

FINAL
Standards Council Minutes
March 5-6, 2012

San Juan Marriott and Resort
and Stellaris Casino
1309 Ashford Avenue
San Juan, PR 00907

Members Present

Jim Pauley, Chair
 Kerry M. Bell
 Donald P. Bliss
 Randall K. Bradley
 J.C. Harrington
 Roland J. Huggins

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

Member Absent:

David P. Demers

Also Present:

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

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| 12-3-1 | ADMINISTRATIVELY WITHDRAWN FROM THE AGENDA. |
| 12-3-2 | The Council heard a presentation on the Process of Standards Council Decision Making by Maureen Brodoff, NFPA Vice President and General Counsel. |
| 12-3-3 | <p>The Council voted to issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 6.3.4 of the 2010 edition of NFPA 13D, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes</i>, (TIA No. 1041). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. One public comment was received and no appeals were filed.</p> <p>The Council notes that TIA No. 1041 on NFPA 13D, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes</i>, was proposed for the 2010 and the 2013 editions. In the <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs)</i> at Section 5.9, TIAs shall apply to the document existing at the time of issuance, except in the case of a document undergoing revisions where a TIA can apply to the existing and next edition of the document. Since the 2013 edition has not been submitted for issuance the Council is not issuing a TIA on the 2013 edition at that time. The proposed TIA for the 2013</p> |

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| | edition will be placed on a future Council agenda for issuance concurrently with the 2013 edition of NFPA 13D. |
| 12-3-4 | The Council voted to issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 2.3.2, 6.1.1, 6.2.1.1, A.6.2.1.1(c), A.6.2.1.1(d), and 6.2.2 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 30B, <i>Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products</i> , (TIA No. 1043). 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. |
| 12-3-5 | The Council voted to issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 3.3 (New), 10.6, 11.2.1.3, and B.1.2.1 of the 2012 edition of NFPA 51A, <i>Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants</i> , (TIA No. 1036). This TIA was administratively withdrawn from the October, 2011 Council Meeting so that proposed text changes in the TIA to sprinkler requirements could be reviewed by other NFPA Technical Committees. 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. |
| 12-3-6 | The Council voted to issue the proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 10.4.4 and A.10.4.4 of the 2009 edition of NFPA 75, <i>Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment</i> , (TIA No. 1042). 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. |
| 12-3-7 | <p>DECISION#12-1: At its meeting of March 5-6, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Tim Klotz of Kelley Brothers LLC regarding the issuance of proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) No. 1039 on the 2010 and 2013 editions of NFPA 80, <i>Standard for Fire Doors and other Opening Protectives</i>. The proposed TIA seeks to modify Section 6.3.1.7.1 as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">6.3.1.7.1 The clearances between the top and vertical edges of the door and the frame, and the meeting edges of doors swinging in pairs, shall be 1/8 in. ± 1/16 in. (3.18 mm ± 1.59 mm) for steel doors and shall not exceed 1/8 in. (3.18 mm) for wood doors.</p> <p>The effect of the TIA is to require the same clearance for wood doors as exists for steel doors.</p> <p>As background, the material proposed in TIA No. 1039 was balloted through the Technical Committee on Fire Doors and Windows (TC) in accordance with the <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs)</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 passed the TC on technical merit but failed to achieve the necessary support of the TC on emergency nature. Three public comments on the proposed TIA were received. Where the ballot does not pass the TC on both technical merit and emergency nature, the recommendation to the Council is to not issue the TIA.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action that was recommended by</p> |

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| | <p>the NFPA 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 has reviewed the entire record concerning this matter and has considered all the arguments put forth in this appeal. In the view of the Council, this appeal does not present a clear and substantial 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 the TIA. The effect of this action is that Section 6.3.1.7.1 will not be modified to require the same clearance for wood doors as exists for steel doors.</p> |
| <p>12-3-8</p> | <p>DECISION#12-2: At its meeting of March 5-6, 2012, the Standards Council reviewed a report recently issued by the Fire Protection Research Foundation (hereafter, “the Research Foundation”) entitled, “Antifreeze Solutions Supplied through Spray Sprinklers: Interim Report” (hereafter, “the Non-Residential Report”).</p> <p>The Council’s consideration of the Non-Residential Report is part of ongoing activities within the NFPA standards development process relating to the use of antifreeze in automatic sprinkler systems to protect piping in unheated areas subject to freezing temperatures. The background relating to this subject can be accessed in greater detail in previous decisions of the Council (See Standards Council Decision #10-10 [SC #10-8-15 thru 10-8-20, August 5, 2010] and SC Decision #11-5 [SC #11-3-3-e, 11-3-4-e and 11-3-5-d, March 1, 2011]; see also SC Minute Items 10-10-21 [October 2010], 11-3-6 & 7 [March 2011], and 11-8-48 [August 2011]). This and other information, including previous Research Foundation reports can be found at www.nfpa.org/antifreeze.</p> <p>For present purposes, it suffices to say that standards development activities related to antifreeze began when reports emerged of an August, 2009, fire incident that occurred in an apartment in Truckee, California. Information concerning the incident raised concerns surrounding the combustibility of antifreeze solutions in residential sprinkler systems. These concerns led to intensive activity within the research community, including two reports by the Research Foundation, as well as extensive consideration within the NFPA standards development process. As a result, Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs) to NFPA sprinkler standards were issued in March 2011 that, in various ways, regulate the use of antifreeze in sprinkler systems and specify limits on the concentrations of antifreeze that are permitted in sprinkler systems. Because the concerns with antifreeze had arisen in the context of residential fire sprinklers systems, the research had focused on studying the use of antifreeze in residential sprinkler systems. As a precautionary measure, however, the responsible technical committees applied the new limits on antifreeze to nonresidential commercial applications as well as to residential applications. See, generally, SC Decision #11-5. The Council regarded the</p> |

inclusion of limits on the use of antifreeze in commercial sprinkler systems as an important step See SC Decision #11-5 at page 3. At the same time, it stressed that the consideration of issues related to antifreeze was not at an end, and specifically noted that the use of antifreeze in commercial applications (generally, applications using spray sprinklers) was an area for further research.

At its August 2011, meeting, the Council again expressed its expectation that interested parties would continue investigation and research aimed at insuring the safety of freeze protection in sprinkler systems and the adequacy of all of the current antifreeze limits. See SC Minute Item 11-8-48 (August 2011 Standards Council Minutes). It stressed that it was not the Council's role to identify all gaps in the research that may exist. Nevertheless, it pointed in the following terms to one gap, in the area of commercial sprinkler protection, which had been clearly identified in the available reports:

[T]he data that has been generated in the recent research on residential sprinklers has been extrapolated to standard spray sprinklers (i.e. commercial sprinklers). Standard spray sprinklers have different characteristics than residential sprinklers and research appears to be necessary to verify that the extrapolation of the data obtained on residential sprinklers is either valid for standard spray sprinklers or needs adjustment.

Id.

The Council then requested that interested parties report back to the Council on plans and progress toward filling that gap at its March 2012 meeting.

Following this request, the Research Foundation was able to fund and carry out an initial program of testing on antifreeze using spray sprinklers. The results have now been published in the Non-Residential Report. This report was submitted to the Council in response to its request of August 2011, and an oral presentation on the report was provided by Kathleen Almand, Executive Director of the Research Foundation, and Steve Wolin, of Code Consultants, who authored the report.

The Council has affirmed many times, including in the context of the activity surrounding antifreeze in sprinkler systems, that it is generally not the Council's role to fully analyze technical data and make its own judgments about the content of NFPA standards. That is generally the task of the responsible consensus technical committees. Nevertheless, it is clear that the Non-Residential Report raises significant concerns about whether the current limits on antifreeze in commercial applications contained in NFPA standards are adequate.

Generally speaking, the testing referenced in the Non-Residential Report was developed, along lines similar to "Scope A" of the Research Foundation's prior research on residential sprinkler systems, to investigate the potential for ignition of

antifreeze supplied through nonresidential, spray sprinklers. Unlike the Research Foundation's research into residential sprinklers, the scope of this project did not include a "Scope B" investigating the effectiveness of the antifreeze sprays in controlling a fire condition. Investigating the potential for ignition, however, was identified as particularly important to developing requirements for antifreeze solutions used with spray sprinklers.

As with the residential sprinkler testing program, the spray sprinkler testing used antifreeze solutions of 50% glycerine (tests on 40% propylene glycol were omitted on the assumption, based on the prior research, that the performance would be similar to that of 50% glycerine). Solutions of 50% glycerine and 40% propylene glycol performed well in the residential sprinkler tests and were described as acting similar to water in the reports summarizing those tests. Based on this, a maximum allowable concentration of 48% glycerine and 38% propylene glycol (after a factor of safety was applied) was generally permitted in the March 2011 TIAs (See SC Decision #11-5 and SC Minute Item 11-3-6).

As documented in the Non-Residential Report, however, spray sprinklers did not perform well in many of the tests. In the earlier residential sprinkler tests using 50% glycerine, ignition of the spray pattern was not seen. In the Non-Residential Report, however, ignition of the spray pattern occurred in 4 of the 15 fire tests, and in many of the 15 tests substantial increases in heat release rates were recorded. For example, tests 2 and 15 experienced spray pattern ignition. See Non-Residential Report at pp. 6 and 8. In addition to the tests noted at 8 feet and 15 feet, tests at 20 feet experienced ignition of the solution and substantial increases in heat release rates, including increases as high as 8 MW and 22 MW. As the Non-Residential Report noted with respect to the 20 foot tests, "substantial ignition of the antifreeze spray and flames extending away from the ignition source were observed during two of the tests with the sprinkler positioned at 20 ft above the floor." See Non-Residential Report at p. 6.

The above discussion is not meant to describe or analyze the Non-Residential Report in depth or set forth all its results or areas of concern. It does illustrate, however, that the Non-Residential Report raises serious concerns that need to be reviewed and addressed. At a minimum, and as the Non-Residential Report itself suggests, "the results of this test program indicate that limitations should be considered on the use of 50% glycerine or 40% propylene glycol antifreeze solutions in non-residential sprinkler systems." See Non-Residential Report at p. 10.

As the Non-Residential Report indicates, further research will be required to fully understand how to address the use of antifreeze with spray sprinklers. A supplement to the Non-Residential Report documenting some limited additional testing is expected to be completed in April 2012, but it clearly will not answer all remaining questions. As was the case with residential sprinklers, however, the

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| | <p>absence of full research data does not mean that standards development activities must await the funding and conduct of a complete research program. As with residential sprinklers, interim emergency action can and should be taken if a safety hazard has been shown to exist with the use of antifreeze with spray sprinklers as currently permitted by NFPA standards. The Council, therefore, is requesting that the responsible committees meet and review the Non-Residential Report (and any supplemental report, as it becomes available) as soon as possible.</p> <p>The Automatic Sprinkler Project and the NFPA 25 TC should take one of the following steps. These technical committees should process Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs) for submission to the Council no later than its August 2012 meeting. Should the Committees wish to act prior to the August 2012 Council meeting, the Council will make every effort to expedite its consideration of the matter through a special meeting or letter ballot. If TIAs are not proposed, the committees should provide the Council with a full report detailing why the current antifreeze requirements do not require revision based on the findings of the Non-Residential Report (and any supplement), and why the findings of the Non-Residential Report do not present safety concerns requiring emergency action.</p> <p>Roland Huggins recused himself from the vote on the issue.</p> |
| <p>12-3-9</p> | <p>The 2011 Fall Revision Cycle Consent Documents were letter balloted and issued by the Council with an issuance date of December 13, 2011 and an effective date of January 2, 2012, as shown below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 76 <i>Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities</i> 115 <i>Standard for Laser Fire Protection</i> 170 <i>Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols</i> 252 <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies</i> 257 <i>Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies</i> 268 <i>Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source</i> 269 <i>Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling</i> 271 <i>Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter (withdrawn)</i> 285 <i>Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components</i> 287 <i>Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus (FPA)</i> 288 <i>Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Horizontal Fire Door Assemblies Installed in Horizontal Fire Resistance-Rated Assemblies</i> 385 <i>Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids</i> 497 <i>Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids,</i> |

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| | <p><i>Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas</i></p> <p>550 <i>Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree</i></p> <p>557 <i>Standard for Determination of Fire Loads for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design</i></p> <p>560 <i>Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation (withdrawn)</i></p> <p>655 <i>Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions</i></p> <p>1037 <i>Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal</i></p> <p>1041 <i>Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications</i></p> <p>1051 <i>Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications</i></p> <p>1401 <i>Recommended Practice for Fire Service Training Reports and Records</i></p> <p>1402 <i>Guide to Building Fire Service Training Centers</i></p> <p>1403 <i>Standard on Live Fire Training Evolutions</i></p> <p>1906 <i>Standard for Wildland Fire Apparatus</i></p> <p>1911 <i>Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus</i></p> <p>1983 <i>Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services</i></p> <p>1992 <i>Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies</i></p> <p>1994 <i>Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents</i></p> |
| 12-3-10 | ADMINISTRATIVELY WITHDRAWN FROM THE AGENDA. |
| 12-3-11 | The Council reviewed the request of David Tan of National Association of EMS Physicians that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document that would provide a guide for the development of community paramedicine programs. 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. |
| 12-3-12 | The Council reviewed the request of Richard Duffy of the International Association of Fire Fighters that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on the design, performance, testing, and certification of two-way, portable (hand-held) land mobile radios (LMR) for use by emergency services personnel. 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. |
| 12-3-13 | The Council reviewed the request of Jeffrey Stull of International Personnel Protection, Inc., that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on minimum performance requirements and test methods for flame resistant gloves and hoods for use in areas at risk from flash fires. After review of all the material before it, the Council voted to deny the request. The Council noted that the current scope of the Technical Committee (TC) on Flash Fire Protective Garments does not preclude the TC from covering the requirements for flame resistant gloves and |

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| | hoods, should the TC wish to include them. If Mr. Stull wishes the Committee to address the subject, he should submit public input to NFPA 2112, <i>Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire</i> to expand the scope of that document and to propose provisions on performance requirements and test methods for flame resistant gloves and hoods. |
| 12-3-14 | The Council reviewed the request of Mark Light of the International Association of Fire Chiefs, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new project for the development of a common mass evacuation planning guide. A Summit was held on February 8 & 9, 2012, sponsored by NFPA, the International Association of Fire Chiefs and the National Governors Association. Over forty participants, representing key stakeholders and emergency management agencies, gathered to address the issue of mass evacuation planning. The Summit Summary provided by the facilitator suggested that NFPA might play a key role in developing a national standard on the planning process for mass evacuations that can be used to inform the development of executive level policy for state governors and assist in preparation of mass evacuation plans. 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. |
| 12-3-15 | The Council reviewed the request of Dan Rossos, Chair of the Technical Committee (TC) on Respiratory Protection on behalf of the TC's SCBA Task Group, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on the use of respiratory protective equipment for emergency response operations that do not involve structural firefighting. 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. |
| 12-3-16 | The Council reviewed the request of Gregory Noll, Chair of the Technical Committee (TC) on Hazardous Materials Response Personnel, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new document on Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Emergency Response Personnel. The request for a new document was a result of the Now and Beyond Workshop. (Minute Item 11-8-31) After review of the entire record before it, the Council voted to approve the request. 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. |
| 12-3-17 | The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Commissioning and Integrated Testing to enter a new document NFPA 4, <i>Standard for Integrated Fire Protection and Life Safety System Testing</i> into the Annual 2014 Revision Cycle. In going forward, the Council emphasizes that NFPA 4 should cover the performance of the interconnections, as well as the performance of the integration of systems, but not the performance of individual systems. |
| 12-3-18 | The Council approved the request of NFPA Staff to disband the Physical and |

| | Chemical Data Consistency (PCDCA) Advisory Committee. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 12-3-19 | The Council approved the schedule for the Annual 2016 Revision Cycle of the National Electrical Code. See Minute Item 12-3-20 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-20 | The Council received two requests to extend the current <i>National Electrical Code</i> [®] 3-year revision cycle to a 5-year revision cycle. After reviewing the requests the Council voted to maintain the current 3-year revision cycle. See Minute Item 12-3-19 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-21 | <p>The Council approved the requests from NFPA Committees to change revision cycles for the following documents:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Doc No.</th> <th>Current Edition</th> <th>Next Rev Cycle</th> <th>Cycle Change</th> <th>Permanent or One Time Move</th> <th>Revision Cycle For Each Document</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>33</td> <td>2011</td> <td>A2013</td> <td>A2013 to F2014</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>3 to 4 ½ year revision cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>34</td> <td>2011</td> <td>A2013</td> <td>A2013 to F2014</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>3 to 4 ½ year revision cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>75</td> <td>2009</td> <td>A2012</td> <td>A2016 to F2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>4 to 3½ year revision cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>415</td> <td>2008</td> <td>A2012</td> <td>A2017 to A2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>5 to 3 year revision cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>423</td> <td>2010</td> <td>F2014</td> <td>F2014 to A2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>5 to 5½ year revision cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>556</td> <td>2011</td> <td>A2014</td> <td>A2014 to A2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>4 to 5 year revision cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1901</td> <td>2009</td> <td>A2013</td> <td>A2013 to A2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>5 to 7 year revision cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1906</td> <td>2012</td> <td>F2016</td> <td>F2016 to A2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>5 to 3 ½ year revision cycle</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Doc No. | Current Edition | Next Rev Cycle | Cycle Change | Permanent or One Time Move | Revision Cycle For Each Document | 33 | 2011 | A2013 | A2013 to F2014 | one time move | 3 to 4 ½ year revision cycle | 34 | 2011 | A2013 | A2013 to F2014 | one time move | 3 to 4 ½ year revision cycle | 75 | 2009 | A2012 | A2016 to F2015 | one time move | 4 to 3½ year revision cycle | 415 | 2008 | A2012 | A2017 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 3 year revision cycle | 423 | 2010 | F2014 | F2014 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 5½ year revision cycle | 556 | 2011 | A2014 | A2014 to A2015 | one time move | 4 to 5 year revision cycle | 1901 | 2009 | A2013 | A2013 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 7 year revision cycle | 1906 | 2012 | F2016 | F2016 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 3 ½ year revision cycle |
| Doc No. | Current Edition | Next Rev Cycle | Cycle Change | Permanent or One Time Move | Revision Cycle For Each Document | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 33 | 2011 | A2013 | A2013 to F2014 | one time move | 3 to 4 ½ year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 34 | 2011 | A2013 | A2013 to F2014 | one time move | 3 to 4 ½ year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 75 | 2009 | A2012 | A2016 to F2015 | one time move | 4 to 3½ year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 415 | 2008 | A2012 | A2017 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 3 year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 423 | 2010 | F2014 | F2014 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 5½ year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 556 | 2011 | A2014 | A2014 to A2015 | one time move | 4 to 5 year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1901 | 2009 | A2013 | A2013 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 7 year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1906 | 2012 | F2016 | F2016 to A2015 | one time move | 5 to 3 ½ year revision cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-22 | The Council acted on the recommendations of the Awards Task Group which included a recommendation for a recipient of the Standards Medal, 13 Committee Service Awards, and 1 Special Achievement Award. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-23 | The Council heard a Report of the Policy and Procedures Task Group. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-24 | The Council considered the Membership Task Group's recommendations on pending applications for committee membership and made the following appointments that are attached. See Minute Item 12-3-24 Attachment. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-24-a | The Council reviewed the declared structure of the Technical Committee (TC) on Electrical Safety in the Workplace as submitted by the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) of the National Electrical Code. After a review of all the material before it, the Council recommends the TCC broaden the category of User to include the following: non-manufacturer (such as non-electrical construction to incorporate the interests of those who have to manage a construction site and how NFPA 70E impacts a building under construction), data centers/data processors and retail. The Council also suggests that the number of members permitted in the user category for the declared structure be increased to more than 7 to allow for the additional user interests suggested by the Council in addition to adding them through attrition. The Council directs the TCC to reconsider the declared structure and report back to the Council in August with any recommended changes to the declared structure for the Council to review and approve. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-24-b | The Council reviewed the interest classification of two committee members. The Council determined that the interest classification of the committee members should be changed from Special Expert to Manufacturer and took other related actions. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-3-24-c | The Council considered requests for reconsideration of previous membership reclassifications of two committee members. The Council voted to reaffirm its | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | <p>previous decisions.</p> <p>Standards Council members Bell and Owen recused themselves during the deliberation and vote on this issue. (See Minute Item 12-3-24)</p> |
| 12-3-25 | <p>Approved dates and places of upcoming meetings:</p> <p>August 6-9, 2012 (TG Meeting 12:00 PM on August 6) Quincy, MA</p> <p>October 29-30, 2012 (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on October 29) Santa Fe, NM</p> <p>March 6-7, 2013 (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on March 6) San Juan, PR</p> <p>August 12-15, 2013 (TG Meeting 12:00 PM on August 12) Quincy, MA</p> <p>October 23-24, 2013 (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on October 23) TBD</p> |
| 12-3-26 | <p>The Council heard a Report from the Recording Secretary on the status of the October 2011 minutes which were approved with no revisions.</p> |

Respectfully submitted,

Linda J. Fuller
Recording Secretary
NFPA Standards Council