

NFPA NEWS

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 committees for processing. The technical committees will consider comments received by the date indicated below before final action is taken on the proposed TIAs. (Please identify the number of the TIA to which the comment is addressed.)

The Standards Council will then review the technical committees' ballot results, the public comments, and any other information that has been submitted to determine whether to issue the TIAs at its meeting on November 3, 2006. Anyone wishing to address the Council should contact Codes and Standards Administration.

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 52–2006 *Vehicular Fuel Systems Code*

TIA Log No. 858

Reference: 1.1.3 and 1.1.4

Comment Closing Date: September 20, 2006

Submitter: Hank Seiff, Clean Vehicle Education Foundation

1. *Revise 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 as follows:*

“...up to 20 percent with the balance natural gas....”

Submitters Reason: Sections 1.1.3 and 1.1.4 of NFPA 52 strongly infer that natural gas blends including up to 20 percent hydrogen can be used in vehicular systems (particularly cylinders) designed for CNG vehicles. This is **NOT** the case. The present NGV2 (CNG Containers) says (§1.1) they are “...intended only for the storage of compressed natural gas....” Other NGV standards use similar language (e.g., NGV1 [connectors], PRD1 [pressure relief devices], NGV3.1 [components]). To make this limitation even clearer, we (the NGV2 Technical Advisory Group) have recommended that the upcoming revision of NGV2 include a specific limitation of 2.0 percent by volume for hydrogen in natural gas in §4.5(a).

Our rationale is as follows:

“This limitation was developed during the original gas composition measurements but was never specified in NGV2. It is consistent with documents B51 and ISO 11439. The NGV2 TAG has not addressed the use of NGV2 cylinders with hydrogen/natural gas mixtures above 2 percent and therefore cannot assure the safety of NGV2 containers using such mixtures. High strength steels are susceptible to hydrogen embrittlement. Limitations on hydrogen content are included for all natural gas storage containers since the TAG does not have data showing materials in such cylinders are safe for use with higher levels of hydrogen.”

We therefore request a TIA to NFPA 52 so that it no longer infers that vehicular fuel systems designed for CNG can be used with blends up to 20 percent hydrogen. The NGV2 TAG simply does not have data showing materials in NGV2 cylinders are safe for use with levels of hydrogen higher than 2 percent.

NFPA 59A–2006 *Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)*

TIA Log No. 859

Reference: 5.2.4.1, 5.2.4.2, 5.2.4.2

Comment Closing Date: September 20, 2006

Submitter: Technical Committee on Liquefied Natural Gas

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1. *Revise 5.2.4.1 to read:*

5.2.4.1 The minimum separation distance between LNG containers of 70,000 gal water capacity or less or containers containing flammable refrigerants and exposures shall be in accordance with Table 5.2.4.1 or with the approval of the authority having jurisdiction at a shorter distance from buildings or walls constructed of concrete or masonry but at least 10 ft (3.0 m) from any building openings.

2. *Revise 5.2.4.2 to read:*

5.2.4.2 LNG storage containers of greater than 70,000 gal water capacity shall be separated from adjoining LNG storage containers such that a fire in one container or impoundment will not cause the failure of adjacent containers or impoundments unless the Thermal Radiation Flux Limit Distances as calculated by 5.2.3 are also met when all adjacent container impoundments assumed involved in fire. This shall be accomplished by ensuring that no part of the adjacent storage container roof, walls, or its impoundment structure reaches a temperature at which the strength of the material of the container roof, wall, or its impoundment is reduced to a level where the LNG tank, roofs or impoundment loses its structural integrity. The application of engineering analyses shall be used to determine this temperature by including the following conditions in the analyses:

(A) The analyses shall be performed for:

- (1) Fire involving the complete loss of containment of a container to an impoundment area that complies with the requirements of 5.2.2.1
- (2) Fire over the whole surface of the liquid contained in the tank, assuming the roof it completely lost

(B) The analyses shall account for:

- (1) Duration of the fire, the radiant heat emission characteristics of the fire, and the physical attributes of the fire under the anticipated atmospheric conditions
- (2) Atmospheric conditions producing the maximum separation distances shall be used except for conditions that occur less than 5 percent of time based on recorded data for the area and using the LNG fire model in accordance with 5.2.3.3 (1) or an alternate model in accordance with 5.2.3.3 (2)
- (3) Active or passive systems to reduce thermal heat flux incident on the surface or to limit the surface temperature
- (4) Materials, design, and methods of construction of the target LNG tank being analyzed

3. *Add a new 5.2.4.3 to read:*

5.2.4.3 The minimum separation distance between LNG containers and containers containing flammable refrigerants or property lines that can be built upon shall be in accordance with Table 5.2.4.1.

Submitter's Reason on the revision of 5.2.4.1: NFPA 59A has contained minimum separation distances for flammable refrigerant tanks and LNG tanks in Table 5.2.4.1 for a great number of years. This table, while it has served the LNG community well, does not have an engineering design basis for the values used. In the 2006 edition of NFPA 59A, the committee voted to add new requirements (5.2.4.2) pertaining to large LNG tanks that prescribed additional requirements (minimum heat flux levels) to these tanks to ensure proper separation distances. Unfortunately, the language used to define the new requirements was flawed and incomplete and require revision.

A task group was formed by the Chair to review and correct the 2006 code. The task group determined it was preferable to separate the large tanks (>70,000 gallons) from the smaller tanks (where requirements were not affected by the 2006 language change) and rewrite new language pertaining to the large tanks. For these reasons, Table 5.2.4.1 has been modified to be applicable only to tanks 70,000 gallons and less.

Submitter's Reason on the revision of 5.2.4.2: Paragraph 5.2.4.2 is revised to provide a performance-based requirement. The change in the strength of materials used to construct a structure depends upon the temperature above normal operating temperature to which the structure is subject. Merely specifying a heat flux level incident upon the structure is not sufficient to calculate the temperature rise of the object or to determine if that structure will or will not fail when subjected to any specified heat flux level. Heat transfer physics requires the knowledge of the material thermal properties (density, specific heat, thermal conductivity, reflectivity, etc.) as well as the geometric dimensions and the external cooling conditions that may exist to determine the temperature history of the object when exposed to radiant heat. Therefore, the specification of only a radiant heat flux criterion has been replaced by a performance requirement ensuring that the strength of the material will not degrade to an extent sufficient to result in a failure when exposed to a LNG fire. The radiation from the LNG fire has to be determined and its effect on the structure has to be evaluated using engineering calculations taking into consideration a number of relevant parameters.

Submitter's Reason on the addition of 5.2.4.3: Paragraph 5.2.4.3 is added to include the requirements for the separation distances of impoundments to property lines (middle two columns of Table 5.2.4.1) in the rewrite. The code intent is unchanged but language needed to be added due to the rewrite of 5.2.4.1.

General Discussion

Why is the proposed new language change only applicable to large LNG containers?

There are two reasons why the task group limited the proposed language to tanks >70,000 gallons:

1. The language approved in the 2006 standard was applicable to only large tanks (full containment and double containment—type tanks); and
2. Smaller tanks (70,000 gallons and less) are small enough to have thermal effects from adjacent fires reduced by the application of water to the structure by emergency responders whereas large tanks cannot be effectively cooled in this manner.

The 2006 edition creates the situation where when one applies the heat flux criteria (itself shown above to be inadequate) to double and full containment tanks (paragraph 5.2.4 is limited to double and full containment tanks) that the minimum separation distances of these tanks is 2 to 4 times larger than for single containment tanks, which are (under the current edition) only required to meet the requirements of Table 5.2.4.1. This results in the least robust tank/dike designs (single containment tanks) having significantly less separation distances than double or full containment structures. Additionally, the current language fails to ensure that a fire in the single containment tanks does not result in cascading failures, as the separation distances in Table 5.2.4.1 are inadequate and

fail to provide any engineering basis that cascading failures will not occur.

Emergency Nature: Paragraph 5.2.4.2 is added to NFPA 59A 2006. The purpose of the paragraph is to set minimum distances between certain LNG containers to prevent their collapse in the event of a fire in an adjacent container or impoundment. The 2006 edition does not accomplish its intent because it applied its criteria only to double and full containment structures while permitting spacing of single containment-type LNG containers to be much more closely spaced without regard to their survivability in a fire in an adjacent container. Additionally, the technical requirement of the paragraph, that of relying solely on thermal radiation heat flux levels incident to the container, is not a sufficient criterion on which to base the minimum separation distances. The net result of the two errors is to permit single containment containers to be placed too close together and to cause double and full containment containers to be placed at greater distances than may be required based on actual design and mitigation measures. The TIA corrects this by setting a performance-based requirement that a tank be engineered to survive an adjacent tank fire or alternatively, the effects of the combined tanks on fire meet the thermal radiation heat flux limits set to exposures and property lines.

NFPA 70®–2005

National Electrical Code®

TIA Log No. 822

Reference: 374.17

Comment Closing Date: September 20, 2006

Submitter: John Michlovic, H.H. Robertson Floor Systems

1. Revise 374.17 as follows:

374.17. Ampacity of Conductors. In addition to all other requirements of Article 374 of the NEC, the ampacity adjustment factors in 310.15(B)(2) shall apply to current-carrying conductors installed in headers with internal dimensions of less than 9 square inches.

The ampacity adjustment factors in 310.15(B)(2) shall also apply to current-carrying conductors installed in cells, except that cells having internal dimensions in excess of 5.5 square inches shall be permitted to contain up to 30 current-carrying conductors of #10 size without ampacity reduction, and cells having internal dimensions in excess of 15 square inches shall be permitted to contain up to 75 current-carrying conductors of #10 size without ampacity reduction.

Submitter's Reason: H.H. Robertson respectfully submits the following statement in support of its proposed TIA. The 2005 edition of the NEC added Section 374.17. This provision states that the derating factors set forth in NEC subsection 310.15(B)(2) apply to cellular metal floor raceways. Robertson is aware of no technical basis for this amendment. Indeed, the "Substantiation" section of the Report on Proposals with respect to this amendment states, "Relatively few electrical design engineers, electrical inspectors, plan checkers and electricians realize (*or agree*) that the ampacity adjustment factors, of Article 310, also must be applied to conductors in cellular metal floor raceways." (emphasis added)

Robertson performed an investigation to determine if there was any technical basis for applying ampacity adjustment factors to cellular metal floor raceways. Robertson's investigation, which included a

literature search performed by the NFPA's library, indicates that the only conceivably relevant study is approximately fifty years old and involved completely outmoded technology.

Modern cellular metal floor raceways are entirely different from the products tested in the 1956 study. For example, the 1956 study involved bundled conductors which passed through a header duct with dimensions of 6 1/4 in. x 1 3/8 in. In contrast, today's removable-top headers often have dimensions of 36 in. x 4 in. or larger. Robertson submits that its proposed TIA is reasonable because it fully adopts the ampacity reduction factors set forth in Section 374.17 in applications where there is any conceivable basis for concern but provides relief from the 2005 NEC across-the-board standard in relation to applications where the restrictive standard does not make common sense.

Robertson's TIA is appropriate under Section 5.2(f) of the NFPA's Regulations Governing Committee Projects. In the words of that section, "[t]he proposed TIA is intended to correct a circumstance in which the revised document has resulted in a significantly 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."

NFPA 101®–2006

Life Safety Code®

TIA Log No. 856

Reference: Chapter 43, Building Rehabilitation

Comment Closing Date: September 5, 2006

Submitter: Morgan Hurley, Society of Fire Protection Engineers and James Lathrop, Koffel Associates

1. Add an asterisk to 43.2.2.1.4 and advisory text A.43.2.2.1.4 as follows:

43.2.2.1.4* Reconstruction. The reconfiguration of a space that affects an exit or a corridor shared by more than a single tenant; or the reconfiguration of a space such that the rehabilitation work area is not permitted to be occupied because existing means of egress and fire protection systems, or their equivalent, are not in place or continuously maintained.

A.43.2.2.1.4 A corridor should be judged as being shared by more than a single tenant anytime the corridor serves more than one use space. The following situations should be considered to involve more than a single tenant:

- (1) Work affecting a corridor on a hotel guest room floor
- (2) Work affecting a corridor on a hospital patient floor
- (3) Work affecting a corridor on an elementary school floor

2. Move 43.6.2.2 to become 43.4.2, and renumber 43.4.2 and 43.4.3 as follows:

43.4.2 Capacity of Means of Egress. The capacity of means of egress, determined in accordance with the Section 7.3, shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof, unless one of the following conditions exists:

- (1) The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to establish the occupant load as the number of persons for which existing means of egress is adequate, provided that measures are established to prevent occupancy by a greater number of persons.
- (2)* The egress capacity shall have been previously approved as being adequate.

A.43.4.2 Some building codes have permitted an increase in egress capacity in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. The intent of 43.4.2 is that, during a reconstruction project, egress capacity is permitted to continue to be evaluated using the previously approved method.

43.4.3 43.4.2 Interior Finish Requirements. New interior finish materials shall meet the requirements for new construction.

43.4.4 43.4.3 Other Requirements. The reconfiguration or extension of any system, or the installation of any additional equipment, shall comply with Section 43.5.

43.6.2.2 Capacity of Means of Egress. The capacity of means of egress, determined in accordance with the Section 7.3, shall be sufficient for the occupant load thereof, unless one of the following conditions exists:

(1) The authority having jurisdiction shall be permitted to establish the occupant load as the number of persons for which existing means of egress is adequate, provided that measures are established to prevent occupancy by a greater number of persons.

(2)* The egress capacity shall have been previously approved as being adequate.

~~A.43.6.2.2(2)~~ Some building codes have permitted an increase in egress capacity in buildings protected throughout by an approved automatic sprinkler system. The intent of 43.6.2.2(2) is that, during a reconstruction project, egress capacity is permitted to continue to be evaluated using the previously approved method.

3. Delete 43.6.2.3 as follows:

43.6.2.3 Dead-End Corridors. Newly constructed dead-end corridors shall comply with the requirements of other sections of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy.

4. Revise 43.6.2.4 through 43.6.2.4.4 as follows:

43.6.2.4 Illumination and Emergency Lighting of Means of Egress.

43.6.2.4.1 Means of egress in rehabilitation work areas shall be provided with illumination and emergency lighting in accordance with the requirements of other sections of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy.

43.6.2.4.2 Where the reconstruction rehabilitation work area on any floor exceeds 50 percent of that floor area, means of egress throughout the floor shall be provided with illumination and emergency lighting in accordance with the requirements of other sections of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy, unless otherwise specified in 43.6.2.4.4.

43.6.2.4.3 In a building with rehabilitation work areas involving more than 50 percent of the aggregate floor area within the building, the means of egress within the rehabilitation work area and the means of egress, including the exit and exit discharge paths, serving the rehabilitation work area shall be provided with illumination and emergency lighting in accordance with the requirements of other sections of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy, unless otherwise specified in 43.6.2.4.4.

43.6.2.4.4 Means of egress within a tenant space that is entirely outside the rehabilitation work area shall be permitted to comply with the requirements for illumination and emergency lighting applicable to the existing occupancy in lieu of the requirements for illumination applicable to new construction required by 43.6.2.4.2 and 43.6.2.4.3.

5. Delete 43.6.2.5 as follows:

43.6.2.5 Exit Signs:

~~43.6.2.5.1~~ Means of egress in rehabilitation work areas shall be provided with exit signs in accordance with the requirements of other sections of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy.

~~43.6.2.5.2~~ Where the reconstruction rehabilitation work area on any floor exceeds 50 percent of that floor area, means of egress throughout the floor shall be provided with exit signs in accordance with the requirements of other sections of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy, unless otherwise specified in 43.6.2.5.4.

~~43.6.2.5.3~~ In a building with rehabilitation work areas involving over 50 percent of the aggregate floor area within the building, means of egress from the floor of the highest rehabilitation work area to the floor of exit discharge shall be provided with exit signs in accordance with the requirements of other sections of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy, unless otherwise specified in 43.6.2.5.4.

~~43.6.2.5.4~~ Means of egress within a tenant space that is entirely outside the rehabilitation work area shall be permitted to comply with the requirements for exit signs applicable to the existing occupancy in lieu of the requirements for exit signs applicable to new construction required by 43.6.2.5.2 and 43.6.2.5.3.

6. Delete 43.6.2.6 as follows:

43.6.2.6 Handrails:

~~43.6.2.6.1~~ The requirements of 43.6.2.6.2 through 43.6.2.6.3 shall apply from the highest rehabilitation work area floor to the level of exit discharge.

~~43.6.2.6.2~~ Every required stairway that is part of the means of egress for any rehabilitation work area that is not provided with at least one handrail, or in which the existing handrails are judged to be in danger of collapsing, shall be provided with handrails for the full length of the run of stairs on at least one side.

~~43.6.2.6.3~~ Where there are no handrails or where the existing handrails must be replaced in accordance with 43.6.2.6.2, the handrails shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy.

7. Delete 43.6.2.7 as follows:

43.6.2.7 Guards:

~~43.6.2.7.1~~ The requirements of 43.6.2.7.2 and 43.6.2.7.3 shall apply from the highest rehabilitation work area floor to the level of exit discharge but shall be required to be applied only to the egress path of any rehabilitation work area.

~~43.6.2.7.2~~ Every open portion of a stair, landing, or balcony that is more than 30 in. (760 mm) above the floor or grade below and not provided with guards, or in which the existing guards are judged to be in danger of collapsing, shall be provided with guards.

~~43.6.2.7.3~~ Where no guards exist, or where existing guards must be replaced in accordance with 43.6.2.7.2, the guards shall be designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of this Code applicable to new construction for the occupancy.

8. Delete 43.6.6.1 and move 43.6.6.2 to follow the boldface heading of 43.6.6 as follows:

43.6.6 Elevators.

~~43.6.6.1~~ Elevators shall be provided with Phase I Emergency Operation and Phase II Emergency Operation in accordance with 9.4.3.2.

~~43.6.6.2~~ In high-rise buildings, where the rehabilitation work area is one entire floor, or where the rehabilitation work area is 20 percent or more of the occupied floor area of the building, all floors shall be accessible by at least one elevator.

9. Revise 43.7.1 as follows:

43.7.1 Change of Use.

~~43.7.1.1~~ A change of use that does not involve a change of occupancy shall comply with the requirements applicable to the new use in accordance with the applicable existing occupancy chapter and, where applicable, with the provision of 43.7.1.2.

~~43.7.1.2~~ Any repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction work undertaken in connection with a change of use that does not involve a change of occupancy classification shall comply with the requirements of Sections 43.3, 43.4, 43.5, and 43.6, respectively, for all of the following:

(1) Rehabilitation

(2) Use created by the change

(3) Occupancy classification

10. Add an asterisk to 43.7.2.5 and advisory text A.43.7.2.5 as follows:

43.7.2.5* Portions of the building in which the occupancy classification is not changed shall be permitted to comply with the requirements of the applicable existing occupancy chapters, provided that one of the following criteria is met:

- (1) The occupancies are separated as required by 6.1.14.4.
- (2) The occupancies are separated via approved compliance alternatives.

A.43.7.2.5 Paragraph 43.7.2.5 is not meant to reduce the applicability of any requirement of the occupancy chapter applicable to new construction if such requirement is worded to have applicability to the entire building. For example, the second floor of a two-story ambulatory health care occupancy outpatient surgical center (hazard category 3) is rehabilitated to become a health care occupancy inpatient sleeping facility (hazard category 2) where four or more surgical patients from the first floor can remain for more than 24 hours. The first floor is not affected by the rehabilitation and continues to be classified as an ambulatory health care occupancy outpatient surgical center. Paragraph 43.7.2.2 requires the new health care occupancy inpatient sleeping facility to meet the provisions of Chapter 18 for new health care occupancies. Paragraph 18.3.5.1 requires that the building containing the health care occupancy be protected throughout by an approved, supervised automatic sprinkler system. Given that the sprinkler requirement of 18.3.5.1 applies to the entire building, and not just to the health care occupancy, the entire building is required to be sprinklered.

11. Add an asterisk to 43.7.3, revise Table 43.7.3, and add annex text as follows:

43.7.3* Hazard Category Classifications. The relative degree of hazard between different occupancy classifications shall be as set forth in the hazard category classifications of Table 43.7.3.

Table 43.7.3 Hazard Categories and Classifications	
Hazard Category	Occupancy Classification
1 (highest hazard)	High hazard contents industrial or high hazard storage
2	Health care, detention and correctional, residential board and care
3	Assembly, educational, day care, ambulatory health care, residential, mercantile, business, industrial, storage
4 (lowest hazard)	Industrial and or storage occupancies with low hazard contents

A.43.7.3 Table 43.7.3 groups all the residential occupancy classifications into the general category of residential. The category of residential includes one- or two-family dwellings, lodging or rooming houses, hotels and dormitories, and apartment buildings.

12. Revise 43.8.3 as follows:

43.8.3 Fire Protection Systems. Existing compartment areas increased by the addition without an approved separation from the addition shall be protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system where the combined areas would be required to be sprinklered by the provisions applicable to new construction for the occupancy.

13. Revise 43.8.4 as follows:

43.8.4 Smoke Alarms. Where an addition is made to a one- or two-family dwelling or a small residential board and care occupancy, the following criteria shall be met:

(1) Hardwired, hardwired, interconnected smoke alarms meeting the requirements of the other sections of this Code shall be installed and maintained in the addition.

(2) Smoke alarms shall be provided in the existing building in accordance with 9.6.2.9.

Submitter's Reason: The subject of the changes proposed by this TIA is of an emergency nature because Chapter 43, as currently worded, lacks clarity in a variety of places so as to lead to uneven application and enforcement. Jurisdictions are just now considering the adoption of NFPA 101–2006. As part of the adoption, they should have available to them the revisions offered by this TIA. The subject will be addressed for the 2009 edition by a proposal, but the 2006 edition needs the same revisions.

Points 1 through 13 that follow explain the proposed revisions, which also are numbered 1 through 13.

1. The definition of Reconstruction is based on the *Nationally Applicable Recommended Rehabilitation Provisions (NARRP)* published in 1997 by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Language from the NARRP has been incorporated into rehabilitation codes promulgated by numerous states. NFPA tried not to change NARRP language wherever possible. The term “more than a single tenant” came from the NARRP but does not completely fit the needs of NFPA 101. The proposed advisory annex text explains that it is NFPA’s intent that an exit or corridor should be judged as being shared by more than a single tenant anytime the corridor serves more than one use space. The annex text then goes on to provide examples to assist the user.

2. Paragraph 43.1.2.1(1) mandates that rehabilitation work in buildings undergoing repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction meet the requirements of the applicable existing occupancy chapters. Subsection 43.6.2.2 permits exemptions from the capacity of means of egress criteria that would be required by 43.1.2.1(1) for existing buildings. The exemptions are located and worded to apply only to the rehabilitation work category of reconstruction. This was an oversight on the part of the NFPA Technical Committee on Fundamentals when it modeled this chapter after Chapter 15 of *NFPA 5000*. In Chapter 15 of *NFPA 5000* there is no provision equivalent to that of 43.1.2.1(1) or 4.6.7.3. As such, *NFPA 5000* does not require building rehabilitation projects involving repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction to meet the provisions of NFPA 101 applicable to existing buildings. The exemptions are needed in the *NFPA 5000* provisions for reconstruction because reconstruction (but not repair, renovation, or modification) triggers provisions applicable to elements and features not part of the original rehabilitation project plan. The *NFPA 5000* provisions applicable to repair, renovation, and modification do not trigger additional requirements and, thus, have no need for exemptions similar to those afforded to reconstruction. However, similar exemptions are needed in this Code in Section 43.3 for repair, Section 43.4 for renovation, and Section 43.5 for modification. Otherwise, rehabilitation projects undergoing less work than that of reconstruction (that is, repair, renovation, or modification) are required to meet a higher level of life safety than rehabilitation projects categorized as reconstruction. The inconsistency was not intended when the chapter was developed.

The proposed relocation of the text of 43.6.2.2 to 43.4.2 places it in the subsection for the rehabilitation work category of Renovation. Repositioned paragraph 43.4.2 will also be applicable to Modification because 43.5.1.1 for Modification requires compliance with its own section (Section 43.5) and with Section 43.4 for Renovation. Similarly, repositioned paragraph 43.4.2 will also be applicable to Reconstruction because 43.6.1.1 for Reconstruction requires compliance with its own section (Section 43.6), with Section 43.5 for Modification, and with Section 43.4 for Renovation.

3. The dead-end corridor provision of 43.6.2.3 is being deleted as it is redundant and unnecessary. Paragraph 43.6.1.1(2) requires

the reconstruction project to meet the provisions of Section 43.5 for modification. Paragraph 43.5.1.3 mandates that newly constructed elements, features, components, and systems meet the requirements of other sections of the *Code* applicable to new construction.

4. The provisions of 43.6.2.4 are being revised to address emergency lighting (not just illumination as it is currently worded). Chapter 43 is modeled after the NARRP (as explained in item 1 above), which is based in the model building codes. The model codes that now comprise the IBC treat the subject of emergency lighting under the topic of illumination. NFPA 101 treats illumination and emergency lighting separately in Sections 7.8 and 7.9. It was an oversight not to have added emergency lighting to the provisions of 43.6.2.4 as the subsection has its greatest impact relative to emergency lighting. All occupancies require illumination, but emergency lighting is required at various thresholds.

5. The provisions of 43.6.2.5 are being deleted as they are redundant and unnecessary in part, and create conflict with other code provisions in part. The provisions of 43.6.2.5.1 through 43.6.2.5.3 mandate compliance with the exit sign provisions applicable to new construction. They have little additional effect over that resulting from compliance with 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3, which require compliance with the provisions of the applicable existing occupancy chapter. For each occupancy classification, the chapter applicable to existing buildings applies the same exit sign requirements as the chapter for new construction (that is, compliance with Section 7.10). Section 7.10 has additional criteria that apply to new signs only, but does not establish different criteria depending on whether its use was mandated by an occupancy chapter applicable to new construction or one for existing buildings.

If the exit signs required by 43.1.2.1(1) are already in place in the building at the time of the rehabilitation project, they are judged as existing signs. If the signs have to be installed in a building undergoing rehabilitation for compliance with 43.1.2.1(1), the signs must meet the provisions applicable to new signs. For example, new directional exit signs must have the chevron-shaped indicator detailed in 7.10.6.2.1, must have minimum 6 in. high letters if externally illuminated, must be laboratory tested and listed if internally illuminated, and must meet viewing distance criteria where installed in corridors. The provision of 43.6.2.5.4 offers an exemption that also has little applicability for the reasons explained earlier in this paragraph. Thus, the provisions of 43.6.2.5.1 through 43.6.2.5.4 are redundant with other *Code* provisions.

Paragraphs 43.6.2.5.2 and 43.6.2.5.3 introduce a philosophy contrary to that of 43.1.2.1(1) and Section 7.10 in that existing signs (for example, a directional exit sign with an arrowhead indicator rather than a chevron-shaped indicator) will need to be replaced. Prior to the development of Chapter 43 the provisions of Chapter 4 would have required the new exit sign only where exit signs were changed/replaced or needed in locations where there had previously been no sign. The deletion of 43.6.2.5.2 and 43.6.2.5.3 will result in 43.1.2.1(1) being the applicable provision to require exit signs per the requirements of the applicable existing occupancy chapter. Directional exit signs without chevron-shaped indicators will not have to be replaced.

6. The provisions of 43.6.2.6 on handrails are redundant and unnecessary. Paragraph 43.6.2.6.1 is similar to a paragraph in the reconstruction provisions in Chapter 15 of *NFPA 5000*. Chapter 15 does not require a building undergoing rehabilitation to be upgraded to the level of life safety required by NFPA 101 for existing buildings, so its requirement has the effect of mandating an upgrading of handrails in portions of the building outside the reconstruction area. In this *Code*, 43.6.2.6.1 has little effect because 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3 require compliance with the provisions

of the applicable existing occupancy chapter. Paragraph 7.2.2.4.1 requires stairs to be provided with handrails, even in existing buildings.

The provision of 43.6.2.6.2 has little additional effect over that resulting from compliance with 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3, which require compliance with the provisions of the applicable existing occupancy chapter. The existing occupancy chapters defer to Chapter 7 for the subject of handrails. Paragraph 7.2.2.4.1.6 requires a handrail on one side of the stair. Paragraph 7.2.2.4.2 requires that handrails continue for the full length of each flight of stairs. So, 43.6.2.6.2 is redundant with other *Code* provisions. The requirements of 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3 make many of the features of Section 43.6 less important than their counterparts in Chapter 15 of *NFPA 5000*. Chapter 15 does not require a building undergoing rehabilitation to be upgraded to the level of life safety required by NFPA 101 for existing buildings.

Paragraph 43.6.2.6.3 is essentially redundant with other *Code* provisions in that 43.6.1.1(2) requires the reconstruction project to meet the provisions of Section 43.5 for modification. Paragraph 43.5.1.3 mandates that newly constructed elements, features, components, and systems meet the requirements of other sections of the *Code* applicable to new construction. So, if 43.6.2.6.3 is deleted, the provisions for new handrails would apply where handrails are added or replaced. For example, the 30 in. handrail height permitted by 7.2.2.4.4.2 for existing handrails would need to be increased to at least the 34 in. height required by 7.2.2.4.4.1 for new handrails. Similarly, new handrails must be continuously graspable along their entire length, and new handrail ends must be returned to the wall or floor or terminate at newel posts.

7. The provisions of 43.6.2.7 on guards are redundant and unnecessary. Paragraph 43.6.2.7.1 is similar to a paragraph in the reconstruction provisions in Chapter 15 of *NFPA 5000*. Chapter 15 does not require a building undergoing rehabilitation to be upgraded to the level of life safety required by NFPA 101 for existing buildings, so its requirement has the effect of mandating an upgrading of guards in portions of the building outside the reconstruction area. In this *Code*, 43.6.2.7.1 has little effect because 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3 require compliance with the provisions of the applicable existing occupancy chapter. Paragraph 7.1.8 requires open edges located more than 30 in. above the floor or grade below to be provided with guards, even in existing buildings.

The provision of 43.6.2.7.2 has little additional effect over that resulting from compliance with 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3, which require compliance with the provisions of the applicable existing occupancy chapter. The existing occupancy chapters defer to Chapter 7 for the subject of guards. Paragraph 7.1.8 requires guards at open edges located more than 30 in. above the floor or grade below. So, 43.6.2.7.2 is redundant with other *Code* provisions. The requirements of 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3 make many of the features of Section 43.6 less important than their counterparts in Chapter 15 of *NFPA 5000*. Chapter 15 does not require a building undergoing rehabilitation to be upgraded to the level of life safety required by NFPA 101 for existing buildings.

Paragraph 43.6.2.7.3 is essentially redundant with other *Code* provisions in that 43.6.1.1(2) requires the reconstruction project to meet the provisions of Section 43.5 for modification. Paragraph 43.5.1.3 mandates that newly constructed elements, features, components, and systems meet the requirements of other sections of the *Code* applicable to new construction. So, if 43.6.2.7.3 is deleted, the provisions for new guards would apply where guards are added or replaced. For example, 7.2.2.4.5.3 requires new guards to be solid or to have sufficient intermediate rails or ornamental patterns such that a sphere 4 in. in diameter will not pass through any open-

ing in the lower 34 in. height of the guard.

8. Paragraph 43.6.6.1 on elevator emergency operation is redundant and unnecessary. Compliance with 43.1.2.1(1) and 4.6.7.3 has the same effect of requiring that existing elevators comply with 9.4.3.2. Paragraph 9.4.3.2 mandates compliance with the fire fighters' emergency operations requirements of ASME A17.3, *Safety Code for Existing Elevators and Escalators*. ASME A17.3 requires existing elevators to meet the Phase I emergency operation (that is, elevator recall) and Phase II emergency operation (that is, fire fighters' service) provisions of the 1987 edition of ASME A17.1, *Safety Code for Elevators and Escalators*, unless at the time of installation or alteration the elevator was required to comply with a later edition of ASME A17.1.

Paragraph 43.6.1.1(2) requires the reconstruction project to meet the provisions of Section 43.5 for modification. Paragraph 43.5.1.3 mandates that newly constructed elements, features, components, and systems meet the requirements of other sections of the *Code* applicable to new construction. Thus, new elevators must be installed in accordance with ASME A17.1.

9. The provisions of 43.7.1 on change of use currently address only the case where such change of use also involves repair, renovation, modification, or reconstruction. It is possible for a change of use not to involve any of those four rehabilitation work categories. For example, patient beds and other furnishings could be moved out of a hospital patient sleeping room and the room could then be used for storage—creating a change of use. Paragraph 4.6.7.3 does not by itself fully cover the subject. Proposed paragraph 43.7.1.1 brings the concept of 4.6.7.3 into 43.7.1 where the user would expect to find such guidance. With the creation of new 43.7.1.1, subitems (1), (2), and (3) of current 43.7.1 are unnecessary and can be deleted.

10. Proposed advisory annex A.43.7.2.5 further explains the intent that 43.7.2.5 is not meant to reduce the applicability of any requirement of the occupancy chapter applicable to new construction if such requirement is worded to have applicability to the entire building. Without the annex material, the paragraph can be misread to permit, for example, portions of the building to remain unsprinklered even where the applicable occupancy chapter for new construction requires the entire building to be sprinklered.

11. The proposed changes to Table 43.7.3 correct terminology problems. The column at the right of Table 43.7.3 carries the heading of *occupancy classification*. Yet, the entry of *high hazard contents*, which is shown opposite *hazard category 1*, is not an occupancy classification. The table needs revision so the words "high hazard contents" are changed to "high hazard industrial or high hazard storage." Otherwise, the row of the table for *hazard category 1* would never be used. The user of Table 43.7.3 locates the occupancy classification before the change of occupancy, looks across the row and notes the associated hazard category, locates the occupancy classification of the new occupancy, and similarly notes its hazard category.

The proposed annex text A.43.7.3 recognizes that the occupancy classifications in Table 43.7.3 are limited to assembly, educational, day care, health care, ambulatory health care, detention and correctional, residential, mercantile, business, industrial, and storage. The table collapses all the residential occupancy classifications into one (that is, *residential*) but, officially, the residential occupancy classifications are as follows: one- or two-family dwellings, lodging or rooming houses, hotels and dormitories, and apartment buildings.

12. The provision of 43.8.3 is incorrectly worded and subject to misinterpretation. The technical committee did not intend for any provision of Chapter 43 to be stricter than the requirements applicable to new construction as detailed in the applicable occupancy chapter. For example, the application of 43.8.3 to an existing

business occupancy building undergoing a rehabilitation project categorized as addition might result in requiring sprinklers where a wholly newly constructed business occupancy building might not require sprinklers for compliance with Chapter 38. That is not the intent of 43.8.3.

Paragraph 43.8.3 is meant to require automatic sprinklers under either of the situations that follow:

– The addition is required by the applicable new occupancy chapter to be sprinklered, and the sprinkler system must be extended into the non-separated portion of the existing building so as not to have a fire compartment that is partially sprinklered.

– The combined area of the non-separated spaces (that is, the space in the original building and the space from the addition that is left open to the original building, or is otherwise improperly separated from the original building) exceeds an area-based sprinkler threshold in the applicable occupancy chapter. For example, 36.3.5.1(2), applicable to new mercantile occupancies, requires automatic sprinklers throughout mercantile occupancies exceeding 12,000 ft². The 12,000 ft² threshold should be applied to the combined, non-separated area if the area of the addition by itself is below the sprinkler threshold.

13. The provision of 43.8.4(2) on smoke alarms in accordance with 9.6.2.9 is redundant and unnecessary. Compliance with 43.8.1.1(2) would require the existing dwelling to meet the existing smoke alarm provisions of 24.3.4. Compliance with 43.8.4(2) would also require compliance with 9.6.2.9. The direct reference to 9.6.2.9 does not impose any additional provisions not addressed by 24.3.4.

NFPA 1983–2006

Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services

TIA Log No. 857

Reference: 7.6.3.2

Comment Closing Date: September 20, 2006

Submitter: James Frank, CMC Rescue Equipment

1. *Revise section 7.6.3.2 as follows:*

7.6.3.2 Escape descent control devices shall be tested for breaking strength as specified in Section 8.6, Manner of Function Tensile Test, Procedure B, and shall withstand a minimum test load of at least ~~13.5 kN (3034 lbf)~~ **9.5kN (2135 lbf)** without failure of the device or failure of the rope.

Submitter's Reason: The standard provides performance requirements for the breaking strength descent control devices classified as Escape, Light Use, and General Use. Procedure B requires the device to be tested with the appropriate class and diameter ranges of rope. For Light Use and for General Use, the performance requirement of the device and rope when tested together is a lower breaking strength than the minimum breaking strength of the rope of that class, see below. This recognizes the fact that bending the rope around any device decreases the strength of the rope.

I believe this was an oversight during the revision process as the committee's intent to set a lower performance requirement for the Escape class devices would be consistent with the requirements set for the Light Use and General Use class for descent control devices. I understand that a strength reduction of 30 percent was suggested, but did not make it into the standard.

The standard has just come out of cycle and several manufacturers have reported difficulties in the certification process for products that were certified under the 2001 edition and have been in use by the emergency services. I would urge the committee to consider the emergency nature of this request under Section 5.2 (a) and (f).

Errata Issued

The following errata have been issued. Copies of errata (if not published here) are available from the NFPA web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/itemDetail.asp?categoryID=845&itemID=23444&URL>; from the NFPA Fulfillment Center, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322; or by calling 800-344-3555.

NFPA 5000®–2006

Building Construction and Safety Code®

Reference: 3.3.600

Errata No.: 5000-06-1

1. Revise 3.3.600 as follows:

3.3.600* Structurally Unsafe. That situation where the stresses in any member due to the dead and live loads exceed 150 percent of the stresses allowed in the member or material.

2006 Fall Revision Cycle Report on Comments Available Soon

The 2006 Fall Revision Cycle *Report on Comments* will be available on August 25, 2006. It will contain a compilation of NFPA Technical Committee *Reports on Comments*.

To obtain a copy of the *Report on Comments* being presented for action, download the file from NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/itemDetail.asp?categoryID=817&itemID=20929&URL> or complete and return the coupon below.

Under the new Regulations, the proposed NFPA Documents addressed in this *Report on Comments* (ROC) and in the *Report on Proposals* (ROP) will be presented for action at the June 2007 Association Technical Meeting only when proper Amending Motions have been submitted.

Anyone wishing to make Amending Motions on the Technical Committee Reports (ROP and ROC) must signal their intention by submitting a Notice of Intent to Make a Motion by the deadline of October 20, 2006. Certified motions will be posted by November 17, 2006. Documents that receive notice of proper Amending Motions (Certified Amending Motions) will be presented for action at the June 2007 Association Technical Meeting. Documents that receive no motions will be forwarded directly to the Standards Council for action on issuance.

For more information on the new rules, see the inside front cover and for up-to-date information on schedules and deadlines for processing NFPA Documents, check the NFPA web site at www.nfpa.org or contact NFPA Standards Administration. Listed below are documents that may have received comments and

would, therefore, have reports appearing in the 2006 Fall Revision Cycle *Report on Comments* (ROC).

NFPA 12–2005	Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 12–2004	Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems
NFPA 16–2003	Standard for the Installation of Foam–Water Sprinkler and Foam–Water Spray Systems
NFPA 18A–P*	Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation
NFPA 25–2002	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water–Based Fire Protection Systems
NFPA 30–2003	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code
NFPA 51–2002	Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes
NFPA 58–2004	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code
NFPA 68–2002	Guide for Venting of Deflagrations
NFPA 85–2004	Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code
NFPA 204–2002	Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting
NFPA 385–2000	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids
NFPA 472–2002	Standard for Professional Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials Incidents
NFPA 550–2002	Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree
NFPA 551–2004	Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments
NFPA 560–2002	Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation
NFPA 900–2004	Building Energy Code
NFPA 1005–P*	Standard on Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land–Based Fire Fighters
NFPA 1037–P*	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshals
NFPA 1041–2002	Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1051–2002	Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications
NFPA 1061–2002	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator
NFPA 1402–2002	Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers
NFPA 1403–2002	Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions
NFPA 1451–2002	Standard for a Fire Service Vehicle Operations Training Program
NFPA 1600–2004	Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs
NFPA 1911–2002	Standard for Service Tests of Fire Pump Systems on Fire Apparatus
NFPA 1914–2002	Standard for Testing Fire Department Aerial Devices
NFPA 1915–2000	Standard for Fire Apparatus Preventive Maintenance Program
NFPA 1951–2001	Standard on Protective Ensemble for USAR Operations
NFPA 1961–2002	Standard on Fire Hose
NFPA 1981–2002	Standard on Open–Circuit Self–Contained Breathing Apparatus for Fire and Emergency Services

- NFPA 1982–1998 Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)
 NFPA 2001–2004 Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems

P* Proposed new document

Print and CD-ROM versions can be ordered by filling out the coupon below and returning it to NFPA. Under the NFPA codes- and standards-making process, recipients of the *Report on Proposals* have a period of time in which to make comments on the *Report on Proposals*. This comment period ended March 3, 2006. The *Report on Comments* will contain all comments received on the *Report on Proposals*, together with the responses of the respective committees.

Call for Members

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

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

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

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 Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Vehicular Fuel Systems Code** is seeking members in the interest category of enforcer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 52, *Vehicular Fuel Systems Code*.

The **Committee on Chimneys, Fireplaces, and Venting Systems for Heat-Producing Appliances** is seeking members in the inter-

est categories of installer/maintainer, enforcing authority, and consumer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*.

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 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 Electronic Safety Equipment for Fire and Emergency Services** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*.

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

The **Committee on Fine Aerosol Extinguishing Technology** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts.

The **Committee on Finishing Processes** is seeking members in the interest categories of enforcer and special expert — industrial hygiene. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 33, *Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials*, and NFPA 34, *Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids*.

The **Committee on Fire Department Ground Ladders** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1931, *Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders*; and NFPA 1932, *Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders*.

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The **Committee on Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1001, *Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1002, *Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications*; NFPA 1003, *Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*; and proposed NFPA 1005, *Standard on Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters*.

The **Committee on Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except users (fire marshals).

The **Committee on 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 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 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 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 Fundamentals of Combustion Systems Hazards** 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 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*; 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 Hydrogen Technology** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for proposed NFPA 2, *Hydrogen Technologies Code*.

The **Committee on Incident Management Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Incinerators and Waste Handling Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturer. 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 enforcer 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 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 LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 59, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*.

The **Committee on Manufacture of Organic Coatings** is seeking members in the interest categories of enforcer, insurance, and user. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 35, *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*.

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 the user category, specifically the metal mining industry. 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 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 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 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 Public Fire Reporting Systems** is seeking members in all categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for chapters in *NFPA 72[®], National Fire Alarm Code[®]*.

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

The **Committee on 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 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 Solvent Extraction Plants** is seeking members in the interest categories of equipment manufacturer, enforcers, insurance, and user. 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, installer/maintainer, 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 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 all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.

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*.

The **Committee on Water-Cooling Towers** is seeking members in all interest categories except insurance. 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*.

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

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/assets/files/PDF/TCApp.pdf> or request a technical committee application form from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

Minutes Available

The NFPA Standards Council met March 21–22, 2006. The minutes are posted on NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/categoryList.asp?categoryID=835&URL>. 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.

Coming Events Committee Calendar

August

1–3	Hazardous Chemicals, Manchester, NH
4–6	Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health, Denver, CO
7–8	Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems, Deerfield, IL
15–17	Recreational Vehicles, Seattle, WA
17–18	Carbon Monoxide Warning Equipment in Dwelling Units, Linthicum, MD
18–21	Hazardous Chemicals, Manchester, NH
22–23	Electrical Safety in the Workplace, Raleigh, NC
22–24	Structural and Proximity Protective Equipment, San Francisco, CA

September

- 12–14 Cultural Resources, Williamsburg, VA
13–14 Fire Department Apparatus, Dallas, TX
13–15 Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection, Seattle, WA
19–20 Finishing Processes, Portland, OR

October

- 11–13 Explosion Protection, San Antonio, TX
12–13 Risk Management, Linthicum, MD
17–19 Lightning Protection, Albuquerque, NM
24–25 Hazardous Materials Response Personnel, Houston, TX
25–26 Fire Tests, Baltimore, MD
29–30 Venting Systems for Cooking, Indianapolis, IN

31–

Nov 1 **Building Code/Safety to Life Committee Meetings, Ft. Lauderdale, FL**

- Oct 31–Nov 1 Means of Egress
Nov 2 Furnishings and Contents
Nov 2 Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment
Nov 2–3 Fundamentals
Nov 2–3 Fire Protection Features
Nov 6–7 Building Systems
Nov 6–8 Structures, Construction and Materials
Nov 8–10 Building Construction

November

- 2–3 NFPA Standards Council, Scottsdale, AZ
28–
Dec 9 NEC Panel Meetings, Redondo Beach, CA
Nov 28–Dec 2 CMP 2, 3, 8, 13, 14, 16, 17
Dec 4–5 CMP 4
Dec 4–6 CMP 6, 11, 12, 19, 20
Dec 4–9 CMP 5
Dec 6–9 CMP 1
Dec 7–9 CMP 7, 9, 10, 15, 18

January 2007

8–11 **Building Code/Safety to Life Committee Meetings, Ft. Lauderdale, FL**

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

February 2007

- 8–9 Smoke Management Systems, Las Vegas, NV
19–23 TCC National Electrical Code, Clearwater, FL

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/itemDetail.asp?categoryID=163&itemID=19006>. 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 1–2006	Uniform Fire Code™	9/15/2006	A2008
NFPA 45–2004	Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 51B–2003	Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 52–2006	Vehicular Fuel Systems Code	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 54–2006	National Fuel Gas Code	11/22/2006	A2008
†NFPA 55–2005	Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks	5/25/2007	F2008
NFPA 59A–2006	Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 70E–2004	Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace	9/15/2006	A2008

NFPA 90A–2002	Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 90B–2006	Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 92A–2006	Standard for Smoke-Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences	11/22/2006	A2008
†NFPA 92B–2005	Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Spaces	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 101®–2006	Life Safety Code®	8/25/2006	A2008
NFPA 170–2006	Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 220–2006	Standard on Types of Building Construction	8/25/2006	A2008
NFPA 221–2006	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls and Fire Barrier Walls	8/25/2006	A2008
NFPA 241–2004	Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 256–2003	Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Roof Coverings	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 260–2003	Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 261–2003	Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 274–2003	Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 275–P*	Standard Method of Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 290–2003	Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 306–2003	Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 318–2006	Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 403–2003	Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports	9/29/2006	A2008
NFPA 412–2003	Standard for Evaluating Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Foam Equipment	9/29/2006	A2008
†NFPA 450–2004	Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 484–2006	Standard for Combustible Metals	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 505–2006	Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 555–2004	Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 610–2003	Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 703–2006	Standard for Fire Retardant–Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	8/25/2006	A2008
NFPA 705–2003	Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1002–2003	Standard for Fire Apparatus Driver/Operator Professional Qualifications	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1021–2003	Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1026–P*	Standard for Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1031–2003	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1033–2003	Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1143–2003	Standard for Wildland Fire Management	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1620–2003	Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 1670–2004	Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents	5/25/2007	F2008
NFPA 1963–2003	Standard for Fire Hose Connections	3/16/2007	F2008
NFPA 1965–2003	Standard for Fire Hose Appliances	3/16/2007	F2008
NFPA 2010–2006	Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems	11/22/2006	A2008
NFPA 5000®–2006	Building Construction and Safety Code®	8/25/2006	A2008

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle

P* Proposed new document