeling requirements will ensure all three pieces (helmet, shroud, and cover) are addressed on all individual component labels such that the proper components and models are present and used with one another. This should minimize the risk that a component is used without a complimentary component being present (i.e., use of a helmet without a shroud or cover). In addition, the enhanced language will minimize the risk of using an incorrectly sized complementary component, which if too small will likely provide inadequate protection and if too large could become dislodged during use. The addition of a definition for the cover is necessary as it was apparently missed when NFPA 1976 was incorporated into NFPA 1971. The adjustment of the shroud definition makes it consistent with that of the cover and makes it easier to locate within the definitions.

Emergency Nature: Currently authorities have jurisdiction/enforcers cannot identify what a properly certified proximity helmet is, since not all the detachable components are not properly labeled or labeled at all. Members of the task group were able to mix detachable components of different manufacturers and force

them to go together, not knowing if this assembly would meet the requirements of the standard. It is also currently possible for a user to obtain materials that look similar to certified materials and easily construct their own cover, likely resulting in inadequate protection to the component/wearer. This TIA will insure that all detachable components are properly labeled and reference all other components that are required for the proximity helmet to meet the requirements of NFPA 1971. The delay of this TIA until the next document revision will permit the above situations to persist and present substantial risk of injury to the wearer should a necessary complimentary helmet component not be used at all or a non-matching component be used in conjunction with a particular helmet.

Errata Issued

The following errata have been issued. Copies of errata (if not published here) are available on the NFPA web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/errata>; from the NFPA Fulfillment Center, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322; or by calling 800-344-3555. Electronic products and pamphlet reprints may have this errata incorporated. For current information about the NFPA Codes and Standards, including these errata, please see www.nfpa.org/codelist.

NFPA 55–2010

Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code

Reference: 7.3.1.12.3, 7.3.1.12.4, 7.6.2.5, 8.24.3, 10.4.2.5, and Tables 10.3.2.2.1(a) and (b)

Errata No.: 55-10-1

1. Paragraphs 7.3.1.12.3 and 7.3.1.12.4 were omitted from the printing of the 2010 edition. They should be restored as shown in the 2005 edition:

7.3.1.12.3 Location. The location of excess flow control shall be as specified in 7.3.1.12.1.1 and 7.3.1.12.1.2.

7.3.1.12.3.1 Where piping originates from a source located in a room or area, the excess flow control shall be located within the room or area.

7.3.1.12.3.2 Where piping originates from a bulk source, the excess flow control shall be as close to the bulk source as possible.

7.3.1.12.4 Location Exemptions. The requirements of 7.3.1.12 shall not apply to the following:

- (1) Piping for inlet connections designed to prevent backflow
- (2) Piping for pressure-relief devices
- (3) Systems containing 450 scf (12.7 m³) or less of flammable gas

2. Paragraph 7.6.2.5 was modified and renumbered when the subparagraph was added, but the original version of the paragraph was not deleted.

7.6.2.5 Storage and use of flammable gases outside of buildings shall also be separated from building openings by 25 ft (7.6 m). Fire barriers shall be permitted to be used as a means to separate storage areas from openings or a means of egress used to access the public way.

7.6.2.5.1 Bulk hydrogen gas installations shall be separated from building openings in accordance with Table 10.3.2.2.1(a) or Table 10.3.2.2.1(b).

7.6.2.6 Openings. Storage and use of flammable gases outside of buildings shall also be separated from building openings by 25 ft (7.6 m). Fire barriers shall be permitted to be used as a means to

separate storage areas from openings or a means of egress used to access the public way.

3. Editorially revise 8.2.4.3 to read as follows:

8.2.4.3* Support of Ancillary Ancillary Equipment.

4. Revise the reference in 10.2.3.1 to read as follows:

10.2.3.1 In addition to the requirements of 7.3.1.3 7.3.1.4, brazing materials used for joints in piping and tubing systems shall have a melting point above 1000°F (538°C).

5. Revise the reference in 10.4.2.5 to read as follows:

10.4.2.5 Location. Compressed gas containers shall be located in accordance with 10.4.2.5.1 through 10.4.2.5.5 ~~10.4.2.5.4~~.

6. The line “Total Gaseous Hydrogen Storage” was not part of the table submitted by the TC in Comment 55-31 and should be deleted as it is not appropriate to the new table.

Table 10.3.2.2.1(a) Minimum Distance from Outdoor Gaseous Hydrogen Systems to Exposures (U.S. Units)

Exposure	Total Gaseous Hydrogen Storage			
	>15 to ≤250 psi 2.067 in. ID (ft)	>250 to ≤3000 psi 0.747 in. ID (ft)	>3000 to ≤7500 psi 0.312 in. ID (ft)	>7500 to ≤15,000 psi 0.282 in. ID (ft)

Table 10.3.2.2.1(b) Minimum Distance from Outdoor Gaseous Hydrogen Systems to Exposures (SI Units)

Exposure	Total Gaseous Hydrogen Storage			
	>103.4 to ≤1724 kPa 52.50 mm ID (m)	>1724 to ≤20,684 kPa 18.97 mm ID (m)	>20,684 to ≤51,711 kPa 7.92 mm ID (m)	>51,711 to ≤103,421 kPa 7.16 mm ID (m)

The **Committee on Aircraft Maintenance Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*.

The **Committee on Animal Housing Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 150, *Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fluidized Bed Boilers** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fundamentals** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and special experts. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

Minutes Available

The NFPA Standards Council met on October 28, 2009 in San Francisco, CA. The minutes are posted on NFPA’s web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/SC>. A copy of the minutes from this meeting can also be obtained by writing to: Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

Call for Members

The **Committee on Aerosol Extinguishing Technology** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2010, *Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems*.

The **Committee on Aerosol Products** is seeking members in the enforcing authority category only (code official). This Committee is responsible for NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.

The **Committee on Agricultural Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 61, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Pulverized Fuel Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Single Burner Boilers** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Stoker Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts and users. This Committee is responsible for stoker material in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 26 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 10 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Classification and Properties of Hazardous Chemical Data** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*.

The **Committee on Combustible Metals and Metal Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 484, *Standard for Combustible Metals*.

The **Committee on Confined Space Safe Work Practices** is seeking members in all interest categories, especially manufacturers.

The **Committee on Data Exchange for the Fire Service** is seeking members in the following interest categories: manufacturers, research, and insurance.

The **Committee on Drycleaning Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories, especially the enforcing authority category (code official). The Committee is responsible for NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 496, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*; NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*; and NFPA 499, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment Evaluation** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 790, *Standard for Competency of Third Party Field Evaluation Bodies* and NFPA 791, *Recommended Practice and Procedures for Unlabeled Electrical Equipment Evaluation*.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment of Industrial Machinery** is seeking members in all interest categories except users or manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 79, *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment Maintenance** is seeking members in all interest categories except users. This committee is responsible for NFPA 70B, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance*.

The **Committee on Electrical Systems Maintenance** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 73, *Electrical Inspection Code for Existing Dwellings*.

The **Committee on Emergency Medical Services** is seeking individuals in the following interest categories: special experts, labor, insurance, and manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 450, *Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems*.

The **Committee on Emergency Services Organization Risk**

Management is seeking individuals in all categories except enforcers and special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public* and NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Explosives** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code* and NFPA 498, *Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives*.

The **Committee on Exposure Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 80A, *Recommended Practice for Protection of Buildings from Exterior Fire Exposures*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Electronic Safety Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, labor, users and consumers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1800, *Standard on Electronic Safety Equipment for Emergency Services* (Proposed); NFPA 1801, *Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service* (Proposed); and NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Emergency Medical Services Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, labor and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Hazardous Materials Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: consumers, enforcers, labor, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1991, *Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; NFPA 1992, *Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; and NFPA 1994, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, special experts, and consumers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensemble for Technical Rescue Incidents*; NFPA 1952, *Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment* (Proposed); NFPA 1975, *Station/Work Uniforms for Fire and Emergency Services*; and NFPA 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment—Volunteer** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1720, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*.

The **Committee on Fire Department Rescue Tools** is seeking

members in all categories except manufacturers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1936, *Standard on Powered Rescue Tools*.

The **Committee on Fire Hose** is seeking members from all interest categories except manufacturers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1961, *Standard on Fire Hose*; NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and the Service Testing of Fire Hose*; NFPA 1963, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections*; NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles*; NFPA 1965, *Standard for Fire Hose Appliances*.

The **Committee on Fire Risk Assessment Methods** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 550, *Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree* and NFPA 551, *Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*.

The **Committee on Flash Fire Protective Garments** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2112, *Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*, and NFPA 2113, *Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*.

The **Committee on Garages and Parking Structures** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers, special experts, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*.

The **Committee on Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapors, and Gases** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 91, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*; NFPA 654, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids*; and NFPA 655, *Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions*.

The **Committee on Helicopter Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*.

The **Committee on Hot Works Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*.

The **Committee on Incinerators and Waste Handling Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 82, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment*.

The **Committee on Industrial and Medical Gases** is seeking members in the interest category of enforcers and insurers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*; NFPA 51A, *Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants*; NFPA 55, *Standard for the Storage, Use, and*

Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks; and NFPA 560, *Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation*.

The **Committee on Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems** is seeking members in the enforcer category. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*.

The **Committee on Internal Combustion Engines** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*.

The **Committee on Laser Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except special expert and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, insurance, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*.

The **Committee on Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*; and NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention*.

The **Committee on Manufacture of Organic Coatings** is seeking members in all interest categories except special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 35, *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*.

The **Committee on Manufactured Housing** is seeking members in all interest categories except enforcers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 501, *Standard on Manufactured Housing*; NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*; and NFPA 225, *Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard*.

The **Committee on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1925, *Standard on Marine Fire Fighting Vessels*.

The **Committee on Marine Terminals** is seeking members in all interest categories except special interest. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 307, *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*.

The **Committee on Merchant Vessels** is seeking members from the commercial fishing industry and towing vessel industry. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 301, *Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels*.

The **Committee on Mining Facilities** is seeking members in the special expert and manufacturing categories, specifically the manufacturers of mining equipment. This Committee is responsible

for NFPA 120, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines*; and NFPA 122, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres** is seeking members in all interest categories except for special expert and research and testing. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 53, *Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres*.

The **Committee on Pre-Incident Planning** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1620, *Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Accreditation and Certification to Fire Service Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Emergency Vehicle Mechanic Technicians Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1071, *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; and NFPA 1004, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Inspector Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Investigator Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except users and special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1033, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except users and special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1037, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Officer Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except users and special experts. This Com-

mittee is responsible for NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Industrial Fire Brigades Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Fire Educator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except labor and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1035, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Fire and Life Safety Educator*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Safety Telecommunicator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1061, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all categories except labor, special expert, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Wildfire Suppression Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Public Emergency Service Communication** is seeking members in the following categories: manufacturers, installer/maintainer, and special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*.

The **Committee on Risk Management** is looking for members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public*; and NFPA 1240, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection** is seeking members in the following categories: enforcers, researchers, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 502, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 32 and 33 in NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®].

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 10 in the NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®].

The **Committee on Shipbuilding, Repair, and Lay-Up** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 312, *Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up*.

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Public Fire Reporting Systems** is seeking members in all categories except manufacturers and special experts. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 72®, *National Fire Alarm Code*®.

The **Committee on Solvent Extraction Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 36, *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*.

The **Committee on Static Electricity** is seeking members in the categories of enforcers, insurance, and research/testing. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 77, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*.

The **Committee on Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards** is seeking members in the interest categories of equipment manufacturers and insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 326, *Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair*; and NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases*.

The **Committee on Telecommunications** is seeking members in the users category, specifically from the cable industry. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 76, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*.

The **Committee on Textile and Garment Care Processes** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*.

The **Committee on Transportation of Flammable Liquids** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, insurance, and manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.

The **Committee on Vehicular Alternative Fuel Systems** is seeking members in the interest category of enforcers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 52, *Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code*.

The **Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 820, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*.

The **Committee on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 18, *Standard on Wetting Agents*; and NFPA 18A, *Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation*.

The **Committee on Water-Cooling Towers** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and installer/maintainer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 214, *Standard on Water-Cooling Towers*.

The **Committee on Water Spray Fixed Systems** is seeking members in the interest category of enforcers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Water Tanks** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Wood and Cellulosic Materials Processing** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers (code official) and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 664, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*.

Anyone interested in serving on one of these committees or on any NFPA technical committee can download a technical committee application from NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/codesTC>; or by a written request to: Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. Technical Committee application deadline for the March 2010 Standards Council meeting has closed. The application deadline for the August 2010 Standards Council meeting is May 3, 2010.

Coming Events Committee Calendar

January 2010

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|-------|--|
| 12–14 | Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment—Structural and Proximity, San Francisco, CA |
| 19–21 | National Fuel Gas Code, Ft. Lauderdale, FL |
| 20–21 | Automotive and Marine Service Stations, St. Petersburg, FL |
| 20–22 | Respiratory Protection Equipment, San Diego, CA |
| 20–23 | Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting, Phoenix, AZ |
| 21–22 | Emergency Medical Services, Las Vegas, NV |
| 22 | Electrical Equipment Evaluation, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA |
| 25–26 | Health Care Facilities—Fundamentals, Phoenix, AZ |
| 26 | Aircraft Fuel Servicing, Telephone/Web Conference |
| 26–27 | LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants, Tampa, FL |
| 26–28 | Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property—Carbon Monoxide Detection, Tampa, FL |
| 27–29 | Health Care Facilities—Electrical Systems, Phoenix, AZ |
| 28 | Smoke Management Systems, Orlando, FL |

February

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|-------|---|
| 1–2 | Pyrotechnics, Salt Lake City, UT |
| 2–4 | Liquefied Natural Gas, Houston, TX |
| 2–4 | Forest and Rural Fire Protection, Ft. Myers, FL |
| 2–4 | Data Exchange for the Fire Service, Orlando, FL |
| 8–10 | Air Conditioning, Nashville, TN |
| 8–12 | Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, Savannah, GA |
| 8–9 | Tank Storage & Piping Systems |
| 10 | Operations |
| 10 | Fundamentals |
| 10 | Technical Correlating Committee |
| 11–12 | Storage & Warehousing of Containers |
| 8–12 | Electrical Safety in the Employee Workplace, Memphis, TN |
| 9 | Cleanrooms, Telephone/Web Conference |

11–12	Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health, San Diego, CA	March	
22–24	Record Protection, Orlando, FL	2–3	Standards Council, San Juan, PR
22–26	National Electrical Code Technical Correlating Committee, Daytona Beach, FL	16–17	Hazardous Materials Response Personnel, Orlando, FL
23–25	Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment— Hazardous Materials, Dayton, OH	30	TCC Building Code, Rosemont, FL
		31	TCC Safety to Life Code, Rosemont, FL
		April	
		9–11	Fire Service Training, New Orleans, LA
		13–15	Commissioning Fire Protection Systems, Charlotte, NC

Committees Soliciting Proposals

The committees for the following documents are planning to begin preparation of their reports. In accordance with the Regulations Governing Committee Projects, committees are now accepting proposals for recommendations on content for the documents listed below. Proposals received by 5:00 p.m. ET on the closing date indicated will be acted on by the committee, and that action will be published in the committee's report. Proposals must be submitted to Codes and Standards Administration on proposal forms which are available in the back of all NFPA documents or from NFPA headquarters. (NOTE: For information on specific committee meeting dates, contact Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA.) Copies of **new document** drafts are available from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 BATTERYMARCH PARK, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, or they may be downloaded from NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/codelist>. If you need a current edition of a document, please contact NFPA, Fulfillment Center, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322, or call 800-344-3555.

Document No./ Edition	Title	Proposal Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 13–2010	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems	10/1/2010	A2012
NFPA 13D–2010	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes	10/1/2010	A2012
NFPA 13R–2010	Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height	10/1/2010	A2012
NFPA 17–2009	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 17A–2009	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 24–2010	Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances	10/1/2010	A2012
NFPA 36–2009	Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants	5/23/2011	F2012
†NFPA 51–2007	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes	11/23/2010	A2012
†NFPA 52–2010	Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 68–2007	Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 75–2009	Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 76–2009	Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 115–2008	Standard for Laser Fire Protection	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 170–2009	Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols	5/28/2010	F2011
†NFPA 225–2009	Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 252–2008	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 257–2007	Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 268–2007	Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 269–2007	Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 271–2009	Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 275–2009	Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic Insulation	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 287–2007	Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA)	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 288–2007	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 291–2010	Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants	10/1/2010	A2012

NFPA 385–2007	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 496–2008	Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 497–2008	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 499–2008	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas	5/28/2010	F2011
†NFPA 501–2010	Standard on Manufactured Housing	5/23/2011	F2012
†NFPA 501A–2009	Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 557–P*	Standard for Fire Loads for Engineering Design of Structural Fire Resistance in Buildings	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 560–2007	Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation	5/28/2010	F2011
†NFPA 909–2010	Code for the Protection of Cultural Resources Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 1005–2007	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1037–2007	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1041–2007	Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1051–2007	Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1061–2007	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator	5/28/2010	F2011
†NFPA 1401–2006	Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1402–2007	Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1403–2007	Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1404–2006	Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 1451–2007	Standard for a Fire Service Vehicle Operations Training Program	5/28/2010	F2011
†NFPA 1500–2007	Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program	11/23/2010	A2012
†NFPA 1582–2007	Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments	11/23/2010	A2012
NFPA 1982–2007	Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)	2/26/2010	F2011
NFPA 1991–2005	Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies	1/15/2010	F2011
NFPA 1992–2005	Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies	1/15/2010	F2011
NFPA 1994–2007	Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents	1/15/2010	F2011
NFPA 1911–2007	Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1951–2007	Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 1961–2007	Standard on Fire Hose	5/28/2010	F2011

P* Indicates proposed document

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle