

NFPA NEWS

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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 3-4, 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.

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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 59A- 2009

Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)

TIA Log No. 944

Reference: 5.3.3.6

Comment Closing Date: January 16, 2009

Submitter: Francis J. Katulak, Distrigas of Massachusetts

1. Revise 5.3.3.6 to read as follows:

~~5.3.3.6* The spacing of an LNG tank impoundment to the property line that can be built upon shall be such that, in the event of an LNG spill as specified in 5.3.3.7, an average concentration of methane in air of 50 percent of the lower flammability limit (LFL) does not extend beyond the property line that can be built upon, in accordance with a model that is acceptable for use by the authority having jurisdiction that has been evaluated by an independent body using the Model Evaluation Protocol facilities published by the NFPA Research Foundation report *Evaluating Vapor Dispersion Models for Safety Analysis of LNG*.~~

5.3.3.6* The spacing of an LNG tank impoundment to the property line that can be built upon shall be calculated, in the event of an LNG spill as specified in 5.3.3.7, using:

- a) An average volume concentration of methane in air equal to the lower flammability limit (LFL) of 5%, which does not extend beyond the property line that can be built upon, and
- b) A vapor dispersion model that has been evaluated by an independent body using the Model Evaluation Protocol published in the NFPA Research Foundation report, "*Evaluating Vapor Dispersion Models for Safety Analysis of LNG Facilities*," or a model that has been approved.

Submitter's Reason: By an overwhelming vote of 24 to 6 on Comment 59A-29 the 59A Committee, during its ROC meeting, deleted the requirement for calculating the LNG vapor dispersion distance to 50% LFL and replaced it with 100% LFL. This action was based on sound scientific basis that was presented to the Committee as to why 100 % LFL was the correct metric to be included in the Standard.

The Committee, deliberated and discussed the merits of a NIT-MAM (Log # 473, Seq # 59A-4 submitted for consideration during the **June 2008 Association Technical Meeting**) on the above and decided by a majority vote to recommend the rejection of the NIT-MAM to the floor of the Association Technical Meeting.

The appeal to the Standards Council to restore 59A Committee's action (and against the floor vote on the subject NITMAM) on the above change in the vapor dispersion calculation criterion was not granted on procedural grounds rather than on the technical merits of the issue.

The scientific evidence is overwhelming that a LNG vapor cloud with the average vapor concentration less than the lower flammable limit of methane is NOT ignitable to form a sustained vapor cloud fire. The down wind distance from the source where a flammable vapor cloud remains ignitable is the principal issue of concern in vapor cloud dispersion calculations.

The attached "White Paper" provides a detailed technical assessment of the findings in the literature, the effect of an important parameter in the vapor cloud concentration calculation models (and its value used in popularly used models), experimental evidence indicating that vapor clouds do not ignite below LFL concentrations, and other associated technical discussions.

Emergency Nature: The committee action to incorporate 100% LFL as the criterion for limiting vapor concentration was overturned by the floor vote during the **June 2008 Association Technical Meeting** because of a possible misunderstanding of the complex scientific issues by the members during the very short duration of discussions on the floor. The Committee, on the other hand, deliberated this subject, very thoroughly, and concluded that the scientific evidence shows that 100% LFL is an acceptable criterion. The vote in the Committee to adopt this criterion (of 100% LFL concentration and indicated in this TIA) was cast by very knowledgeable members on this subject. Hence, the previous Committee action needs to be restored immediately.

The larger exclusion zone with the 50% LFL criterion has serious economic consequences to the operator and the public (through higher costs) without a corresponding and commensurate safety benefit. Many LNG facilities are being proposed or in design stages which will benefit from the changes identified in this TIA. It is well known that the single greatest uncertainty in the estimate of vapor hazard dispersion distance is due to incorrect or improper representation of the source strength and not due to the effect of any "peak to mean" concentration fluctuations, which may have been the original basis for the 50% LFL criterion in the previous editions of the NFPA 59A Standard.

NFPA 70®-2008

National Electrical Code®

TIA Log No.: 936

Reference: 680.26

Comment Closing Date: January 16, 2009

Submitter: Wayne H. Robinson, Lothian, MD

1. Revise 680.26(B)(1)(b)(2) as follows:

(2) Conform to the contour of the pool [~~and the pool deck~~] and the perimeter surfaces outlined in 680.26(B)(2)

2. Revise 680.26(B)(2) as follows:

(2) Perimeter Surfaces. The perimeter surface shall extend for 1 m (3 ft) horizontally beyond the inside walls of the pool and shall include unpaved surfaces as well as poured concrete and other types of paving. Bonding to perimeter surfaces shall be provided as specified in 680.26(B)(2)(a) or (2)(b) and shall be attached to the pool reinforcing steel or copper conductor grid at a minimum of four (4) points uniformly spaced around the perimeter of the pool. For nonconductive pool shells, bonding at four points shall not be required.

- (a) *Structural Reinforcing Steel.* Structural reinforcing steel shall be bonded in accordance with 680.26(B)(1)(a).
- (b) *Alternate Means.* Where structural reinforcing steel is not available or is encapsulated in a nonconductive compound, a copper grid conductor(s) shall be utilized where the following requirements are met:
 - (1) ~~At least one minimum 8 AWG bare solid copper conductor shall be provided.~~
 - (2) ~~The conductors shall follow the contour of the perimeter surface.~~
 - (1) The copper grid shall be constructed of 8 AWG bare copper and be arranged meeting the requirements of 680.26(B)(1)(b)(3).
 - (2) The copper grid shall follow the contour of the perimeter surface extending (3 ft) horizontally beyond the inside walls of the pool
 - (3) ~~(3) Only listed splices shall be permitted.~~
 - (4) ~~The required conductor shall be 450 to 600 mm (18 to 24 in.) from the inside walls of the pool.~~
 - (5) ~~The required conductor shall be secured within or under the perimeter surface 100 mm to 150 mm (4 in. to 6 in.) below the subgrade.~~
 - (4) Be secured within or under the deck or unpaved surfaces no more than 150-mm (4 in. to 6 in.) from the underside of the deck.

Submitter's Reason: 1. Comment 17-92, no substantiation or adequate test data was submitted to support a single conductor for perimeter surfaces outlined in 680.26(B)(2)(b). After requesting the pertinent test data from NFPA the only available test data for pools was from comment 17-98. This data only supported the new 2008, Section 680.26(C) not 680.26(B)(2)(b). The code change was proposed and implemented solely based on OPINION, not from actual test data, even though substantial test data for equipotential bonding grids was available for dairies.

2. Testing has now been conducted by A Research Center of the Georgia Institute of Technology, National Electric Energy Test Research & Application Center (NEETRAC) that unequivocally proves an equipotential bonding grid is required and a single wire will NOT always provide adequate protection!

3. The requirements in 680.26(B)(1)(b) conflicts with the requirements of 680.26(B)(2)(b). Code sections within an Article that conflict with one another will lead to misinterpretation and improper application of the applicable wiring method which ultimately will endanger the public. Rewording "Alternate Means" (single wire reference) from the 2008 Edition and replacing it with the 2005, 680.26(C)(3) Alternate Means, will remedy this error by installing a copper conductor grid.

4. 680.26(B)(1)(b)(2) requires the grid to contour to the pool and deck; however in the same instance 680.26(B)(2) requires the perimeter surface to extend 3' out, not to the complete contour of the deck. The result of this conflict will be misapplication, increased cost for pool construction and danger to the public.

Equipotential bonding grids are established by definition under 547.2 and 547.10 "Equipotential Plane, an area where wire mesh or other conductive elements are embedded in or placed under concrete, bonded to all metal structures and fixed non-electrical equipment that may become energized, and connected to the electrical grounding system to prevent a difference in voltage from developing within the plane". The equipotential bonding grid for dairies and agricultural buildings are based on solid testing documentation from the American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers (ASABE). Their self-help guide for Equipotential Planes for Stray Voltage Reduction requires a grid system, not a single conductor. It further identifies that 8 AWG copper is considered the minimum conductor size (see attached PDF). Further studies and data are available from the American Society of Agricultural Engineers (ASAE), 1998 International meeting revisiting the requirements of equipotential planes. One of the major issues outlined in this TIA is that we afford more protection for dairy cows than we do for humans in pool environments. Humans and dairy cows carry approximately the same resistance in body mass.

5. The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance where changes to 680.26(C), 2005 Edition were implemented without adequate technical (safety) justification to support the single conductor over a copper grid. In addition, it provides clarification regarding the grid and contour of the deck requirements.

Emergency Nature: Test data from NEETRAC refutes a single copper conductor application for decks, pavers, unpaved surfaces and supports an equipotential plane or copper grid system, as originally outlined in the 2005 Edition of the NEC. Supporting documentation from utilities in Georgia and Mississippi referencing stray-current problems on pool decks, along with conclusive testing conducted by NEETRAC, confirms the need for rewording a single conductor alternate means outlined in 680.26(B)(2)(b)(1), and replacing it with the copper conductor grid identified in 680.26(B)(1)(b). The test data from NEETRAC proves unequivocally that an equipotential copper bonding grid (ground mat) around a swimming pool can and will effectively mitigate the voltages over an alternate means (ground ring) described in 680.26(B)(2)(b)(1) of the 2008 NEC. A ground ring will work only when there is no evidence of stray current, but cannot protect the public where conditions of multiple grounded neutral systems and stray-current conditions prevail, which may happen at anytime. In addition the test data supports the studies for equipotential bonding grids in dairy barns and agricultural areas as referenced in Article 547 NEC. An order to provide minimum safety standards for the public in pool environments; I am compelled to respectfully submit this TIA.

NFPA 72®
National Fire Code®
TIA Log No.: 946
Reference: 11.3.5.3 (New)
Comment Closing Date: January 16, 2009
Submitter: Jeff Buss, Sure Signal Products, Inc.

1. Add a new section 11.3.5.3 to read as follows:

11.3.5.3 Fire warning equipment powered solely by a spring-wound mechanism shall not be required to produce the temporal pattern emergency evacuation signal, provided it meets all other minimum audibility requirements.

The revised section would appear as follows:

11.3.5 Fire-warning equipment to be installed in residential occupancies shall produce the audible emergency evacuation signal described in ANSI S3.41, *American National Standard Audible Emergency Signal*, whenever the intended response is to evacuate the building.

11.3.5.1 The audible emergency evacuation signal shall be permitted to be used for other devices as long as the desired response is immediate evacuation.

11.3.5.2 Fire warning equipment producing the audible emergency evacuation signal shall be permitted to incorporate voice notification under either or both of the following conditions:

- (1) Where the voice message is contained completely within the 1.5-second pause period of the audible emergency evacuation signal
- (2) Where the voice message complies with (a) and (b) as follows:
 - (a) The voice message is first preceded by a minimum of eight cycles of the audible emergency evacuation signal.
 - (b) The voice message periodically interrupts the signal for no longer than 10 seconds followed by a minimum of two cycles of the audible emergency evacuation signal between each voice message. The initial eight-cycle period shall not be required to be repeated.

11.3.5.3 Fire warning equipment powered solely by a spring-wound mechanism shall not be required to produce the temporal pattern emergency evacuation signal, provided it meets all other minimum audibility requirements.

Submitter's Reason: Urgency of the TIA

The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which revisions to the standard have resulted in an adverse impact on a product that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process. It is our belief that this revision to the code was not intended to be applied to a mechanically powered device that is not capable of producing such a uniquely, electrical sound. This pattern was developed for electrically controlled piezo buzzers, speakers and horns as its delivery method.

Mechanical Power and its Unique Properties

By using a power source consisting of a tightly wound stainless steel spring, the mechanical alarm requires absolutely no electrical power (see Fig. 1). This means no batteries or AC wiring. Therefore, virtually no maintenance is ever required by the homeowner. There will never be a failure due to a dead or disconnected battery.

Because the alarm has no access to electrical power, it is technically unfeasible that the product be redesigned to produce

the T3 pattern, which was created with electrical controls in mind. However, the ringing bell sound created by our alarm creates one of the loudest and most evenly distributed audible signals in the residential alarm industry. The audible signal exceeds the requirements of Underwriters Laboratory's Standard 539 for sound output, duration and consistency.

Internationally Recognized Studies

A well-publicized study by Dr. Guylene Proulx of the National Research Council of Canada demonstrates that a ringing mechanical bell produces a very alarming sound that people relate directly to fires. The study also showed that people assigned the ringing bell sound the highest urgency rating of all alarm sounds tested. (Fire Alarm Signal Recognition - Guylène Proulx, Chantal Laroché, Fern Jaspers-Fayer and Rosanne Lavallée. Internal Report 828, June 2001)

Press Release Version - http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/pubs/ci/v6no4/v6no4_1_e.html
 Formal Study - <http://irc.nrc-cnrc.gc.ca/pubs/ir/ir828/ir828.pdf>

Performance Equivalency of the Mechanical Heat Alarm

Section 1.5 in the NFPA 72 clearly states the Code's position on equivalency.

Equivalency

1.5.1 Nothing in this Code shall prevent the use of systems, methods, devices, or appliances of equivalent or superior quality, strength, fire resistance, effectiveness, durability, and safety over those prescribed by this Code.

Sure Signal strongly believes that the results presented in Dr. Proulx's study (see above section) display that our alarm's ringing bell meets the Code's requirements for equivalency.

Also, the certification testing completed at UL's Northbrook laboratory proves that our heat alarm exceeds the industry's requirements for sound output for residential alarms.

| | <u>UL Requirement (539)</u> | <u>Sure Signal Alarm</u> |
|---------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ring Duration | 4.00 minutes | 5.0 minutes +/- 15 sec. |
| Sound Output | 85dB at 10 ft. | 89.9/90.2dB at 10 ft. |

Special Application and Non-Retail Sales

Sure Signal's mechanical heat alarm is being offered in a unique and educational way. Our product is always sold in conjunction with other residential fire safety products, such as smoke alarms, carbon monoxide alarms, fire extinguishers, escape ladders and other valuable safety products. The heat alarm is considered supplemental protection installed above the minimums required by this code, and we recommend its installation in residential locations such as attics, kitchens, crawlspaces, utility closets and garages.

Precedent for this TIA

Prior to the release of the 2007 edition of NFPA 72, a TIA was approved to add item 5 to Section 11.6.1:

11.6.1 Smoke and Heat Alarms. Smoke and heat alarms shall be powered by one of the following means:

- (5) A suitable spring-wound mechanism for the non-electrical portion of a listed single-station alarm. A visible indication shall be provided to show that sufficient operating power is not available.

Also, an exception was introduced in the 2007 printing in Section 11.5.2.1.1:

Exception: The arrangement for all alarms to sound shall not be required for mechanically powered single-station heat alarms.

Emergency Nature: Requiring this product to comply with the temporal pattern was likely never intended. Of equal importance, the mechanical alarm cannot comply without significantly reducing its audibility and thus its effectiveness. The addition that we are requesting is very narrow in scope and will not cause any significant changes in the design, development or manufacturing of other alarms in general.

Without this TIA, we cannot produce a product that provides many superior benefits for the areas in which it will be used. There is no evidence that the temporal pattern would provide any additional benefit to the user in this instance, since the alarm already provides an excellent warning signal that exceeds UL's requirements. The mechanical alarm is more reliable over longer periods in the areas of its intended use, due to its non-electrical power source. This allows the alarm to be in service for very long periods with virtually no maintenance. *Lastly without this consideration, consumers will be denied the opportunity to choose a technology that has proven reliable for many years.*

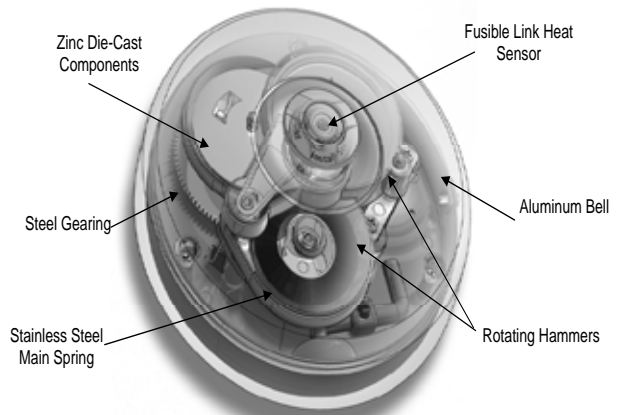


Figure 1: Semi-Transparent Illustration

NFPA 101-2000 and 2009 Editions

Life Safety Code

TIA Log No.: 943

Reference: 10.2

Comment Closing Date: January 16, 2009

Submitter: Thomas Jaeger, Jaeger & Associates, LLC

1. In the 2000 Edition revise portions of Section 10.2 to address existing installations of interior finish as follows:

10.2* Interior Finish.

10.2.1 General. Classification of interior finish materials shall be in accordance with tests made under conditions simulating actual installations, provided that the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to establish the classification of any material on which a rating by standard test is not available.

Exception No. 1: Materials applied, in total thickness of less than 1/28 in. (0.09 cm), directly to the surface of walls and ceilings shall be exempt from tests simulating actual installation if they meet the requirements of Class A interior wall or ceiling finish when tested in accordance with 10.2.3.1 using inorganic reinforced cement board as the substrate material.

Exception No. 2: Approved existing installations of materials applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings in a total thickness of less than 1/28 in. (0.9 mm) shall be permitted to remain in use and the provisions of 10.2.2 through 10.2.3.5.3 shall not apply.

2. In the 2009 edition, revise portions of Section 10.2 to address existing installations of interior finish as follows:

10.2* Interior Finish.

10.2.1* General.

10.2.1.1 Classification of interior finish materials shall be in accordance with tests made under conditions simulating actual installations, provided that the authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to establish the classification of any material on which a rating by standard test is not available, unless otherwise provided in 10.2.1.2 or 10.2.1.3.

10.2.1.2 Materials applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings in a total thickness of less than 1/28 in. (0.9 mm) shall not be considered interior finish and shall be exempt from tests simulating actual installation if they meet the requirements of Class A interior wall or ceiling finish when tested in accordance with 10.2.3 using fiber cement board as the substrate material.

10.2.1.3 Approved existing installations of materials applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings in a total thickness of less than 1/28 in. (0.9 mm) shall be permitted to remain in use and the provisions of 10.2.2 through 10.2.3.7.2 shall not apply.

10.2.1.34* Fixed or movable walls and partitions, paneling, wall pads, and crash pads applied structurally or for decoration, acoustic correction, surface insulation, or other purposes shall be considered interior finish and shall not be considered decorations or furnishings.

3. In the 2009 edition, renumber A.10.2.1.3 as A.10.2.1.4.

Submitter's Reason: Facilities are being cited for not having flame spread rating/fire test data on existing interior finishes (wall-paper, paint) that is less than 1/28 inches in thickness. Prior to the 2000 edition of the *Life Safety Code*, interior finishes less than 1/28 inches in thickness, i.e. paint and wallpaper, were largely exempted from complying with interior finishes requirements. A judgment

comparing the material to the fire behavior characteristics of paper of a similar thickness was the basic requirement. Because these wall finish materials were not regulated in the same manner as the criteria imposed in the 2000 and later editions of the Code, the facilities have no surface burning characteristics data available to judge their performance as noted in Section 10.2.1.2. The facility is then cited for a deficiency and required to replace the existing finish material. Please see excerpts from the 1997 edition of the *Life Safety Code* below. We do agree that newly installed interior finishes in new and existing buildings must comply with Section 10.2.1.2 of the 2000 and 2009 *Life Safety Codes*. We do not agree that previously approved existing wall finishes must comply with Section 10.2.1.2. If existing wall finishes that are less than 1/28 inches in thickness were required to comply with Section 10.2.1.2, this would be a retroactive requirement to all existing wall finishes less than 1/28 inches in thickness. We also want to point out that these wall finishes have a useful life and will eventually be replaced with finishes complying with Section 10.2.1.2.

We are asking that the TIA apply to the 2000 *Life Safety Code* because every existing health care facility in the United States is required to comply with the 2000 edition in accordance with Federal Medicare and Medicaid Regulations. The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) has clearly stated in the past that changes in newer editions of the Code do not apply to the 2000 edition and the 2000 edition is the law of the land. CMS has in the past accepted, through their regulatory process, TIA's. That is why we are asking to have the TIA apply to both the most recent edition, the 2009 edition and the 2000 edition.

Although all existing health care facilities, approximately 30,000, came under the enforcement of the 2000 *Life Safety Code* in 2003, it has not been until recently that the surveyors have discovered the oversight for existing building finishes in the Exception to Sections 10.2.1 and 10.2.1.2. We are now having thousands of facilities being cited for not having the documentation of finishes less than 1/28 inch, which they were never required to have in the past. The entire Section 10.2 was reformatted when Sections 6-5 and 6-6 were moved into a new Chapter 10 in the 2000 edition. See ROP 101-274 for 2000 edition. It was here that the new language and requirement were added to the Exception to Section 10.2.1 and no relief was given for existing buildings. We believe this was an oversight and now needs to be corrected in the 2000 and 2009 editions.

Occupancies that have yet to replace these existing finishes seem to be caught in an oversight of the code when the revision was made in the 2000 edition. This TIA is asking to address the issue of the existing buildings that seem to be an inadvertent oversight.

1997 Life Safety Code

Section 6-5.1.2 Interior wall and ceiling finish means the exposed interior surfaces of buildings including, but not limited to, fixed or movable walls and partitions, columns and ceilings.

Exception: Materials less than 1/28 in. (.09 cm) in thickness applied directly to the surface of walls and ceilings shall not be considered as interior finish if such materials have surface burning characteristics no greater than paper of this thickness applied directly to a noncombustible backing in the same manner.

NFPA 130-2007 and proposed 2010 Edition

Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems
TIA Log No.: 942

Reference: Table 8.4.1

Comment Closing Date: January 16, 2009
 Submitter: Steven W. Roman, LTK Engineering Services

1. Revise footnote reference in Category – Elastomers as follows:

Elastomers ^{a, b, j}

2. Revise footnote reference for Function of Material – Floor Covering in Category - Other Vehicle Components as follows:

Floor Covering ^{b, k, l}

Submitter’s Reason: NFPA 130/2003, 8.4.1.5.2 States “The ASTM E 662, *Standard Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials*, maximum test limits for smoke emission (specific optical density) shall be measured in either the flaming or nonflaming mode, utilizing the mode that generates the most smoke”. This note was applied to all materials except floor covering, elastomers and wire and cable.

NFPA 130/2007 8.4.1.2, same note new number, was revised to state “The ASTM E 662, *Standard Test Method for Specific Optical Density of Smoke Generated by Solid Materials*, maximum test limits for smoke emission (specific optical density) shall be based on both the flaming and nonflaming modes”. Currently this note applies to all materials except floor covering, elastomers and wire and cable.

By adding the reference to 8.4.1.2 to elastomers and floor covering we are consistent with the requirements for the rest of the materials in the table below.

Emergency Nature: The document contains an omission that was overlooked.

NFPA 1994-2007
Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents

TIA Log No.: 945
 Reference: Chapters 7 and 8
 Comment Closing Date: January 16, 2009
 Submitter: Jeffrey O. Stull, International Personnel Protection, Inc.

1. Make the following changes in Chapter 7 Performance Requirements for gloves and footwear as follows:

7.1.3.3 Class 2 glove materials shall be tested for cut resistance as specified in Section 8.14, Cut Resistance Test, and shall have the distance of blade travel not be less than ~~25 mm (1 in.)~~ 20 mm (0.8 in.).

7.1.4.3 Class 2 footwear upper materials shall be tested for cut resistance as specified in Section 8.14, Cut Resistance Test, and shall have the distance of blade travel not be less than ~~25 mm (1 in.)~~ 20 mm (0.8 in.).

7.2.3.4 Class 3 glove materials shall be tested for cut resistance as specified in Section 8.14, Cut Resistance Test, and shall have the distance of blade travel be not less than ~~25 mm (1 in.)~~ 20 mm (0.8 in.).

7.2.4.4 Class 3 footwear upper materials shall be tested for cut resistance as specified in Section 8.14, Cut Resistance Test, and shall have the distance of blade travel not be less than ~~25 mm (1 in.)~~ 20 mm (0.8 in.).

7.3.3.3 Class 4 glove materials shall be tested for cut resistance as specified in Section 8.14, Cut Resistance Test, and shall have the distance of blade travel be not less than ~~25 mm (1 in.)~~ 20 mm (0.8 in.).

Table 8.4.1 Fire Test Procedures and Performance Criteria for Materials and Assemblies

| Category | Function of Material | Test Method | Performance Criteria |
|---|--|---|--|
| Cushioning | All individual flexible cushioning materials used in seat cushions, mattresses, mattress pads, armrests, crash pads, and grab rail padding ^{a-c} | ASTM D 3675 | $I_S \leq 25$ |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (1.5) \leq 100$ $D_S (4.0) \leq 175$ |
| Fabrics | Seat upholstery, mattress ticking and covers, curtains, draperies, window shades, and woven seat cushion suspensions ^{a-c, f-h} | 14 CFR 25, Appendix F, Part I (vertical test) | Flame time ≤ 10 seconds Burn length ≤ 6 in. |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (4.0) \leq 200$ |
| Other vehicle components | Seat and mattress frames, wall and ceiling lining and panels, seat and toilet shrouds, toilet seats, trays and other tables, partitions, shelves, opaque windscreens, combustible signage, end caps, roof housings, articulation bellows, exterior shells, nonmetallic skirts, and component boxes and covers ^{a, b, i, j, k} | ASTM E 162 | $I_S \leq 35$ |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (1.5) \leq 100$ $D_S (4.0) \leq 200$ |
| | Thermal and acoustical insulation ^{a, b} | ASTM E 162 | $I_S \leq 25$ |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (4.0) \leq 100$ |
| | HVAC ducting ^{a, b} | ASTM E 162 | $I_S \leq 25$ |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (4.0) \leq 100$ |
| | Floor covering ^{k, l} | ASTM E 648 | $CRF \geq 5 \text{ kW/m}^2$ |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (1.5) \leq 100$ $D_S (4.0) \leq 200$ |
| | Light diffusers, windows and transparent plastic windscreens ^{b, i} | ASTM E 162 | $I_S \leq 100$ |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (1.5) \leq 100$ $D_S (4.0) \leq 200$ |
| Elastomers ^{a, j, b} | Window gaskets, door nosings, intercar diaphragms, seat cushion suspension diaphragms, and roof mats | ASTM C 1166 | Flame propagation $\leq 101.6 \text{ mm (4 in.)}$ |
| | | ASTM E 662 | $D_S (1.5) \leq 100$ $D_S (4.0) \leq 200$ |
| Wire and cable Structural components ^m | All Flooring ⁿ other ^o | See 8.6.7.1.2 through 8.6.7.1.4. | See 8.6.7.1.2 through 8.6.7.1.4. |
| | | ASTM E 119 | Pass |

^a See 8.4.1.1 ^b See 8.4.1.2 ^c See 8.4.1.3 ^d See 8.4.1.4 ^e See 8.4.1.5 ^f See 8.4.1.6 ^g See 8.4.1.7 ^h See 8.4.1.8 ⁱ See 8.4.1.9
^j See 8.4.1.10 ^k See 8.4.1.11 ^l See 8.4.1.12 ^m See 8.4.1.13 ⁿ See 8.4.1.14 ^o See 8.4.1.15

7.3.4.3 Class 4 footwear upper materials shall be tested for cut resistance as specified in Section 8.14, Cut Resistance Test, and shall have the distance of blade travel be not less than 25 mm (1 in.) 20 mm (0.8 in.).

2. Make the following changes in Section 8.14, Cut Resistance Test, as follows:

8.14.7 Specific Requirements for Testing Glove Materials.

8.14.7.2 Class 2 glove specimens shall be tested at a load of 200 g (7 oz) 150 g (5 1/2 oz).

8.14.7.3 Class 3 and Class 4 glove specimens shall be tested at a load of 100 g (3 1/2 oz) 75 g (2 1/2 oz).

8.14.8 Specific Requirements for Testing Footwear Upper Materials.

8.14.8.2 Class 2 footwear upper specimens shall be tested at a load of 600 g (21 oz) 550 g (19 1/2 oz).

8.14.8.3 Class 3 and Class 4 footwear upper specimens shall be tested at a load of 400 g (14 oz) 350 g (12 1/2 oz).

Submitter’s Reason: Cut resistance is required for both glove and footwear upper materials. This testing is conducted in accordance with ASTM F1790, *Standard Test Methods for Measuring Cut Resistance of Materials Used in Protective Clothing*. In this test method, the test material is secured to a metal mandrel of a cut test apparatus. The test apparatus then draws a special blade across the specimen until the blade mounted on a weighted arm makes electrical contact with the mandrel. This procedure allows for the measurement of blade travel distance to cut through. The technical committee’s use of the ASTM F1790 test method is based on determining blade travel distance for a specified test load. This approach is different than the actual procedure specified in the ASTM F1790 procedures where the primary use of the method is to conduct tests at multiple loads and interpolate the load that results in a set blade travel distance (20 mm).

In the 2001 Edition of NFPA 994, the respective test loads used in determining the cut resistance of Class 2 and Class 3 gloves were set at 75 grams (2.6 oz) and 60 grams (2.1 oz) respectively. For Class 2 and Class 3 footwear upper materials, these loads were 600 grams (21 oz) and 400 grams (14 oz), respectively. Significantly higher load requirements were imposed by the technical committee in the 2007 revision of the standard. These results included changes to 200 grams (7 oz) for Class 2 gloves and 100 grams (3.5 oz) for Class 3 gloves. No changes in the test load were made for footwear.

The referenced cut resistance test method for NFPA 1994-2001 was the ASTM F1790-97 while the newer ASTM F1790-2005 is cited in NFPA 1994-2007. The change in the test method editions

includes significant changes in test procedures, which were not accounted for in the modification of the cut resistance criteria. These changes include:

1. A modification of the calibration procedures for the acceptance of the blade, including how a correction factor is applied to the results;
2. The use of a copper foil between the specimen and the tape adhering the specimen to the metal mandrel; and
3. Revision of the blade travel length from 25 to 20 mm in determining cut resistance.

The effect of these changes is to lower the blade travel cut distance making the glove material appear less cut resistant. This is particularly true when the 1997 edition of ASTM F1790 required that the blade cut through both specimen and tape to make electrical contact with the mandrel. With the introduction of the copper foil, the measured cut resistance does not account for the extra resistance imposed by the tape used to secure the specimen to the mandrel. Additional differences in test results have been imposed by the modified calibration procedures and correction factor.

The proposed changes in the test criteria harmonize the cut resistance requirements with the new procedures provided in ASTM F1790. The proposed test loads account for the differences in the material specimen lay up on the test apparatus mandrel and other changes in the test method that have the effect of reducing the cut resistance. The following table shows the differences in two material systems using both the 1997 and 2005 editions of ASTM F1790. (See Table below)

The proposed changes are also consistent with an earlier approved Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA-07-1 on NFPA 1971) that was approved in November 2006. In this TIA, the blade travel distance was changed from 25 mm to 20 mm, and the respective test loads were lowered for gloves.

Emergency Nature: Two specific criteria from Section 5.2 in the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects apply to the evaluation of emergency nature for the proposed tentative interim amendment relative to NFPA 1994-2007:

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

In this case, the Technical Committee simply made changes to the test criteria without accounting for changes in the test method on which the measurements are based. The Technical erred by not considering or understanding the ramifications of the new edition

Comparison of Two Material Systems Tested Using Different Versions of ASTM F1790

| Material System* | Thickness (mil) | Blade Travel Distance (mm) - Unnormalized | | | |
|------------------|-----------------|---|-------|---------------|-------|
| | | ASTM F1790-97 | | ASTM F1790-05 | |
| | | 150 g | 200 g | 150 g | 200 g |
| Composite 1 | 53-56 | >50 | >50 | >50 | 27.2 |
| Composite 2 | 38-42 | >50 | >50 | 25.26 | 9.2 |

* Material system consists of outer leather material and inner film-based product

of ASTM F1790 in applying the new criteria. Changes in ASTM F1790 also impacted unchanged footwear criteria since the use of the new test method has the effect of lowering the apparent cut resistance measurement. As a consequence of these actions, some products that complied with the standard prior to the changes instituted in the new edition of NFPA 1994 no longer meet the criteria simply because of the unaccounted changes in test procedures of the referenced test method that were overlooked in the revision process.

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 80–2007

Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives

Reference: 19.3.1.2

Errata No.: 80-07-2

1. *Revise section 19.3.1.2 as follows:*

19.3.1.2 When equipped with smoke detection activation, the smoke detector shall be activated in accordance with the requirements of *NFPA 272, Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Upholstered Furniture Components or Composites and Mattresses Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*; *NFPA 72[®], National Fire Alarm Code[®]*.

NFPA 130–2007

Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems

Reference: Table 8.4.1, 8.6.4, 8.6.3.6, 8.8.3.3, 8.5.1.1, and A.8.8.5.1

Errata No.: 130-07-2

1. *In Table 8.4.1, replace “armrest” with “armrests”.*
2. *Delete Sections 8.5.7.1.2 and 8.5.7.1.4, as they do not exist.*
The correct references are Sections 8.6.8.1.2 and 8.6.8.1.4.
3. *Delete Section 8.6.4.*
Section 8.6.4 is a duplicate of Section 8.5.4 and is not needed.
4. *Revise Section 8.6.3.6 as follows:*
The current ~~valve~~ value used in determining the minimum size of motor leads shall be no less than 50 percent of the maximum load current seen under the most severe normal duty or as determined by root-mean-square (rms) calculation, whichever is greater.
The term “valve” is incorrect in this context.
5. *Revise Section 8.8.3.3 as follows:*
Replace the reference to “8.8.5.1” with “8.8.3.1”.
Section 8.8.5.1 refers to emergency marking instructions when it should be referring to emergency lighting levels contained in 8.8.3.1.

6. *Re-number Annex Note A.8.5.1 to A.8.4.1.1.*
The Annex note was incorrectly numbered.
7. *Move text of A.8.4.1.1 to existing A.8.4.1.*
8. *Remove the asterisk from 8.5.1.1.*
9. *Section 8.8.5.1: The text “visible at all lighting levels” is currently in italics.*
Correct the font to standard font.

NFPA 921–2008

Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations

Reference: 5.2.3.2

Errata No.: 921-08-2

1. *Revise the third sentence of 5.2.3.2 to read:*

“For example, the lower and upper temperature (°C) limits of methane are 5 percent and 15 percent, respectively, in air at ordinary temperatures.”

Tentative Interim Amendments Not Issued

The following TIAs were not issued by the Standards Council at its October 28, 2008 meeting.

NFPA 99-2005

Standard for Health Care Facilities

TIA Log No. 927

Reference: 17.3.8.1

(See *NFPA News July, 2008*)

Call for Nominations for 2009 Technical Committee Service Awards

The Standards Council has established a program to recognize committee members for outstanding service to NFPA in the development of codes and standards. The Council’s Committee Service Award Selection Committee is now accepting nominations for the following awards:

Standards Medal

The highest award given by the Standards Council, the Standards Medal is given for outstanding contribution to fire safety in the development of standards prepared by NFPA technical committees.

When submitting nominations, please consider the following criteria:

- Dedication – sincerity to a project
- Length of service
- Leadership of a project or a technical committee

- Volunteerism beyond normal duties of committee membership
- Respect and admiration of associates and peers
- Achievement of an outstanding nature

Committee Service Award

Given for continuous voluntary service as a technical committee member for a substantial period of time in recognition and appreciation of distinguished service to NFPA in the development of NFPA codes and standards.

Special Achievement Award

This award is presented to recognize the significant contribution of a committee member to a single project that has enhanced the NFPA codes- and standards-making process.

Nomination forms for these awards may be obtained by using the following link on the NFPA Website <http://www.nfpa.org/categoryList.asp?categoryID=1643&URL>; or contacting Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

2009 Fall Cycle Report on Proposals

The 2009 Fall Cycle *Report on Proposals* will be released on December 29, 2008. It will contain a compilation of NFPA Technical Committee *Reports on Proposals* for public review and comment. A list of the documents with reports and the action proposed for each document appears below.

These documents will be issued by the Standards Council on December 15, 2009, unless an "Intent to Make a Motion" is filed and certified in accordance with 4.5 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects. To obtain a copy of the *Report on Proposals* being presented for action, download the file from NFPA's Web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/ROPROC> or complete and return the coupon below.

The deadline for comments on the *Report on Proposals* is February 29, 2008. Comments must be submitted during the comment period. There are forms for comment in the reports.

Comments on these reports should be submitted to the Secretary, Standards Council, in the form of proposed amendments, using

the form(s) provided on the NFPA Website at <http://www.nfpa.org/ROPROC> or in the *Report on Proposals*. Each comment should be accompanied by supporting data.

Committee actions on all comments received will be published in the *Report on Comments* and will be available by request in August 28, 2009. Anyone who submits comments will automatically receive a copy of the *Report on Comments*.

Contents of the 2009 Fall Cycle Report on Proposals

Listed below are the documents that will be included in the 2009 Fall Cycle *Report on Proposals*.

Key to the proposed document actions:

P = Partial revision; W = Withdrawal; R = Reconfirmation; N = New; C = Complete revision

| Doc. No. | Title | Action |
|----------|--|--------|
| NFPA 10 | Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers | P |
| NFPA 11 | Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam | P |
| NFPA 13E | Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems | P |
| NFPA 14 | Standard for the Installation of Standpipes and Hose Systems | P |
| NFPA 18 | Standard on Wetting Agents | P |
| NFPA 37 | Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines | P |
| NFPA 45 | Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals | P |
| NFPA 53 | Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment, and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres | P |
| NFPA 70B | Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance | P |
| NFPA 91 | Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids | P |
| NFPA 120 | Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines | P |

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|----------|--|---|-----------|--|---|
| NFPA 122 | Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities | P | NFPA 914 | Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures | P |
| NFPA 204 | Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting | P | NFPA 1003 | Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications | P |
| NFPA 211 | Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances | P | NFPA 1035 | Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Fire and Life Safety Educator | P |
| NFPA 214 | Standard on Water-Cooling Towers | P | NFPA 1150 | Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels | P |
| NFPA 255 | Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials | W | NFPA 1201 | Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public | C |
| NFPA 276 | Standard Method of Fire Tests for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components | N | NFPA 1250 | Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management | P |
| NFPA 326 | Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair | P | NFPA 1407 | Standard for Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews | N |
| NFPA 329 | Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases | P | NFPA 1410 | Standard on Training for Initial Emergency Scene Operations | P |
| NFPA 405 | Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters | P | NFPA 1452 | Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Dwelling Fire Safety Surveys | P |
| NFPA 408 | Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers | P | NFPA 1581 | Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program | P |
| NFPA 409 | Standard on Aircraft Hangars | P | NFPA 1600 | Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs | C |
| NFPA 410 | Standard on Aircraft Maintenance | P | NFPA 1620 | Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning | C |
| NFPA 422 | Guide for Aircraft Accident/Incident Response Assessment | P | NFPA 1801 | Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service | N |
| NFPA 423 | Standard for Construction and Protection of Aircraft Engine Test Facilities | P | NFPA 1931 | Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders | P |
| NFPA 495 | Explosive Materials Code | P | NFPA 1932 | Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders | P |
| NFPA 498 | Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives | R | NFPA 1936 | Standard on Powered Rescue Tools | P |
| NFPA 505 | Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations | P | NFPA 1952 | Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment | N |
| NFPA 520 | Standard on Subterranean Spaces | P | NFPA 1977 | Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting | P |
| NFPA 551 | Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments | P | NFPA 2010 | Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems | P |
| NFPA 600 | Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades | R | | | |
| NFPA 601 | Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention | R | | | |
| NFPA 701 | Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films | P | | | |
| NFPA 750 | Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems | P | | | |
| NFPA 804 | Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants | P | | | |
| NFPA 805 | Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants | P | | | |
| NFPA 806 | Performance Based Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Electric Generating Plants Change Process | N | | | |
| NFPA 850 | Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations | P | | | |
| NFPA 851 | Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants | P | | | |
| NFPA 853 | Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems | P | | | |
| NFPA 900 | Building Energy Code | P | | | |

— P* Proposed new document

Minutes Available

The NFPA Standards Council met on October 28, 2008 in Quincy, MA. The minutes are posted on NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/SC>. A copy of the minutes of this meeting can also be obtained by writing to Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

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 these errata, please see www.nfpa.org/codelist.

NFPA 58–2008

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code

Reference: 6.3.9

F.I. No.: 58-08-1

Question: Is it the intent of 6.3.9 that a dryer vent termination be considered a building opening?

Answer: Yes.

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. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.

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.

The **Committee on Animal Housing Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories, except user. 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 manufacturer. 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 manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Pulverized Fuel Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturer 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 manufacturer. 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 manufacturers 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 chapters in 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. The 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 Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturer. 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 user. The 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 Services Organization Risk Management** is seeking individuals in all categories except enforcer and special expert. 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: enforcer, labor, user and consumer. 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: enforcer, labor and user. 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: consumer, enforcer, labor, and user. 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: enforcer, labor, user, and consumer. 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 manufacturer. 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. The 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 Flammable and Combustible Liquids—Fundamentals** is seeking members in the interest category of

enforcer. The Technical Committee is responsible for portions of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Garages and Parking Structures** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturer, 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 interest categories of enforcer, consumer, insurance, fire service, education, and manufacturer. 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 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 enforcing authority category only. 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 interest categories of enforcer and user. 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 user. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment** is seeking members in the interest categories of enforcer, insurance, and

user. 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 enforcing authority. 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 new 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 new 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 new members in all interest 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 new 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 new members in all interest categories. The 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 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 enforcers, special experts, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Incident Management Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for proposed NFPA 1026, *Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Fire Educator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except labor and user. 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—Wildfire Suppression Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all 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 for the installer/maintainer category. 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 in 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 enforcer, 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 user category, specifically from the cable industry. The 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 users and manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*.

The **Committee on Transportation of Flammable Liquids** is seeking members in the interest categories of enforcer, insurance, and manufacturer. 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 enforcer. 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 manufacturer 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 the categories of user and enforcer. 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 manufacturer 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 enforcing authority interest category. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*.

Anyone interested in serving on one of these committees or on any NFPA technical committee can download a form from NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/codesTC> or request a technical committee application form from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

Coming Events Committee Calendar

January

- 5–8 TCC on Signaling Systems, Tampa, FL
12–15 Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapors, and Gases, Atlanta, GA
12–24 **National Electrical Code, Hilton Head, SC**
12–14 Panels 4, 10, 18
12–17 Panels 2, 3, 5, 14
15–17 Panels 11, 12, 15
19–21 Panels 6, 8, 9
19–24 Panels 1, 13, 16, 17
22–24 Panels 7, 19
13–15 Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation, Albuquerque, NM
16–17 Fire Department Apparatus, Orlando, FL
19 Accreditation and Certification to Fire Service Professional Qualifications, Orlando, FL

February

- 2–3 Pyrotechnics, Orlando, FL
3–5 Forest and Rural Fire Protection, San Diego, CA
4–6 Special Effects, Orlando, FL
5–6 Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings, San Antonio, TX
9–11 Lightning Protection, San Antonio, TX
10–12 Fire Investigations, San Diego, CA
10–12 Ovens and Furnaces, Orlando, FL
15–17 Venting Systems for Cooking Appliances, Dallas, TX
25–27 Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery, San Diego, CA

March

- 3–4 NFPA Standards Council, Miami Beach, FL
12–13 Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications, San Diego, CA
17–18 Aerosol Extinguishing Technology, Orlando, FL
17–19 Emergency Management and Business Continuity, Bridgeton, MO
24 Emergency Service Organization Risk Management, San Antonio, TX

April

- 28–29 Portable Fire Extinguishers, Northbrook, IL
28–May 1 Electric Generating Plants, San Antonio, TX
28 Fire Tests, San Antonio, TX

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 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 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 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 33–2007 | Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials | 1/7/2009 | A2010 |
| †NFPA 34–2007 | Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids | 1/7/2009 | A2010 |
| NFPA 59–2008 | Utility LP-Gas Plant Code | 11/24/2009 | 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 85–2007 | Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code | 5/8/2009 | F2010 |
| NFPA 87– P* | Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters | 1/2/2009 | A2010 |
| 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 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 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 2001–2008 | Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems | 5/29/2009 | F2010 |

P* Proposed new document

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle