

**Standards Council Meeting
Final Minutes
August (6) 7-9, 2012**

**NFPA
1 Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169
(617) 770-3000**

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

Also Present:

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

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| 12-8-1 | It was voted to issue NFPA 13, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with no appeals and with amendments as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-1-a and 12-8-1-b and with other action as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-25 thru 12-8-33 (D#12-3). |
| 12-8-1-a | Amendment No. 13-1 (CAM 13-1): Return a Portion of a Report in the Form of an Identifiable Part of Proposal 13-67 and Comment 13-57. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-1-b | Amendment No. 13-2 (CAM 13-4): Reject Comment 13-241. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-2 | It was voted to issue NFPA 13R, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with no appeals and with amendments as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-2-a and 12-8-2-b and with other action as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-25, 12-8-26, 12-8-27, 12-8-28, 12-8-30, 12-8-31, 12-8-32, and 12-8-33 (D#12-3). |
| 12-8-2-a | Amendment No. 13R-1 (CAM 13R-4): Reject an Identifiable Part of Comment 13R-19. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |

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| 12-8-2-b | Amendment No. 13R-2 (CAM 13R-6): Reject an Identifiable Part of Comment 13R-16 and Accept Comment 13R-34. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-3 | It was voted to issue NFPA 20, <i>Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with no appeals and with amendments as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-3-a and 12-8-3-b. |
| 12-8-3-a | Amendment No. 20-1 (CAM 20-1): Return a Portion of a Report in the Form of Proposal 20-46 and related Comments 20-25 and 20-27. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. Standards Council Member J. C. Harrington wished to be recorded as voting negatively. |
| 12-8-3-b | Amendment No. 20-2 (CAM 20-3): Return a Portion of a Report in the Form of Proposal 20-181 and related Comment 20-90. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-4 | It was voted to issue NFPA 59A, <i>Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with no appeals and with an amendment as indicated in Minute Item 12-8-4-a. |
| 12-8-4-a | Amendment No. 59A-1 (CAM 59A-1): Accept Comment 59A-5. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-5 | It was voted to issue NFPA 61, <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with amendments and appeals as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-5-a (D#12-7), 12-8-5-b-1 (D#12-8), 12-8-5-c-1 (D#12-9), 12-8-5-d-1 (D#12-10), 12-8-5-e (D#12-11). |
| 12-8-5-a | <p>DECISION/D#12-7: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Erdem A. Ural of Loss Prevention Science & Technologies, Inc. The appeal requests that the 2013 Edition of NFPA 61, <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities</i>, be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-1, which sought to accept Comment 61-4. Specifically, the appellant seeks to modify the definition of “Agricultural Dust” to read as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">3.3.1* Agricultural Dust. Any finely divided agricultural solid material that presents a flash fire or explosion hazard when dispersed and ignited in air or process specific oxidizer, regardless of particle size and shape.</p> |

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| | <p>As background, the Technical Committee on Agricultural Dusts (TC) Accepted in Principle in Part Proposal 61-8 (Log 51) that sought to modify the definition and annex material for “Agricultural Dust”. The TC only modified the annex material. Subsequently, the TC rejected Comment 61-4 that sought to modify the definition of “Agricultural Dust”. A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-1 that sought to accept Comment 61-4 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The motion failed. This means, under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. In this case, the recommendation that comes to Council is that the definition of “Agricultural Dust” will not be modified as proposed.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action that was recommended by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the 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 any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal. The effect of this action is that the definition of “Agricultural Dust” will not be modified in the new edition of NFPA 61.</p> <p>The denial of this appeal does not mean that consideration of the issue raised by the appeal should come to an end. As with all NFPA standards, consideration of revisions to the standard continue through the regular revision cycle and where appropriate, submission of Tentative Interim Amendments. In this and related appeals (see Standards Council Decisions D#12-8, D#12-9, D#12-10 and D#12-11), the appellant raises important issues related principally to the need for consistency and correlation among NFPA dust standards. The Council having previously considered this question, determined that the best approach to addressing issues of correlation and consistency was to create a Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) with jurisdiction over combustible dusts (see Minute Item 11-3-24). The TCC’s scope was approved at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). In addition, the Council also directed the creation of a new committee on Fundamentals within the dust project (see Minute Item 11-3-24) and also approved the scope at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). The Council believes that this new committee structure provides the best means going forward for addressing technical issues raised by combustible dusts, including agricultural dusts, and to do so in a manner that achieves correlation and consistency.</p> |
| 12-8-5-b | Amendment No. 61-1 (CAM 61-6): Accept Comment 61-9. See Appeal Decision in Minute Item 12-8-5-b-1 (D#12-8). |
| 12-8-5-b-1 | DECISION/D#12-8: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Erdem A. Ural of Loss Prevention Science & |

Technologies, Inc. The appeal requests that the 2013 Edition of NFPA 61, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities*, be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-6, which sought to accept Comment 61-9. Specifically, the appellant seeks to add a new Chapter 4, *General Requirements* as shown in Proposal 61-20.

As background, the Technical Committee on Agricultural Dusts (TC) rejected Proposal 61-20 to add a new Chapter 4, *General Requirements* to incorporate requirements for performance based design, process hazard analysis as well as management of change. Subsequently, the TC rejected Comment 61-9 that sought to accept Proposal 61-20. A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-6 that sought to accept Comment 61-9 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The amending motion was supported by the NFPA membership in attendance, but failed to pass the subsequent balloting of the TC. This means, under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. In this case, the recommendation that comes to Council is that proposed new Chapter 4, *General Requirements* is not added.

The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action that was recommended by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the 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 any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal. The effect of this action is that the proposed new Chapter 4, *General Requirements* is not added to the new edition of NFPA 61.

The denial of this appeal does not mean that consideration of the issue raised by the appeal should come to an end. As with all NFPA standards, consideration of revisions to the standard continue through the regular revision cycle and where appropriate, submission of Tentative Interim Amendments. In this and related appeals (see Standards Council Decisions D#12-7, D#12-9, D#12-10 and D#12-11), the appellant raises important issues related principally to the need for consistency and correlation among NFPA dust standards. The Council having previously considered this question, determined that the best approach to addressing issues of correlation and consistency was to create a Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) with jurisdiction over combustible dusts (see Minute Item 11-3-24). The TCC's scope was approved at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). In addition, the Council also directed the creation of a new committee on Fundamentals within the dust project (see Minute Item 11-3-24) and also approved the scope at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). The

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| | Council believes that this new committee structure provides the best means going forward for addressing technical issues raised by combustible dusts, including agricultural dusts, and to do so in a manner that achieves correlation and consistency. |
| 12-8-5-c | Amendment No. 61-2 (CAM 61-9): Accept Comment 61-13. See Appeal Decision in Minute Item 12-8-5-c-1 (D#12-9). |
| 12-8-5-c-1 | <p>DECISION/D#12-9: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Erdem A. Ural of Loss Prevention Science & Technologies, Inc. The appeal requests that the 2013 Edition of NFPA 61, <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities</i>, be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-9, which sought to accept Comment 61-13. Specifically, the appellant seeks to modify Section 4.5.2 as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">4.5.2* Explosion relief vents designed in accordance with NFPA 68 shall be provided on silos, bins, and tanks.</p> <p>As background, the Technical Committee on Agricultural Dusts rejected Proposal 61-21 to modify Section 4.5.2 and subsequently rejected Comment 61-13 that sought to do the same. A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-9 that sought to accept Comment 61-13 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The amending motion was supported by the NFPA membership in attendance, but failed to pass the subsequent balloting of the TC. This means, under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. In this case, the recommendation that comes to Council is that Section 4.5.2 remains unchanged.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action that was recommended by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the 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 any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal. The effect of this action is that Section 4.5.2 remains unchanged in the new edition of NFPA 61.</p> <p>The denial of this appeal does not mean that consideration of the issue raised by the appeal should come to an end. As with all NFPA standards, consideration of revisions to the standard continue through the regular revision cycle and where appropriate, submission of Tentative Interim Amendments. In this and related appeals (see Standards Council Decisions D#12-7, D#12-8, D#12-10 and D#12-11), the appellant raises important issues related principally to the need for</p> |

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| | <p>consistency and correlation among NFPA dust standards. The Council having previously considered this question, determined that the best approach to addressing issues of correlation and consistency was to create a Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) with jurisdiction over combustible dusts (see Minute Item 11-3-24). The TCC's scope was approved at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). In addition, the Council also directed the creation of a new committee on Fundamentals within the dust project (see Minute Item 11-3-24) and also approved the scope at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). The Council believes that this new committee structure provides the best means going forward for addressing technical issues raised by combustible dusts, including agricultural dusts, and to do so in a manner that achieves correlation and consistency.</p> |
| 12-8-5-c-3 | <p>The Council reviewed the appeal of M. Bujewski, Chair of the Agricultural Dusts Technical Committee, regarding the time given to fully present the Committee's position on amendments. After a review of the appeal, the Council has determined that since none of the amendments were subsequently approved through ballot of the Technical Committee, in accordance with NFPA rules, the motions were defeated for purposes of the new edition of NFPA 61. Accordingly, Mr. Bujewski's objections are unnecessary and no action of the Council on this item is warranted. See Minute Items 12-8-5, 12-8-5-a (D#12-7), 12-8-5-b-1 (D#12-8), 12-8-5-c-1 (D#12-9), 12-8-5-d-1 (D#12-10), 12-8-5-e (D#12-11)</p> |
| 12-8-5-d | <p>Amendment No. 61-3 (CAM 61-10): Accept Proposal 61-23. See Appeal Decision in Minute Item 12-8-d-1 (D#12-10).</p> |
| 12-8-5-d-1 | <p>DECISION/D#12-10: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Erdem A. Ural of Loss Prevention Science & Technologies, Inc. The appeal requests that the 2013 Edition of NFPA 61, <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities</i>, be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-10, which sought to accept Proposal 61-23. Specifically, the appellant seeks to add a new Chapter 5, <i>Performance-Based Design Option</i>, as shown in Proposal 61-23.</p> <p>As background, the Technical Committee on Agricultural Dusts (TC) Accepted in Principle Proposal 61-23 to add a new Chapter 5, Performance-Based Design Option; the TC add an annex item to address the Proposal. Subsequently, the TC rejected Comment 61-14 that sought to accept Proposal 61-23. A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-10 that sought to accept Proposal 61-23 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The amending motion was supported by the NFPA membership in attendance, but failed to pass the subsequent balloting of the TC. This means, under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. In this case, the recommendation that comes to Council is that proposed new Chapter 5, <i>Performance-Based Design Option</i> is not added.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action that was recommended</p> |

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| | <p>by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the 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 any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal. The effect of this action is that the proposed new Chapter 5, <i>Performance-Based Design Option</i> is not added to the new edition of NFPA 61.</p> <p>The denial of this appeal does not mean that consideration of the issue raised by the appeal should come to an end. As with all NFPA standards, consideration of revisions to the standard continue through the regular revision cycle and where appropriate, submission of Tentative Interim Amendments. In this and related appeals (see Standards Council Decisions D#12-7, D#12-8, D#12-9 and D#12-11), the appellant raises important issues related principally to the need for consistency and correlation among NFPA dust standards. The Council having previously considered this question, determined that the best approach to addressing issues of correlation and consistency was to create a Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) with jurisdiction over combustible dusts (see Minute Item 11-3-24). The TCC's scope was approved at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). In addition, the Council also directed the creation of a new committee on Fundamentals within the dust project (see Minute Item 11-3-24) and also approved the scope at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). The Council believes that this new committee structure provides the best means going forward for addressing technical issues raised by combustible dusts, including agricultural dusts, and to do so in a manner that achieves correlation and consistency.</p> |
| 12-8-5-e | <p>DECISION/D#12-11: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Erdem A. Ural of Loss Prevention Science & Technologies, Inc. The appeal requests that the 2013 Edition of NFPA 61, <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities</i>, be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-12, which sought to accept Proposal 61-26. Specifically, the appellant seeks to insert a new Section 6.2, subsections and associated annex material relating to risk evaluation, isolation of equipment and isolation of upstream areas.</p> <p>As background, the Technical Committee on Agricultural Dusts (TC) rejected Proposal 61-26 to insert a new Section 6.2, subsections and associated annex material. Subsequently, the TC decided to Hold Comment 61-15 that sought to accept Proposal 61-26 for the next revision cycle. A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 61-12 that sought to accept Proposal 61-26 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The motion failed. This means,</p> |

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| | <p>under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. In this case, the recommendation that comes to Council is that proposed new Section 6.2, subsections and associated annex material relating to risk evaluation, isolation of equipment and isolation of upstream areas is not added.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action that was recommended by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the 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 any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal. The effect of this action is that the proposed new Section 6.2, subsections and associated annex material relating to risk evaluation, isolation of equipment and isolation of upstream areas is not added to the new edition of NFPA 61.</p> <p>The denial of this appeal does not mean that consideration of the issue raised by the appeal should come to an end. As with all NFPA standards, consideration of revisions to the standard continue through the regular revision cycle and where appropriate, submission of Tentative Interim Amendments. In this and related appeals (see Standards Council Decisions D#12-7, D#12-8, D#12-9 and D#12-10), the appellant raises important issues related principally to the need for consistency and correlation among NFPA dust standards. The Council having previously considered this question, determined that the best approach to addressing issues of correlation and consistency was to create a Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) with jurisdiction over combustible dusts (see Minute Item 11-3-24). The TCC's scope was approved at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). In addition, the Council also directed the creation of a new committee on Fundamentals within the dust project (see Minute Item 11-3-24) and also approved the scope at this meeting (see Minute Item 12-8-58). The Council believes that this new committee structure provides the best means going forward for addressing technical issues raised by combustible dusts, including agricultural dusts, and to do so in a manner that achieves correlation and consistency.</p> |
| 12-8-6 | It was voted to issue NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with amendments and appeals as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-6-a, 12-8-6-b, 12-8-6-c-1(D#12-14), 12-8-6-d, 12-8-6-e, 12-8-6-f and with other action as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-34 through 12-8-40. |
| 12-8-6-a | Amendment No. 72-1 (CAM 72-1): Accept Comment 72-6. The amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical |

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| | Committee. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-6-b | Amendment No. 72-2 (CAM 72-3): Accept Comment 72-182 and a Follow-Up Motion to return Proposal 72-187a and related Comments 72-179 thru 72-182 . The amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-6-c | Amendment No. 72-3 (CAM 72-5): Reject an Identifiable Part of Comment 72-169c. See Appeal Decision in Minute Item 12-8-5-c-1(D#12-14) |
| 12-8-6-c-1 | <p>DECISION/D#12-14: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Maurice Pilette of Mechanical Designs, Ltd. The appeal requests that the Council accept the Technical Correlating Committee Action on Comment 72-169c for the proposed 2013 Edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i>.</p> <p>This appeal revolves largely around jurisdictional scoping issues relating to the development of a proposed new NFPA 4, <i>Standard on the Integrated Testing of Fire Protection Systems</i>. The development of this new standard on integrated testing is now beginning in the Annual 2014 revision cycle, with completion scheduled for the Summer of 2014. Pending the completion of NFPA 4, questions were raised whether other NFPA fire protection and life safety standards, and in particular NPFA 72, could address aspects of integrated testing on a limited or temporary basis. In a decision rendered in August of 2011, the Standards Council indicated that NFPA 72 should not address integrated testing. See Standard Council Minute Item 11-8-32 (minutes of August 8-11, 2011, Standards Council meeting) (hereafter, the “Scoping Decision”). In particular, the Council directed that, rather than incorporate integrated testing into NFPA 72, the NFPA 72 Technical Committees (TCs) should instead submit their proposals concerning integrated testing for processing by the technical committee developing NFPA 4. The Council further noted that, during the Report on Proposal (ROP) stage of the development of the next edition of NFPA 72, the NFPA 72 TCs had already accepted proposals addressing integrated testing, and, in the following terms, the Council directed that these actions should be reversed during the Comment stage:</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>“During the Proposals stage of the A2012 cycle, the NFPA 72 TCs accepted proposals addressing testing of interconnected systems, including testing at the interface with other systems. These revisions should be rejected by the NFPA 72 TCs during the Comment stage, as they address concepts outside of their scope. The proposed language, along with all of the supporting material, should then be submitted to the NFPA 4 TC, as appropriate, as proposals (public input) during the A2014 cycle.”</i></p> <p>Thereafter, in preparing the NFPA 72 Report on Comments, the Technical Committee on Testing and Maintenance of Fire Alarm Signaling Systems (TC) submitted and accepted Committee Comment 72-169c. This Comment revised</p> |

actions on Proposal 72-187b relating to Tables 14.4.2.2 and 14.4.5, and it did so, in part, to comply with the Council’s Scoping Decision. The NFPA 72 Technical Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property (TCC), however, while acknowledging the efforts of the TC, pointed out that, in several important respects, the TC had not achieved full compliance with the Scoping Decision:

“The Technical Correlating Committee acknowledges the action on Comment 72-169c to revise Item 19 (renumbered to Item 20) for emergency control functions for compliance with the Standards Council . . . [Scoping Decision]. However, the Technical Correlating Committee advises that this revision does not comply with the Council’s action and does not address other revisions made during the proposal phase that address testing of systems outside the scope of NFPA 72.”

See TCC Action on Comment 72-169c. The TCC, therefore, in accordance with its correlating function, revised the actions of the TC in several respects detailed in its TCC Action on Comment 72-169c. These changes are set forth in full in the part of the TCC Action headed “Council Action,” (hereafter, the “Identified Part” of the TCC Action) but may be summarized as follows:

- 1) Revise the “Method” for Item 20 (Emergency Control Functions) of Table 14.4.2.2 in the committee action on Comment 72-169c.
- 2) Revise the Annex material identified as “A.14.4.3.2, Table 14.4.3.2, Item 19” at the end of the committee action on Comment 72-169c.
- 3) Reject portions of the material added by Proposal 72-175.
- 4) Revise the committee action on Proposal 72-179.
- 5) Modify a portion of the material added by Proposal 72-229a and Comment 72-200b, as follows:
 - a) Delete the “Interconnected Systems Supplementary Inspection and Testing” form.
 - b) Delete 6.6 of the “System Inspection and Testing” form.”

At the 2012 Association Technical Meeting, the TCC Action described above was challenged through Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 72-5, which proposed an amendment to reject the Identified Part of the TCC Action. This amending motion passed. As required by NFPA rules, however, the amendment was then submitted to the ballot of the responsible TC and TCC. The amendment passed the ballot of the TC but failed the ballot of the TCC. Under NFPA rules, where an amendment fails to pass both TC and TCC ballots, the result is that the affected text goes back to previous edition text and no revision is recommended for the new edition. In this case, that means that the default recommendation that comes to Council is that neither the TC action nor the Identified Part of the TCC action on Comment 169c is accepted for the new edition of NFPA 72, and that the relevant sections of NFPA 72 remain unchanged from the previous edition.

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| | <p>The appeal now before the Council requests that the Council reject the default recommendation and instead accept the Identified Part of the TCC Action. While the Council accords great respect and deference to the result yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process, it may reject that result on appeal where a clear and substantial basis for doing so is demonstrated. Such a basis is demonstrated here.</p> <p>The Council has concluded that a return to previous edition text by default is inadequate in these circumstances. The Council agrees with the appellant that the previous edition text in question includes provisions that are within the scope of NFPA 4 and are outside the scope of NFPA 72. Returning to previous edition text, therefore, impedes the jurisdictional goals set by the Council’s Scoping Decision. The assignment of jurisdictional scopes among technical committee projects is the direct responsibility of the Standards Council. See, generally, <i>NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs)</i> at Section 3.1. In assigning jurisdictional responsibilities among NFPA committees, the Council seeks to maximize coordination and avoid overlap and conflict among NFPA codes and standards. The Council’s Scoping Decision clearly assigned jurisdictional scopes between NFPA 4 and NFPA 72, and gave directions on how to implement that assignment going forward. Under NFPA rules, the TCC’s role is one of coordination and correlation, and includes both the oversight of assigned committee scopes as well as the resolution of conflicts within or between documents. See <i>Regs</i> at 3.4.2 and 3.4.3, and especially 3.4.3(a) and (b). The Identified Part of the TCC Action was taken in order to implement the Council’s Scoping Decision, and the Council agrees with the appellant and the TCC, whose ballot rejected CAM 72-5, that this TCC Action best implements the Scoping Decision. Accordingly, after reviewing and considering all the information available to it, the Council has voted to uphold the appeal and accept the Identified Part of the TCC Action on Comment 72-169c for the proposed 2013 edition of NFPA 72.</p> |
| 12-8-6-d | Amendment No. 72-4 (CAM 72-6): Reject an Identifiable Part of Comment 72-251. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Committee, and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-6-e | Amendment No. 72-5 (CAM 72-11): Reject an Identifiable Part of Comment 72-352. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Committee, and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-6-f | Amendment No. 72-6 (CAM 72-15): Accept Comment 72-441. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Committee, and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-7 | It was voted to issue NFPA 105, <i>Standard for the Installation of Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, without amendments or appeals. |
| 12-8-8 | It was voted to issue NFPA 150, <i>Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date |

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| | of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with no amendments and appeals as indicated in Minute Items 12-8-8-a-2, 12-8-8-a-3 and 12-8-8-a-5 (D#12-6). |
| 12-8-8-a | Amendment No. 150-1 (CAM 150-1): Accept Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14, and 150-15. See Appeal Decision in Minute Items 12-8-8-a-2, 12-8-8-a-3, and 12-8-8-a-5 (D#12-6) |
| 12-8-8-a-2, 12-8-8-a-3, and 12-8-8-a-5 | <p>DECISION/D#12-6: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered the appeals of fourteen organizations and one individual on the issuance of the 2013 Edition of NFPA 150, <i>Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities</i>. The appellants were as follows: Paul Shapiro of The Humane Society of the United States, Karen Davis of United Poultry Concerns, Kim Sturla of Animal Place, Bryan Pease of the Animal Protection & Rescue League, Mary Britton Clouse of Chicken Run Rescue, Kay Evans of Chocowinity Chicken Sanctuary, Erica Meier of Compassion Over Killing, Bruce Friedrich of Farm Sanctuary, Robert Grillo of Free From Harm, Nathan Runkle of Mercy For Animals, Terry Cummings of Poplar Spring Animal Sanctuary, Tracy Reiman of People for the Ethical Treatment of Animals, Linda Brink of Sunnyskies Bird & Animal Sanctuary, Jenny Brown of Woodstock Farm Animal Sanctuary and Valerie Traina of Centennial, Colorado. These appellants requested that NFPA 150 be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 150-1, which sought to accept Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14 and 150-15. Specifically, these appellants seek to require all animal housing facilities to be sprinklered.</p> <p>As background, the Technical Committee on Animal Housing Facilities (TC) rejected Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14 and 150-15 that sought collectively to require all animal housing facilities to be sprinklered. Subsequently, the TC rejected Comments 150-7 and 150-8 that sought to sprinkler all animal housing facilities. The TC indicated in the substantiation for the rejection that it wished to consider the matter during the next revision cycle.</p> <p>A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 150-1 that sought to accept Proposals 150-11, 150-13, 150-14 and 150-15 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The amending motion was supported by the NFPA membership in attendance, but failed to pass the subsequent balloting of the TC. This means, under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. See NFPA <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects</i> at Section 4.7.1(c). In other words, the sprinkler requirement should not be included in the new edition of NFPA 150.</p> <p>The appeals request that the Council reject the result yielded by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the Council accords great respect and deference to the NFPA codes and standards development process. In conducting its review, the Council will overturn the result of 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</p> |

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| | <p>arguments put forth in this appeal. In the view of the Council, this appeal does not present any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeals. The effect of this action is that there will be no requirement added to the new edition of NFPA 150 to require all animal housing facilities to be sprinklered.</p> <p>Many who appeared before the Council in this appeal indicated that they had not previously been involved in the revision process. Going forward, the Council encourages the appellants and others to continue their participation through the available avenues including, as they deem appropriate, the submission of Public Input and Comments and application for committee membership.</p> <p>In closing, the Council notes that the NFPA process will allow for future consideration of any issues raised should the parties wish to pursue them in future revision cycles.</p> |
| 12-8-9 | It was voted to issue NFPA 275, <i>Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic Insulation</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with no appeals and with an amendment as indicated in 12-8-9-a. |
| 12-8-9-a | Amendment No. 275-1 (CAM 275-1): Reject Comment 275-1. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical committee and there were no appeals. The Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-10 | It was voted to issue NFPA 499, <i>Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with an amendment and appeal as indicated in Minute Item 12-8-10-a-1 (D#12-13) |
| 12-8-10-a | Amendment No. 499-1 (CAM 499-1): Accept an Identifiable Part of Comment 499-6. See Appeal Decision in Minute Item 12-8-10-a-1(D#12-13). |
| 12-8-10-a-1 | <p>DECISION/D#12-13: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from David Wechsler of Lake Jackson, Texas. The appeal requests that the 2013 Edition of NFPA 499, <i>Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas</i>, be issued without Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 499-1, which sought to Accept an Identifiable Part of Comment 499-6. Specifically, the appellant seeks to return the definition of “combustible dust” to the Committee Meeting Action shown in Comment 499-3.</p> <p>As background, the Technical Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres (TC) accepted Committee Proposal 499-1 that sought to modify the definition of “Combustible Dust”. Subsequently, the TC considered Comment 499-6 where through an action of Accept in Principle in Part, the</p> |

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| | <p>Committee further modified the definition of “Combustible Dust”. A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 499-1 that sought to Accept an Identifiable Part as Modified by the TC for Comment 499-6 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The amending motion was supported by the NFPA membership in attendance, and passed the subsequent balloting of the TC. This means, under NFPA rules, the recommendation that comes to Council is that the modified definition of “Combustible Dust” that was sought in CAM 499-1 is added to the new edition of NFPA 499.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action that was recommended by the codes and standards development process. On appeal, the 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 any clear and substantial basis on which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal. The effect of this action is that the modified definition of “Combustible Dust” from CAM 499-1 will be in the new edition of NFPA 499. The definition reads as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">3.3.3* Combustible Dust. Finely divided solid particles that present a dust flash fire or dust explosion hazard when dispersed and ignited in air.</p> |
| 12-8-11 | <p>DECISION/D#12-4: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered issuance of proposed 2013 edition of NFPA 1124, <i>Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks and Pyrotechnic Articles</i>. Consideration was conducted in light of the directions set forth in previous Standards Council Decision #08-19 (Standards Council Agenda Item #08-7-28, July 24, 2008) (hereafter, the 2008 Decision).</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p>In the 2008 Decision, the Standards Council discussed in detail the history of NFPA standards development activities concerning the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks. As discussed in that decision, the NFPA has long opposed the use of fireworks by the consumers and other members of the general public. Nevertheless, despite that opposition, and because the use of consumer fireworks was allowed in most states, the NFPA Board of Directors, in 1999, authorized the development of standards concerning the retail sale of consumer fireworks. This led eventually to the incorporation of consumer storage and retail sales provisions (hereafter, the “consumer fireworks provisions”) into an expanded Chapter 6 and a new Chapter 7 of the 2003 edition of NFPA 1124 and, later, of a revised 2006 edition.</p> |

Throughout these standards development activities described above, the Standards Council expressed concerns about the technical substantiation for the consumer fireworks provisions. These concerns were confirmed in October 2007, when the Fire Protection Research Foundation issued a report authored by Jonathan Perricone, P.E., Schirmer Engineering Corporation, entitled *Fire Safety in Consumer Fireworks Storage and Retail Facilities – Hazard Assessment* (hereafter, the “Research Foundation Report”). This report raised serious concerns regarding the technical basis for the consumer fireworks provisions and, in the view of the Council, “called into question whether sufficient research and other technical substantiation exists to support meaningful standards development in this area.” (See 2008 Decision at p. 2.) Based upon the findings presented in the report, the Council indicated that it was considering whether NFPA standards on the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks should continue to be developed. The Council then solicited written submissions and convened a lengthy hearing on this subject held at the June 2008 NFPA World Safety Conference and Exposition. (See 2008 Decision at pp. 2-3.)

The Council then proceeded to weigh the factors for and against the continued development of the consumer fireworks provisions. The Council cited a number of factors weighing against continued development. The Council, however, was mindful of countervailing views expressed, most importantly, by the enforcement community. (See 2008 Decision at pp. 3-4.) Said the Council:

[The enforcement community and others] urge that the retail storage and sales provisions of NFPA 1124, even though imperfect, are essential to their enforcement activities as these provisions establish some undeniably important limits on the storage and retail sale of consumer fireworks. Indeed, this has been the argument that caused the Council and the NFPA Board to even entertain the possibility of having NFPA develop standards in this area despite the strong institutional policy against the use of consumer fireworks. (See 2008 Decision at p. 4.)

The Council stressed that it did not subscribe to the view that the development of a standard by the NFPA is invariably better than no NFPA standard. Indeed, said the Council:

It is possible that a standard set at a low level and without adequate support can, at some point, impede rather than promote progress and safety. NFPA does not wish to be associated with sustaining a weak standard, without limit, based solely on the argument that it is better than nothing. (Id.)

It concluded, however, that it might still be possible to materially improve and validate the standards:

Nevertheless, based on all that has been presented before it, the Council believes that it may still be possible to materially improve and validate

standards for the storage and retail sale of consumer fireworks and that, given the expressed need for such standards and the expressed desirability of having them produced through the NFPA standards development system, it is premature to end NFPA standards development efforts in this area. (Id.)

The Council, therefore, decided to allow the consumer fireworks provisions to remain in place in NFPA 1124, extending no further than the 2012 Annual Revision Cycle. In doing so, however, the Council prescribed special conditions for the processing of the consumer fireworks provisions through the next revision cycle of NFPA 1124. The prescribed conditions are set forth in detail in the 2008 Decision and will not be repeated here, but in brief, the Council identified, based primarily on the Research Foundation Report, nine subject areas of concern regarding the consumer fireworks provisions. The Council directed the Pyrotechnics Committee to develop and properly substantiate relevant provisions in NFPA 1124 concerning each of those nine subject areas. For each of the nine subject areas, the Council designated an NFPA technical committee with relevant expertise to act as an "Approval Committee." It then directed the Pyrotechnics Committee to correlate with these Approval Committees during the revision cycle. By the end of the cycle, the provisions proposed for each subject area had to be formally approved by the designated Approval Committee. (See 2008 Decision at pp. 5-12.)

Finally, the Council indicated that, should the processing of the next edition of NFPA 1124, including compliance with the special conditions, not be completed by the close of the 2012 Annual Revision Cycle, further NFPA standards development activities concerning the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks would cease and, the Council would take the following actions:

- Revise the scope of the Technical Committee on Pyrotechnics so that it no longer covers the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks, and
- Take steps to revise the scope of NFPA 1124 to exclude the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks and delete chapter 6 and chapter 7 from NFPA 1124. (See 2008 Decision at p. 6.)

The Processing of the Consumer Fireworks Provisions for the Proposed 2013 Edition of NFPA 1124

The proposed 2013 edition of NFPA 1124 has now been processed through the Annual 2012 Revision Cycle and has been presented to the Standards Council for issuance, and the Council must now determine whether the special conditions of the 2008 Decision have been met.

A review of the record reveals that, in large part, the approvals process has functioned as the Council intended. With respect to eight of the nine subject areas, the relevant provisions of the proposed new edition of NFPA 1124 were, as directed in the 2008 Decision, approved through letter ballot of the designated

Approval Committee. These approvals provide reasonable assurance that the relevant subject areas have received adequate technical review and consideration, and that, while all technical issues may not have been completely resolved, measureable progress was achieved.

In the ninth subject area, however - the important subject of sprinkler design criteria - the processing and technical substantiation has not, in the Council's view, been adequate. As this decision now discusses, the Standards Council has voted to issue the 2013 edition of NFPA 1124, as modified in one respect related to the sprinkler design criteria. In addition, however, the inadequate treatment of the sprinkler design criteria necessitates further action of the Council, which is set forth below.

The Sprinkler Design Criteria

Citing the Research Foundation Report, the 2008 Decision found that the existing NFPA 1124 sprinkler design criteria for storage and retail sales facilities lacked supporting test data or other technical substantiation. (See 2008 Decision at p.p. 11-12.). The 2008 Decision then designated the NFPA 13 Technical Committee on Sprinkler System Discharge Criteria (hereafter, the "Discharge Committee") as the Approval Committee for sprinkler design criteria, and directed that "sprinkler system design and installation provisions for both the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks be developed and adequately substantiated and that supporting testing, data, and other relevant studies be submitted and referenced." (*Id.* at p. 12.) It further directed that "approval of these provisions and the associated substantiation must be obtained by the [Discharge Committee]." (*Id.* at p. 12.) As with all the nine subject areas, the Approval Committee was not to provide its approval if the relevant provisions were not supported by the necessary technical substantiation. Rather, "[t]he default recommendation in that case [would] be that standards development on this subject be suspended until further research is conducted to support such standards development." (*Id.* at p. 5.)

Given the lack of needed data identified in the Research Foundation Report and elsewhere, it was clear that a test program would be needed in order to develop sprinkler discharge criteria based on the testing and other technical substantiation required by the 2008 Decision. The consumer fireworks industry did not take up this challenge immediately. Some considerable time later, however, the industry through American Pyrotechnics Association initiated the development of a testing plan by the Fire Protection Research Foundation. In September of 2011, more than three years after the 2008 Decision, the Research Foundation issued its test plan report authored by Aon Fire Protection Engineering Corp., and entitled *Sprinkler Protection Criteria for Consumer Fireworks Storage in Retail Facilities: Concept Test Plan* (hereafter, the "Test Plan Report").

Meanwhile, no test plan yet available and no testing having begun, the Pyrotechnics Committee slipped from the Annual 2010 Revision Cycle into the Annual 2012 Revision Cycle and started work on its Report on Proposals. Committee Proposals were drafted proposing hazard classifications and other sprinkler design criteria. (See Committee Proposal Nos. 1124-21 and 1124-32.) These proposals were reported to the Discharge Committee at its meeting of February 10-11, 2011. Although no letter ballot was conducted, the Discharge Committee disapproved these proposals in a meeting vote. In addition, as recorded in the minutes of that meeting, the Discharge Committee directed the submission of a Comment deleting the existing sprinkler design criteria and inserting annex material addressing the fact that “the existing sprinkler protection criteria is not adequately substantiated and the appropriate fire protection criteria needs to be determined after a careful analysis is conducted by a fire protection engineer.” It added that: “This will be the recommendation until there is some testing/documentation provided to substantiate the protection criteria based upon technical data such as fire testing.”

Given the Discharge Committee’s disapproval, the Pyrotechnics Committee, citing that disapproval, rejected Committee Proposal Nos. 1124-21 and 1124-32. The Pyrotechnics Committee also noted in their Committee Statements on the Proposals that testing through the auspices of the Fire Protection Research Foundation was needed in order to substantiate adequate sprinkler criteria and that such testing should be implemented so as to have results available for use during the Comment Stage of the revision cycle.

It was not until the Comment Stage had begun that the Research Foundation, in September 2011, issued the Test Plan Report, referenced above. Presentations on the Test Plan Report were made at a September 2011 Discharge Committee meeting. The minutes of that meeting indicated that “the Committee anticipates that the testing will be conducted in the near future, but will most likely not be finished by the time the next editions of NFPA 13 and 1124 are released.” It further indicated that a consultant would be “addressing the [Pyrotechnics] Committee with an interim solution that requires a design professional to produce a performance-based design plan for these occupancies, as no adequately justified prescriptive design criteria exists at this time.”

The Pyrotechnics Committee, at its Report on Comments meeting in October 2011, proceeded to adopt an interim solution in the form of the engineering analysis recommended by the Discharge Committee at its September 2011 meeting. Specifically, the Pyrotechnics Committee submitted and accepted Committee Comment Nos. 1124-4, 1124-5 and 1124-6, which proposed the following sprinkler criteria for the proposed new edition of NFPA 1124:

Comment 1124-4
6.5.1.1* Reserved

A.6.5.1.1 Appropriate sprinkler system design criteria should be determined based upon an engineering analysis prepared by a fire protection engineer.

Comment 1124-5

A.7.5.1.1 For existing buildings, existing sprinkler systems designed for an Ordinary Hazard, Group 2 occupancy should be sufficient.

Comment 1124-6

A.7.3.6 Appropriate sprinkler system design criteria should be determined based upon an engineering analysis prepared by a fire protection engineer.

A.7.3.7 See A.7.3.6.

As the substantiation in Committee Comment 1124-4 makes clear, this engineering analysis approach contained in the Comments was intended to be an interim step “until such time as research for the purposes of determining sprinkler discharge design criteria has been conducted and criteria developed.”

As there were no Amending Motions submitted on NFPA 1124, the proposed new 2013 edition, including the sprinkler provisions set forth above, was forwarded directly to the Standards Council for its consideration.

The Council’s Decision and Directions for Further Processing

In the 2008 Decision, the Council indicated its intention to withdraw and cease developing storage and retail sales provisions for consumer fireworks unless technical substantiation was provided and all Approval Committee approvals obtained by the end of the Annual 2012 Revision Cycle. As the proposed new edition of NFPA 1124 now comes to the Council, these approvals have been obtained with respect to eight of the nine subject areas.

The treatment of the ninth subject, the sprinkler discharge criteria, however, has, as summarized above, been insufficient. Procedurally, the record concerning review by the Discharge Committee is difficult to follow. The record does show that the Pyrotechnics Committee consulted with the Discharge Committee, and that the Discharge Committee identified the completion of a test program as a necessary and missing step in the development and substantiation of sprinkler criteria. It also appears that, given the lack of test data, the Discharge Committee agreed that, at least through the Proposal stage and strictly as an interim measure, the Pyrotechnics Committee could substitute prescriptive sprinkler criteria with a provision requiring an engineering analysis prepared by a fire protection engineer (hereafter, the “engineering analysis provision”). Whether the Discharge Committee held to that position at the conclusion of the process is difficult to determine from the record since, unlike the other Approval

Committees and contrary to the 2008 Decision, no letter ballot of the Discharge Committee was conducted to approve the Pyrotechnics Committee's work.

More significant than the procedural difficulties, however, is failure of the industry or others with an interest in selling consumer fireworks to have the necessary testing program initiated and completed within the time period allowed by the 2008 Decision. Four years have passed since the issuance of the 2008 Decision, and the Test Plan Report was issued a year ago. Yet, there appears to have been no steps taken to conduct any tests and no justification for delay offered.

The inadequacies just described form a sufficient basis for the Council to conclude, in accordance with the 2008 Decision, that the NFPA should not continue to develop standards for the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks. These inadequacies aside, however, the Council is mindful of the efforts that have gone into the processing of the consumer fireworks provisions. These efforts have resulted in approvals in accordance with the 2008 Decision for eight of the nine subject areas. The consumer fireworks provisions of proposed new edition of NFPA 1124 clearly constitute a significant step forward. Moreover, the Discharge Committee regarded an engineering analysis as an acceptable interim measure for some period of time until test data was available, and a test plan to develop that data has been developed by the Research Foundation and is ready for implementation. These circumstances have persuaded the Council to issue the 2013 edition of NFPA 1124, including the new consumer fireworks provisions, with one revision noted below. The consumer fireworks provisions, however, will remain in place for no longer than one year, unless testing according to the Research Foundation Test Plan has been completed and new sprinkler criteria developed. More specifically, the Council has decided as follows:

A. The Issuance of the 2013 edition of NFPA 1124 with a revision to A.7.5.1.1

The Council has voted to issue the proposed 2013 edition of NFPA 1124, including the consumer fireworks provisions, but with the deletion and replacement of the text of A.7.5.1.1. As discussed above, this new edition addresses sprinkler protection for consumer fireworks through the use of an engineering analysis prepared by a fire protection engineer, and the record shows that the Discharge Committee allowed this as an interim measure. (See A.6.5.1.1[storage] and A.7.3.6 [sales]). With respect to existing sprinkler systems, however, the engineering analysis provision in A.7.3.6, was effectively modified, for the subchapter 7.5 on stores, by the inclusion of annex provision A.7.5.1.1, which states that: "For existing buildings, existing sprinkler systems designed for an Ordinary Hazard Group 2 occupancy should be sufficient." There is no evidence in the record that the Discharge Committee either saw or approved of this provision, and there is no technical substantiation supporting it.

Accordingly, the Council is issuing NFPA 1124 with the text of A.7.5.1.1 deleted and replaced with the engineering analysis provision, as follows:

~~**A.7.5.1.1** For existing buildings, existing sprinkler systems designed for an Ordinary Hazard, Group 2 occupancy should be sufficient.~~

A.7.5.1.1 For existing buildings, appropriate sprinkler system design criteria should be determined based upon an engineering analysis prepared by a fire protection engineer.

B . Directions for further processing.

The Council directs that the Pyrotechnics Committee complete one of the following two options for Council consideration no later than the Council's August 2013 meeting:

- 1. Process a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) incorporating provisions derived from data from full scale fire tests for sprinkler design criteria.**

The Research Foundation Test Plan Report shall be used to complete full scale fire tests. The results shall be used to formulate requirements for sprinkler system design and installation for both the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks. After the material is successfully balloted as a TIA through the Pyrotechnics Committee, the changes shown in the TIA must then be submitted to the Discharge Committee for approval by letter ballot in accordance with the 2008 Decision. This option will depend on the timely completion of full scale fire tests in accordance with the Research Foundation Test Plan Report.

- 2. Process a TIA to limit the threshold of all permanent Consumer Fireworks Retail Sales (CFRS) facilities and stores to below 3000 ft² for new buildings and 7500 ft² for existing buildings (i.e., the threshold below which automatic sprinkler systems are not required in accordance with Section 7.3.6).**

Section 7.3.6 of the new edition of NFPA 1124 establishes threshold limits for sprinkler protection and was approved by the Fire Code Technical Committee acting as the Approval Committee in accordance with the 2008 Decision. This section provides as follows:

7.3.6 An automatic sprinkler system designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, shall be provided throughout permanent CFRS facilities and stores in which CFRS are conducted in the following buildings:

- (1) New buildings greater than 3000 ft² (278.7 m²) in area
- (2) Existing buildings greater than 7500 ft² (694 m²) in area

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| | <p>Absent full scale fire test data to substantiate sprinkler criteria, facilities and stores that require sprinkler protection in accordance with 7.3.6 should no longer be permitted by NFPA 1124. Accordingly, a TIA should be processed limiting permanent CFRS facilities and stores to new buildings that are less than 3000 ft² (278.7 m²) in area and to existing buildings that are less than 7500 ft² (694 m²) in area, or, in other words, to buildings that are below the threshold limits for sprinkler protection set forth in 7.3.6.</p> <p>Further Standards Council Action</p> <p>Should neither option be presented to the Standards Council by its August 2013 meeting, it is the intention of the Standards Council at that time to issue a TIA to revise the scope of NFPA 1124 to exclude the storage and retail sales of consumer fireworks and to delete Chapters 6 and 7 and related material throughout NFPA 1124. In addition, the Standards Council will also withdraw two test method standards that were developed for reference in NFPA 1124. (See Standards Council Decision #10-24, Agenda Item #10-10-19, October 20, 2010 [noting that the issuance of these two test standards was contingent on the continuance of the consumer fireworks provisions of chapters 6 and 7 of NFPA 1124.]) These standards, which have been issued today in minute item nos. 12-8-14 and 12-8-15 are: PYR 1128, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Flame Breaks</i>; and PYR 1129, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Covered Fuse on Consumer Fireworks</i>.</p> |
| 12-8-12 | It was voted to issue NFPA 1127, <i>Code for High Power Rocketry</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, without amendments or appeals. |
| 12-8-13 | It was voted to issue PYR 1128, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Flame Breaks</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, without amendments or appeals. The Council voted to issue PYR 1128 with additional language successfully balloted through the Technical Committee. See Agenda at 12-8-13. The Council, in a separate decision [Minute Item 12-8-11 (D#12-4)], has outlined circumstances that may result in the withdrawal of PYR 1128. |
| 12-8-14 | It was voted to issue PYR 1129, <i>Standard Method of Fire Test for Covered Fuse on Consumer Fireworks</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, without amendments or appeals. The Council voted to issue PYR 1129 with additional language successfully balloted through the Technical Committee. See Agenda at 12-8-14. The Council, in a separate decision [Minute Item 12-8-11 (D#12-4)], has outlined circumstances that may result in the withdrawal of PYR 1129. |
| 12-8-15 | It was voted to issue NFPA 1144, <i>Standard for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, without amendments or appeals. |
| 12-8-16 | It was voted to issue NFPA 1500, <i>Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an |

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| | effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, without amendments or appeals. |
| 12-8-17 | It was voted to issue NFPA 1582, <i>Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, with an amendment and appeal as indicated in Minute Item 12-8-17-a-1 (D#12-12) |
| 12-8-17-a | Amendment No. 1582-1 (CAM 1582-1): Accept Proposal 1582-13 and Comment 1582-5. See Appeal Decision in Minute Item 12-8-17-a-1 (D#12-12). |
| 12-8-17-a-1 | <p>DECISION/D#12-12: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Jason A.S. Arvizu of Bakersfield, California. The appeal requests that the 2013 Edition of NFPA 1582, <i>Standard on Comprehensive Occupational Medical Program for Fire Departments</i>, be issued with the acceptance of Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 1582-1, which sought to accept Proposal 1582-13 and Comment 1582-5. Specifically, the appellant seeks to change the category of monocular vision from Category A to Category B and other associated modifications. Generally speaking, for purposes of NFPA 1582, a Category A medical condition is a medical condition that would preclude a candidate from being hired as a firefighter. A Category B medical condition is a condition that might preclude a candidate from being hired as a firefighter, depending on the severity or degree of the condition. See NFPA 1582 at Section 3.3.13.</p> <p>As background, the Technical Committee on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health (TC) rejected Proposal 1582-13 that sought to modify the medical condition category of monocular vision from a Category A to Category B and other associated modifications. Subsequently, the TC rejected Comment 1582-5 that sought to delete annex material that would support the automatic exclusion of monocular vision (Category A). A Certified Amending Motion (CAM) 1582-1 that sought to accept Proposal 1582-13 and Comment 1582-5 was made at the 2012 Association Technical Meeting (Tech Session). The amending motion was supported by the NFPA membership in attendance, but failed to pass the subsequent balloting of the TC. This means, under NFPA rules, that no change from the existing edition should occur. See <i>NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects</i> at Section 4.7.1(c). In other words, the medical condition of monocular vision will remain a Category A medical condition in the new edition of NFPA 1582.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the results of the NFPA codes and standards development process. On appeal, the 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 any clear and substantial basis on</p> |

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| | <p>which to overturn the results yielded by the NFPA codes and standards development process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal. The effect of this action is that no change from the existing edition should occur. In this case, the medical condition of monocular vision will remain a Category A in the new edition of NFPA 1582.</p> <p>The denial of this appeal does not mean that consideration of the issue raised by the appeal should come to an end. The understanding of medical issues is continually evolving and progressing. The Technical Committee, moreover, has been diligent in processing regular new editions to NFPA 1582 to continually update the standard to reflect new knowledge and understanding. The appellant and others are free to continue advocating their positions through the NFPA codes and standards process and to make their case to the Technical Committee, either through the processing of a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA), if deemed to be of an emergency nature, or through the next revision cycle.</p> |
| 12-8-18 | It was voted to issue NFPA 1917, <i>Standard for Automotive Ambulances</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, without amendments or appeals. |
| 12-8-19 | It was voted to issue NFPA 1951, <i>Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, without amendments or appeals. |
| 12-8-20 | It was voted to issue NFPA 1971, <i>Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting</i> , with an issuance date of August 9, 2012 and an effective date of August 29, 2012, as acted on at the Association Meeting, without amendments or appeals. |
| 12-8-21 | It was voted to uphold the Association action of Returning to Committee the proposed 2013 edition of NFPA 1991, <i>Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies</i> . In making this decision, the Council approved the Committee's request to enter the Fall 2014 Revision Cycle with a call for public input. See <i>Regs.</i> at Section 4.6.4. See Minute Item 12-8-21-a. |
| 12-8-21-a | Amendment No. 1 (CAM 1991-1): Return the entire report. This amendment passed the ballot of the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Technical Committee (TC). Based on the recommendations of the TCC and the TC the Council, therefore, voted to accept the amendment. |
| 12-8-22 | <p>The 2012 Revision Cycle Consent Documents were letter balloted by the Council with an issuance date of May 29, 2012 and an effective date of June 18, 2012 as shown below:</p> <p>13D <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes</i> 24 <i>Standard for the Installation of Private Fire Service Mains and Their Appurtenances</i> 51 <i>Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen-Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes</i> 55 <i>Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids Code</i></p> |

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| | <p>80 <i>Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives</i></p> <p>101A <i>Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety</i></p> <p>110 <i>Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems</i></p> <p>111 <i>Standard on Stored Electrical Energy Emergency and Standby Power Systems</i></p> <p>291 <i>Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants</i></p> <p>301 <i>Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels</i></p> <p>400 <i>Hazardous Materials Code</i></p> <p>402 <i>Guide for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Operations</i></p> <p>415 <i>Standard on Airport Terminal Buildings, Fueling Ramp Drainage, and Loading Walkways</i></p> <p>424 <i>Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning</i></p> <p>450 <i>Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems</i></p> <p>472 <i>Standard for Competence of Responders to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents</i></p> <p>473 <i>Standard for Competencies for EMS Personnel Responding to Hazardous Materials/Weapons of Mass Destruction Incidents</i></p> <p>555 <i>Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover</i></p> <p>654 <i>Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids</i></p> <p>1001 <i>Standard for Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications</i></p> <p>1122 <i>Code for Model Rocketry</i></p> <p>1221 <i>Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems</i></p> <p>1801 <i>Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service</i></p> <p>1961 <i>Standard on Fire Hose</i></p> <p>The following document received a Certified Amending Motion (CAM) but the CAM was not pursued by the submitter; therefore, it becomes a consent document. This document will have an issuance date of July 9, 2012 and an effective date of July 29, 2012.</p> <p>75 <i>Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment</i></p> |
| 12-8-23 | The Council voted not to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 18.4.5.2 and 18.4.5.2.3 of the 2012 edition of NFPA 1, <i>Fire Code</i> (TIA No. 1045). The proposed TIA did not achieve the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-24 | The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Chapter 6 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 13, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i> (TIA No. 1054) with an editorial correction. The TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-25, 12- | DECISION/D#12-3 At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council |

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| <p>8-26, 12-8-27, 12-8-28, 12-8-30, 12-8-31, 12-8-32, and 12-8-33</p> | <p>considered eight proposed Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs) regarding antifreeze in fire sprinkler installations and took the following actions:</p> <p>NFPA 13, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i>, 2013 Edition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIA No. 1066 passed ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC) and Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Council voted to issue the TIA, concurrently with the issuance of the 2013 edition of NFPA 13. <p>NFPA 13R, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies</i>, 2013 Edition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIA No. 1065 passed ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC) and Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Council voted to issue the TIA, concurrently with the issuance of the 2013 edition of NFPA 13. • TIA No. 1062 failed the ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC) and Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Council voted not to issue the TIA. <p>NFPA 13D, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes</i>, 2013 Edition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIA No. 1067 passed ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC) and Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Council voted to issue the TIA, concurrently with the issuance of the 2013 edition of NFPA 13D. • TIA No. 1061 failed the ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC) and Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Council voted not to issue the TIA. <p>NFPA 13D, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes</i>, 2010 Edition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIA No. 1060 failed the ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC) and Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Council voted not to issue the TIA. <p>NFPA 25, <i>Standard for the Inspection Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems</i>, 2011 Edition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • TIA No. 1046 had originally passed ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC) but was superseded by the passage of TIA 1068 and the Council, therefore, voted not to issue the TIA. • TIA No. 1068 passed ballot of the responsible Technical Committee (TC). The Council voted to issue the TIA with the following revisions displayed in legislative text as follows: <p style="text-align: center;">5.3.4.2.1*</p> <p style="text-align: center;">....</p> |
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~~(3)* Antifreeze systems with concentration in excess of 30% propylene glycol and 38% glycerine shall be permitted base upon an approved deterministic risk assessment except where explicitly permitted under 5.3.4.2.1(4).~~

~~(4) A risk assessment shall not be required for the following applications:~~

~~(a) Light hazard occupancies with ceiling heights not exceeding 20 ft (6.1m) where Quick Response sprinklers are installed~~

~~(b) Dwelling Units where residential or other fast response sprinklers are installed~~

A.5.3.4.2.1 It is assumed that all antifreeze systems installed after September 30, 2012 will meet the minimum requirements of NFPA 13, 2013 Edition ~~(or TIA XXX, 2010 Edition).~~

~~Subject to the approval of the AHJ, small installations in normally occupied areas such as dust collectors and similar spaces may utilize concentrations in excess of the limits established in 5.3.4.2.1. Where concentrations in excess of 5.3.4.2.1 are desired for larger systems, an equivalency should be approved by the AHJ.~~

As noted above, four of the processed TIAs either failed ballot (TIA No. 1062 on 13R, TIA No. 1061 on 13D, 2013 edition and TIA No. 1060 on 13D, 2010 edition) or, one case (TIA No. 1046 on NFPA 13R) was replaced by a superseding TIA (*TIA No. 1068*). By reason of their lack of committee support and in the absence of any appeals, the Council has voted not to issue these TIAs. The remainder of this decision, after providing a brief background, discusses the four TIAs that the responsible committees have passed and submitted to the Council for issuance. As detailed above, the Council has voted to issue three of the TIAs, as submitted, and to issue the remaining TIA, with the revisions set forth above.

Background

The development and consideration of the TIAs currently before the Council 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 Agenda Items #10-8-15 thru 10-8-20, August 5, 2010); Standards Council Decision #11-5 (SC Agenda Items #11-3-3-e, 11-3-4-e and 11-3-5-d, March 1, 2011) and Standards Council

Decision #12-2 (SC Agenda Item #12-3-8, March 6, 2012). 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 Research Foundation reports discussed in the Council decisions can be found at www.nfpa.org/antifreeze.

Of these decisions, the most recent one, Decision #12-2 (March 2012), is most relevant to the current TIA development activities. That decision discussed newly available results of full scale fire tests with antifreeze in standard spray sprinklers. These results were reported in a February 2012 Fire Protection Research Foundation report, "*Antifreeze Solutions Supplied through Spray Sprinklers: Interim Report*" (hereafter Non-residential Report) authored by Steve Wolin, Code Consultants. While previous testing and standards development activities on antifreeze in sprinkler systems had focused on residential applications, the testing reported in the Non-residential Report related to standard spray sprinklers generally used in commercial, non-residential applications. The results of the testing were summarized in the Council Decision #12-2 as follows:

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 Council stressed that its discussion of the Non-Residential Report was not meant to describe or analyze that report in depth or set forth all its results or areas of concern, but the discussion, in the Council's view "does illustrate . . . that the Non-Residential Report raises serious concerns that need to be reviewed and addressed." See Non-Residential Report at p. 10.

In conclusion, the Council directed the responsible TCs to review the Non-Residential Report and take necessary action through developing TIAs for submission to the Council by its August 2012 meeting. Specifically, the Council directed as follows:

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.

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.

The sprinkler committees, thereafter, proceeded to review and act in accordance with the Standards Council Decision #12-2. The results, as indicated earlier in this decision, are four TIAs that have passed ballot and achieved consensus within the responsible committees and that now come to the Standards Council for consideration. The Council accords great respect and deference to the results yielded by the standards development process. Indeed, it is generally the responsibility of technical committees to assess the technical issues and available substantiation to arrive at consensus judgments about the content of NFPA standards, and absent exceptional circumstances, the Council will issue TIAs that have passed the ballot of the responsible technical committees. It is, moreover, particularly evident here that the responsible committees have made sustained efforts to grapple with the difficult technical issues associated with antifreeze and to rapidly incorporate new knowledge about antifreeze into the sprinkler standards in a way that addresses the safety issues while affording consideration to the problems of freeze protection, particularly in existing systems. The Council respects the difficulty of the tasks placed before the sprinkler committees and in large part has deferred to the judgment of the committees. In respect to portions of one TIA, however, the Council has found the exceptional circumstances in which it must take corrective action. As this decision now discusses, the Council is issuing three of the four TIAs as submitted. In the case of the fourth, it is issuing the TIA, but has found a clear and substantial basis to issue it with certain revisions.

Issuance of TIAs 1065, 1066 and 1067, as submitted

While the Council has reviewed and considered all the TIAs in their entirety, this decision does not attempt a full or complete description of the TIAs which should be consulted directly for a full understanding of their provisions.

Generally speaking, TIA No. 1066 on NFPA 13 and TIA No. 1065 on NFPA 13R take the significant step of requiring that all antifreeze solutions used in new fire sprinkler installations must be listed. Similarly, TIA No. 1067 also requires the use of listed antifreeze in new NFPA 13D systems, but allows a limited exemption for Authority Having Jurisdiction (AHJ) approval for a non-listed solution in the case of antifreeze concentrations for premixed glycerine at or below 48% or premixed propylene glycol at or below 38% where documentation justifies the use of those concentrations for specific portions of the home. Apart from this limited exception, the TIAs, through the new listing requirement (hereafter, “the Listing Requirement”), effectively prohibit the use of antifreeze in new sprinkler systems unless and until antifreeze products are available that can achieve a third-party listing that “address[es] the inability for the specific antifreeze solution tested to ignite when discharged from specific sprinklers” (See NFPA 13, A.7.6.1, as amended by TIA No. 1066). These TIAs, moreover, apply to residential applications (13, 13R and 13D) as well as nonresidential 13 systems, so while the Council, in Decision #12-2, had asked the committees to focus on the nonresidential applications investigated in the Nonresidential Report, the committees went further and revised and strengthened their previous treatment of residential systems. In the Council’s view, these TIAs are based on reasonable judgments that have been reasonably substantiated. Having achieved the consensus of the responsible committees, the Council has voted to issue them.

Issuance of TIA No. 1068, with revisions

TIA No. 1068 on NFPA 25 proposes several revisions that expand upon or revise the committee’s previous antifreeze TIA (TIA #11-1; Log No. 1014, March 2011). The TIA will not be described in detail here and should be directly consulted for a full understanding of its provisions. The TIA, in principal part, sets in place a timetable for the maintenance of sprinkler systems that will phase in, over time for existing sprinkler systems, the Listing Requirement now being required for new sprinkler system installations, per the NFPA 13 and NFPA 13R TIAs described above. The Council has found no basis on which to question most of the TIA, including the phase-in approach. After considering the entire record, however, the Council has found that, in two respects, the responsible technical committee has materially failed to sufficiently support its conclusions to such a degree that the Council is unwilling to issue the TIA as written.

The Exemptions to the Risk Assessment Provision

First, the TIA requires that, for systems installed prior to September 20, 2012, listed antifreeze solutions shall not be required until September 30, 2022, where certain conditions are met. See NFPA 25, at 5.3.4.2.1, as amended by TIA No. 1068. One of these conditions provides that antifreeze systems with concentrations in excess of 30% propylene glycol and 38% glycerine (but no

higher than 50% glycerine or 40% propylene glycol per 5.3.4.2.1[1]) shall be permitted “based upon and approved deterministic risk assessment.” See 5.3.4.2.1(3) (“the Risk Assessment Provision”). This Risk Assessment Provision, however, goes on to exempt from any risk assessment certain light hazard occupancies and certain dwelling units. See 5.3.4.2.1(4). The Council has been unable to conclude that the exemptions from the Risk Assessment Provision are supported by reasonable substantiation.

As to the exemption for light hazard occupancies, there is insufficient data to deem that, in all situations, light hazard occupancies with ceiling heights not exceeding 20 ft (6.1 m) are safe with the higher concentrations of antifreeze set forth in 5.3.4.2.1(1). Second, the exemption for dwelling units where residential or other fast response sprinklers are installed is apparently based on the assumption that a credible fire scenario would never encounter a fire with a peak heat release rate greater than 1.4 MW. This assumption is flawed because there are realistic scenarios where the fire can exceed this intensity, such as a Christmas tree or clustered upholstered furniture fire. The test results reported in the Foundation Reports, particularly the Non-residential Report, simply do not merit so a high degree of confidence as to forego a risk assessment in the case of the stated exemptions. The exemptions are particularly concerning when it is considered that they would apply to a broad array of light hazard and dwelling units occupancies, including board and care facilities, nursing homes, and high-rise apartment buildings. Moreover, during the hearing before the Council, there was discussion about “DETECT” modeling of relevant scenarios that was not fully available to the TC during its consideration of the TIA. The discussion of the modeling and other factors raised serious doubts that the exemptions were appropriate. The Council concludes that, based on the record, the more conservative, case-by-case risk assessment approach required by the Risk Assessment Provision, should be applied without this exemption, and the Council has accordingly issued the TIA with the exemptions deleted.

The Unoccupied Spaced Exemption

Second, the Council has concluded that a provision contained in annex note A.5.3.4.2.1 has not been adequately supported. That provision instructs AHJs that it is appropriate to allow, in their discretion, small sprinkler installations in normally unoccupied areas to contain concentrations of antifreeze in excess of the maximum limits set in NFPA 25. Although this exemption is included as Annex material and is therefore guidance only, it is guidance that is inconsistent with the section of NFPA 25 to which it corresponds. More importantly, it fails to take into account how normally unoccupied spaces might impact adjacent occupied areas, and, more generally, it serves to minimize the potential dangers of antifreeze concentrations prohibited in NFPA 25. Allowing unlimited concentrations of antifreeze is inconsistent with the dangers confirmed through actual fire incidents and through Fire Protection Research Foundation fire testing data. Accordingly the Council has voted to issue the TIA as revised to delete the

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| | <p>unoccupied space exemption portion of A.5.3.4.2.1</p> <p><u>Conclusion and further Directions</u></p> <p>The issuance of TIAs does not, as those who spoke at the hearing made clear, end the consideration of the issues concerning antifreeze. In particular with respect to TIA No. 1068 on NFPA 25, the Technical Committee on Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems (TC) is still in its revision cycle, and its members have indicated that the TC plans to continue to refine the work reflected in TIA No. 1068 as the TC continues its review during the Comment stage of the revision cycle. As it does so, the Council wishes the TC to address a final concern of the Council regarding TIA No. 1068. As described above, the Risk Assessment Provision in the TIA at 5.3.4.2.1(3), requires that, for systems installed prior to September 30, 2012, an exemption from the listing requirement may be obtained in certain circumstances provided that it is “based upon an approved deterministic risk assessment.” As written, this provision provides insufficient guidance on how such a deterministic risk assessment should be conducted and who should conduct it. Should the TC retain this exemption during its current revision cycle, it should work on making the Risk Assessment Provision more robust by including greater specificity as to matters such as the method, interpretation and evaluation of results leading to the assessment as well as the qualifications or competencies of those who may conduct and submit the assessment for AHJ approval.</p> <p>Council Member Roland Huggins recused himself during the hearings, deliberations and vote on the issue.</p> |
| 12-8-29 | The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 5.2 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 13R, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in Low-Rise Residential Occupancies</i> (TIA No. 1055) with an editorial correction. The TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-34 | The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 29.3.6 of the 2010 edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> (TIA No. 1048). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-35 | The Council voted not to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 18.4.5.3 of the 2010 and 2013 editions of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> (TIA No. 1049). The proposed TIA did not achieve the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. Two comments were received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-36 | The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to 14.4.5, |

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| | <p>Table 14.4.3.2 and 29.10 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> (TIA No. 1050). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. Four comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> |
| 12-8-37 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Table 14.3.1 heading, Table 14.4.3.2 Item 4 and Item 27 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> (TIA No. 1051). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> |
| 12-8-38 | <p>DECISION/D#12-5: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Warren E. Olsen of Fire Safety Consultants, Inc. regarding the issuance of proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) No. 1052 on the 2013 Edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i>. The proposed TIA seeks to modify Sections 26.6.2.4.4(2), 26.6.3.2.2.2(F), Table A.26.6.1 and A.26.6.3.2.2.2(C)(1)(d), and delete A.26.6.3.2.2.2(F). The effect of the TIA is to provide correlation and consistency with the other changes made to communications methods in Chapter 26.</p> <p>The proposed TIA No. 1052 was balloted through the Technical Committee on Supervising Station Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems (TC) and the Technical Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property (TCC) in accordance with the <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects (Regs)</i>, to determine if it had the necessary three-fourths majority support on merit and emergency nature to establish a recommendation for issuance. The ballot failed the TC on technical merit, but passed the TCC on correlation merit. The ballot passed both the TC and TCC to achieve the necessary support of the TC on emergency nature. When a TIA fails to achieve the recommendation of the responsible committees 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 that was recommended by 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 Standards Council will overturn the result recommended through that process, only where a clear and substantial basis for doing so is demonstrated.</p> <p>In this case, the Standards Council has found such a clear and substantial basis. After a review of the record, the Standards Council is in agreement with the appellant that the TIA is necessary to resolve what is strictly a matter of correlation and consistency. Indeed, without the TIA the result would be inconsistencies and conflicts within the document. Although the TIA narrowly failed the TC ballot, it appears that some of the ballot comments focus more on</p> |

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| | <p>reconsideration of the technical requirements with which the TIA was correlating than with the correlation purpose of the TIA itself. In this case, the Standards Council places great weight on the views of the Technical Correlating Committee which passed the ballot unanimously on correlation merit.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Standards Council has voted to uphold the appeal and issue the TIA. The effect of this action is that Sections 26.6.2.4.4(2), 26.6.3.2.2.2(F), Table A.26.6.1 and A.26.6.3.2.2.2(C)(1)(d), will be modified and A.26.6.3.2.2.2(F) will be deleted to ensure correlation and consistency.</p> |
| 12-8-39 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section A.23.6 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> (TIA No. 1053). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> |
| 12-8-40 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 14.4.3.4 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> (TIA No. 1056). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> |
| 12-8-41 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 4.3.12.1.1 and 4.3.12.1.2 of the 2012 edition of NFPA 90A, <i>Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems</i> (TIA No. 1040). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> |
| 12-8-42 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 6.6.2.2.3.2, 6.6.3.1 through 6.6.3.1.2 of the 2012 edition of NFPA 99, <i>Health Care Facilities</i> (TIA No. 1064). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> |
| 12-8-43 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 12.5 of the 2012 edition of NFPA 269, <i>Standard for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling</i> (TIA No. 1057). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p> |
| 12-8-44 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 7.3.18.1 and 7.4.9.2 of the 2006 edition and the 2013 edition of NFPA 1124, <i>Code for the Manufacture, Transportation, Storage, and Retail Sales of Fireworks</i> (TIA No. 1047). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed. See related Minute Item 12-8-11.</p> |
| 12-8-45 | <p>The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 2.3.2, 2.3.8, 8.10.4 and 8.10.5 of the 2013 edition of NFPA 1971, <i>Standard on</i></p> |

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| | <i>Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting</i> (TIA No. 1058). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. One comment was received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-46 | The Council voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 8.1.2.2 of the 2011 edition of NFPA 1977, <i>Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting</i> (TIA No. 1044). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No comments were received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-47 | ADMINISTRATIVELY WITHDRAWN FROM AGENDA |
| 12-8-48 | It was voted to issue a Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 6.3.4 of the 2013 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 Technical Correlating Committee on correlation and emergency nature and Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. One comment was received and no appeals were filed. |
| 12-8-49 | ADMINISTRATIVELY WITHDRAWN FROM THE AGENDA |
| 12-8-50 | <p>The Council reviewed the request of Richard Duffy, 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 the entire record before it, the Council voted to approve the request and has assigned the development of the document to the Electronic Safety Equipment Technical Committee (TC). The Council is directing the TC to review its membership and make any membership recommendations necessary to assure that the TC has appropriate expertise in the design, performance, testing and certification of LMR's. Once the TC has the appropriate expertise and 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.</p> <p>Document Scope: This standard will identify the operating environment parameters, as well as the minimum requirements for the design, performance, testing, and certification of two-way, portable (i.e. hand-held) land mobile radios (LMR) for use by emergency services personnel during emergency incident operations without compromising compatibility with field emergency services communications networks.</p> <p>The purpose of this standard shall also be to establish minimum requirements for the proper function of the electronics embedded in or associated with emergency services electronic safety equipment where exposed to hostile thermal, immediate dangerous to life and health (IDLH), and non-hostile emergency</p> |

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| | <p>scene environments. This document is not intended to cover interoperability and is limited to the performance of the LMR in the firefighting environment.</p> |
| <p>12-8-51</p> | <p>The Council reviewed the request of Mark Light, International Association of Fire Chiefs, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new project for common mass evacuation planning. 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.</p> <p>After review of all the material before it, the Council voted to establish a Technical Committee (TC) on Common Mass Evacuation Planning. Once the TC has been constituted, they can review the Committee scope, and if necessary, may propose revisions to it. After 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.</p> <p>COMMITTEE TITLE: Technical Committee on Common Mass Evacuation Planning</p> <p>COMMITTEE SCOPE: This standard shall establish a common set of criteria for Mass Evacuation plans hereinafter referred to as the plan.</p> |
| <p>12-8-52</p> | <p>The Standards Council reviewed the request of Dan Rossos, Chair of the Technical Committee on Respiratory Protection, on behalf of the Technical Committee'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.</p> <p>After the review of the entire record before it, the Standards Council voted to approve, in principal, the new project request. It is clear to the Standards Council that there is a well established technical need and demonstrated demand for a standard addressing design, use, testing, and certification for SCBA not covered by the requirements of NFPA 1981, <i>Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services</i>. The Standards Council is seeking members from law enforcement, federal, defense, hazardous material incident responders, and related agencies to establish a balanced Technical Committee representing the needs and requirements of the end user community. In order to expedite standard development, interested parties are encouraged to apply for Technical Committee membership by December 28, 2012 for consideration at the March 2013 Standards Council meeting. Once the</p> |

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| | <p>Technical Committee has been constituted, they can develop a Committee scope for the Council’s approval. Upon development and balloting a draft document (see <i>Regs.</i> 4.3.1.1), the Technical Committee can then make a request to the Council to enter an appropriate revision cycle.</p> <p>PROPOSED DOCUMENT SCOPE: This standard shall specify the minimum requirements for the design, performance, testing, and certification of new compressed breathing air open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and compressed breathing air combination open-circuit self-contained breathing apparatus and supplied air respirators (SCBA/SARs) and for replacement parts, components, and accessories. This standard shall not apply to SCBAs for structural fire fighting applications as addressed by NFPA 1981.</p> |
| 12-8-53 | <p>The Council considered the request of Chief Randy Bruegman, Anaheim Fire Marshal’s Office, that NFPA establish a new standard for the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations to wildland fire operations. After review of the entire record before it, the Council voted not to approve the request at this time, but instead to hold the establishment of a new standard for the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations to wildland fire operations while NFPA undertakes a comprehensive review of all NFPA wildland fire activities.</p> |
| 12-8-54 | <p>The Council considered the request of Don Turno, MIFireE, that NFPA establish a new standard for the organization and deployment of fire suppression operations, emergency medical operations, and special operations to private, industrial and government facilities and campuses by career or career oriented fire protection services. After review of the entire record before it, the Council voted to not proceed with the establishment of a new standard. The Council believes that many of the subject matters of this request are adequately covered by other projects including, but not limited to, NFPA 600, <i>Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades</i>; for other subject areas noted that are not covered by other projects at this time, the Council does not believe it is appropriate to undertake standards development in those areas.</p> |
| 12-8-55 | <p>ADMINISTRATIVELY WITHDRAWN FROM THE AGENDA</p> |
| 12-8-56 | <p>DECISION/D#12-15: At its meeting of August 7-9, 2012, the Standards Council considered a letter from Frank Stanonik of the Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute, Arlington, VA, dated April 9, 2012. The stated purpose of the letter is to “...inform the Standards Council of the progress being made by the CSST industry in response to Standards Council Decision #10-2, issued on June 23, 2010.”</p> <p>Background. In 2009, the Standards Council became aware of concerns with the adequacy of the bonding provisions contained in NFPA 54, <i>National Fuel Gas Code</i>, for corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) in gas piping systems. How these concerns arose is described in Standards Council Decision #09-18 (Agenda Item SC#09-8-16[d], August 6, 2009). In that Decision, the Council noted that the record before it revealed both jurisdictional and, more importantly,</p> |

potential technical issues that called for further attention within the standards development process going forward. The technical issues involved whether the bonding requirements in NFPA 54 for protecting CSST against lightning related damage had been adequately substantiated. A Council Task Group was formed to gather information and make recommendations to the Council on CSST (hereafter, the "Council Task Group").

The Council Task Group reported back to the Council in a report dated February 11, 2010. The Council's consideration of this report is set forth in Standards Council Decision #10-2 (Agenda Item SC #10-3-20, March 3, 2010), (hereafter, Decision #10-2). As more fully described in that Decision #10-2, the task group reported a lack of technical substantiation sufficient to ascertain whether the existing bonding requirements in NFPA 54 provided adequate protection from lightning induced surges. Concerned with the lack of technical substantiation, the Council Task Group concluded that a research program was necessary to "identify safe methods for the installation of CSST to protect against lightning induced failure with consequent gas leakage." Decision #10-2 at p. 3.

After review, the Council agreed with the Council Task Group that CSST would need to receive further attention in the standards development process going forward. To assist the NFPA 54 Technical Committee with input and expertise concerning the lightning-related safety issues related to CSST, the Council also directed that an NFPA 54 CSST Task Group be formed containing expertise from members of the Technical Committees responsible for NFPA 54, NFPA 70[®], *National Electrical Code*[®], NFPA 780, *Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems*, and from other appropriate organizations such as those that certify or develop product standards related to CSST. More importantly, the Council directed that the CSST industry or others advocating the continued use of CSST in gas piping systems should validate the safe use of the product through independent third-party validated research and testing that can be reviewed and evaluated by standards developers in a timely way. On this point, Decision #10-2 states, in greater detail, as follows:

Over the next full revision currently scheduled to be in the Annual 2014 revision cycle, the industry or others advocating the continued use of CSST in gas piping systems shall validate the safe use of the product through independent third-party validated research and testing that can be reviewed and evaluated by standards developers in a timely way. Without prescribing who would be most appropriate to organize or conduct this independent research, the Council notes that the NFPA 54 CSST Task Group may be useful in providing input into the scope of research necessary to allow standards developers to establish adequate provisions concerning CSST. In addition, the [Council Task Group] noted that the Fire Protection Research Foundation is discussing the possibility of undertaking a research program

related to CSST and lightning protection. The Research Foundation frequently can play a useful role in identifying research needs or in conducting research. The Standards Council, however, wishes to emphasize that it is primarily for the participants in the NFPA standards development process to fund and produce the technical substantiation necessary to support the technical content of codes and standards. See, e.g., Standards Council Decision #00-22 at p. 5 (SC#00-60, July 20, 2000); Standards Council Decision #00-30 (SC#00-60, October 6, 2000). Whether through the auspices of the Research Foundation or through other means, it is incumbent upon the manufacturers or others promoting the use of CSST in gas piping systems to provide independently validated and reliable technical substantiation demonstrating that CSST can be safely used. If such substantiation is not provided, the Technical Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code must consider prohibiting the use of CSST in NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*. In addition, should the issues not be reasonably addressed by the end of the next full revision cycle, Annual 2014, the Council may take action as it deems appropriate up to and including the prohibition of the use of CSST in NFPA 54.

As the above quotation indicates, Standards Council Decision #10-2 directs that manufacturers and others promoting the use of CSST in gas piping systems (hereafter, the “CSST proponents”) should proceed with efforts to validate the safe use of the product through “independent third-party validated research and testing.” Although the Council stressed that the CSST proponents were under no obligation to use the Fire Protection Research Foundation (hereafter Research Foundation) as the independent third-party, the CSST proponents nevertheless chose to do so. As a consequence, the Research Foundation initiated activities, sponsored by the CSST proponents and others, that resulted in a proposed test plan aimed at fulfilling the directive of Decision #10-2. See the Research Foundation proposal entitled *Validation of Installation Methods for CSST Gas Piping to Mitigate Lightning Related Damage, Phase I* (April 2011) (a review and gap analysis to inform a future research project designed to validate installation methods for CSST gas piping to mitigate damage due to lightning events) (hereafter, the “Phase I Report”); and *Validation of Installation Methods for CSST Gas Piping to Mitigate Lightning Related Damage, Phase II, Proposal V2* (November 2011) (proposing a test plan to implement the testing recommendations from the Phase 1 Report) (hereafter, the “Phase II Test Plan”). In order to ensure that the test plan would meet the needs of the standards developers, the Research Foundation solicited and incorporated input from the NFPA 54 CSST Task Group and the NFPA 54 Technical Committee, which reviewed, suggested modifications to and indicated their general agreement with the final test plan.

Thereafter, in the Fall of 2011, the Research Foundation proceeded to solicit funding from the CSST industry to carry out the proposed test plan. There followed a period of waiting for the industry's response along with periodic dialogue with industry representatives regarding the scope of the test plan. At some point, the industry began to express objections to one element of the program; namely, a test to evaluate response to a simulated arc from the home electrical system. The Research Foundation declined to revise the test plan to eliminate this test and sometime in early April of 2012, CSST industry representatives notified the Research Foundation that it had been decided not to proceed with the project at the Research Foundation.

Discussion of the CSST Proponents' Letter. As indicated at the beginning of this decision, the Standards Council has received a letter from a representative of CSST proponents reporting on the CSST industry activities in response to Standards Council Decision #10-2. The letter asserted, without support, that the Phase 1 Reports "results" validated the appropriateness of using bonding to protect CSST against lightning induced arcing damage. The letter made no mention of the CSST proponents' disagreement with the Phase 2 Test Plan or of their resulting decision to part ways with the Research Foundation. Instead, the letter indicates that the CSST manufacturers have agreed to fund additional research in an unspecified "Phase II project," and it names those who have been selected to manage and conduct this project.

The Council, in its Decision #10-2, neither requested nor anticipated any interim report from the CSST proponents, and the CSST proponents do not, by submitting its letter, demonstrate compliance with or satisfy any element of the Council's decision. Moreover, the Council's review of this letter should carry no implication that the Council has approved the approach it outlines. The letter, however, does raise concerns that the Council wishes to address.

It appears from the letter and the reported activities relating to the Research Foundation, that the CSST proponents no longer wish to engage the Research Foundation to conduct the testing that the Research Foundation has determined to be appropriate in its Phase 2 Test Plan. The CSST proponents, while not required to do so, chose the Research Foundation to develop a test plan to provide substantiation for the safe use of CSST. For the CSST proponents to now unilaterally reject any element of that test plan is inconsistent with the requirement in Decision #10-2 that the necessary research and testing be independent and third-party validated. The CSST proponents chose the Research Foundation as that independent third-party to develop a valid test plan, and the Council believes that this test plan must be carried out in order to meet the intent of Decision #10-2.

The Phase 2 Test Plan need not be conducted by the Research Foundation. It should however, be conducted or managed by a reputable independent, third party testing laboratory or similar entity which undertakes to conduct the testing

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| | <p>as set forth in the Phase 2 Test Plan. In implementing the Phase 2 Test Plan, there will undoubtedly be a need to work out certain details of how the tests are to be conducted, and judgments about those details will invariably be called for by the independent entity that is chosen to implement the testing. This is to be expected and is acceptable so long as the independent entity makes those judgments and undertakes to do so in a manner that is consistent with the intent and purpose of the Phase 2 Test Plan.</p> <p>Finally, the April 9, 2012 letter may be suggesting that the industry will be seeking to have the NFPA 54 CSST Task Group serve in some fashion as the independent third-party called for by the previous Decision #10-2. Neither the task group nor the NFPA 54 Technical Committee is an appropriate entity to serve in this role. Eventually, however, it will be the NFPA 54 Technical Committee, with the assistance of the NFPA 54 CSST Task Group, that will be receiving and evaluating the results of the Phase 2 testing for use in the developing any appropriate revisions to NFPA 54. As did the Research Foundation, it is appropriate for the CSST proponents and the third party entity conducting the testing to consult with these standards bodies, to seek their input, and to keep them informed. The Council urges the CSST proponents and the testing entity to do so and to act promptly and in keeping with the directions laid out by the Standards Council here and in its previous Decision #10-2.</p> |
| 12-8-57 | <p>The Council approved the request of the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) on Professional Qualifications to revise the titles and scopes of the following Technical Committees (TCs):</p> <p><u>Approved Title: Accreditation and Certification for Fire Service, Public Safety and Related Personnel to Professional Qualifications Standards TC</u></p> <p>Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on (1) procedures for fire service, <u>public safety and related</u> personnel certification to NFPA Professional Fire Service Qualifications Standards or other standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction, and (2) procedures for accrediting national, state, provincial, and local jurisdictions as certifying entities for NFPA Professional Fire Service Qualifications Standards or other standards adopted by the authority having jurisdiction.</p> <p>Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional competence <u>qualifications</u> required of the fire fighters.</p> <p>Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the professional competence <u>qualifications</u> for fire service</p> |

and related personnel who will perform rescue operations.

Fire Officer Professional Qualifications TC

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional ~~competence~~ qualifications required of fire service officers.

Approved Title: Incident Management Personnel Professional Qualifications TC

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on ~~the~~ professional ~~competence~~ qualifications required of personnel performing roles within an all-hazard incident management system.

Approved Title: Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner Professional Qualifications TC

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional ~~competence~~ qualifications required of fire inspectors and plan examiners.

Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications TC

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional ~~competence~~ qualifications required of fire investigators.

Public Fire Educator, Public Information Officer, and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist Professional Qualifications TC

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional ~~competence~~ qualifications of public fire educators, public information officers, and juvenile firesetter intervention specialists ~~educator~~.

Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications TC

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional ~~competence~~ qualifications required of fire marshals.

Approved Title: Fire and Emergency Services Instructor Professional Qualifications TC

Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional ~~competence~~ qualifications required of fire and emergency services instructors.

Approved Title: ~~Wildfire Suppression~~ Wildland Fire Fighting Personnel Professional Qualifications TC

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| | <p>No Change to Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications for personnel engaged in wildland fire management.</p> <p>Approved Title: Emergency Vehicle Mechanic Technicians Professional Qualifications TC</p> <p>No Change to Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required of personnel engaged in the diagnosis, maintenance, and repair of systems and components that are unique to emergency response vehicles.</p> <p>Approved Title: Industrial Fire Brigades Personnel Professional Qualifications TC</p> <p>Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the professional competence <u>qualifications</u> required for personnel who participate as members of industrial fire brigades.</p> <p>Traffic Control Incident Management Professional Qualifications TC</p> <p>Scope: This Committee shall have primary jurisdiction responsibilities over documents that address professional qualifications for emergency responders in relation to their operations on roadways.</p> <p>Approved Scope: <u>This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required for emergency responders in relation to their operations on roadways.</u></p> |
| 12-8-58 | <p>The Council approved the request of the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) on Combustible Dusts to approve the new scopes for the Technical Correlating Committee and the Technical Committee (TC) on Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts.</p> <p>Combustible Dusts CC</p> <p>Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the hazard identification, prevention, control, and extinguishment of fires and explosions in the design, construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of facilities and systems used in manufacturing, processing, recycling, handling, conveying, or storing combustible particulate solids, combustible metals, or hybrid mixtures.</p> <p>Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts TC</p> <p>Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for information and documents on the management of fire and explosion hazards from combustible dusts and particulate solids.</p> |
| 12-8-59 | <p>The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment to enter a new document NFPA 1953, <i>Standard on Protective Ensembles for Contaminated Water Diving</i>, into</p> |

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| | the Fall 2014 revision cycle. The Council approved the establishment of this proposed document at the August 2010 Council Meeting. |
| 12-8-60 | The Council approved the request of the Safety to Life Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) and the Building Code Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) to revise the title of the Technical Committee (TC) on Assembly Occupancies and Membrane Structures to Technical Committee (TC) on Assembly Occupancies. |
| 12-8-61 | The Council approved the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Fire Service Training to enter a new document NFPA 1408, <i>Fire Service Training on Thermal Imaging</i> , into the Fall 2014 revision cycle. The Council approved the establishment of this proposed document at the August 2010 Council Meeting. |
| 12-8-62 | <p>The Council approved the request of the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) on Health Care Facilities to revise the scopes of the following Technical Committees (TC):</p> <p>Health Care Facilities TCC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents that contain criteria for safeguarding patients and health care personnel in the delivery of health care services within health care facilities: a) from fire, explosion, electrical, and related hazards resulting either from the use of anesthetic agents, medical gas equipment, electrical apparatus, and high frequency electricity, or from internal or external incidents that disrupt normal patient care; b) from fire and explosion hazards associated with laboratory practices; c) in connection with the use of hyperbaric and hypobaric facilities for medical purposes; d) through performance, maintenance and testing criteria for electrical systems, both normal and essential; and e) through performance, maintenance and testing, and installation criteria: (1) for vacuum systems for medical or surgical purposes, and (2) for medical gas systems; and <u>f) through performance, maintenance and testing of plumbing, heating, cooling, and ventilating in health care facilities.</u></p> <p>Electrical Systems TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the minimum requirements for performance, testing, maintenance, operations, and failure management of electrical systems, low voltage systems, wireless technologies, informatics, and telemedicine to safeguard patients, staff, and visitors within health care facilities <u>based on established risk categories.</u></p> <p>Fundamentals TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents on the scope, application, and intended use of documents under the Health Care Facilities Project, including reference standards, performance, the <u>protection</u></p> |

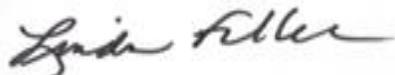
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| | <p><u>from fire and explosion hazards, protection of special hazards, establishing criteria for levels of health care services based on risk, as well as definitions not assigned to other committees in the Health Care Facilities Project.</u></p> <p>Health Care Emergency Management and Security TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the framework for emergency management and security of health care facilities proportionate to the risk of the patient and health care staff. This Committee shall have primary responsibility for the elements of planning over a continuum from minor incidences to catastrophic events, including: management controls, mitigation practices, incident response, continuity of services, recovery, stored capacity, staff training, and program evaluation <u>based on established risk categories.</u></p> <p>Mechanical Systems TC Approved Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the performance, operations, testing, <u>and</u> maintenance, and failure management criteria for air quality, temperature, humidity, critical space pressure relationships, water and waste water, and their associated systems <u>based on established risk categories.</u></p> <p>Medical Equipment TC Approved Scope: This committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the maintenance, performance, and testing of electrical medical equipment and portable patient-related gas equipment for the purpose of safeguarding patients and health care personnel within patient care areas of health care facilities from the hazards of fire, explosion, electricity, nonionizing radiation, heat, and electrical interference <u>based on established risk categories.</u></p> <p>Piping Systems TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents or portions of documents covering the performance, maintenance, installation, and testing of medical and dental related gas piping systems and medical and dental related vacuum piping systems <u>based on established risk categories.</u></p> |
| 12-8-63 | <p>The Council approved the request of the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property to revise the scopes of the following Committees:</p> <p>Single- and Multiple-Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm</p> |

| | <p>Systems TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the performance, installation, operation, <u>inspection, testing, maintenance,</u> and use of single- and multiple-station alarms and household alarm systems for fire warning.</p> <p>Testing and Maintenance of Fire Alarm and Signaling Systems TC Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents and requirements for the proper inspection, testing, and maintenance of fire alarm and emergency communications systems and associated components, for both new and existing systems. <u>This Committee shall not have responsibility for inspection, testing, and maintenance of single- and multiple-station alarms and household alarm systems.</u></p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| 12-8-64 | <p>The Council approved the request of the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems Technical Committee (TC) for a scope clarification and revision of the scopes of the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems TC and the Water Mist Fire Suppression TC.</p> <p>Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems Technical Committee Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on inspection, testing, and maintenance of systems utilizing water as a method of extinguishment. These include sprinkler systems (excluding sprinkler systems installed in one-and two-family dwellings and manufactured homes), standpipe and hose systems, fire service piping and appurtenances, fire pumps, water storage tanks, fixed water spray systems, <u>water mist systems,</u> foam-water systems, valves, and allied equipment. This Committee shall also develop procedures for the conduct and reporting of routine system impairments.</p> <p>Water Mist Fire Suppression Technical Committee Approved Scope: This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the design, <u>and installation,</u>and maintenance of systems which use a water mist for the control, suppression, or extinguishment of fire.</p> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 12-8-65 | <p>The Council approved the requests from various NFPA Committees to change revision cycles for the following documents:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="391 1646 1435 1904"> <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 Document</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>18</td> <td>2011</td> <td>A2014</td> <td>A2014 to F2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>4 to 5 ½ year cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>40</td> <td>2011</td> <td>A2014</td> <td>A2014 to A2015</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>4 to 5 year cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1000</td> <td>2011</td> <td>A2015</td> <td>A2015 to F2016</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>5 to 6 ½ year cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1001</td> <td>2013</td> <td>A2017</td> <td>A2017 to F2017</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>5 to 5 ½ year cycle</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1002</td> <td>2009</td> <td>A2013</td> <td>A2018 to F2016</td> <td>one time move</td> <td>5 to 3 ½ year cycle</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Doc No. | Current Edition | Next Rev Cycle | Cycle Change | Permanent or One Time Move | Revision Cycle For Document | 18 | 2011 | A2014 | A2014 to F2015 | one time move | 4 to 5 ½ year cycle | 40 | 2011 | A2014 | A2014 to A2015 | one time move | 4 to 5 year cycle | 1000 | 2011 | A2015 | A2015 to F2016 | one time move | 5 to 6 ½ year cycle | 1001 | 2013 | A2017 | A2017 to F2017 | one time move | 5 to 5 ½ year cycle | 1002 | 2009 | A2013 | A2018 to F2016 | one time move | 5 to 3 ½ year cycle |
| Doc No. | Current Edition | Next Rev Cycle | Cycle Change | Permanent or One Time Move | Revision Cycle For Document | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | 2011 | A2014 | A2014 to F2015 | one time move | 4 to 5 ½ year cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 40 | 2011 | A2014 | A2014 to A2015 | one time move | 4 to 5 year cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1000 | 2011 | A2015 | A2015 to F2016 | one time move | 5 to 6 ½ year cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1001 | 2013 | A2017 | A2017 to F2017 | one time move | 5 to 5 ½ year cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1002 | 2009 | A2013 | A2018 to F2016 | one time move | 5 to 3 ½ year cycle | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

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| | 1003 | 2010 | F2014 | F2019 to F2018 | one time move | 5 to 4 ½ year cycle |
| | 1006 | 2008 | F2012 | F2017 to F2016 | one time move | 5 to 4 year cycle |
| | 1021 | 2009 | A2013 | A2018 to F2019 | one time move | 5 to 6 ½ year cycle |
| | 1026 | 2009 | A2013 | A2018 to F2017 | one time move | 5 to 5 year cycle |
| | 1031 | 2009 | A2013 | A2018 to F2020 | one time move | 5 to 7 ½ year cycle |
| | 1033 | 2009 | A2013 | A2018 to F2020 | one time move | 5 to 7 ½ year cycle |
| | 1035 | 2010 | F2014 | F2019 to F2020 | one time move | 5 to 6 year cycle |
| | 1037 | 2012 | F2016 | F2021 to F2020 | one time move | 5 to 4 year cycle |
| | 1041 | 2012 | F2016 | F2016 to F2018 | one time move | 5 to 7 year cycle |
| | 1051 | 2012 | F2016 | F2021 to F2019 | one time move | 5 to 3 year cycle |
| | 1071 | 2011 | A2015 | A2020 to F2019 | one time move | 5 to 4 ½ year cycle |
| | 1081 | 2012 | A2016 | A2021 to F2017 | one time move | 5 to 6 ½ year cycle |
| | 1521 | 2008 | F2013 | F2018 to F2019 | one time move | 5 to 6 year cycle |
| | 1091 | Proposed | F2014 | F2014 to F2018 | one time move | 5 to 4 year cycle |
| 12-8-66 | The Council considered the Membership Task Group's recommendations on pending applications for committee membership and made the following appointments which are attached. See Minute Item 12-8-66 Attachment. | | | | | |
| 12-8-66-b | 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 approved the declared structure with respect to the maximum number of members in each interest category but is recommending to the TCC that they review the representation in the interest categories again to make sure that they allow for flexibility in selecting members that represent a broad spectrum of stakeholder perspectives by identifying, in footnotes, where needed, a target number and type of members they desire in each category. | | | | | |
| 12-8-66-c | The Council approved the appointment of Health Care Facilities Technical Committee Chairs to the Technical Correlating Committee as nonvoting members. | | | | | |
| 12-8-66-d | The Council considered the request of the Professional Qualifications Technical Committee (TCC) to revise the additional clarification of interest classifications for all Professional Qualifications Committees and recommended that the TCC review the additional clarification in the definitions in each category to obtain a better understanding of what ramifications the additional clarifications will have on current and future members. | | | | | |
| 12-8-67 | The Council heard a Report of the Policy and Procedures Task Group. | | | | | |
| 12-8-68 | The Council approved the request of the NEC Technical Correlating Committee to revise the <i>2005 NEC Supplemental Operating Procedures</i> . | | | | | |
| 12-8-69 | Approved dates and locations of upcoming Council Meetings: | | | | | |
| | October 29-30, 2012 | | | | | |
| | (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on October 29) | | Santa Fe, NM | | | |
| | March 6-7, 2013 | | | | | |
| | (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on March 6) | | San Juan, PR | | | |
| | August 12-15, 2013 | | | | | |
| | (TG Meeting 12:00 PM on August 12) | | Quincy, MA | | | |

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| | October 23-24, 2013 (TG Meeting 8:00 AM on October 23) | TBD |
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Respectfully submitted,



Linda J. Fuller

Recording Secretary
NFPA Standards Council