
Action on NFPA Codes & Standards

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Committee Leadership Conference

The Committee Leadership Conference will be held on Sunday, June 7, 2009, at the NFPA Conference and Expo® at the McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois. The registration for the Conference will start at 8:00 a.m. on June 7th. 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

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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 August 4-6, 2009 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 30A-2008

Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages

TIA Log No.: 956

Reference: Table 8.3.1

Comment Closing Date: June 12, 2009

Submitter: Marshall A. Klein, Marshall A. Klein & Associates, Inc.

1. *Revise Table 8.3.1 on pages 2-4.*

Submitter's Substantiation: The purpose of this Tentative Interim Amendment is two-fold: it is intended to extend the utility of Table 8.3.1, which specifies the extent of hazardous (classified) locations in motor fuel dispensing facilities and automotive repair garages, by incorporating the (European) Zone system of designating hazardous (classified) locations and the allowable wiring methods and electrical utilization devices that can be used in them. It is also intended that this be done in a timely fashion, so that this revised table can be proposed for incorporation, as extracted text, into the 2011 edition of the *National Electrical Code*® (NEC). This latter will be accomplished by means of a public comment to be submitted by the Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations to its existing proposal to the NEC.

Table 8.3.1 Extent of Class I Hazardous (Classified) Locations

Location	Class I		Extent of Classified Location ¹
	Division	Zone	
Dispensing Device (except Overhead Type)^{2,3}			
Under dispenser containment	1	1	Entire space within an under dispenser pit or containment
Dispenser	2	2	Within 18 in. (450 mm) of dispenser enclosure or that portion of dispenser enclosure containing liquid handling components, extending horizontally in all directions and down to grade level
Outdoor	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above grade level, extending 20 ft (6 m) horizontally in all directions from dispenser enclosure
Indoor - with mechanical ventilation	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above floor level, extending 20 ft. (6 m) horizontally in all directions from dispenser enclosure
- with gravity ventilation	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above floor level, extending 25 ft (7.5 m) horizontally in all directions from dispenser enclosure
Dispensing Device — Overhead Type⁴	1	1	Space within dispenser enclosure and all electrical equipment integral with dispensing hose or nozzle
	2	2	Within 18 in. (450 mm) of dispenser enclosure, extending horizontally in all directions and down to grade level
	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above grade level, extending 20 ft (6 m) horizontally in all directions from a point vertically below edge of dispenser enclosure
Repair Garage, Major⁵ — where Class I liquids or gaseous fuels are dispensed ⁶ (See 3.3.12.1 and 8.3.5)	1	1	Entire space within any pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area that is not ventilated
	2	2	Entire space within any pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area that is provided with ventilation of at least 1 ft ³ /min/ft ² (0.3 m ³ /min/m ²) of floor area, with suction taken from a point 12 in. (300 mm) of floor level (See 7.4.5.4)
	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above floor level of the room, except as noted below, for entire floor area
	unclassified	unclassified	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above floor level of the room where room is provided with ventilation of at least 1 ft ³ /min/ft ² (0.3 m ³ /min/m ²) of floor area, with suction taken from a point 12 in. (300 mm) of floor level
	2	2	Within 3 ft (0.9 m) of any fill or dispensing point, extending in all directions
specific areas adjacent to classified locations	unclassified	unclassified	Areas adjacent to classified locations where flammable vapors are not likely to be released, such as stock rooms, switchboard rooms, and other similar locations, shall not be classified where mechanically ventilated at a rate of four or more air changes per hour, or designed with positive air pressure, or where effectively cut off by walls or partitions

Table 8.3.1 Extent of Class I Hazardous (Classified) Locations (continued)

Location	Class I		Extent of Classified Location ¹
	Division	Zone	
Repair Garage, Minor⁵ — where Class I liquid or gaseous fuels are <u>not</u> dispensed (See 3.3.12.2 and 8.3.5) specific areas adjacent to classified locations	2	2	Entire space within any pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area that is not ventilated
	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above floor level, extending 3 ft (0.9 m) horizontally in all directions from opening to any pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area that is not ventilated
	unclassified	unclassified	Entire space within any pit, belowgrade work area, or subfloor work area that is provided with ventilation of at least 1 ft ³ /min/ft ² (0.3 m ³ /min/m ²) of floor area, with suction taken from a point 12 in. (300 mm) of floor level (See 7.4.5.4)
	unclassified	unclassified	Areas adjacent to classified locations where flammable vapors are not likely to be released, such as stock rooms, switchboard rooms, and other similar locations, where mechanically ventilated at a rate of four or more air changes per hour, or designed with positive air pressure, or where effectively cut off by walls or partitions
Repair Garage, Major⁵ — where lighter-than air gaseous fueled ⁷ vehicles are repaired or stored specific areas adjacent to classified locations	2	2	Within 18 in. (450 mm) of ceiling, except as noted below
	unclassified	unclassified	Within 18 in. (450 mm) of ceiling where ventilation of at least 1 ft ³ /min/ft ² of floor area is provided and suction is taken from a point 18 in. (450 mm) of the highest point in the ceiling
	unclassified	unclassified	Areas adjacent to classified locations where flammable vapors are not likely to be released, such as stock rooms, switchboard rooms, and other similar locations, where mechanically ventilated at a rate of four or more air changes per hour, or designed with positive air pressure, or where effectively cut off by walls or partitions
Remote Pump — Outdoor Indoor	1	1	Entire space within any pit or box below grade level, any part of which is within 10 ft (3 m) horizontally from any edge of pump
	2	2	Within 3 ft (900 mm) of any edge of pump, extending horizontally in all directions
	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above grade level, extending 20 ft (6 m) horizontally in all directions from any edge of pump
	1	1	Entire space within any pit
	2	2	Within 5 ft (1.5 m) of any edge of pump, extending in all directions
	2	2	Up to 3 ft (900 mm) above floor level, extending 25 ft (7.5) horizontally in all directions from any edge of pump
	unclassified	unclassified	Except as noted below
Sales, Storage, Rest Rooms including structures on or adjacent to dispense	1	1	Entire volume, if there is any opening to room within the extent of a Division 1 or Zone 1 location
	2	2	Entire volume, if there is any opening to room within the extent of a Division 2 or Zone 2 location
Tank, Aboveground Inside tank Shell, ends, roof, dike area Vent	1	0	Entire inside volume
	1	1	Entire space within dike, where dike height exceeds distance from tank shell to inside of dike wall for more than 50 percent of tank circumference
	2	2	Entire space within dike, where dike height <u>does not</u> exceed distance from tank shell to inside of dike wall for more than 50 percent of tank circumference
	2	2	Within 10 ft (3 m) of shell, ends, or roof of tank
	1	1	Within 5 ft (1.5 m) of open end of vent, extending in all directions
	2	2	Between 5 ft and 10 ft (1.5 m and 3 m) from open end of vent, extending in all directions

Table 8.3.1 Extent of Class I Hazardous (Classified) Locations (continued)

Location	Class I		Extent of Classified Location ¹
	Division	Zone	
Tank, Underground			
Inside tank	1	0	Entire inside volume
Fill Opening	1	1	Entire space within any pit or box below grade level, any part of which is within a Division 1 or Division 2 classified location or within a Zone 1 or Zone 2 classified location
	2	2	Within 18 in. (450 mm) of any loose-fill connection or within 5 ft (1.5 m) from any tight-fill connection, extending horizontally in all directions
Vent	1	1	Within 5 ft (1.5 m) of open end of vent, extending in all directions
	2	2	Between 5 ft and 10 ft (1.5 m and 3 m) from open end of vent, extending in all directions
Vapor Processing System			
Pits	1	1	Entire space within any pit or box below grade level, any part of which: (1) is within a Division 1 or Division 2 classified location; (2) is within a Zone 1 or Zone 2 classified location; (3) houses any equipment used to transfer or process vapors
Equipment in protective enclosures	2	2	Entire space within enclosure
Equipment <u>not</u> within protective enclosure	2	2	Within 18 in. (450 mm) of equipment containing flammable vapors or liquid, extending horizontally in all directions and down to grade level
	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above grade level within 10 ft (3 m) horizontally of the vapor processing equipment
- Equipment enclosure	1	1	Entire space within enclosure, if flammable vapor or liquid is present under normal operating conditions
	2	2	Entire space within enclosure, if flammable vapor or liquid is <u>not</u> present under normal operating conditions
- Vacuum assist blower	2	2	Within 18 in. (450 mm) of blower, extending horizontally in all directions and down to grade level
	2	2	Up to 18 in. (450 mm) above grade level, extending 10 ft (3 m) horizontally in all directions
Vault	1	1	Entire interior space, if Class I liquids are stored within

¹For marine application, *grade level* means the surface of a pier, extending down to water level.

²Refer to Figure 8.3.1 for an illustration of classified areas around dispensing devices.

³Area classification inside the dispenser enclosure is covered in UL 87, *Standard for Power-Operated Dispensing Devices for Petroleum Products*.

⁴Ceiling-mounted hose reel.

⁵The terms “repair garage, major” and “repair garage, minor” are intended to correlate with Article 511.3 of NFPA 70[®], *National Electrical Code*[®]

⁶Includes draining of Class I liquids from vehicle

⁷Includes fuels such as hydrogen and natural gas, but not LPG

Technical Validity: The Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations has revised Table 8.3.1 by adding a new column in which the proper Zone designations are given. Since NFPA 30A is used internationally, the Technical Committee considers it important that NFPA 30A provide accurate and compatible information in this regard. This will assist users when specifying equipment and devices in the international market.

The addition of the Zone designations to Table 8.3.1 has been done in a manner to correlate with Article 505 of the NEC.

The Technical Committee has also taken the opportunity to reorganize and simplify the Table so that it is easier to understand and interpret. For example, the descriptions of “Extent of Classified Area” have been editorially revised so that they use the same grammatical terminology. The Technical Committee has added several additional footnotes to the Table to further clarify the entries in the table, their application, and their relationship to NEC Articles 511 and 514.

Emergency Nature: The Technical Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations considers it imperative that there be no inconsistencies between Table 8.3.1 of NFPA 30A and Table 514.3(B)(1) of the NEC. The latter is extracted from the 2008 edition of NFPA 30A. Because the NEC is in the Annual 2010 revision cycle and NFPA 30A is in the Annual 2011 revision cycle, the Technical Committee must process this change as a TIA. Otherwise, the revisions to Table 8.3.1 cannot be incorporated into the NEC until the 2014 edition of that Code. It is the opinion of the Technical Committee that this meets the criterion of 5.2(b) of the *Regulations Governing Committee Projects*.

The Technical Committee also believes that this TIA meets the criterion of 5.2(e) of the *Regulations* by recognizing the use of the Zone concept in motor fuel dispensing facilities and repair garages. The Technical Committee notes that this has already been accomplished in other related documents, such as NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*, and NFPA 33, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*.

**NFPA 99-Proposed 2010 Edition
Health Care Facilities Code**

TIA Log No.: 955

Reference: 5.1.3.4.5.1

Comment Closing Date: June 12, 2009

Submitter: Dennis Huffman, Western Enterprises

1. Revise 5.1.3.4.5.1 to read as follows:

Current ROC text

(3) provided with a pressure indicator indicating regulated pressure on or near each regulator and between the regulator and the patient side isolation valve.

Proposed TIA text

(3) provided with a pressure indicator indicating regulated pressure. This can be either a single indicator patient side of the dual line regulator assembly or dual pressure indicators on or near each regulator and between the regulator and the patient side isolation valve.

Submitter’s Substantiation:

1. The proposal did not request restricted location requirements for pressure indicators. Therefore, it is not appropriate that additional requirements were added when the committee revised the text when it was “accepted in principle.”
 - The current NFPA 99 requirement allows the pressure indicator to be located downstream (patient side) of the isolating valves on the dual line regulator assembly as shown below:
 - 5.1.3.4.5.3 A pressure indicator(s) shall be located downstream (patient or use side) of each regulator or immediately downstream of the isolating valves for the regulators.
2. Technical justification.
 - As mentioned above the restriction in pressure indicator placement doesn’t increase safety and there was no technical justification provided by the committee indicating why they now want to prohibit the use of a pressure indicator downstream of the isolation valves.
 - Additional pressure indicating equipment would increase the cost of equipment for no apparent increase in safety. (The added cost could range between minimal to significant depending on the type of pressure indicating devices were used.)

Emergency Nature: This TIA should be published because the document contains an omission that was overlooked during the regular revision process.

1. A comment on ROP proposal 99-146 Log #146 was submitted to NFPA by Western Enterprises. Unfortunately the comment was misplaced by NFPA and was not sent to the committee for review; therefore, Western’s concerns were not addressed.
2. The new restriction on pressure indicator placement would increase confusion regarding system delivery pressure.
 - Most cylinder manifolds for gas cylinders are enclosed in a cabinet and the delivery pressure is displayed on the outside of the cabinet. This new requirement would require that two delivery pressures be displayed. This would be very confusing to the facility personnel since they won’t know which pressure the manifold is actually delivering.
 - In order to establish which pressure indicator is in service, they would have to open the manifold cabinet to identify which valves are open and closed.
 - If displays are digital rather than pressure gauge style devices, it will further add to the confusion because it may not be obvious which digital readout is associated with each regulator.
3. Decrease in safety.
 - If the pressure indicator is located upstream of the isolation valves, it is possible that it can now display a false reading. If all the isolation valves were closed the manifold would indicate that it is delivering the appropriate pressure when in fact it was not delivering any gas.
 - Sure the facilities low line alarm would sound, but when they checked the manifold they would be confused since it would be indicating that everything is normal and that it is delivering gas at the proper pressure.

Most manufacturers only use one indicator which is installed patient side of the dual line regulator assembly and the changed text will create undue havoc with certification (as most current designs will be failed).

While the current text is probably not life threatening, it will increase confusion and reduce safety of healthcare manifold systems.

**NFPA 101[®]-2009
Life Safety Code[®]**

TIA Log No.: 947

Reference: 43.7.2

Comment Closing Date: June 12, 2009

Submitter: John Lake, City of Gainesville, Florida

1. Revise 43.7.2 to read as follows:

43.7.2.1 Where a change of occupancy classification to other than an assembly occupancy occurs within the same hazard classification category or to an occupancy classification of a lesser hazard classification category (that is, a higher hazard category number), as addressed by Table 43.7.3, the building shall meet both of the following:

(1) Requirements of the applicable existing occupancy chapters for the occupancy created by the change (see Chapters 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39, 40, and 42)

(2)* Requirements for automatic sprinkler and detection, alarm, and communications systems requirements and the requirements for hazardous areas applicable to new construction for the occupancy created by the change (see Chapters 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 36, 38, 40, and 42)

43.7.2.2 Where a change of occupancy classification to an assembly occupancy occurs within the same hazard classification category or to an occupancy classification of a lesser hazard classification category (that is, a higher number), as addressed by Table 43.7.3, the building shall meet both of the following:

(1) Requirements of Chapter 13 for existing assembly occupancies

(2) Requirements for automatic sprinkler and detection, alarm, and communications systems, the requirements for hazardous areas, and the requirements for main entrance/exit of Chapter 12 for new assembly occupancies

43.7.2.3 ~~43.7.2.2~~ Where a change of occupancy classification occurs to an occupancy classification of a higher hazard classification category (i.e., a lower hazard category number), as addressed by Table 43.7.3, the building shall comply with the requirements of the occupancy chapters applicable to new construction for the occupancy created by the change (see Chapters 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 36, 38, 40, and 42).

43.7.2.4 ~~43.7.2.3~~ In historic buildings where a change of occupancy classification occurs within the same hazard classification category or to an occupancy classification in a lesser hazard classification category (i.e., a higher hazard category number), as addressed by Table 43.7.3, the building shall meet the requirements of one of the following:

(1) 43.7.2.1 or 43.7.2.2 as applicable 43.7.2.1(1) and (2)

(2) 43.7.2.1 or 43.7.2.2 as applicable, 43.7.2.1(1) and (2), as modified by Section 43.10

43.7.2.5 ~~43.7.2.4~~ In historic buildings where a change of occupancy classification occurs to an occupancy classification in a higher hazard classification category (that is, a lower hazard category number), as addressed by Table 43.7.3, the building shall meet the requirements of one of the following:

(1) 43.7.2.3 ~~43.7.2.2~~

(2) 43.7.2.3 ~~43.7.2.2~~, as modified by Section 43.10

Submitter's Substantiation: In reviewing the provisions of the new Florida Fire Prevention Code, which incorporates NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 2006 edition, I found there was an issue that has created a life safety hazard for new assembly occupancies in existing buildings.

In 2003 the Assembly Committee identified several hazards and created several Tentative Interim Amendments to address issues found after the Station and E2 incidents. Following several months of study and analysis, several changes to key NFPA codes were completed resulting in new requirements that would help to mitigate similar occurrences in the future.

One of these changes dealt with the capacity of the main means of egress within certain sub-classifications of assembly occupancies.

The reason this change was made was the committee identified that in these types of occupancies there was a tendency of the occupants to exit from the point they entered the building. This tendency has been exhibited in several previous incidents resulting in injuries and deaths. I have attached some excerpts from the study by Robert Duval.

In each of these incidents it has been identified that egress has been a problem. In order to overcome this issue the committee modified the section of the Life Safety Code for new Assembly occupancies. (NFPA 101, 2009 Edition)

12.2.3.6.2 The main entrance/exit width shall be as follows:

(1) *The main entrance/exit shall be of a width that accommodates two-thirds of the total occupant load in the following assembly occupancies:*

(a) *Bars with live entertainment*

(b) *Dance halls*

(c) *Discotheques*

(d) *Nightclubs*

(e) *Assembly occupancies with festival seating*

(2) *In assembly occupancies, other than those listed in 12.2.3.6.2(1), the main entrance/exit shall be of a width that accommodates one-half of the total occupant load.*

12.2.3.6.4 Access to the main entrance/exit shall be as follows:

(1) *Each level of the assembly occupancy shall have access to the main entrance/exit, and such access shall have the capacity to accommodate two-thirds of the occupant load of such levels in the following assembly occupancies:*

(a) *Bars with live entertainment*

(b) *Dance halls*

(c) *Discotheques*

(d) *Nightclubs*

(e) *Assembly occupancies with festival seating*

(2) *In assembly occupancies, other than those listed in 12.2.3.6.4(1), each level of the assembly occupancy shall have access to the main entrance/exit, and such access shall have the capacity to accommodate one-half of the occupant load of such levels.*

It is recognized that there are some features of an existing building that would be difficult to change and therefore no proposal was made to modify the egress components of existing assembly occupancies. However it was not the intent to allow another provision of the code to take existing occupancies of another class and turn them into assembly occupancies which would perpetuate and increase the numbers of buildings with a known safety hazard.

The life safety hazard is created when an existing building of another occupancy class within the same hazard category in table 43.7.3 is converted to assembly occupancy without consideration of the special circumstances identified by the Assembly Committee with regard to Bars with live entertainment, Dance halls, Discotheques, Nightclubs, or Assembly occupancies with festival seating.

Table 43.7.3 Hazard Categories and Classifications

Hazard Category	Occupancy Classification
1 (highest hazard)	Industrial or storage occupancies with high hazard contents
2	Health care, detention and correctional, residential board and care
3	Assembly, educational, day care, ambulatory health care, residential, mercantile, business, special purpose industrial, ordinary hazard storage
4 (lowest hazard)	Industrial and storage occupancies with low hazard contents

Chapter 43, Section 43.7 of NFPA 101, Life Safety Code, 2009 edition states;

43.7.2 Change of Occupancy. Where the occupancy classification of an existing building or portion of an existing building is changed in other than historic buildings, the building shall meet the requirements of 43.7.2.1 or 43.7.2.2.

43.7.2.1 Where a change of occupancy classification occurs within the same hazard classification category or to an occupancy classification of a lesser hazard classification category (that is, a higher category number), as addressed by Table 43.7.3, the building shall meet both of the following:

- (1) *Requirements of the applicable existing occupancy chapters for the occupancy created by the change (see Chapters 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, 33, 37, 39, 40, and 42)*
- (2) *Automatic sprinkler and detection, alarm, and communications system requirements and the requirements for hazardous areas applicable to new construction for the occupancy created by the change (see Chapters 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 36, 38, 40, and 42)*

Based on the above section a educational, daycare, ambulatory health care, residential, mercantile, business, industrial, and storage can be converted to a assembly occupancy containing a Bar with live entertainment, Dance hall, Discotheque, Nightclub, or Assembly occupancies with festival seating with no change in the main exit access or main exit width. By allowing this to occur we perpetuate this know safety hazard for an infinite time period.

This provision creates a serious life safety hazard by allowing an existing building to be converted to a Bar with live entertainment, Dance hall, Discotheque, Nightclub, or Assembly occupancies with festival seating without requiring the exit access or main exit to be modified to accommodate 2/3 of the occupant load.

The document now contains an error that was overlooked during the regular revision process and conflicts with the intent of the requirement for protecting new assembly occupancies with the spe-

cial circumstances identified by the Assembly Committee. The proposed TIA intends to offer to the public a benefit that would lessen a recognized (known) hazard or ameliorate a continuing dangerous condition or situation.

It is understood that this proposal must be in accordance with Section 5.8 Regulations Governing Committee Projects, Applicability where it states; Tentative Interim Amendments shall apply to the document existing at the time of issuance. Tentative Interim Amendments issued after the proposal closing date shall also apply, where the text of the existing document remains unchanged, to the next edition of the Document. Tentative Interim Amendments issued concurrently with the issuance of a new edition shall apply to both the existing and new edition.

NFPA 1500-2007

Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program

TIA Log No.: 938

Reference: 3.3.37.1, A.3.3.37.1, 7.3.1, A.7.3.1 and 7.3.2 through 7.3.4.1

Comment Closing Date: June 12, 2009

Submitter's: Joseph Rivera, US Air Force and Mark Giuliano, Eglin AFB

1. *Revise 3.3.37.1 to read as follows:*

3.3.37.1* Proximity Fire Fighting. Specialized fire-fighting operations that can include the activities of rescue, fire suppression, and property conservation at incidents involving fires producing very high levels of conductive, convective, and radiant heat such as ~~aircraft fires~~; bulk flammable gas fires and bulk flammable liquid fires.

2. *Revise A.3.3.37.1 to read as follows:*

A.3.3.37.1 Proximity Fire Fighting. Specialized thermal protection from exposure to high levels of radiant heat, as well as thermal protection from conductive and convective heat, is necessary for persons involved in such operations due to the scope of these operations and the close distance to the fire at which these operations are conducted, although direct entry into flame is *not* made. These operations usually are exterior operations but could be combined with interior operations. Proximity fire fighting is not structural fire fighting but could be combined with structural fire-fighting operations. An example of proximity fire fighting could be an oil refinery fire or tank farm fire generating high levels of radiant heat. Although large-frame aircraft contain large amounts of aviation fuel, modern Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) vehicle technology, extinguishing agents, and application techniques (roof turrets, bumper turrets, and boom nozzles) enable fire fighters to control fires from great distances and essentially extinguish large aviation fuel fires while still in the attacking ARFF

vehicle, thus eliminating high levels of conductive, convective, and radiant heat exposure prior to fire fighters leaving the vehicle and advancing handlines.

3. Add a new paragraph as 7.3.1 to read as follows:

7.3.1* When determining the need for proximity fire-fighting protective ensembles, the organization shall perform a risk assessment as required by Chapter 5 of NFPA 1851, *Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting*.

4. Renumber existing 7.3.1 as 7.3.2 and revise to read:

7.3.2* When the risk assessment determines that members whose will primarily respond to and conduct primary responsibility is proximity fire-fighting operations and when members who participate in proximity fire-fighting training, they shall be provided with and shall use proximity fire-fighting protective ensembles that are compliant with NFPA 1971.

5. Renumber A.7.3.1 as A.7.3.2 and revise to read as follows:

A.7.3.2 The technical committee's intent is that members utilize the appropriate protective clothing designed specifically for the type of fire-fighting activities for which the member is regularly engaged. The committee recognizes that any fire department might encounter a rare occasion when the members must engage in fire fighting operations at a fire that is producing very high levels of conductive, convective, and radiant heat. The fire department's SOPs should address the safest procedures for accomplishing such operations. The type of fire-fighting activity is based upon the particular fire-fighting techniques used, such as using limited agents or chemicals, rather than the types of fuels involved.

6. Renumber existing 7.3.2 through 7.3.4.1 as 7.3.3 through 7.3.5.1.

Submitter's Substantiation: Although large-frame aircraft contain large amounts of aviation fuel, improved ARFF vehicle technology, extinguishing agents and application techniques (roof turrets, bumper turrets and boom nozzles), enable firefighters to control fires from greater distances and essentially extinguish large aviation fuel fires while still in the attacking vehicle, thus eliminating high levels of conductive, convective and radiant heat exposure prior to firefighters leaving the vehicle and advancing handlines. Furthermore; fuel tank trucks, barges, gas stations, etc. that are prevalent in our communities are not cited as examples driving a need for proximity PPE even though these conveyers will have a higher fuel load than aircraft.

NFPA 1500 provides conflicting guidance within the document itself. It directs departments to provide PPE for the hazard firefighters are "likely" to be exposed or PPE specific to the actual operation. However, for proximity PPE it specifically requires proximity ensembles based on primary responsibility or mission. The annex material further states the type of fire fighting is based on fire fighting techniques used, not the actual fuels involved.

The NFPA 1500 guidance was provided prior to the existence of NFPA 1851, a selection care and maintenance document that requires the organization perform a risk assessment first and refers back to NFPA 1500 which considers the "likely" hazards

firefighters will encounter. NFPA 1851 provides the best method for determining selection of firefighter PPE through a sound risk assessment identifying the hazards firefighters are likely to encounter within their jurisdiction.

A problem with the existing NFPA 1500 guidance is that it may lead the AHJ to choose proximity gear instead of structural gear. A major health and safety concern we have is increased core body temperatures experienced by firefighters wearing proximity PPE when performing any firefighting or emergency response evolutions. Elevated temperatures and dehydration rapidly deplete firefighter energy levels, greatly reduce effective working time and jeopardize personal safety during operations. Independent laboratory test data confirms structural PPE provides greater "breathability" as the outer shell of structural PPE allows heat to escape; proximity PPE does not.

Although aircraft fires can pose high levels of radiant heat, military and commercial airport fire departments employ state-of-the art Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting vehicles, agents and firefighting techniques that eliminate this hazard to a great distance. This occurs prior to firefighters dismounting vehicles to initiate interior fire attack and rescue operations. At this point, the aircraft fuselage interior falls within the definition of structural firefighting as defined in NFPA 1500, Para 3.3.37.2. , which would require the use of structural PPE.

Emergency Nature: The NFPA has conflicting language regarding the selection of PPE. This includes guidance within NFPA 1500 that requires departments select PPE depending on the hazards a firefighter can be expected to be exposed to except for proximity firefighting where it is based on the primary responsibility of a firefighter. Additionally, NFPA 1851 specifically requires departments to conduct a risk assessment when selecting PPE for structural or proximity firefighting prior to referring back to NFPA 1500. Due to the conflicts within these documents there is confusion among the users and the authorities having jurisdiction as to the appropriate time when proximity firefighting PPE is required.

1. Common practice in the civilian ARFF community is to have proximity PPE available, but it is not necessarily required on all emergencies. This is based on a risk assessment having been completed by the authority having jurisdiction. Furthermore, firefighters responding to aircraft emergencies at civilian airports to assist the airport ARFF crews typically do not have proximity PPE and are operating in close proximity to the aircraft while the airport ARFF crews are operating inside the ARFF vehicles. Additionally, today's NFPA compliant structural PPE is designed to provide limited protection to radiant heat.
2. Many departments are outfitting all of their firefighters in proximity gear for response to all emergencies including structural fires. Proximity gear does not provide the firefighter the best protection for this type of firefighting and since proximity gear doesn't breathe the firefighter is subjected to a higher thermal burden. The TIA should be processed so departments are clearly selecting the most appropriate and safest PPE for firefighters.
3. All airport fire departments (military & civilian) may find it difficult to meet the advanced cleaning require-

ments specified in NFPA 1851. Product manufacturers specifically forbid machine washing of proximity PPE due to concerns of delamination (peeling/flaking) of the aluminized shell. Inability to properly clean contaminated proximity PPE means the garments must be discarded and replaced at high cost to the organization.

NFPA 1901-2009

Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus

TIA Log No.: 954

Reference: 19.6.4.6 (New)

Comment Closing Date: June 12, 2009

Submitter: Kenneth Koch, Sutphen Corporation

1. Add a new section 19.6.4.6 to read as follows:

19.6.4.6 For ladders that have a waterway design that allows the monitor to be connected to different ladder sections, a secondary means, not requiring operator intervention, shall be provided to prevent the monitor from being ejected from the ladder.

Submitter's Substantiation for Technical and Emergency

Nature: In May 2008 NIOSH published a safety advisory regarding the improper set-up of an aerial ladder with a locking pin-anchored waterway resulting in a fire fighter fatality. In the advisory NIOSH recommended aerial ladder manufacturers retrofit existing aerial ladder trucks with secondary stops or other engineering controls to prevent a waterway launch in the event the waterway is improperly anchored. NIOSH also recommended that standards setting organizations should establish standards that include engineering safeguards to prevent inadvertent waterway separation.

The Fire Department Apparatus Technical Committee Task Group met to address the issue of locking pin-anchored waterways and monitors and decided a TIA was appropriate to add to NFPA 1901, 2009 edition. After the NIOSH safety advisory was published, the committee discovered multiple reports of similar circumstances not involving injury. A task group developed text in June of 2008 and was later approved by the full committee at their meeting in January 2009.

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 79-2007

Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery

Reference: 6.3.1

Errata No.: 79-07-3

6.3.1 General. Protection against indirect contact (*see 3.3.18.2*) is intended to prevent hazardous conditions to continue in the event of a fault condition (e.g., insulation failure between live and exposed conductive parts).

Formal Interpretation Issued

The following Formal Interpretation has been issued. Copies of FIs (if not published here) are available on the NFPA web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/fi>; or from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. For current information about the NFPA Codes and Standards, including this FI, please see www.nfpa.org/codelist.

NFPA 37-2006

Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines

Reference: 4.1.4

FI 06-1 (NFPA 37)

Background: Subsection 4.1.4 of NFPA 37 reads as follows:

“4.1.4 Engines Located Outdoors. Engines, and their weatherproof housings if provided, that are installed outdoors shall be located at least 1.5 m (5 ft) from openings in walls and at least 1.5 m (5 ft) from structures having combustible walls. A minimum separation shall not be required where the following conditions exist:

- (1) The adjacent wall of the structure has a fire resistance rating of at least 1 hour.
- (2)* The weatherproof enclosure is constructed of noncombustible materials and it has been demonstrated that a fire within the enclosure will not ignite combustible materials outside the enclosure.”

Question No. 1: Is it the intent of Subsection 4.1.4 of NFPA 37 to require both conditions (1) and (2) to be complied with in order for an installation to be exempt from the minimum separation specified by 4.1.4?

Answer: No.

Question No. 2: If the answer to Question No 1 is “No”, is it the intent of Subsection 4.1.4 of NFPA 37 to require either condition (1) or condition (2) to be complied with in order for an installation to be exempt from the minimum separation specified by 4.1.4?

Answer: Yes.

Minutes Available

The NFPA Standards Council met on March 3-4, 2009 in Miami Beach, FL. 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, One 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. 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 Aircraft Maintenance Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 410, *Standard on Aircraft Maintenance*.

The **Committee on Ambulances** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and users.

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—Flu-idized 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. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Pul-verized Fuel Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and users. 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, special experts, and users. 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 the NFPA 5000[®], *Building Construction and Safety Code*[®].

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 Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 17, *Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems*; and NFPA 17A, *Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems*.

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.

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, labor, users, 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 Department Rescue Tools** is seeking members in all categories except manufacturers. 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 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 Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, consumers, insurance, fire service, education, and manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 555, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover*; proposed NFPA 556, *Guide for Identification and Development of Mitigation Strategies for Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles*; and proposed NFPA 557, *Standard Fire Loads for Engineering Design of Structural Fire Resistance in Buildings*.

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. 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 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 following interest categories: special expert and manufacturing, 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—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 Department Safety Technician Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories.

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 Committee 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 and special expert. 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. 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 Record Protection** is seeking members in the all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 232, *Standard for the Protection of Records*.

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 5000, *Building Construction and 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 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 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, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

Coming Events Committee Calendar

May

- 5 Water Mist Fire Suppression Systems, web/telephone conference
- 6–8 Respiratory Protection Equipment, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 6–8 Cultural Resources, Aberdeen, Scotland
- 8 Foam, telephone conference
- 11–12 Combustible Metals and Metal Dusts, Baltimore, MD
- 27–28 TCC Fire & Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment, Santa Rosa, CA
- 27–28 Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fundamentals of Combustion Systems Hazards, Atlanta, GA

June

- 7–11 NFPA Conference & Expo, Chicago, IL
- 15–16 Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Heat Recovery Steam Generators, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 17 Ambulance, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA

17–19 Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Multiple Burner Boilers, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA

July

7–8 Helicopter Facilities, San Francisco, CA
 9–11 Commissioning Fire Protection Systems, San Francisco, CA
 21–22 Telecommunications, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
 21–22 Fire Department Apparatus, Baltimore, MD
 28–30 Recreational Vehicles, Seattle, WA
 30–31 Fire Tests, Denver, CO

August

4–6 NFPA Standards Council, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA

September

21–25 Safety to Life and Building Code Meetings, Cleveland, OH

21 Building Systems
 21–22 Fundamentals
 22 Furnishings and Contents

22 Structures, Construction and Materials
 23 Building Construction
 23–25 Means of Egress
 24–25 Fire Protection Features
 24 Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment
 22–24 Forest and Rural Fire Protection, Charleston, SC

October

1–2 Professional Qualifications—Emergency Vehicle Mechanic Technicians Professional Qualifications, San Antonio, TX
 27–28 NFPA Standards Council, San Francisco, CA

December

2–12 National Electrical Code Panels, Redondo Beach, FL

7–11 Safety to Life and Building Code Meetings, Cleveland, OH

7 Detention and Correctional Occupancies
 8 Educational and Day Care Occupancies
 8 Board and Care Facilities
 8 Mercantile and Business Occupancies
 9 Assembly Occupancies and Membrane Structures
 9 Residential Occupancies
 9–10 Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies
 10–11 Health Care Occupancies

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. EST/EDST 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, One 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 2–P*	Hydrogen Technologies Code	5/29/2009	F2010
†NFPA 3–P*	Standard for the Commissioning and Integrated Testing of Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems	5/29/2009	F2010
†NFPA 12–2008	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 16–2007	Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems	5/29/2009	F2010
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 30–2008	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code	11/24/2009	A2011
†NFPA 30A–2008	Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages	11/24/2009	A2011
†NFPA 31–2006	Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 32–2007	Standard for Drycleaning Plants	5/29/2009	F2010
†NFPA 35–2005	Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 51A–2006	Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 59–2008	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 70E–2009	Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®	1/5/2010	A2011
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 79–2007	Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 85–2007	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code	5/8/2009	F2010
NFPA 101–2009	Life Safety Code®	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 102–2006	Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 220–2009	Standard on Types of Building Construction	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 221–2009	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 251–2006	Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 253–2006	Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 262–2007	Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 265–2007	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 285–2006	Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 286–2006	Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 385–2007	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 414–2007	Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Vehicles	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 418–2006	Standard for Heliports	5/29/2009	F2010
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 703–2009	Standard for Fire-Retardant Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 730–2008	Guide for Premises Security	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 731–2008	Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 901–2006	Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 921–2008	Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1081–2007	Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 1192–2008	Standard on Recreational Vehicles	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1194–2008	Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1401–2006	Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1404–2006	Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1405–2006	Guide for Land-Based Fire Fighters Who Respond to Marine Vessel Fires	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1906–2006	Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1912–2006	Standard for Fire Apparatus Refurbishing	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 1971–2007	Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting	12/4/2009	F2011
NFPA 1981–2007	Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services	12/4/2009	F2011
NFPA 1983–2006	Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 2001–2008	Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems	5/29/2009	F2010
NFPA 5000–2009	Building Construction and Safety Code®	7/31/2009	A2011

P* Indicates proposed document

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle