

**Standards Council Meeting
Minutes
February 28 – March 1, 2011**

**Caribe Hilton
Los Rosales Street
San Geronimo Grounds
San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901
(787) 721-0303**

Members Present

Jim Pauley, Chair
Kerry M. Bell
Shane M. Clary
David P. Demers
Ronald R. Farr
J.C. Harrington
Roland J. Huggins (Feb 28th only)

Joseph M. Jardin
Fred M. Leber
Danny L. McDaniel
James A. Milke
Richard P. Owen
Michael D. Snyder

Also Present

Amy Beasley Cronin, Secretary
Linda Fuller, Recording Secretary
Maureen Brodoff, Vice President and Legal Counsel

11-3-1	The Council heard a presentation from Andy Wandell, Division Director, Marketing & Sales and Amy Cronin, Secretary to the Standards Council on the NFPA Board of Directors Goals and the Three-year Strategic Initiatives.
11-3-2	The Council heard a presentation from Maureen Brodoff, Vice President and General Counsel on a Review of the Process of Standards Council Decision Making.
11-3-3 thru 11-3-5	<p>D#11-5 SUMMARY ACTION: <i>The Standards Council voted to deny the appeal and issue TIA Nos. 1015, 1012 and 1013 on NFPA 13, NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R, respectively. In addition, the Council directed further activities as set forth in the decision.</i></p> <p>In August of 2010, the Standards Council voted to issue three Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs), the effect of which, pending further technical committee consideration, was to prohibit the use of antifreeze within the dwelling unit portions of sprinkler systems. In doing so, the Council took the unusual step of issuing TIAs without the full support of the responsible sprinkler committees. This was because the Council was presented with an unusual and compelling situation in which the status quo in the existing sprinkler documents was no longer tenable, and in which the circumstances required emergency action. (See Standards Council Decision #10-10 [August 5, 2010]). In its decision, the Council stressed that its action was strictly an interim measure that would remain in place "unless and until the responsible technical committees, after due consideration and any correlation by the [Technical Correlating Committee], reach consensus on a different approach." The Council,</p>

moreover, stressed that "it is not undertaking to make any final technical determination about the correct course of action that may eventually emerge. The technical issues concerning the content of NFPA codes and standards are generally for the responsible consensus-based technical committees to determine, and the same should be true in this case." In turning the matter back to the sprinkler committees, the Council noted that the TIAs all involved standards that address the design and installation of new sprinkler systems. It asked the technical committees to examine the important question of what should be done to address antifreeze in existing residential sprinkler systems. Finally, the Council noted that the TIAs did not address antifreeze in nonresidential commercial applications and suggested the need for further research and consideration of the treatment of nonresidential commercial applications as well. (See Standards Council Decision #10-10).

The sprinkler committees have now completed the review and consideration of the antifreeze issues as anticipated in Standards Council Decision #10-10. The technical committees have developed and reached consensus on three new TIAs related to the use of antifreeze in sprinkler systems that proposed to supersede the TIAs previously issued on an interim basis by the Council.

The new TIAs, which were presented to the Council at its meeting of February 28 – March 1, 2011 are: TIA Nos. 1015, 1012 and 1013 on the 2010 editions, respectively, of NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, NFPA 13D, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two- Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*, and NFPA 13R, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Residential Occupancies up to and Including Four Stories in Height*. Also considered by the Council at the meeting was an appeal relating to the TIAs from Dana Haagensen, Massachusetts Department of Fire Services. The appeal requested that the Council not issue the new TIAs and that the three existing TIAs issued in Standards Council Decision D#10-10, and which would be superseded by the new TIAs, remain in place. The existing TIAs, for new installations, prohibit the use of antifreeze solutions within all NFPA 13D applications and within the dwelling unit portions of NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R sprinkler systems.

As suggested above, the new TIAs replace the complete prohibition on the use of antifreeze in the dwelling unit portions of new sprinkler systems. Described in general terms, TIA Nos. 1015, 1012 and 1013, taken together: limit the antifreeze solutions used in sprinkler systems to manufacturer premixed antifreeze solutions only; limit the use of antifreeze in sprinkler systems to specified volume concentrations based on one of the types of permitted solutions; provide additional provisions based on the type of sprinkler for NFPA 13 sprinkler systems; and provide additional requirements for NFPA 13D systems including provisions for annual testing and provisions based on whether the NFPA 13D system is new or existing. The TIAs do not address existing systems designed to NFPA 13 or 13R, however, another TIA on NFPA 25, *Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems*, that is being issued concurrently with these TIAs and that has not been the subject of an appeal, does address antifreeze concentrations for these systems. (See Minute Item 11-3-6, Standards Council Meeting of February 28-March

1, 2011; see also Minute Item 11-3-7, for another TIA on NFPA 25, which did not pass ballot and has not been appealed.) The individual TIAs must, of course, be consulted for the precise terms of the provisions they contain.

The three new TIAs were balloted through the responsible Technical Committees (TC) – the Technical Committee on Sprinkler System Installation Criteria for NFPA 13, and the Technical Committee on Residential Sprinklers for NFPA 13D and NFPA 13R – as well as the Technical Correlating Committee on Automatic Sprinkler Systems (the TCC). Balloting was completed in accordance with the NFPA *Regulations Governing Committee Projects*, to determine if it had the necessary three-fourths majority support on technical merit and emergency nature in favor of issuance. All three TIAs passed the ballots of the TCs and the TCC on both technical merit and emergency nature. One public comment was received.

The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action recommended by the NFPA codes and standards development process and not issue the TIAs. On appeal, the Standards Council accords great respect and deference to the codes and standards development process. In conducting its review, the Council will overturn the result recommended through that process, only where a clear and substantial basis for doing so is demonstrated. The Council has reviewed the entire record concerning this matter and has considered all the arguments raised in this appeal. In the view of the Council, this appeal does not present any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the result recommended by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal and issue TIA Nos. 1015, 1012 and 1013.

As indicated above, the Council's previous action in limiting the use of antifreeze in sprinkler systems was intended as an interim measure to allow the sprinkler committees the time and opportunity to review the available information and research and make the final consensus determination about what should or should not be contained in the sprinkler standards concerning the antifreeze issues. The sprinkler committees have now processed the issues and reached a consensus, meeting in each case the demanding three-quarter majority vote. The committees have reviewed and considered the available information, including the research presented in the Fire Protection Research Foundation report, *"Antifreeze Solutions in Home Fire Sprinkler Systems, Phase II Research Final Report"* issued in 2010. Moreover, and importantly, the TIAs address the use of antifreeze in nonresidential commercial applications and in existing installations, subjects that were not able to be addressed in the previous TIAs. The committees have arrived at reasonable conclusions based on the available information and the many considerations that must be weighed in arriving at consensus judgments. Since absent compelling circumstances were not presented here, the Council must defer to the consensus judgments of the committees.

In voting to issue these TIAs, the Council stresses that the sprinkler committees' consideration of issues related to antifreeze is not at an end. The sprinkler standards are in the Annual 2012 revision cycle, and that the content of the new TIAs will be

	<p>considered as Proposals during the process. The Fire Protection Research Foundation report discussed areas where future research might be needed, as, for example, in the area of commercial applications. It is anticipated that further research will be conducted and information developed that will aid the sprinkler committees in their continuing consideration of issues raised by the use of antifreeze in sprinkler systems. In the meantime, the Council is requesting, both in aid of the committees' work and for the Council's information, that the sprinkler committees, representatives of the relevant sprinkler industries, the Fire Protection Research Foundation, and any other parties with relevant information provide reports to the Council at its next meeting identifying research needs, planned or ongoing research, and any other activities or developments related to the use of antifreeze in sprinkler systems.</p> <p>Council Member Roland Huggins recused himself during the deliberation and vote on the issue.</p>
11-3-6	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 3.6.4.1.1 Premixed Antifreeze Solution (New), 5.3.4, and A.5.3.4 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i>, (TIA No. 1014). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. One public comment was received and no appeals were filed.</p>
11-3-7	<p>The Council voted not to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 3.3.36 Unoccupied Areas (New), and 5.3.4.2 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i>, (TIA No. 1016). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on emergency nature but failed on technical merit. One public comment was received and no appeals were filed.</p>
11-3-8	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 5.7.2.2.1, 5.7.2.3 and 5.7.2.3.1 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i>, (TIA No. 1008). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
11-3-9	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 4.4 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 58, <i>Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code</i>, (TIA No. 1019). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. Two public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
11-3-10	<p>D#11-2 SUMMARY ACTION: <i>The Standards Council voted to uphold the appeal and issue TIA No. 1005.</i></p> <p>At its meeting of February 28 – March 1, 2011, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Carvin DiGiovanni of the Association of Pool and Spa Professionals, requesting that the Council issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) No. 1005 on the 2011 edition of NFPA 70, <i>National Electrical Code</i>® (NEC). The proposed TIA seeks to modify Section 640.42(B) to create two exceptions such that certain listed self-contained on- or above-grade outdoor spas and hot tubs would be exempt from the requirements for equipotential bonding of perimeter surfaces.</p>

	<p>Proposed TIA No. 1005 was balloted through NEC Panel 17 and the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) of the NEC in accordance with the NFPA <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects</i>, to determine if it had the necessary three-fourths majority support on merit and emergency nature to establish support for issuance. While the TIA passed the ballot of both Panel 17 and the TCC on merit (technical and correlation, respectively), it failed both the Panel and TCC on emergency nature. When a TIA fails to achieve the recommendation of the responsible Panel and TCC for issuance on both merit and emergency nature, under NFPA rules, the default recommendation of the codes and standards development process is to not issue the TIA.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Standards Council overturn the action recommended by the codes and standards development process, and issue the TIA. The Council has reviewed the entire record concerning this matter and has considered the written arguments put forth in this appeal. On appeal, the Council generally defers to the responsible Panel on technical issues, and here the Panel supported the technical merit of the TIA and the TCC supported the correlation merit. The TIA, however, failed the ballot on emergency nature by one vote with Panel 17, and three votes with the TCC. The question of emergency nature is one on which the Council gives less deference to the judgment of the Panel and TCC since evaluation of emergency nature often involves issues of a non-technical nature that the Council itself has an obligation to evaluate to ensure fairness in the treatment of subjects addressed by TIAs. The Council concludes the TIA meets the test of emergency nature and accordingly has voted to uphold the appeal and issue TIA No. 1005.</p>
<p>11-3-11</p>	<p>D#11-1 SUMMARY ACTION: <i>The Standards Council voted to deny the appeal and not issue TIA No. 1009.</i></p> <p>At its meeting of February 28 – March 1, 2011, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Tony Crimi of A.C. Consulting Solutions, Inc., requesting that the Council issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) No. 1009 on the 2010 edition of NFPA 80, <i>Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives</i>. The proposed TIA, which was submitted by the appellant, seeks to modify Section A.4.7.5.1 to eliminate the mention of “firestopping or other sealants” as materials that could encumber movement and prevent the automatic closing of a fire door. The appellant sought to replace “firestopping or other sealants” with “materials”, and clarify that firestopping systems could be used in these systems with proper evaluation.</p> <p>As background, at the October 2010 Standards Council meeting, TIA 10-2 was issued to Sections 4.7.5.1.1, 4.7.5.1.2, and A.4.7.5.1 of the 2010 edition of NFPA 80, <i>Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives (SC Minute Item 10-10-4;TIA Log #1001)</i>. The TIA sought to clarify the method for installing wall sleeves required for the installation of fire door fusible links on both sides of a wall. In that TIA, material added to the advisory annex at A.4.7.5.1 provided guidance regarding the need for unobstructed free movement of the fusible link cable/chain upon fusing of the links. TIA No. 1009 seeks to modify that advisory annex material as follows:</p> <p>A.4.7.5.1 Wall sleeves required for the installation of fire door fusible links on both sides of a wall are unlike many other wall penetrations for pipes,</p>

	<p>conduits, ducts and the like. Such sleeves must remain open and unobstructed for free movement of the fusible link cable/chain upon fusing of the links. Firestopping or other sealants should not be used on sleeves because they <u>Materials</u> that can encumber movement and prevent automatic closing of a fire door in a fire event <u>should not be installed in sleeves. Firestopping systems should be evaluated to ensure they will not impact the credited operation of the fusible link mechanism.</u></p> <p>Proposed TIA No. 1009 was balloted through the Technical Committee (TC) on Fire Doors and Windows in accordance with the NFPA <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects</i>, to determine if it had the necessary three-fourths majority support on technical merit and emergency nature to establish a recommendation for issuance. The ballot failed to achieve the necessary support of the TC on both technical merit and emergency nature, resulting in a TC recommendation not to issue the TIA.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Standards Council overturn the action recommended by the codes and standards development process, and issue the TIA. On appeal, the Standards Council accords great respect and deference to the NFPA codes and standards development process. In conducting its review, the Council will overturn the result recommended through that process, only where a clear and substantial basis for doing so is demonstrated. The Council, having reviewed the entire record concerning this matter and having considered all the arguments put forth in this appeal, has found no basis on which to overturn the results recommended by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal and to not issue TIA No. 1009.</p>
11-3-12	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 5.2.3.2.1 of the 2009 edition of NFPA 82, <i>Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment</i>, (TIA No. 1006). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
11-3-13	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 7.1.7, 7.4.19, A.7.1.7 and A.7.4.19 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 86, <i>Standard on Ovens and Furnaces</i>, (TIA No. 1010). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
11-3-14	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 8.5.1.8 and A.8.5.1.8 (4)(d) of the 2011 edition of NFPA 86, <i>Standard on Ovens and Furnaces</i>, (TIA No. 1011). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. Twenty-one public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
11-3-15	<p>D#11-4 SUMMARY ACTION: <i>The Standards Council voted to deny the appeal and issue TIA No. 1020.</i></p> <p>At its meeting of February 28 – March 1, 2011, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Sam Francis of American Wood Council, requesting that the Council not issue TIA No. 1020 on the 2006 edition of NFPA 654, <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of</i></p>

Combustible Particulate Solids. The TIA seeks to clarify matters involving a) the determination of where a deflagration hazard exists in a room or building; b) the determination of where an explosion hazard exists in equipment; and c) thermal exposure protection for personnel exposed to a deflagration hazard.

The proposed TIA was balloted through the Technical Committee on Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapors, and Gases (TC). Balloting was completed in accordance with the NFPA *Regulations Governing Committee Projects*, to determine if it had the necessary three-fourths majority support on technical merit and emergency nature to establish a recommendation for issuance. The proposed TIA ballots achieved the necessary support of the TC on both technical merit and emergency nature, resulting in a TC recommendation to the Council to issue the TIA.

The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action recommended by the NFPA codes and standards development process and not issue the TIA. On appeal, the Standards Council accords great respect and deference to the codes and standards development process. In conducting its review, the Council will overturn the result recommended through that process, only where a clear and substantial basis for doing so is demonstrated. The Council has reviewed the entire record concerning this matter and has considered all the arguments raised in this appeal, and found no basis upon which to overturn the result recommended by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal and issue TIA No. 1020.

Without attempting to review each argument that the Council has considered and rejected as part of this appeal, the Council makes the following general observations. The TIA passed both technical merit and emergency nature well beyond the stringent three-fourths majority required for TIAs, thus indicating broad TC support, including support from many users of the Standard who will be impacted by the TIA. The appellant has claimed that Standards Council Decision (D#10-18, August 5, 2010) on the return to committee of NFPA 654 somehow precluded the processing of a TIA. In Council Decision 10-18 however, the Council was merely fulfilling its duty to place the returned NFPA 654 into a revision cycle; the decision was not intended to prevent the processing of a TIA, if warranted. The TIA, moreover, was not a mere repackaging of the proposed revisions to NFPA 654 that were debated at the Association Technical Meeting and led to the return of NFPA 654. The TIA does not merely resurrect those proposed revisions; rather the TC has sought to clarify requirements existing in the current edition of NFPA 654 so as to avoid misapplication of those requirements.

The Council also wishes to note that while this TIA will now be in effect, the consideration of the issues related to the TIA are not at an end. As with all TIAs, the substance of the TIA will be reconsidered during the regular revision process, thereby affording opponents the opportunity to weigh in again on subject of the TIA. Specifically, a proposal has already been submitted by the TC putting the material that is the subject of this TIA back on the table in substantially the same form. This and any other proposals related to the subject can be further challenged or debated by the appellants or others through the submission of comments.

<p>11-3-16</p>	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to various Sections of the 2010 edition of NFPA 1801, <i>Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service</i>, (TIA No. 1018). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee on both merit (correlating and technical, respectively) and emergency nature. One public comment was received and no appeals were filed.</p>
<p>11-3-17</p>	<p>The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 4.1.2, A.4.1.2, 6.1.2, 7.1.8, 7.2, 7.3 and Chapter 8 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 1984, <i>Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations</i>, (TIA No. 1017). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee on both merit (correlating and technical, respectively) and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
<p>11-3-18</p>	<p>At the October 2010 meeting, the Council considered the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Liquefied Natural Gas, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on offshore LNG facilities. After review of all the material before it, the Council voted to publish a notice to solicit comments on the need for the project, information on resources on the subject matter, those interested in participating if established, and other organizations actively involved with the subject. (See Minute Item 10-10-13) Two comments were received in support of the proposed document.</p> <p>After review of the entire record before it, the Council has voted to approve the request of the TC on Liquefied Natural Gas to develop a document on offshore LNG facilities. The Council directs NFPA Staff to solicit fire service expertise. Once the TC has developed and balloted a draft document (see <i>Regs. 4.3.1.1</i>), the TC can then make a request to the Council to enter an appropriate revision cycle. The Council approved the document scope as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Document Scope: This standard would apply to fixed and floating offshore facilities that liquefy natural gas or store, vaporize, transfer, and handle liquefied natural gas (LNG). The Standard will include training requirements for offshore personnel involved with offshore LNG as well as general requirements for design, maintenance, and operation of an offshore LNG facility. This standard will not apply to offshore buoys designed to transfer natural gas from a vessel designed for LNG vaporization.</p>
<p>11-3-19</p>	<p>The Council reviewed the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Commissioning Fire Protection Systems to develop a new document, NFPA 4, <i>Standard for Integrated Testing of Fire Protection Systems</i>. It was proposed that the material for NFPA 4 will be extracted from the integrated testing chapter of NFPA 3, <i>Recommended Practice on Commissioning and Integrated Testing of Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems</i>; NFPA 3 would then be retitled, <i>Recommended Practice for Commissioning of Fire Protection Systems</i>. NFPA 3 is a Recommended Practice; the TC believes it is important for the integrated testing requirements to be mandatory. Even though the individual systems are tested independently, the proposed new NFPA 4 would provide requirements to test the interaction of these systems with each other. The TC also</p>

	<p>stressed in their proposed document scope that proposed NFPA 4 is not intended to modify design, installation, and/or acceptance testing requirements addressed in individual system's design standards.</p> <p>After review of all the material before it, the Council voted to solicit public comments on the need for the project, information on resources on the subject matter, those interested in participating if established, and other organizations actively involved with the subject. If approved, this document will be under the jurisdiction of the Technical Committee on Commissioning Fire Protections Systems. The proposed title and document scope are as follows:</p> <p>Proposed Title: <i>Standard for Integrated Testing of Fire Protection Systems.</i></p> <p>Proposed Document Scope: Provides the necessary protocol for integrated testing procedures, responsibilities for various parties, methods and documentation for verifying that the correct operational readiness and sequence of multiple active and passive fire protection and life safety systems when interconnected operate as intended when specified by a design and or regulatory required document. This standard is not intended to modify design, installation, and/or acceptance testing requirements addressed in individual system's design standards.</p>
<p>11-3-20</p>	<p>The Council voted to approve the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Vehicular Alternative Fuel Systems Committee to revise the Committee scope by removing the responsibility for hydrogen requirements from the scope of the TC. The responsibility for all hydrogen requirements will now be addressed by the scope of the TC on Hydrogen Technologies, responsible for NFPA 2, <i>Hydrogen Technologies Code</i>. The revised scope for the Vehicular Alternative Fuel Systems Committee is as follows:</p> <p>Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire and explosion hazards associated with compressed natural gas (CNG), liquefied natural gas (LNG) engine fuel systems, on vehicles of all types and for refueling stations and associated storage.</p> <p>The Committee shall coordinate its documents with the Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code with respect to natural gas piping within the scope of that Committee; with the Committees on Industrial Trucks, Fire Safety for Recreational Vehicles, and Marine Fire Protection with respect to engine fuel systems and refueling stations within their scopes; and the Liquefied Natural Gas Committee with respect to storage of LNG within its scope.</p>
<p>11-3-21</p>	<p>D#11-3 SUMMARY ACTION: <i>The Standards Council voted to proceed with the development of a new standard on gas process safety to be developed initially as a provisional standard designated as NFPA 56(PS), Standard on Gas Process Safety.</i></p> <p>In October 2010, the Standards Council, through Standards Council Decision #10-23 (October 29, 2010), voted to establish a new NFPA Technical Committee to develop a</p>

new standard on gas process safety. The Council directed staff to publish a call for committee members, and to solicit membership interest from stakeholders. The Council further indicated that it would review the proposed start-up roster and any proposed scope statements at its March 2011 meeting, and the Council stressed that, "...given the importance and timeliness of this project, the Council may also, at that time, consider steps that might be taken to expedite the development of this standard."

The matter has now come before the Council at its meeting of February 28-March 1, 2011 for further action indicated by Decision #10-23. As requested, the Council has been provided with a proposed start-up roster which the Council has voted to approve. In addition, the Council has reviewed and approved the proposed committee scope, as follows:

Committee Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the commissioning and maintenance of fuel gas piping systems having normal operating pressures of greater than 2 psig used in commercial, industrial, and power plant applications, extending from the point of delivery to the equipment isolation or shutoff valve.

It remains for the Council to consider, as it previously suggested, whether steps might be taken to expedite the development of the proposed new gas process safety standard. The Council has been aided in this regard by recent action of the NFPA Board of Directors which, by resolution, has authorized the NFPA Standards Council to implement the development of a gas process safety standard using the expedited procedures set forth by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) in Annex B of the ANSI Essential Requirements. Specifically, the Board resolution, adopted November 13, 2010, reads as follows:

Pursuant to Section 8 of the NFPA Bylaws, the NFPA Board of Directors hereby adopts by reference Annex B of the 2010 ANSI Essential Requirements entitled *Procedures for the Development of a Provisional American National Standard (ANS) or a Provisional Amendment to an ANS* (the Annex B Procedures). The use of the Annex B Procedures shall be limited to the development of a provisional standard related to gas process safety. The Standards Council shall have responsibility for the implementation of the Annex B Procedures. This authority shall include, without limitation: the authority to determine whether the circumstances set forth in Section B.1 of the Annex B Procedures exists; and the authority to issue any provisional standard developed on gas process safety and submitted to it by the appropriate Technical Committee(s).

A copy of Annex B of the 2010 ANSI Essential Requirements has been appended to this decision. The procedures set forth in Annex B, which we shall call the Annex B Procedures, allow an ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer such as the NFPA, to initially develop a standard (known in the ANSI world as an American National Standard) as a "provisional" standard using the expedited Annex B Procedures,

provided that all of the following circumstances apply:

- When implementation of the Provisional [Standard] would result in an improvement to the safeguarding of life, and there is a well-established need for the prompt dissemination of information that addresses an emergency situation or other special circumstance.
- When the use of the accredited procedures of the [ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer] would cause an undue delay in the issuance of a related standard.
- When an [ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer] supports the development of a Provisional [Standard] . . . with the intention of initiating the processing as an [American National Standard] . . . within 45 days of its approval date. Processing of the [Standard] shall be in accordance with the [ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer's] accredited procedures, including ANSI public review in *Standards Action* and consensus body ballot.

See Annex B Procedures at B.1.

The Standards Council, pursuant to the authority conferred upon it by the NFPA Board resolution, concludes that all of the required circumstances cited above apply to the development of a standard on gas process safety as a provisional standard. Specifically, the first two circumstances concern the emergency need for a provisional standard and the determination that use of the standards developer's regular ANSI-accredited procedures would result in undue delay. These circumstances clearly apply here. The record, as previously described by the Council, documents two recent gas process-related explosions in an industrial plant and a nearly completed power plant. Both incidents resulted in serious property damage as well as multiple injuries and loss of life. The U.S. Chemical Safety Board, following investigation of those incidents, issued urgent safety recommendations, including recommendations to the NFPA to conduct standards development along the lines that the Council has now directed. (See Standards Council Minute Item 10-8-38 [August 3-5, 2010]; Standards Council Decision #20-23 [October 29, 2010]; and supporting agenda materials on file at NFPA). Additionally, a significant number of gas power plants are currently planned or in construction and are expected to go online in the next few years. Providing a provisional gas processing safety standard in the near term rather than in the minimum of two full years that would be required using NFPA's regular accredited procedures avoids undue delay in addressing the safety needs during these activities, as well as, more generally, the urgent safety concerns documented by the U.S. Chemical Safety Board.

Having determined that the circumstances necessary for the development of a provisional standard apply to the subject of gas process safety, the Standards Council is directing: that the public notice required by B.1.1 of the Annex B Procedures be published announcing the development of a provisional standard designated as NFPA

	56(PS), <i>Standard on Gas Process Safety</i> ; and that the new Technical Committee on Gas Process Safety proceed as soon as possible to develop a provisional standard on gas process safety using the Annex B Procedures. (See especially Annex B Procedures at B.1.2 through B.1.4). As with all NFPA Standards, a provisional standard, once developed, shall be submitted to the Standards Council for official issuance.
11-3-22	The Council voted to approve the request of the Technical Committee on Explosion Protection Systems, to enter a new document, NFPA 67, <i>Guideline on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems</i> , into the Fall 2012 revision cycle with a proposal closing date of May 23, 2011.
11-3-23	The Council reviewed the request of the Technical Correlating Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment and the Technical Committee on Hazardous Materials Protective Clothing and Equipment to develop a new document on the selection, care, and maintenance of protective ensembles for hazardous materials. After review of all the material before it, the Council voted to publish a notice to solicit public comments on the need for the project, information on resources on the subject matter, those interested in participating, if established, and other organizations actively involved with the subject.
11-3-24	<p>At the March 2010 meeting, the Council acted on a request from NFPA staff on the possibility of restructuring the current committees and documents that form the core of NFPA's requirements applicable to combustible dust hazards. The Council voted to publish a notice to solicit comments from committee members and the public regarding restructuring the current committees and combining the dust documents. (See Minute Item 10-3-19)</p> <p>At its August 2010 meeting, the Council reviewed the comments received from the Committee members and the public on restructuring the current committees and combining the dust documents. After review of all the information before it, the Council found that the reasons and the rationale for combining the committees and documents were persuasive, and the Council voted that a task group be formed to further consider the issues and determine a path forward. This task group was chaired by Standards Council Member Jim Milke and consisted of the chairs of the respective committees, and also included a few additional members from each committee. (See Minute Item 10-8-36)</p> <p>At the March 2011 Council meeting, the Chair of the Task Group reported to the Council. The recommendations of the Task Group Report to the Council are as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Establish Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) to oversee work of 4 existing combustible dust committees and proposed new committee. b. Establish new Technical Committee (TC) with scope permitting it to develop documents on management of hazards from combustible dusts and combustible particulate solids. This new Committee would develop a new Standard on Combustible Dusts (possible number could be NFPA 60 or possibly in 65x series). c. Startup roster for TCC provided to Council for March 2011 meeting. d. With Council approval, call for new members to new Combustible Dust

	<p>committee.</p> <p>e. Possible timing – August 2011 startup roster for new committee, possibly enter revision cycle with new document for F2013 cycle, with a January 2012 notice of intent to enter cycle. This timing synchronizes well with existing dust standards.</p> <p>f. The task group noted one key point – regardless of the Council’s decision on the proposed formation of a new TC and new standard, the task group believes it is essential that the Council establish the TCC as proposed.</p> <p>After a review of all of the information before it, the Council voted to agree in principle with the recommendations of the Task Group and has determined that a Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and a Technical Committee (TC) on Fundamentals should be formed and a notice published soliciting those interested in participating on the TCC and TC. Once the TCC is formed, the Council requests that the TCC provide a TCC and TC scope for the Council’s review. The Council has also voted to have the newly formed TC develop a document that shall provide the generally applicable requirements for managing the fire and explosion hazards of combustible dusts and combustible particulate solids. This standard shall provide the user with general requirements and directs the user to the appropriate industry or commodity-specific standard.</p> <p>The Combustible Dust Task Group was discharged by the Council with thanks.</p>
11-3-25	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Flash Fire Protective Garments for a revision cycle change for NFPA 2113, <i>Standard for the Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flash Fire Protective Garments</i> , from the A2016 to A2014 revision cycle.
11-3-26	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems for a revision cycle change for NFPA 130, <i>Standard for Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems</i> , from the A2012 to A2013 revision cycle.
11-3-27	<p>At the October 2010 meeting, the Council reviewed a request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Fire Service Training that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document for design, construction, and maintenance of live fire training structures, props, and equipment. After a review of all the information before it, the Council voted not to approve the development of a new document. The Council suggested an option to the Committee to consider making the existing document, NFPA 1402, <i>Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers</i>, a Standard to make the material relating to the live training structures, props and equipment mandatory and placing all the advisory material in the Annex. The Council directed NFPA Staff to work with the Technical Committee and report back to the Council with their decision. (See Minute Item 10-10-12)</p> <p>At the March 2011 meeting, the TC on Fire Service Training notified the Council that NFPA 1402 will remain in its current cycle and the TC will address the issue at its next meeting.</p>

11-3-28	The Council considered the Membership Task Group's recommendations on pending applications for committee membership and took appropriate action on each. Changes in committee membership approved by the Council can be found in Minute Item 11-3-28
11-3-28-b	It was voted to approve the proposed start-up roster (see Minute Item 11-3-28-b) for the new Technical Committee on Gas Process Safety.
11-3-28-c	It was voted to approve the appointment to the High Rise Building Safety Advisory Committee. See Minute Item 11-3-28-c
11-3-29	The Council heard a Report of the Recording Secretary on the status of the October 2010 minutes, which were approved with no revisions.
11-3-30	The Council approved the dates and places for upcoming meetings, as follows: August 9-11, 2011 (TG Meeting 12:00 PM on August 8) Quincy, MA October 17-18, 2011 (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on October 17) Savannah, GA March 5-6, 2012 (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on March 5) San Juan, PR August 6-9, 2012 (TG Meeting 12:00 PM on August 6) Quincy, MA October 29-30, 2012 (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on October 29) Santa Fe, NM
11-3-31	The Council acted on the recommendations of the Awards Task Group which included a recommendation for a recipient of the Standards Medal, 14 Committee Service Awards, and 3 Special Achievement Awards.
11-3-33	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Explosion Protection Systems for a revision cycle change for NFPA 68, <i>Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting</i> , to move from A2012 to F2012; and NFPA 69, <i>Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems</i> , to move from A2013 to F2013.
11-3-34	The Fall 2010 Revision Cycle Consent Documents were letter balloted by the Council with an issuance date of December 14, 2010 and an effective date of January 3, 2011, as shown below: 2 <i>Hydrogen Technologies Code (New)</i> 12 <i>Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems</i> 16 <i>Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems</i> 18A <i>Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation</i> 31 <i>Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment</i> 32 <i>Standard for Drycleaning Plants</i> 35 <i>Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings</i> 85 <i>Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code</i>

	<p>102 <i>Standard for Grandstands, Folding and Telescopic Seating, Tents, and Membrane Structures</i></p> <p>251 <i>Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials (Withdraw)</i></p> <p>253 <i>Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source</i></p> <p>262 <i>Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces</i></p> <p>265 <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls</i></p> <p>286 <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth</i></p> <p>418 <i>Standard for Heliports</i></p> <p>730 <i>Guide for Premises Security</i></p> <p>731 <i>Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems</i></p> <p>901 <i>Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data</i></p> <p>921 <i>Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations</i></p> <p>1192 <i>Standard on Recreational Vehicles</i></p> <p>1194 <i>Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds</i></p> <p>1405 <i>Guide for Land-Based Fire Fighters Who Respond to Marine Vessel Fires</i></p> <p>1912 <i>Standard for Fire Apparatus Refurbishing</i></p> <p>1977 <i>Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting</i></p> <p>1984 <i>Standard on Respirators for Wildland Fire-Fighting Operations (New)</i></p>
11-3-35	The Council considered the request of Anthony Turiello, Rescue Air Systems, Inc., to develop a new document on design, installation, operation testing, and maintenance of fixed fire fighter air replenishment systems in buildings and other facilities. After review of all the information before it, the Council has voted not to approve the development of a new document for design, installation, operation testing, and maintenance of fixed fire fighter air replenishment systems in buildings and other facilities, due to a lack of demonstrated need. This subject matter is addressed by IAPMO in their current edition of the <i>Uniform Plumbing Code</i> .
11-3-36	The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee on Fire Hose for a one time revision cycle change for NFPA 1961, <i>Standard on Fire Hose</i> , to move from F2011 ROC to A2012 ROC.

Respectfully submitted,



Linda J. Fuller
Recording Secretary
NFPA Standards Council