

Final Minutes

March 1 (Noon) 2-3, 2010  
 Caribe Hilton  
 One San Geronimo Grounds  
 San Juan, Puerto Rico 00901  
 (787) 721-0303

**Members Present**

Jim Pauley, Chair  
 Kerry M. Bell  
 James W. Carpenter  
 Shane M. Clary  
 Ralph D. Gerdes  
 J.C. Harrington

Roland J. Huggins  
 Joseph M. Jardin (March 2)  
 Fred M. Leber  
 Danny L. McDaniel  
 James A. Milke  
 Michael D. Snyder

**Also Present**

Amy Beasley Cronin, Secretary  
 Linda Fuller, Recording Secretary  
 Maureen Brodoff, Vice President and Legal Counsel  
 Kim Fontes, Division Manager, Product Development - Product Management

<b>10-3-1</b>	Heard a review of the NFPA Product Development Process from Kim Fontes, Division Manager, Product Development– Product Management.
<b>10-3-2</b>	Heard a review of the Process for Standards Council Decision Making from Maureen Brodoff, Vice President and General Counsel.
<b>10-3-3</b>	The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 10.6.3 and A.10.6.3 (New) of the 2010 edition of NFPA 11, <i>Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam</i> (TIA No. 973). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.
<b>10-3-4</b>	The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 5.8 (New) of the 2010 edition of NFPA 20, <i>Standard for the Installation of Stationary Pumps for Fire Protection</i> (TIA No. 976). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.
<b>10-3-5</b>	The Council voted to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 24.4.1 of the 2010 edition of NFPA 72, <i>National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code</i> (TIA No. 971). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee on technical merit and emergency nature and the Technical Correlating Committee on emergency nature and correlation. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.
<b>10-3-6</b>	The Council voted not to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Section 130.3 Exception No. 1 of the 2009 edition of NFPA 70E, <i>Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace</i> <sup>®</sup> (TIA No. 981). The proposed TIA failed to achieve the required support of the Technical Committee on both technical merit and emergency nature and failed to achieve the required support of the Technical Correlating Committee on both correlation and emergency nature. Five public comments were received and no appeals were filed.
<b>10-3-7</b>	<b>D#10-1</b> At its meeting of 2 March 2010, the Standards Council considered an appeal from Mark Svinkin, VIBRACONSULT, requesting that the Council issue proposed Tentative Interim Amendment

	<p>(TIA) No. 978 on the 2010 edition of NFPA 495, <i>Explosive Materials Code</i>. The proposed TIA seeks to modify Section 11.1.1 to apply maximum ground vibration requirements to only low-rise residential houses; it currently applies to any dwelling, public building, school, church, or commercial or institutional building. The TIA also seeks to modify Section 11.1.2.1 to determine the area of application of the vibration limits and limit that application to surface coal mining.</p> <p>As background, the material that was the subject of the TIA was first submitted during the Fall 2009 regular revision cycle as Comments 495-1 (Log #1) and 495-2 (Log #2) by Dr. Svinkin. No Proposals on the subject had previously been filed, and both comments were held for further study since both were determined to be new material that had not had the benefit of public review. Subsequently, Dr. Svinkin submitted two NITMAMs which sought acceptance of Comments 495-1 and 495-2, respectively that were certified and then later withdrawn at his request. He thereafter submitted proposed TIA 978.</p> <p>Proposed TIA No. 978 was balloted through the Technical Committee (TC) on Explosives in accordance with the <i>Regulations Governing Committee Projects</i>. In order to pass the ballot of the TC, the TIA had to achieve a three-fourths majority vote of the TC on both technical merit and emergency nature. The TIA failed on both counts. No public comments on the proposed TIA were received.</p> <p>The appeal requests that the Council overturn the action of the responsible TC, and instead issue the TIA. On appeal, the Council accords great respect and deference to the NFPA codes and standards development process and would only reject the result yielded by that process where a clear and substantial basis for doing so has been demonstrated. Having reviewed the record, the Council finds no basis to reject the results of the consensus process. Accordingly, the Council has voted to deny the appeal and not issue TIA No. 978.</p> <p>The Council notes that the material that was the subject of the TIA will be a proposal for the next revision cycle since the material was also submitted as a comment during the Fall 2009 revision cycle and was held for further study. Therefore, the appellant or others may continue to advocate their positions through this process. The Council also calls attention to Agenda item 10-3-30 where approval was given to expedite the revision cycle for NFPA 495 from Fall 2014 to Fall 2012. In the TC's justification for the expedited cycle, they noted their intent to incorporate task group work on revisions to Chapter 11 of NFPA 495 regarding ground vibration during blasting and protection for buildings and other structures. It was also noted in the TC justification for the cycle change that the expedited cycle would "...enable the Committee to consider the technical issues raised by the (TIA) submitter during the full revision process and in a timely manner."</p>
<p><b>10-3-8</b></p>	<p>The Council voted not to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 17.1.1, 17.3, and 18.1.2 of the 2008 edition of NFPA 1006, <i>Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications</i> (TIA No. 977). The proposed TIA achieved the necessary support of the Technical Committee (TC) on technical merit and emergency nature, but failed to achieve the required support of the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) on emergency nature. Although this TIA passed the TC on technical merit and emergency nature, passing both the TC and TCC requirements is necessary in order to have the vote pass. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
<p><b>10-3-9</b></p>	<p>The Council voted not to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 3.3.37.1, A.3.3.37.1, 7.3.1, A.7.3.1 and 7.3.2 through 7.3.4.1 of the 2007 edition of NFPA 1500, <i>Standard on Fire Department Occupational Safety and Health Program</i> (TIA No. 938).</p> <p>At the October 2009 meeting, after reviewing all the material before it, the Council directed that the Technical Committee (TC) on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health be re-balloted in light of the new information that had been submitted to the Standards Council, including a letter from the Chair of the TC, public comments, and additional submissions relating to the appeals submitted to</p>

	<p>the Council. After the re-ballot, based on the ballot results, persons may file appeals as they deem appropriate.</p> <p>The TC re-balloted the proposed TIA, which included resending all thirty comments that were originally submitted on the TIA, the two appeals that were received, all of the additional submissions relating to the appeals, and a letter from the Chair of the TC. The re-ballot results of the TC were that the TIA failed to achieve the required support on technical merit but passed the TC on emergency nature. Although this TIA passed the TC on emergency nature, passing both TC requirements is necessary in order to have the vote pass.</p>
<b>10-3-10</b>	<p>The Council voted not to issue a proposed Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) to Sections 3.3.101, 5.3.2, 5.3.4 and 6.6.2 of the 2007 edition of NFPA 1971, <i>Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting</i> (TIA No. 975). The proposed TIA failed to achieve the required support of the Technical Committee on both technical merit and emergency nature and failed the Technical Correlating Committee on both correlation and emergency nature. No public comments were received and no appeals were filed.</p>
<b>10-3-11</b>	<p>The Council considered the request of E.L. Medlin, APPA, that NFPA consider the establishment of a national safety standard for educational facilities. Action on this item was deferred from the August 2009 meeting and then again at the October 2009 meeting. After a review of all the material before it, the Council referred this new project request to NFPA staff to explore the viability of a product compilation to suit the needs of the APPA in lieu of a new standard. NFPA Staff reported back to the Council that after discussions with NFPA Staff, the submitter decided he is not going to pursue the request for a new project. The Council has determined no action was needed at this time.</p>
<b>10-3-12</b>	<p>The Council considered the request of the Technical Committee on Hazardous Materials Response Personnel, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new recommended practice on minimum requirements for the organization and management of hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction (WMD) emergency response program. After review of all the information before them, the Council voted to publish a notice of receipt of the request soliciting opinions on the need for the document, information on resources available on the subject matter, those interested in participating if approved, and other organizations that may be actively involved with the subject matter.</p> <p><b>Proposed Document Scope:</b> This recommended practice establishes a common set of criteria for the organization, management, and deployment of personnel, resources, and programs for those public or private entities that are responsible for the hazardous materials/weapons of mass destruction emergency preparedness function.</p>
<b>10-3-13</b>	<p>The Council considered the request of S. Pitts, Marine Corps Systems Command, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new proposed project on power air purifying respirator (PAPR). Action on this item was deferred from the August 2009 meeting. This request was administratively withdrawn from the October 2009 Agenda and deferred to the March 2010 meeting while clarifying information was being sought. After review of all the information before them, the Council voted to publish a notice of receipt of the request soliciting opinions on the need for the document, information on resources available on the subject matter, those interested in participating if approved, and other organizations that may be actively involved with the subject matter.</p> <p><b>Proposed Document Scope:</b> Specify minimum requirements for the design, performance, testing, NIOSH certification, and independent third-party certification for high air flow powered air purifying respirators (PAPRs) for emergency services operations at incidents involving chemical warfare agents, toxic industrial chemicals/toxic industrial materials, biological warfare agents, and radioactive particulates.</p>
<b>10-3-14</b>	<p>The Council considered the request of the International Association of Fire Chiefs to have NFPA</p>

	<p>establish a new document on organization and deployment of fire investigation operations, code enforcement operations and public education operations to the public by career fire department. Action on this item was deferred from the August 2009, administratively withdrawn from the October 2009 Agenda, and deferred to the March 2010 meeting while additional information was being sought. After review of all the information before them, the Council voted to publish a notice of receipt of the request soliciting opinions on the need for the document, information on resources available on the subject matter, those interested in participating if approved, and other organizations that may be actively involved with the subject matter.</p> <p><b>Proposed Committee Scope:</b> This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on the organization, operation, deployment, and evaluation of code enforcement, public fire and life safety education, and fire investigation operations.</p>
<b>10-3-15</b>	<p>The Council considered the request of J. Golinveaux, Tyco Fire Suppression and Building Products, that NFPA establish a new project on final extinguishment in storage occupancies that exceed normal construction levels. At the October 2009 Council meeting, the Council voted to send this request to the Technical Correlating Committee (TCC) on Automatic Sprinklers for more information on whether they believe that this request merits the development of a new document and if so, (1) is there sufficient research data available to develop design criteria for this enhanced level of protection; (2) if this new project can be handled within the scope of NFPA 13, <i>Standard for the Installation of Automatic Sprinkler Systems</i>; and (3) does the TCC believe that there needs to be new criteria developed for fire department operations and tactics associated with this scheme. The Council requested that the TCC report back at the March 2010 Standards Council meeting.</p> <p>The TCC has now reported back to the Council, and upon review of the information presented to it, the Council voted to deny the request. After consultation with the TCC on Automatic Sprinklers Systems, it was determined that this issue is within the scope of NFPA 13, <i>Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems</i>. The Council also believes that coordination with the Technical Committee (TC) on Fire Service Training which is responsible for NFPA 13E, <i>Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems</i> is appropriate, as this issue is relevant to both documents. It is recommended that the submitter of the request submit proposals to the TC on Sprinkler System Discharge Criteria during the upcoming Annual 2012 revision cycle and the TC will then in turn coordinate with the TC on Fire Service Training.</p>
<b>10-3-16</b>	<p>The Council considered the request of D. Forsman, Chief, Champaign Fire Department, Champaign, Illinois, that NFPA consider the establishment of a new proposed technical committee and document on professional qualifications for emergency responders working on roadways. This request was administratively withdrawn from the October 2009 Agenda and deferred to the March 2010 meeting while additional information was being sought. After review of all the information before them, the Council voted to publish a notice of receipt of the request soliciting opinions on the need for the document, information on resources available on the subject matter, those interested in participating if approved, and other organizations that may be actively involved with the subject matter.</p> <p><b>Proposed Document Scope:</b> This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements (JPRs) necessary to perform temporary traffic control duties at emergency incidents on, or near an active roadway.</p>
<b>10-3-17</b>	<p>The Council considered the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Fire Service Training to have NFPA establish a new document on fire service training on thermal imaging. At the October 2009 meeting, the Council considered a request to form a new document on fire service training on thermal imaging. The Council voted to publish a notice of receipt of the request soliciting comments; no comments were received. After review of all the information before them, the Council has directed that the TC on Fire Service Training and the TC on Electronic Safety Equipment work</p>

	<p>together to come to a joint decision on how best to address the issue of fire service training on thermal imagers. The Council would like both of the TCs to report back to the Council when a joint decision has been made.</p> <p><b>Proposed Document Scope:</b> This standard shall contain minimum requirements for training fire service personnel in the selection, operation, care, use, and maintenance of thermal imaging devices.</p>
<b>10-3-18</b>	<p>The Council reviewed the request of the Technical Committee on Ovens and Furnaces that proposed NFPA 87, <i>Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters</i> be assigned to a new committee. After review of all the information before them, the Council voted to proceed with the establishment of the proposed new committee beginning after the conclusion of the current revision cycle. The Council directed that a call for members interested in serving on the proposed new Technical Committee be published.</p> <p><b>Proposed Committee Scope:</b> The committee shall have primary responsibility for documents covering fluid heaters where the release of energy inside the heater indirectly heats a process fluid that is flowing under pressure. The committee shall not have responsibility for boilers (which are covered by NFPA 85), ovens and furnaces (which are covered by NFPA 86), fired heaters in petroleum refineries and petrochemical facilities (which are covered by API Standards and Recommended Practices); units that heat air for occupiable space or comfort; and LP-gas vaporizers designed and installed in accordance with NFPA 58 and NFPA 59.</p>
<b>10-3-19</b>	<p>The Council reviewed the request of NFPA Staff to combine NFPA 61, NFPA 484, NFPA 654, NFPA 655, and NFPA 664 into a single document. After review of all the material before them, the Council voted to publish a notice seeking input on the proposed combination of the documents into a single document.</p>
<b>10-3-20</b>	<p><b>D#10-2</b> This Standards Council decision sets forth the Standards Council's conclusions and directives following its receipt and consideration, at its March 2010 meeting, of a report submitted by a Council task group on issues concerning bonding and other lightning-related safety issues affecting corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) in gas piping systems.</p> <p><u>Background</u></p> <p>In August of 2009, the Standards Council considered a proposed TIA to the 2008 edition of NFPA 70<sup>®</sup>, <i>National Electrical Code</i><sup>®</sup> (NEC), to specify requirements concerning the bonding of corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST) in gas piping systems. The TIA was proposed by the submitter as the appropriate means of protecting CSST against damage that could be caused if the system is energized due to a lightning strike. The submitter pointed out that a similar (though not identical) bonding provision had been added to the 2009 edition of NFPA 54, <i>National Fuel Gas Code</i> (NFPA 54), and he suggested that a TIA was necessary for correlation and consistency between NFPA 54 and the NEC. The Council declined to issue the TIA since the TIA had been soundly defeated in the balloting of the responsible panel. See Standards Council Decision #09-18 (Agenda Item SC#09-8-16[d], August 6, 2009). In doing so, however, the Council noted that the record before it revealed both jurisdictional and potential technical issues that called for further attention within the standards development process going forward.</p> <p>First, as to the jurisdictional issue, the Council noted that questions had been raised regarding whether the issue addressed by the proposed TIA was properly within the scope of the NEC. Specifically, the Council noted:</p> <p>In the balloting on the TIA and elsewhere in the record, it has been observed that the scope of the NEC is the practical safeguarding of persons and property from hazards arising "from the use</p>

of electricity,” see NEC at 90.1(A), and it has been suggested that a provision, such as the proposed TIA, addressed to the hazards arising from lightning rather than from human use of electricity, is not within the scope of the NEC. (Decision #09-18 at p. 2)

Secondly, the Council noted that in addition to jurisdictional/scope concerns, the balloting on the TIA raised questions regarding whether the proposed bonding requirements for CSST had been adequately substantiated:

Whether or not the NEC has lightning protection within its scope, Panel 5 has expertise on issues of grounding and bonding. Concerns have been raised by some panel members in the balloting and elsewhere as to whether the bonding requirements proposed for the NEC in the TIA and which, in similar form, are currently contained in NFPA 54 have been adequately substantiated. Although the Technical Committee on Lightning Protection was consulted, it was also stated that no correlation or input from Panel 5 was sought by the Technical Committee responsible for NFPA 54 when it considered and accepted the proposal for bonding of CSST now contained in NFPA 54. (Decision #09-18 at p. 2)

The Council concluded that there ought to be a review and study of both the jurisdictional/scope issues and the technical questions concerning bonding or other lightning-related technical issues affecting CSST in gas piping systems:

The Council believes that these issues are deserving of study both for the purpose of assisting the Council in fulfilling its responsibilities to assign scopes and coordinate and oversee the activities of the various NFPA committee projects and also for the benefit of the technical committees that have or should play a role in reviewing the technical issues relating to CSST. (Decision #09-18 at p. 2)

To conduct this review, the Council designated Council Member Farr to appoint and chair a task group made up of members from NEC Panel 5, the technical committees responsible for NFPA 54 and NFPA 780, and any other relevant technical committees. This group is hereafter referred to as “the CSST Task Group”. The Council charged this task group as follows:

The CSST Task Group is requested to provide the Council with a review and analysis of the jurisdictional and technical issues relating to lightning and CSST in gas piping systems, to identify and discuss any technical issues that need to be addressed, to identify potential research or data needs, and to identify which technical committee or committees should play a role in addressing the technical issues and what that role should be. The CSST Task Group’s report should include its recommendations as to steps that should be taken so that any issues can be further addressed, if necessary, within the standards development process.

The CSST Task Group was subsequently formed and, after conducting its work, has now submitted its report to the Council.

#### Conclusions

The Council has now reviewed the report and, the CSST Task Group’s work now being complete, the

Council has discharged the CSST Task Group with thanks. In the remainder of this decision, the Council sets forth and discusses its conclusions, based on the recommendations of the CSST Task Group and a review of the entire record.

Jurisdiction. On the jurisdictional issue, the CSST Task Group noted in its report that lightning protection was generally outside the scope of the NEC and that the Technical Committee on Lightning Protection addresses the installation of lightning protection systems and deals with gas piping only as it may be part of a lightning protection system. The CSST Task Group, therefore, recommended that the jurisdiction of bonding for lightning protection of gas piping reside with the Technical Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code. NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, is the document that addresses the safe installation of fuel gas piping systems and currently contains bonding requirements. The Council concludes that, based on the recommendation of the CSST Task Group, the Technical Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code should have the jurisdiction over requirements for the bonding of fuel gas piping systems, including CSST.

As discussed further below, CSST will need to receive further attention in the standards development process going forward. So as to ensure that the Technical Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code receives input and expertise concerning the lightning-related safety issues related to CSST from other relevant projects and sources, the Council directs the Technical Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code to create a task group to address the CSST issues (hereafter referred to as the NFPA 54 CSST Task Group), drawing on the expertise, as appropriate, of the members of 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. This new NFPA 54 CSST Task Group should be for the purpose of studying the issues and providing input to the Technical Committee on the National Fuel Gas Code and others on the safety and use of CSST. Without limitation, such input may include recommendations concerning the scope or content of any necessary research or testing, recommendations for revisions to NFPA 54, review and comment on any Proposals and Comments under consideration, and recommendations concerning relevant questions such as whether or to what extent listing requirements or product standards developers should play a role in addressing lightning-related safety of the CSST product.

Technical Substantiation. On the technical lightning safety issues surrounding CSST, the CSST Task Group reported that it had sought information on the research that supports the current CSST bonding requirements of NFPA 54, including any research performed by or on behalf of any manufacturers. The reports received were of limited value and as stated in the CSST Task Group report provided to the Council "did not provide enough information for the CSST Task Group to ascertain that the proposed bonding remedy will provide adequate protection from lightning induced surges." In addition, the CSST Task Group noted limited anecdotal reports concerning failures where the bonding of the installation may have complied with the current edition of NFPA 54. The CSST Task Group cautioned that the lack of detailed information or incident reports made assessment of these anecdotes impossible.

Concerned with the lack of technical substantiation, the CSST 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." The CSST Task Group report identified, among the areas that should be addressed, the following:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Validate whether or not bonding of CSST is an adequate solution to lightning exposure problem.</li> <li>•If bonding is the solution, validate how bonding should be done.</li> <li>•If bonding is the solution, validate the size of the bonding jumpers.</li> <li>•Determine if bonding should be done at a location or locations other than where the gas pipe enters the building.</li> <li>•Determine if alternate methods can be used for safe installation, i.e., separation from other equipment.</li> </ul> <p>The CSST Task Group’s conclusion that there is inadequate substantiation regarding the safe use of CSST echoes the previously expressed concerns that prompted the Council to form the task group in the first place. See Standards Council Decision #09-18 (Agenda Item SC#09-8-16[d], August 6, 2009). Because so little information was provided to the task group, it is unclear whether and to what extent a problem exists. The paucity of the submissions to the task group, however, confirms the Council’s view that the concerns that have been raised about CSST should be addressed and resolved. After review of the CSST task group report and other information available to it, the Council agrees that further research must be produced to technically substantiate whether and, if so, how and in what conditions CSST can be safely used, with respect to lightning, in gas piping systems.</p> <p>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's CSST 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, <i>National Fuel Gas Code</i>. 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.</p>
<p><b>10-3-21</b></p>	<p>The Task Group on Inter-Committee Coordination on Emergency Electrical Systems provided its Report to the Council in August, 2009. Without deciding in advance what the Council would do regarding specific jurisdictional issues relating to this topic, the Council considers the guidance in the report to be useful. The Task Group has provided some guidance to the Technical Committees in the form of two definitions as follows:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Performance Requirement. A specification of the manner in which equipment or a</p>



	<p>requesting this revision cycle change due to the fact that a task group has been established to address revisions to Chapter 11 regarding ground vibration during blasting and protection for buildings and other structures. This work by the task group also relates to proposed TIA Log No. 978 (see Minute Item 10-3-7).</p> <p>The Council approved the request for NFPA 498, <i>Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives</i> to move from F2013 to F2012.</p>
<b>10-3-31</b>	<p>It was voted to approve the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Liquefied Natural Gas for a one-time cycle change for NFPA 59A, <i>Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</i> to move from A2011 to F2011. This document has already received proposals during the proposal stage and the TC has requested that this document not be reopened for any more proposals.</p>
<b>10-3-32</b>	<p>It was voted to approve the request of the Technical Committee (TC) on Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapor, and Gases for a one-time cycle change for NFPA 655, <i>Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions</i> to move from A2011 to F2011. This document has already received proposals during the proposal stage but the TC is requesting that their document be reopened until May 28, 2010 in order to receive more proposals.</p>
<b>10-3-33</b>	<p>It was voted to approve the request of the Technical Committee on Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health for a one-time cycle change for NFPA 1521, <i>Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer</i> to move from A2012 to F2013; and NFPA 1561, <i>Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System</i> to move from F2012 to F2013.</p>
<b>10-3-34</b>	<p>The Council reviewed a report from the Search Committee for the Selection of an NEC Technical Correlating Committee Chair. The Council agreed with the preliminary selection of candidates of the Search Committee, and looks forward to receiving the further recommendations from the Search Committee.</p>

Respectfully submitted,



Linda J. Fuller  
Recording Secretary  
NFPA Standards Council