

# NFPA NEWS

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## NFPA NEWS

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The NFPA News is a compilation of codes and standards information and activities. We attempt to cover all important details during the codes and standards cycle process so that the public is aware of what is available and what is needed. We want to make the NFPA News an even more valuable tool for you. Please forward your ideas to [nfpa\\_news@nfpa.org](mailto:nfpa_news@nfpa.org) or contact Carolyn Cronin at 617-984-7240.

## Changes to the NFPA Technical Meeting Convention Rules

On November 12, 2011, the NFPA Board of Directors approved changes to Technical Meeting Convention Rules that correspond with the current and new set of *Regs*, the *Regulations Governing Committee Projects* (Annual 2013 and all preceding Revision Cycles) and the *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards* (Fall 2013 and all subsequent Revision Cycles) of the *NFPA Standards Directory*.

**3.3 Voting on Motions.** Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the vote on motions shall be taken by electronic means unless the Presiding Officer determines otherwise. ~~by a show of hands. If the Presiding officer is uncertain of the result of the vote, he or she can order a county of the vote. A motion that the vote be counted is allowed, and requires a majority vote of those present. No proxy voting is permitted.~~

**3.4.5.2 Time Restrictions.** The maker of the motion shall have ~~five~~ three minutes to speak in favor of the motion.-

**3.4.5.3 Rebuttal.** Thereafter, the Presiding officer shall recognize speakers alternating, to the extent practicable, between those against and those that favor the motion. Each speaker shall be limited to ~~five~~ three minutes or such other time as the Presiding officer, in consideration of the available time, may designate.

These convention rules will be applicable at the upcoming Association Technical Meeting at NFPA's Conference and Expo on June 11-14, 2012, in Las Vegas, Nevada.

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## The Motions Committee Report Is Now Available

The Motions Committee Report on documents in the Fall 2011 Revision Cycle is now available. This report identifies Certified Amending Motions for Documents in the Fall 2011 Revision Cycle that will be presented at the upcoming Association Technical Meeting in Las Vegas, Nevada on June 11-14, 2012. The report also identifies Fall 2011 Revision Cycle Consent Documents.

This report will be incorporated into a Final Motions Committee Report for the 2012 Association Technical Meeting, which will be made available by May 4, 2012. In addition to Certified Amending Motions on Documents in the Fall 2011 Revision Cycle, the Final Consolidated Report will include Certified Amending Motions on Documents in the Annual 2012 Revision Cycle.

The Motions Committee has received and reviewed NITMAMs on eight Fall 2011 Revision Cycle Documents. The Committee has determined that eight Documents have at least one Certified Amending Motion that may be presented for action at the 2012 Asso-

ciation Technical Meeting. The Motions Committee did approve a request by two submitters of four NITMAMs; one on NFPA 499 and three on NFPA 1971 to withdraw the NITMAMs. The eight Documents with Certified Amending Motions are as follows:

|           |                                                                                                                                                                        |
|-----------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| NFPA 59A  | <i>Standard for the Production, Storage, and Handling of Liquefied Natural Gas (LNG)</i>                                                                               |
| NFPA 75   | <i>Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment</i>                                                                                                 |
| NFPA 150  | <i>Standard on Fire and Life Safety in Animal Housing Facilities</i>                                                                                                   |
| NFPA 275  | <i>Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic Insulation</i>                                                          |
| NFPA 499  | <i>Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas</i> |
| NFPA 1951 | <i>Standard on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents</i>                                                                                                 |
| NFPA 1971 | <i>Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting</i>                                                                       |
| NFPA 1991 | <i>Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies</i>                                                                                      |

The NITMAM closing date for Annual 2012 documents is April 6, 2012. Download the report or NITMAM forms from NFPA's web site at [www.nfpa.org/nitmam](http://www.nfpa.org/nitmam).

## Errata Issued

The following errata have been issued. Copies of these errata are available on the NFPA web site on the Document Information Page listed under "List of NFPA Codes & Standards." Electronic products and pamphlet reprints may have this errata incorporated.

### NFPA 30-2012 Edition

*Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*

**Reference:** D.5.10

**Errata No.:** 30-12-2

[www.nfpa.org/30](http://www.nfpa.org/30)

The Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code Committee notes the following error in the 2012 edition of NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

1. Revise D.5.10 to read as follows:

**D.5.10** Aisle width should not be not less than 7.5 ft (2.3 m). See Table D.5.

### NFPA 58-2011 Edition

*Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*

**Reference:** Table 5.7.4.1 and Chapter 15 Tables

**Errata No.:** 58-11-2

[www.nfpa.org/58](http://www.nfpa.org/58)

The Committee on Liquefied Petroleum Gases notes the following errors in the 2011 edition of NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*.

1. In Table 5.7.4.1 Column 1, Row E, replace the reference note to read as follows:  
[See 5.7.4.1(I).]

2. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(b) to read as follows:

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 2 psi |
|-----------------|-------|

3. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(c) to read as follows:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 11 in. w.c. |
| Pressure Drop:  | .5 in.      |

4. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(e) to read as follows:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 11 in. w.c. |
| Pressure Drop:  | .5 in.      |

5. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(g) to read as follows:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 11 in. w.c. |
| Pressure Drop:  | .5 in.      |

6. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(i) to read as follows:

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 2 psi |
|-----------------|-------|

7. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(j) to read as follows:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 11 in. w.c. |
| Pressure Drop:  | .5 in.      |

8. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(l) to read as follows:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 11 in. w.c. |
| Pressure Drop:  | .5 in.      |

9. Revise the Title of Table 15.1(m) to read as follows:

**Table 15.1(m) Sizing of CSST between 2-psi Service Regulator and Line Pressure Regulator**

Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(m) to read as follows:

|                 |       |
|-----------------|-------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 2 psi |
|-----------------|-------|

10. Revise the Title of Table 15.1(n) to read as follows:

**Table 15.1(n) Sizing of CSST between Second-Stage Regulator and Appliance**

Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(n) to read as follows:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 11 in. w.c. |
| Pressure Drop:  | .5 in.      |

11. Revise the title block in the top right hand corner of Table 15.1(q) to read as follows:

|                 |             |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Inlet Pressure: | 11 in. w.c. |
| Pressure Drop:  | .5 in.      |

## Comments Sought on Proposed Tentative Interim Amendments

The following Tentative Interim Amendments (TIAs) have been proposed to NFPA. They are being published for public review and comment. Comments should be filed with the Secretary, Standards Council, by the date indicated below.

The proposed TIAs have also been forwarded to the responsible technical committees for processing. The technical committees will consider public comments received by the date indicated below before vote is taken on the proposed TIA. (Please identify the number of the TIA to which the comment is addressed.) Three-fourths of the voting members of the technical committee and/or the technical correlating committee, if any, must vote in favor of the TIA on both technical merit and emergency nature as calculated in accordance with 3.3.4.5 of the *Regulations Governing Committee Projects* to establish a recommendation for approval of the TIA.

The Standards Council will review the technical committees' ballot results, the public comments, and any other information that has been submitted when it considers the issuance of the TIA at the March 5-6, 2012 Standards Council meeting. In accordance with 1.6.2(c) of the *Regs*, a proposed TIA which has been submitted for processing pursuant to 5.1 of the *Regs* will be automatically docketed as an appeal on the agenda of the Standards Council, and any party may advocate their position either in writing or in person before the Council. If an automatically docketed appeal has not been pursued by any party, the Council need not consider the matter as an appeal.

A TIA is tentative because it has not been processed through the entire codes-and standards-making procedures. It is interim because it is effective only between editions of the document. A TIA auto-

matically becomes a proposal of the proponent for the next edition of the document. As such, it then is subject to all of the procedures of the codes- and standards-making process.

### NFPA 13D-2010 and Proposed 2013 Edition

*Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems in One- and Two-Family Dwellings and Manufactured Homes*

**TIA Log No.:** 1041

**Reference:** 6.5.3

**Comment Closing Date:** January 13, 2012

**Submitter:** Fred Benn, Advanced Automatic Sprinkler, Inc.

[www.nfpa.org/13D](http://www.nfpa.org/13D)

1. Move 6.5.3 to 6.3.4 as follows:

**6.5-3.4** A warning sign, with minimum 1/4 in. letters, shall be affixed adjacent to the main shutoff valve and shall state the following:

**WARNING:** The water system for this home supplies fire sprinklers that require certain flows and pressures to fight a fire. Devices that restrict the flow or decrease the pressure or automatically shut off the water to the fire sprinkler system, such as water softeners, filtration systems, and automatic shutoff valves, shall not be added to this system without a review of the fire sprinkler system by a fire protection specialist. Do not remove this sign.

**Submitter's Substantiation:** This proposed language is currently located within the "Common Supply Pipes" section of Chapter 6. This sign is not appropriate for this section and is only needed for multipurpose piping systems. This section should be moved to 6.3.4 so that it falls under the "Multipurpose Piping" heading.

**Emergency Nature:** This was a mistake that the committee made between the ROP and ROC. Originally wording was in 6.3(5), 2007 Edition. Originally proposed as 6.3.4 during ROP and then moved for some reason to 6.5.3. This sign is not necessary on stand-alone systems. Because of construction practices in California the sign must be placed at the meter by the street or on the outside of the home sometimes by the front door. This is a major problem for the builders, their marketing departments and their sales personnel.

### NFPA 30B-2011

*Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*

**TIA Log No.** 1043

**Reference:** 2.3.2, 6.1.1, 6.2.1, and 6.2.2

**Comment Closing Date:** January 13, 2012

**Submitter:** John A. LeBlanc, FM Global

[www.nfpa.org/30B](http://www.nfpa.org/30B)

1. Add the ASTM D 92 reference into 2.3.2 to read as follows:

ASTM D 92, Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester, 2010.

2. Modify Section 6.1.1 as follows:

**6.1.1** The protection criteria in this chapter are for metal containers only. Protection criteria for glass or plastic containers greater than 118 ml (4 fl oz) is beyond the scope of this chapter, with the

exception of the maximum allowable quantities (MAQ) and those aerosol products covered by Section 6.2.1.1.

3. Add a new subsection to read as follows:

**6.2.1.1** Aerosol products in plastic containers larger than 118 ml (4 fl. oz.) shall be considered to be equivalent to Class III commodities, as defined in NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, where any of the following conditions are met:

(a) Base product has no fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D 92, *Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup Tester*, and nonflammable propellant.

(b) Base product has no sustained combustion as tested in accordance with "Method of Testing for Sustained combustibility", Title 49 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 173, Appendix H, or the UN publication *Recommendation on the Transport of Dangerous Goods*, and nonflammable propellant.

(c)\* Base product contains up to 20% by volume (15.8% by weight) of ethanol and/or isopropyl alcohol in an aqueous mix and nonflammable propellant.

(d)\* Base product contains 4% by weight or less of an emulsified flammable liquefied gas propellant within an aqueous base. The propellant shall remain emulsified for the life of the product. Where such propellant is not permanently emulsified then the propellant shall be nonflammable.

**A.6.2.1.1(c)** Fire testing with alcohol and water at this percentage in plastic bottles has been successful. Small-scale burn tests of aerosol products in plastic containers have shown the aerosol with a nonflammable propellant to behave the same as the aerosol with no propellant.

**A.6.2.1.1(d)** A fire test with a formula of this type using liquefied petroleum gas was successful. An emulsion, in an aerosol product, would be a mixture of two or more liquids in which one is present as droplets, of microscopic or ultramicroscopic size, distributed throughout the other. Emulsions are formed from the component liquids either spontaneously or, more often, by mechanical means, such as agitation, provided that the liquids that are mixed have no (or a very limited) mutual solubility. Emulsions are stabilized by agents that form films at the surface of the droplets (e.g., soap molecules) or that impart to them a mechanical stability (e.g., colloidal carbon or bentonite). Colloidal distributions or suspension of one or more liquid(s) with another will have a shelf life that varies with the efficiency of the recipe used.

4. Modify 6.2.2 as follows:

**6.2.2** In cases where the storage of Level 1 aerosol products or aerosol products in plastic containers as meeting the requirements of paragraph 6.2.1.1 is required to be protected, such storage shall be protected in accordance with the requirements for Class III commodities set forth in NFPA 13, *Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems*.

**Submitter's Substantiation:** At the close of the 2011 revision cycle, only preliminary fire testing had been completed on aerosol products in plastic containers. The testing clearly demonstrated the severe fire hazard created by one product type and hinted that a

significantly lower fire hazard may be created by another. It did not provide any guidance on how to protect the lower hazard products. The US DOT has allowed the transport of aerosol products in plastic containers however, the guidance provided in the 2011 edition of NFPA 30B limits a manufacturer's ability to develop and sell low hazard versions of this product. Since the release of the 2011 edition, a significant amount of new research has been completed on aerosol products in plastic containers that clearly defines a "low hazard" version of the product that can be stored in general purpose warehouses without significantly increasing the fire hazard. The following discussion provides an overview of the work that was done and the conclusions from the effort.

**1) Aerosol Products in Plastic Containers – Propellant: Non-flammable; Base: Liquid Content that Does not Support Combustion**

The fire hazard created by aerosol products in metal containers is driven by their propellant and the liquid content. An aerosol product that contains a nonflammable propellant and a liquid content that does not support combustion would have a Chemical Heat of Combustion of 0 kJ/g and be classified as a Level 1 aerosol product. Level 1 aerosols are protected using the same protection criteria needed for Class III commodities provided by NFPA 13.

The fire hazard of an aerosol product in a plastic container cannot be directly compared to aerosol products in metal containers. However, using commodity classification information for plastic containers filled with liquids that do not burn supports proposing a protection level for equivalent aerosol products. In this case, the content of the aerosol would not contribute to a fire. Only the primary (plastic container) and secondary (carton) packaging would contribute. If the aerosol was not pressurized, it would directly compare to products listed in NFPA 13 Annex A and FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 8-1 as shown below.

**NFPA 13 Annex A**

Table A.5.6.3

Milk in Plastic – Class I

Bottles, Jars / Filled noncombustible liquids / Plastic, PET – Class I

**FM Global Property Loss Prevention Data Sheet 8-1**

2.2.2.2 Examples of Class I Commodities

4. Other – Noncombustible liquids in 5 gal (19 l) or smaller plastic containers

Both standards treat a plastic container filled with a liquid that does not burn as a Class I commodity. The addition of a nonflammable propellant to a plastic container will not change the burning properties of the commodity (it may result in a violent rupture with no change in burning rates or severity). The above discussion would point to classifying the aerosol products in plastic containers charged with a nonflammable propellant and liquid that does not burn as a Class I commodity. However, in an effort to provide consistency in the protection of aerosols, the protection proposal targets using the same protection currently recommended for Level 1 aerosols.

**2) Aerosol Products in Plastic Containers – Propellant: Non-flammable; Base: Liquid Content Consists of up to 20% Ethanol or Isopropyl Alcohol in Aqueous Solution**



An aerosol product in a plastic container that contains a liquid that burns will create a fire hazard at least as severe as the same liquid in an unpressurized plastic container. The fire hazard may increase because the container is pressurized and will definitely increase if it is pressurized with a flammable propellant. As the fire hazard of the aerosol's content increases, the fire hazard of the actual aerosol will increase as well. If on the other hand, the aerosol product in a plastic container was charged with liquid components that can easily be protected in an unpressurized plastic container, similar to the discussion under item 1, there is a good chance that the aerosol products in plastic containers can be protected with a similar level of protection. The only question might be the impact of adding nonflammable propellant.

FM Global has developed protection criteria for several alcohol water mixtures in plastic bottles. The alcohols used in the testing are ethanol and isopropyl alcohol. The mixtures ranged from 100% alcohol (approximate) down to 20% by volume alcohol/80% by volume water. The 20% alcohol/80% water mixture in a plastic bottle in cartons was tested in a full-scale array with the overview of the test presented in Table 1. This alcohol/water mixture does have a definable fire point; however, it produces unstable burning.

**Table 1. FM Global Test Summary**

| Fire Test Summary – Diluted Alcohol Test Series         |                                                                                                          |                                                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Test Number                                             | 5                                                                                                        |                                                                                     |
| Test Date                                               | 1-19-99                                                                                                  |                                                                                     |
| Test Parameters                                         | Commodity                                                                                                | 20% isopropyl alcohol / 80% water in a 1 pint [470 ml] plastic container in cartons |
|                                                         | Storage Arrangement                                                                                      | Rack                                                                                |
|                                                         | Storage Height (ft) [m]                                                                                  | Nominal 20 [6.1]                                                                    |
|                                                         | No. Tiers                                                                                                | 4                                                                                   |
|                                                         | Ceiling Height (ft) [m]                                                                                  | 30 [9.1]                                                                            |
|                                                         | Aisle Width (ft) [m]                                                                                     | 8 [2.4]                                                                             |
|                                                         | Sprinkler Type (K factor $\text{gpm}/\text{psi}^{0.5}$ [L/min/ $\text{bar}^{0.5}$ ], Temperature Rating) | K 5.6 [81]/286°F [140°C] / Standard Response                                        |
|                                                         | Sprinkler Spacing (ft x ft) [m x m]                                                                      | 10 x 10 [3.0 x 3.0]                                                                 |
| Discharge Density ( $\text{gpm}/\text{ft}^2$ ) [mm/min] | 0.30 [12]                                                                                                |                                                                                     |
| Test Results                                            | First Sprinkler Operated (min:sec)                                                                       | 21:56                                                                               |
|                                                         | Total Sprinklers Operated                                                                                | 2                                                                                   |
|                                                         | Peak Gas Temperature (°F) [°C]                                                                           | 585°F [307]                                                                         |
|                                                         | Peak Steel Temperature (°F) [°C]                                                                         | 189°F [87.2]                                                                        |
|                                                         | Test Concluded (min:sec)                                                                                 | 30:00                                                                               |

Based on the results of this test, FM Global has recommended protecting 20%<sub>vol</sub> alcohol/80%<sub>vol</sub> water mixtures in plastic bottles with the same protection recommended for liquids that do not burn in plastic containers, i.e., Class I commodity. A final question is does pressurizing a plastic container filled with a 20%<sub>vol</sub> alcohol/80%<sub>vol</sub> water mixture with nonflammable propellant change the burning properties of the product.

Since the propellant will not burn, the only real opportunity to change the burning behavior would be to cause the alcohol/water mixture to burn more severely (e.g., maybe produce fireballs when the mixture is ejected from the container under pressure). To evaluate this potential, a small-scale test series was contracted with Underwriters Laboratories to investigate the impact of pressurizing aerosol products in plastic containers, filled with a 20%<sub>vol</sub> alcohol/80%<sub>vol</sub> water mixture, with nonflammable propellants. A summary of 5 tests that were run is provided in Table 2. Two filling methods were investigated, direct fill (liquid and propellant in same space) and bag-on-valve (liquid in one compartment, propellant in outer compartment). UL reported the number of

container failures. The overall fire behavior was provided through direct observation. The tests looked at two cases of six containers arranged with a 6 in. (15 cm) flue between them and a point igniter in the flue space. The cases were in a small pan.

**Table 2 UL Testing Summary**

| Test # | Description                                           | Fill Type    | Test Results                                                                                                                                      |
|--------|-------------------------------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1      | 15% ethanol and 85% water                             | Direct Fill  | 12 containers ruptured but burned in place<br>No fire balls during rupture<br>No pool fire<br>Bottom of boxes unburned after 6 min                |
| 2      | 15% ethanol and 85% water                             | Bag on Valve | 12 containers ruptured with some ejected away from case<br>50% of one carton unburned after 4 min<br>No fire balls during rupture<br>No pool fire |
| 3      | 20% ethanol and 80% water                             | Direct Fill  | 12 containers ruptured but burned in place<br>No fire balls during rupture<br>No pool fire<br>Bottom of boxes unburned after 5 min                |
| 4      | 20% ethanol and 80% water<br>Unpressurized Containers | Direct Fill  | 12 containers ruptured but burned in place<br>No fire balls during rupture<br>No pool fire<br>Bottom of boxes unburned after 10 min               |
| 5      | 20% ethanol and 80% water                             | Bag on Valve | 5 containers ruptured<br>Fire extinguished by rupturing containers                                                                                |

None of the tests produced a pool fire or fireball. In all five tests, portions of the aerosol products in plastic containers and cardboard cases remained unburned. Based on these tests, it appears that the fire properties of alcohol/water mixture remained unchanged when pressurized and that using Class III commodity protection will provide fully adequate protection for the aerosol products in plastic containers.

### **3) Aerosol Products in Plastic Containers – Propellant: 4% by Weight Nonflammable Propellant or Flammable Propellant that is Emulsified in Liquid Base; Base: Aqueous Base with no Fire Point.**

An emulsion, in an aerosol product, would be a mixture of two or more liquids in which one is present as droplets, of microscopic or ultramicroscopic size, distributed throughout the other. Emulsions are formed from the component liquids either spontaneously or, more often, by mechanical means, such as agitation, provided that the liquids that are mixed have no (or a very limited) mutual solubility. Emulsions are stabilized by agents that form films at the surface of the droplets (e.g., soap molecules) or that impart to them a mechanical stability (e.g., colloidal carbon or bentonite). Colloidal distributions or suspension of one or more liquid(s) with another will have a shelf life that varies with the efficiency of the recipe used.

A Level 1 aerosol (metal can) was defined by the fire performance of shave cream. This product had limited amounts of flammable liquefied gas propellant to eject the mixture and to cause foaming of the mixture. In a fire, the hydrocarbon propellant would be ejected and burn, but the large quantities of foam mix and water tended to produce a very limited fire severity. A similar product was evaluated when placed in a plastic aerosol container.

The product consisted of several liquid components that do not support combustion mixed with water and a maximum of 4% by weight flammable liquefied gas propellant. The liquefied gas was held within the liquid mixture as an emulsion. The gas would eject the liquid product and cause the liquid mixture to foam. Since the liquid components do not burn, the main concern centers around the flammable liquefied gas propellant. The evaluation used small, intermediate, and full-scale fire testing to evaluate the fire hazard created by this product. All of the testing was completed at Underwriters Laboratories.

The intermediate and large-scale testing are summarized in Table 3. The large-scale test used the 12-Pallet Aerosol Classification Test protocol. This methodology only applies to metal aerosol products but, lacking any test data, it was considered a good starting point. The 12 pallet load palletized array operated 4 sprinklers in 10 seconds at around a minute and a half after ignition. The fire was quickly knocked down. The test was run for 32 minutes. The liquid product was released during the test and did not contribute. The flammable liquefied gas did create brief flare-ups of the fire when released and continued to create small fireballs throughout the test. The high sprinkler discharge density (0.79 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup>) (32 mm/min) easily extinguished the majority of the array and limited the fire spread to the ignition flue located in the center of the array. The fire test seemed to demonstrate that the limited amount of flammable liquefied gas in the product would not produce a severe fire; however, the high water density does not permit easy comparison to a Class III commodity fire.

An intermediate-scale test was run under the calorimeter at UL to evaluate the effect of a significantly lower water density (0.25 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup>) (10 mm/min) on this product. The product was placed in a double row rack with a storage height of 15 ft (4.6 m). Four open sprinklers were located 10 ft (3 m) above the top of the array and arranged to deliver a 0.25 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> (10 mm/min). The sprinklers were activated at approximately one minute after ignition. The test was terminated at 4 minutes since the fire was extinguished. The percent damage was not provided in the UL report; however the pictures indicate that the fire was again confined to the ignition flue.

NFPA 13 requires a 0.25 gpm/ft<sup>2</sup> (10 mm/min) to protect 15 ft (4.6 m) high double row rack storage of Class III commodity in a 25 ft (7.6 m) high building using low temperature ceiling sprinklers [NFPA 13, Table 16.2.1.3.2, Figure 16.2.1.3.2(c) curves E & F, Figure 16.2.1.3.4.1]. The intermediate-scale test indicates that this same protection level easily controlled/extinguished a fire involving the foam shave cream in a plastic aerosol container.

Table 3 UL Test Summary

| Shave Cream Intermediate and Large-Scale Fire Test Summaries                                     |                                              |                                              |  |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|--|
| Test Number                                                                                      | 1 (Intermediate-Scale)                       | 1 (Large-Scale)                              |  |
| Report Date                                                                                      | 12/31/09                                     | 10/26/09                                     |  |
| Commodity                                                                                        | Shave Foam in 11 oz (330 ml) Plastic Aerosol | Shave Foam in 11 oz (330 ml) Plastic Aerosol |  |
| Storage Arrangement (pallet loads)                                                               | Rack Array under Calorimeter 2 x 2 x 3 high  | Palletized Array 2 x 2 x 3 high              |  |
| Storage Height (ft) [m]                                                                          | 15 [4.6]                                     | 14 [4.3]                                     |  |
| No. Tiers                                                                                        | 3                                            | 3                                            |  |
| Ceiling Height (ft) [m]                                                                          | Sprinklers at 25 [7.6] above floor           | 25 [7.6]                                     |  |
| Aisle Width (ft)                                                                                 | None                                         | None                                         |  |
| Sprinkler Type (K factor gpm/psi <sup>0.5</sup> [L/min/bar <sup>0.5</sup> ], Temperature Rating) | K = 8.0 [120] / Open                         | 11.2 [161] / 155°F [68°C]                    |  |
| Sprinkler Spacing (ft x ft) [m x m]                                                              | 10 x 10 [3 x 3]                              | 10 x 10 [3 x 3]                              |  |
| Discharge Density (gpm/ft <sup>2</sup> ) [mm/min]                                                | 0.25 [10]                                    | 0.79 [32]                                    |  |
| First Sprinkler Operated (min:sec)                                                               | 1:07 water on                                | 1:23                                         |  |
| Total Sprinklers Operated                                                                        | 4                                            | 4                                            |  |
| Peak Gas Temperature (°F) [°C]                                                                   | 3000 kW peak heat release rate               | 1242 [672]                                   |  |
| Peak Steel Temperature (°F) [°C]                                                                 | None recorded                                | 165 [74]                                     |  |
| Test Concluded (min:sec)                                                                         | 4:00                                         | 32:00                                        |  |

In addition to the intermediate and large-scale fire test, a number of small-scale tests were also done to provide a visual documentation on how a plastic aerosol container with a shave foam type

product behaves when exposed to fire without sprinkler protection. These tests consisted of placing two cases of six containers on each side of a standard igniter. The containers were contained in a cardboard box. A shave cream and a hair mousse were tested. A general description of the test results is provided in Table 4. Test 9 used a product that was very similar to what was tested in the intermediate and large-scale testing. It was a shave cream product that had a small percentage of a flammable liquefied gas that was in a stable emulsion with a multi-component liquid mixture. The liquid mixture did not support combustion. The product in Test 10 had a higher weight percent flammable liquefied gas that did not form a stable emulsion in the bottle. A liquefied gas layer formed in the container. It was not clear what the liquid mixture was made up of. In both products, the flammable liquefied gas was used to eject the liquid mixture out of the container and cause the liquid product to create foam.

In Test 9, all but two of the containers failed. The shave foam covered the cases, containers and pan after the test. The product burned weakly and extinguished the igniter used in the test. The product used in Test 10 did appear to burn more vigorously. Container failure produced momentary fireballs. While this limited-scale test cannot predict the behavior of a product in a full-scale arrangement, it did demonstrate that there were differences between the shave cream and the hair mousse, and that the hair mousse produced a more vigorous fire.

Table 4 UL Testing Summary

| Test # | Description                                                                                                                           | Fill Type   | Test Results                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
|--------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 9      | Shave Cream Emulsion (4% by weight hydrocarbon propellant – the emulsion was stable, no propellant layer was noticeable in container) | Direct Fill | Initially flames are about 3 to 4 ft (0.9 to 1.2 m) high. First container ruptures at :50 seconds. Multiple container ruptures follow. The igniter is extinguished by a container rupture at approximately 1:15. The fire goes out at approximately 6 minutes. The two cases are covered in foam shave cream and two containers did not fail. There was no pool fire. The ruptures did not produce noticeable fireballs or increased burning. |
| 10     | Mousse and conditioner (6% by weight hydrocarbon propellant – the emulsion was not stable and a propellant layer formed in container) | Direct Fill | Initially flames are about 3 to 4 ft (0.9 to 1.2 m) high. First container ruptures at :48 seconds. Multiple container ruptures follow. The flames increase in intensity with the container ruptures. Eventually all of the containers are breached. A small pool of burning liquid formed but went out quickly. An increase in burning was noticeable with each container failure.                                                            |

The results of the intermediate-scale testing, the full-scale testing, and the small-scale testing, indicate that an aerosol product in a plastic container filled with a liquid mixture that does not support combustion and no more than 4% by weight flammable liquefied gas in a stable emulsion with the liquid mixture can be protected using criteria recommended for a Class III commodity.

**Emergency Nature:** This issue meets two of the factors used by the NFPA in Section 5.3 of the Regulations Governing Committee Projects the define “Emergency Nature” (e and f), which are discussed below:

e) The proposed TIA intends to accomplish a recognition of an advance in the art of safeguarding property or life where an alternative method is not in current use or is unavailable to the public.

The current version of NFPA 30B (2011) recognizes the existence of aerosol products in plastic containers; however, it does not provide any specific fire protection options for these products.

Unfortunately, the US DOT recognizes and allows aerosol products in plastic containers to be transported which will result in these products being stored in warehouses without clearly defined protection options. The research that has been completed has defined a low fire hazard aerosol product in a plastic container that can be stored in general purpose warehouses without significantly increasing the overall fire hazard. This information will help code officials and warehouse owners identify what aerosol products in plastic containers can be safely stored in their buildings.

f) The proposed TIA will correct a circumstance in which the revised document has resulted in an adverse impact on a product or method that was without adequate technical justification.

Many aerosol manufacturers feel they cannot begin producing aerosol products in plastic containers until clear protection criteria is available in NFPA 30B and the data needed to define protection criteria was not available to the NFPA 30B Committee before the previous revision cycle was completed. The first step of a larger test program for aerosol products in plastic containers has been completed. A low hazard category of aerosol products in plastic containers has been developed. The information in this TIA releases this information to manufacturers so they can begin producing low hazard aerosol products in plastic containers. This code change is required to properly allow the products covered by this TIA to be stored and handled in the normal channels of commerce moving products from the manufacturer to the consumer. The technical justification was not available to the Technical Committee during the revision process.

#### **NFPA 75-2009**

*Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment*  
**TIA Log No. 1042**

**Reference:** 10.4.4 and A.10.4.4

**Comment Closing Date:** January 13, 2012

**Submitter:** Thomas Wysocki, Guardian Services, Inc.  
[www.nfpa.org/75](http://www.nfpa.org/75)

*1. Delete subsection 10.4.4 and Annex A.10.4.4.*

**Submitter's Substantiation:** NFPA 75 sets forth the minimum requirements for the protection of information technology equipment and information technology equipment areas from damage by fire or its associated effects — namely, smoke, corrosion, heat, and water.

**NFPA 75 TC Considerations** During preparation of the 2009 edition of NFPA 75, Section 10.4.4 which is referenced as an extraction from NFPA 70 Article 645 was updated per the NFPA extraction policy to include a provision from NEC Article 645 that under raised floors *“The ventilation system shall be so arranged, with approved smoke detection devices, that upon the detection of fire or products of combustion in the underfloor space, the circulation of air will cease.”*

A problem with this is that in preparation of the 2003 edition of NFPA 75 while developing CP46, the Technical Committee specifically considered and rejected this sentence requiring cessation of air flow upon detection of fire or products of combustion. The meeting minutes from January 24 & 25, 2001 note the discussion and rejection of the subject sentence. The subject paragraph in the 2003 edition of NFPA 75 reads: *“(3) Ventilation in the underfloor area is used for the information technology equipment room only.”*

The 2003 action of the NFPA 75 technical committee to omit the NEC requirement was purposeful and intended by the NFPA 75 Technical Committee. The addition of the sentence in the 2009 edition was not intended by the NFPA 75 Technical Committee and is an undesired consequence of the application of the NFPA extraction policy. The requirement which this sentence adds can, if enforced, have serious negative consequences.

In order to remove this requirement from NFPA 75 the entire NEC extraction of Section 10.4.4 must be deleted. This will not cause any unintended consequences as the desired provisions for wiring under the raised floor of an IT facility contained in 10.4.4 as extracted from NFPA 70 Article 645 are covered in section 10.3.1 of NFPA 75 2009 Edition.

#### **Consequences of the Unwanted Requirement**

Today's IT servers run applications that are critical to business continuity and frequently have life safety implications. Unplanned shutdown of the IT equipment can cause loss of control over life support systems, emergency response systems, security systems and loss of essential data in process. Therefore, it may be undesirable – or even dangerous - to automatically shut down equipment that is not directly involved in a fire.

Modern server racks contain multiple processing units which can create a large amount of heat. If air conditioning equipment used to cool the servers is shut down, temperatures can increase by as much as 40 degrees in a matter of minutes, potentially causing more damage than the heat of a small electronic fire. Therefore, it is desirable to maintain cooling air flow for as long as possible.

Thermal overload devices are built in to servers to immediately depower components in an attempt to prevent permanent equipment damage. But permanent equipment damage from complete cessation of cooling air flow to operating IT equipment is nonetheless possible. Plus, the sudden loss of function due to equipment shutdown from thermal overload can have serious consequences.

**Relation to Fire Suppression** Fire suppression systems used in IT facilities are often designed to detect and extinguish fire in its incipient stage while cooling air flow through the facility is maintained and servers remain running. If depowering of equipment is required as part of the fire protection, such depowering is generally done in a planned, programmed sequence to minimize loss of data. When an IT facility is providing support or control related to life safety or security, the depowering sequence typically includes provision to transfer support or control functions to a backup IT facility. Determination of when it is safe to shut off ventilation to the IT equipment is part of the planned depowering sequence.

**Air Flow Affects Detection** In IT facilities protected by automatic gaseous extinguishing systems, the activation of more than one detector is usually required to confirm existence of fire and thereby release the fire extinguishing gas. Air flow is taken into account in locating smoke detectors. Cessation of normal air flow upon activation of a single smoke detector can delay the activation of additional smoke detectors in the IT facility and thereby delay release of automatic gaseous extinguishing agent in facilities equipped with such systems.

**Summary of Technical Merit** The NFPA 75 technical committee understood the risks of automatically stopping the flow of cooling air under a raised floor upon first detection of fire or products of

combustion under the raised floor when they declined to add the sentence to the 2003 edition of the standard.

Due to ever increasing heat loads in modern data centers, these risks are more serious today than they were when the 2003 edition of NFPA 75 was developed. NFPA 75 edition 2009 contains other requirements and guidance for proper control of air handling systems in IT facilities. These requirements should remain. But the unwanted requirement for shut down of air flow through the under-floor space upon detection of smoke or fire must be deleted from the 2009 edition of the standard. Because the NFPA extraction policy directs that editing of extracted text be confined to making style consistent with that of the document containing the extract, it is necessary to remove the entire 10.4.4 in order to delete this unwanted requirement.

The decision on how and when to shut down air flow should be left to the facility design engineer and operations management using the guidance given in NFPA Standard 75 and guidance given in standards covering the specific fire suppression system employed in the facility.

**Emergency Nature:** Removal of this sentence from NFPA 75 edition 2009 is an urgent matter requiring the emergency action of a TIA because:

- 1) NFPA 75 Edition 2009 is currently being enforced in many jurisdictions. End users are being forced by some AHJs to shutdown cooling airflow under the raised floor and into the IT equipment upon first detection of fire or products of combustion under the raised floor or be refused an occupancy permit. The choice is between operating the facility and risking unnecessary damage to equipment and/or loss of IT function or not operating the facility.
- 2) In facilities protected by gaseous extinguishing systems, the release of the gaseous extinguishing system may be delayed if air flow through space under the raised floor ceases upon activation of a single smoke detector. Such delay in the release of gaseous agent can unnecessarily increase the amount of fire damage before the extinguishing system is activated.
- 3) Many IT facilities utilize very early warning smoke detection capable of detecting minute quantities of smoke thus permitting effective programmatic intervention before fire poses serious risk of equipment damage or interruption of functionality. Requiring shut down of cooling air flow upon detection of smoke under such conditions defeats this very efficacious response to fire.
- 4) Since NFPA 75 edition 2009 has already been processed, the TIA is the only means available to remove the unwanted sentence.

Members of the ELT technical committee responsible for NFPA 75 have submitted a proposal to the NEC code making panel to delete the same sentence, a performance requirement, from Article 645. The proposal was approved by vote of the ELT Technical Committee by a vote of 18 affirmative 1 negative.

**NFPA 80-2010 and Proposed 2013 Edition**  
*Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*  
**TIA Log No. 1039**

**Reference:** 6.3.1.7

**Comment Closing Date:** January 13, 2012

**Submitter:** Tim Klotz, Kelley Bros LLC

[www.nfpa.org/80](http://www.nfpa.org/80)

*1. Revise 6.3.1.7.1 to read as follows*

**6.3.1.7.1** The clearances between the top and vertical edges of the door and the frame, and the meeting edges of doors swinging in pairs, shall be 1/8 in. ± 1/16 in. (3.18 mm ± 1.59 mm) for steel doors and ~~shall not exceed 1/8 in. (3.18 mm) and for wood doors.~~

**Submitter's Substantiation:** The statement "shall not exceed 1/8 in. (3.18 mm) for wood doors" in the current edition does not take into account any of the allowable industry standard manufacturing and installation tolerances.

ANSI, NAAMM (National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers), SDI (Steel Door Institute), and WDMA (Window and Door Manufacturers Association) all allow for acceptable tolerances in the manufacturing and installation processes. A steel frame manufactured and installed to industry standards, along with a wood door manufactured to industry standards can exceed the allowable 1/8 in. (3.18 mm) clearance. An example is that typically a single swing fire door would be pre-fit to include 1/8 in. clearance at the top and each vertical edge. In an ideal situation, the door and frame manufactured and installed to exact dimensions with no tolerances, 1/8 in. clearance would be maintained at the top and vertical edges. If either the door or frame is not exact but manufactured with acceptable tolerances the clearance at top or vertical edges can slightly exceed 1/8 in. In order to take these tolerances into account and not exceed the 1/8 in. clearance the wood doors would have to be pre-fit for less than 1/8 clearance on the top and vertical edge. This often leads to other issues such as binding due to frame manufacturing and installation tolerances, binding due to changes in humidity levels, and conflicts with hardware items such as edge or top of door mounted door position switches.

Additionally, the adoption of the UBC-7-2-97 Code and UL-10C positive pressure test requirements provides additional edge sealing protection for wood doors in the event of a fire. The concealed intumescent (Category A door) or the surface applied intumescent (Category B door) expand once they reach a specific temperature and seal the gap between the top and vertical edges of the door and frame. The expansion capability of this intumescent is more than sufficient to seal a gap that is 3/16 in. which meets the proposed new text in this TIA. Steel doors are currently allowed the additional (+,-) 1/16" in. clearance due to the fact that during a fire and high temperature a steel door will expand taking up the additional clearance allowed. The same principal seems to apply to positive pressure tested wood doors.

The stated NFPA 80 clearances are used by Authorities Having Jurisdiction to determine if an opening is compliant. If the clearances are greater than 1/8 in. the opening is not in compliance and can be subject to rejection and replacement. Although many AHJ's would be practical and allow doors to be slightly over the stated 1/8 in. some do not waiver at all and anything over 1/8 in. is not in compliance. There have been situations where doors have been rejected



because the gap was .015 in. over the stated 1/8 in. This situation required replacement doors to be provided although the assembly would have performed its intended purpose as a fire door assembly. The wood door manufacture, steel frame manufacture, and frame installer are not responsible for non-compliance as they performed their task within their acceptable tolerances. The responsibility to bring opening into compliance rests directly on the distributor of these products which can only hold a manufacture or installer liable if they do not meet their industry tolerances.

As long as the fire protection ability is not compromised by the additional clearance of (+,-) 1/16 in. wood doors should be allowed the same clearances as steel doors currently have. The clearances stated in NFPA 80 should take into account positive pressure tested wood doors and the acceptable manufacturing and installation tolerances of steel frames and wood doors. This would help avoid costly replacements of doors or frames which slightly exceed the 1/8 in. clearance but would perform as required in the event of a fire.

## Call for Nominations for 2012 Standards Council Service Awards

The Standards Council has established a program to recognize committee members for outstanding service to NFPA in the development of codes and standards. The Council's Task Group on Award Selection is now accepting nominations for the following awards:

### Standards Medal

The highest award given by the Standards Council, the Standards Medal is given for outstanding contribution to fire safety in the development of standards prepared by NFPA technical committees. When submitting nominations, please consider the following criteria:

- Dedication – sincerity to a project
- Length of service
- Leadership of a project or a technical committee
- Volunteerism beyond normal duties of committee membership
- Respect and admiration of associates and peers
- Achievement of an outstanding nature

### Committee Service Award

This award is given for continuous voluntary service as a technical committee member for a substantial period of time in recognition and appreciation of distinguished service to NFPA in the development of NFPA codes and standards.

### Special Achievement Award

This award is presented to recognize the significant contribution of a committee member to a single project that has enhanced the NFPA codes- and standards-making process.

Nomination forms for these awards may be obtained by using the following link on the NFPA Website [www.nfpa.org/serviceawards](http://www.nfpa.org/serviceawards) or contact Codes and Standards Administration by email at [stds\\_admin@nfpa.org](mailto:stds_admin@nfpa.org) or by mail at NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. Please submit your nominations by 1/13/2012.

## 2012 Fall Revision Cycle Report on Proposals Available

The 2012 Fall Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals*, printed/CD-Rom version, is now available. They contain a compilation of NFPA Technical Committee *Reports on Proposals* for public review and comment. A list of the documents with reports and the action proposed for each document appears below. To obtain a copy of the print/CD-Rom version, complete and return the coupon on the next page.

An electronic copy of the individual documents in the *Report on Proposals* being presented for action is available now. Download the files from NFPA's Web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/ROPROC>.

The deadline for comments on the 2012 Fall Revision Cycle Report on Proposals is March 2, 2012. Comments must be submitted during the comment period. There are forms for comment in the reports and on the NFPA Web site.

Comments on these reports should be submitted to the Secretary, Standards Council, in the form of proposed amendments, using the form(s) provided in the *Report on Proposals* and on the NFPA Website, [www.nfpa.org/ROPROC](http://www.nfpa.org/ROPROC). Each comment should be accompanied by supporting data.

Committee actions on all comments received for the 2012 Fall Revision Cycle *Report on Comments* will be available on the NFPA Website <http://www.nfpa.org/ROPROC> or by request in August 2012. Anyone who submits comments will automatically receive a copy of the respective *Report on Comments*.

|     |                                                                                                                                   |   |
|-----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 10  | Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers                                                                                          | P |
| 14  | Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems                                                                       | P |
| 17  | Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems                                                                                   | P |
| 17A | Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems                                                                                   | P |
| 22  | Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection                                                                              | P |
| 36  | Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants                                                                                            | P |
| 52  | Vehicular Gaseous Fuel Systems Code                                                                                               | P |
| 67  | Guideline on Explosion Protection for Gaseous Mixtures in Pipe Systems                                                            | N |
| 68  | Standard on Explosion Protection by Deflagration Venting                                                                          | P |
| 70B | Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance                                                                         | P |
| 140 | Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations | P |
| 211 | Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents, and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances                                                       | P |
| 225 | Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard                                                                                     | P |
| 241 | Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations                                                     | P |

|      |                                                                                                                                              |   |      |                                                                                                                               |   |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| 259  | Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials                                                                                | P | 909  | Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties - Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship                           | P |
| 260  | Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture                 | P | 1006 | Standard for Technical Rescuer Professional Qualifications                                                                    | P |
| 261  | Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes | P | 1061 | Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Safety Telecommunicator                                                   | P |
| 270  | Standard Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber                          | P | 1404 | Standard for Fire Service Respiratory Protection Training                                                                     | P |
| 274  | Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation                                                         | P | 1451 | Standard for a Fire Service Vehicle Operations Training Program                                                               | P |
| 289  | Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages                                                                                    | P | 1600 | Standard on Disaster/Emergency Management and Business Continuity Programs                                                    | P |
| 290  | Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers                                                       | P | 1851 | Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting | P |
| 495  | Explosive Materials Code                                                                                                                     | P | 1852 | Standard on Selection, Care, and Maintenance of Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA)                        | P |
| 496  | Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment                                                                      | P | 1855 | Standard for Selection, Care, and Maintenance on Protective Ensembles for Technical Rescue Incidents                          | N |
| 498  | Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives                                                           | P | 1925 | Standard on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels                                                                                      | P |
| 501  | Standard on Manufactured Housing                                                                                                             | P | 1962 | Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and the Service Testing of Fire Hose          | P |
| 501A | Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities                                                | P | 1964 | Standard for Spray Nozzles                                                                                                    | P |
| 505  | Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operations       | P | 1981 | Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services                                     | P |
| 551  | Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments                                                                                            | P | 1982 | Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)                                                                              | P |
| 705  | Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films                                                                           | P | 1989 | Standard on Breathing Air Quality for Emergency Services Respiratory Protection                                               | P |
| 801  | Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials                                                                   | P | 1999 | Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations                                                              | P |
| 900  | Building Energy Code                                                                                                                         | P |      |                                                                                                                               |   |

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2012 Fall Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals* (2012 FC-ROP Print Version)

2012 Fall Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals* (2012 FC-ROP CD-ROM Version)

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# Committee Calendar

For additional meeting information please contact the appropriate staff liaison listed on NFPA's Document Information Page (click the document number below and Technical Committee tab). If you are interested in attending a NFPA Technical Committee meeting as a guest please read NFPA's *Regulations Governing Committee Projects/Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards* (Section 3.3.3.3) for further information.

FD=First Draft Meeting (formally known as ROP Meeting)

## December

- 6 Safety at Motorsports Venues (610 pre-ROP), Indianapolis, IN
- 7-8 Technical Committee Chair Training, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 8-9 Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment-Career (1710 pre-ROP), Lake Buena Vista, FL
- 13-14 Respiratory Protection Equipment (1852, 1981, 1989 pre-ROC), Ft. Lauderdale, FL
- 13-15 TCC on National Fire and Signaling Alarm Code® (72 ROC), Tampa, FL

## January 2012

- 4-5 Commissioning and Integrated Testing (4 Document Development), Orlando, FL
- 9-21 National Electrical Code® (70 ROP), Hilton Head, SC
  - 9-11 NEC®-Panel 06
  - 9-11 NEC®-Panel 09
  - 9-11 NEC®-Panel 11
  - 9-14 NEC®-Panel 03
  - 9-14 NEC®-Panel 08
  - 9-14 NEC®-Panel 16
  - 9-14 NEC®-Panel 19
  - 12-14 NEC®-Panel 01
  - 12-14 NEC®-Panel 10
  - 12-14 NEC®-Panel 15
  - 16-18 NEC®-Panel 07
  - 16-18 NEC®-Panel 18
  - 16-21 NEC®-Panel 02
  - 16-21 NEC®-Panel 04
  - 16-21 NEC®-Panel 05
  - 16-21 NEC®-Panel 13
  - 16-21 NEC®-Panel 14
  - 19-21 NEC®-Panel 12
  - 19-21 NEC®-Panel 17
- 11-12 Structural and Proximity Fire Fighter Protective Clothing and Equipment (1851 pre-ROC), Orlando, FL
- 16-19 Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection (502 ROP), Tempe, AZ
- 17-19 Inspection, Testing and Maintenance of Water-Based Systems (25 ROP), San Antonio, TX
- 18-19 Liquefied Petroleum Gases (58 ROP), San Diego, CA
- 22-25 Fixed Guideway Transit and Passenger Rail Systems (130 ROP), Tempe, AZ
- 23-24 Deployment and Organization of Fire Prevention Activities (1730 pre-FD), Tampa, FL
- 24-25 Gas Hazards (306 ROP), Quincy, MA

- 31-Feb 2 Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting (403,412 ROP), Newport, CA
- 31-Feb 2 Lightning Protection (780 ROP), San Antonio, TX
- 31-Feb 2 Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (403, 412 ROP), Newport Beach, CA
- 31-Feb 1 Forest and Rural fire Protection (1143 ROP), Austin, TX

## February 2012

- 7-8 Gas Process Safety (56(PS) ROP), Orlando, FL
- 8-9 TCC on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment, NFPA HQ, Quincy, MA
- 12-14 Venting Systems for Cooking Appliances (96 ROP), Baltimore, MD

## March 2012

- 5-6 NFPA Standards Council, San Juan, PR
- 12-15 Fire Service Occupational Safety and Health (1521, 1561 FD), San Diego, CA
- 20-21 Technical Rescue (1670 FD), Albuquerque, NM
- 27-28 Fire Service Training (1404, 1451 ROC), San Antonio, TX
- 27-29 Explosion Protection Systems (67, 68 ROC), San Antonio, TX
- 27-29 Electrical Equipment Maintenance (70B ROC), Tampa, FL

## April 2012

- 18-19 Dry and Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems (17/17A ROC), Nashville, TN
- 25-26 Water Mist Fire Suppression Systems (750 FD), Deer Park, TX

## June 2012

- 11-14 NFPA Conference & Expo, Las Vegas, NV

## NFPA News in Brief

### Jim Shannon to stay on as NFPA President

The NFPA Board of Directors has extended President Jim Shannon's term for an additional two years. He will remain in the position through June 2014, two years beyond his previous contract which was set to end in June 2012.

<http://www.nfpa.org/newsReleaseDetails.asp?categoryId=488&itemId=54295>

### NFPA fights to get sprinkler requirement reinstated in MA building code

The Massachusetts Board of Building Regulations and Standards promulgated a building code for the Commonwealth and omitted the provision to require home fire sprinklers in new construction.

<http://www.firesprinklerinitiative.org/Legislation/State-initiatives/Massachusetts.aspx>

### Important code changes for firefighter communications

Fighting fires in high-rise buildings is difficult, making effective firefighter communications more important than ever.

<http://www.nfpa.org/publicColumn.asp?categoryID=2319&itemID=53782&src=NFPAJournal>

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## NFPA 101® and provisions for lockups

New provisions were added to the 2009 edition of NFPA 101®, *Life Safety Code*®, to cells where people are detained until they can be transported to a receiving center or local police precinct.

<http://www.nfpa.org/publicColumn.asp?categoryID=2319&itemID=53772&src=NFPAJournal>

## Sprinkler protection of elevators and machine rooms

Before the 1994 edition of NFPA 13, *Installation of Sprinkler Systems*, elevator shafts were treated like any other vertical shafts and were not subject to specific requirements.

<http://www.nfpa.org/publicColumn.asp?categoryID=2319&itemID=53769&src=NFPAJournal>

## Join us in Orlando

NFPA's Fire & Life Safety Conference, with more than 60 educational sessions presented by NFPA experts and committee members, will be held this month in Orlando. It's not too late to register.

<http://www.nfpa.org/flsconf>

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## Standards Council Meeting Minutes Now Available

The NFPA Standards Council met on October 17-18, 2011 in Savannah, GA. The minutes are posted on NFPA's website at <http://www.nfpa.org/SC>. A copy of the minutes from this meeting can also be obtained by email at [stds\\_admin@nfpa.org](mailto:stds_admin@nfpa.org) or writing to: Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

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## Call for Members

The **Committee on Aerosol Extinguishing Technology** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2010, *Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire Extinguishing Systems*.

The **Committee on Aerosol Products** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.

The **Committee on Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting** is seeking members in all interest categories except Consumers and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 403, *Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Services at Airports*, 405 *Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters*, 408 *Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers*, 412 *Standard for Evaluating Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Foam Equipment*, 414 *Standard for Aircraft Rescue*

*and Fire-Fighting Vehicles*, 422 *Guide for Aircraft Accident/Incident Response Assessment*, and 424 *Guide for Airport/Community Emergency Planning*.

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

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

The **Committee on Automotive and Marine Service Stations** is seeking members in the following interest category: Enforcing Authority. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 30A, *Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fluoridized Bed Boilers** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 7 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fundamentals** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 1,2,3, and 4 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Heat Recovery Steam Generators** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 8 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Pulverized Fuel Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 9 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Single Burner Boilers** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 5 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Stoker Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for stoker material, Chapter 10 in NFPA 85, *Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code*.

The **Committee on Building Code—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 26 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Building and Construction** is seeking members in the following interest categories: Enforcing Authorities, Research/Testing and Users. This Committee is



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responsible for Chapter 7, Sections 8.3, 8.4 and Annex D in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 55 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Building Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 12, Chapters 49-54, and Annex B in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Detention and Correctional Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 21 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Educational and Day-Care** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 17 and 18 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Fire Protection Features** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 8 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 10 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Industrial, Storage, and Misc Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 29-31 and 33-34 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Mercantile and Business Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 27 and 28 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Residential Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers, Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 22-25 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Building Code—Structures, Construction and Materials** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Insurance. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 32 and Chapters 25-48 in NFPA 5000®, *Building Construction and Safety Code*®.

The **Committee on Chimneys, Fireplaces, and Venting Systems for Heat-Producing Appliances** is seeking members in all categories except manufacturer. This committee is responsible for NFPA

211, *Standard for Chimneys, Fireplaces, Vents and Solid Fuel-Burning Appliances*.

The **Committee on Classification and Properties of Hazardous Chemical Data** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 704, *Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response*.

The **Committee on Confined Space Safe Work Practices** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. Manufacturers are especially in need.

The **Committee on Construction and Demolition** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 241, *Standard for Safeguarding Construction, Alteration, and Demolition Operations*.

The **Committee on Data Exchange for the Fire Service** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users.

The **Correlating Committee on Combustible Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Fundamentals of Combustible Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment in Chemical Atmospheres** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 496, *Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment*; NFPA 497, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*; and NFPA 499, *Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas*.

The **Committee on Electronic Computer Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Manufacturers. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 75, *Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment*.

The **Committee on Emergency Medical Services** is seeking individuals in the following interest categories: Labor, Insurance, and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 450, *Guide for Emergency Medical Services and Systems*.

The **Committee on Emergency Services Organization Risk Management** is seeking individuals in all categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public* and NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Explosives** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code* and

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NFPA 498, *Standard for Safe Havens and Interchange Lots for Vehicles Transporting Explosives*.

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

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment—Volunteer** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1720, *Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Electronic Safety Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1800, *Standard on Electronic Safety Equipment for Emergency Services* (Proposed); NFPA 1801, *Standard on Thermal Imagers for the Fire Service*; and NFPA 1882, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Emergency Medical Services Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1999, *Standard on Protective Clothing for Emergency Medical Operations*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturer and Users. This Committee is particularly seeking members with expertise in contaminated water operations protective clothing and equipment. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1951, *Standard on Protective Ensemble for Technical Rescue Incidents*; NFPA 1952, *Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment*; NFPA 1975, *Station/Work Uniforms for Fire and Emergency Services*; and NFPA 1983, *Standard on Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services*.

The **Committee on Wildland Fire Fighting Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1977, *Standard on Protective Clothing and Equipment for Wildland Fire Fighting*.

The **Committee on Fire Department Rescue Tools** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1936, *Standard on Powered Rescue Tools*.

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

*tenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders*

The **Committee on Fire Department Rescue Tools** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1936, *Standard on Powered Rescue Tools*.

The **Committee on Fire Doors and Windows** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 105, *Standard for Smoke Door Assemblies and Other Opening Protectives* and NFPA 80, *Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives*.

The **Committee on Fire Hose** is seeking members from all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1961, *Standard on Fire Hose*; NFPA 1962, *Standard for the Inspection, Care, and Use of Fire Hose, Couplings, and Nozzles and the Service Testing of Fire Hose*; NFPA 1963, *Standard for Fire Hose Connections*; NFPA 1964, *Standard for Spray Nozzles*; and NFPA 1965, *Standard for fire Hose Appliances*.

The **Committee on Fire Prevention Organization and Deployment** is seeking members from all interest categories. 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.

The **Committee on Fire Reporting** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 901, *Standard Classifications for Incident Reporting and Fire Protection Data*.

The **Committee on Fire Risk Assessment Methods** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 550, *Guide to the Fire Safety Concepts Tree* and NFPA 551, *Guide for the Evaluation of Fire Risk Assessments*.

The **Committee on Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 170, *Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols*.

The **Committee on Fire Tests** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 251, *Standard Methods of Tests of Fire Resistance of Building Construction and Materials*; NFPA 252, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Door Assemblies*; NFPA 253, *Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*; NFPA 257, *Standard on Fire Test for Window and Glass Block Assemblies*; NFPA 259, *Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials*; NFPA 260, *Standard Methods of Tests and Classification System for Cigarette Ignition Resistance of Components of Upholstered Furniture*; NFPA 261, *Standard Method of Test for Determining Resistance of Mock-Up Upholstered Furniture Material Assemblies to Ignition by Smoldering Cigarettes*; NFPA 262, *Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and*

*Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces*; NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*; NFPA 268, *Standard Test Method for Determining Ignitibility of Exterior Wall Assemblies Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source*; NFPA 269, *Standard Test Method for Developing Toxic Potency Data for Use in Fire Hazard Modeling*; NFPA 270, *Standard Test Method for Measurement of Smoke Obscuration Using a Conical Radiant Source in a Single Closed Chamber*; NFPA 271, *Standard Method of Test for Heat and Visible Smoke Release Rates for Materials and Products Using an Oxygen Consumption Calorimeter*; NFPA 273, *Standard Method of Test for Determining the Degrees of Combustibility of Building Materials* (Proposed); NFPA 274, *Standard Test Method to Evaluate Fire Performance Characteristics of Pipe Insulation*; NFPA 275, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for the Evaluation of Thermal Barriers Used Over Foam Plastic Insulation*; NFPA 276, *Standard Method of Fire Tests for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components* (Proposed); NFPA 284, *Standard Test Method for Mattresses for Correctional Occupancies* (Proposed); NFPA 285, *Standard Fire Test Method for Evaluation of Fire Propagation Characteristics of Exterior Non-Load-Bearing Wall Assemblies Containing Combustible Components*; NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*; NFPA 287, *Standard Test Methods for Measurement of Flammability of Materials in Cleanrooms Using a Fire Propagation Apparatus* (FPA); NFPA 288, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests of Floor Fire Door Assemblies Installed Horizontally in Fire Resistance-Rated Floor Systems*; NFPA 289, *Standard Method of Fire Test for Individual Fuel Packages*; NFPA 290, *Standard for Fire Testing of Passive Protection Materials for Use on LP-Gas Containers*; NFPA 701, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films*; and NFPA 705, *Recommended Practice for a Field Flame Test for Textiles and Films*.

The **Correlating Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids** is seeking members in all categories except Special Expert, and particularly interested in Manufacturers of containers and tanks. This Correlating Committee is responsible for NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids-Fundamentals** is seeking members in the interest categories of Enforcers and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flammable and Combustible Liquids – Tank Storage and Piping Systems** is seeking members in the interest categories of Manufacturer – storage tank vaults. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 30, *Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code*.

The **Committee on Flash Fire Protective Garments** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 2112, *Standard on Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*, and NFPA 2113, *Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire*.

The **Committee on Fluid Heaters** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 87, *Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters*.

The **Committee on Forest and Rural Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1141, *Standard for Fire Protection Infrastructure for Land Development in Wildland, Rural and Suburban Areas*; NFPA 1142, *Standard on Water supplies for Suburban and Rural Fire Fighting*; NFPA 1143, *Standard for Wildland Fire Management*; NFPA 1144, *Standards for Reducing Structure Ignition Hazards from Wildland Fire*; NFPA 1145, *Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting*; and NFPA 1150, *Standard on Foam Chemicals for Fires in Class A Fuels*.

The **Committee on Garages and Parking Structures** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*.

The **Committee on Gas Hazards** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 306, *Standard for the Control of Gas Hazards on Vessels*.

The **Committee on Gas Process Safety** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 56 (PS), *Standard for Fire and Explosion Prevention During Cleaning and Purging of Flammable Gas Piping Systems*.

The **Committee on Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings** is seeking members in all interest categories except Research/Testing Laboratories and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 555, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover*; NFPA 556, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles*, and NFPA 557, *Standard for Determination of Fire Load for Use in Structural Fire Protection Design*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Fundamentals** is seeking members for all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 1, 2, 3 and 15 in NFPA 99, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Emergency Management and Security** is seeking members for all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 12 in NFPA 99, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Hyperbaric and Hypobaric Facilities** is seeking members for all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 20 in NFPA 99, *Standard for Health Care Facilities* and NFPA 99B, *Standard for Hypobaric Facilities*.

The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Mechanical Systems** is seeking members for all interest categories except Special Experts and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 6 in NFPA 99, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*.



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The **Committee on Health Care Facilities—Medical Equipment** is seeking members for all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 8, 9 and 10 in NFPA 99, *Standard for Health Care Facilities*.

The **Committee on Helicopter Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 418, *Standard for Heliports*.

The **Committee on Hot Works Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories except Insurers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 51B, *Standard for Fire Prevention During Welding, Cutting, and Other Hot Work*.

The **Committee on Incinerators and Waste Handling Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 82, *Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment*.

The **Committee on Industrial Trucks** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 505, *Fire Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks Including Type Designations, Areas of Use, Conversions, Maintenance, and Operation*.

The **Committee on Internal Combustion Engines** is seeking members in the interest categories of Enforcer, Insurer, and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 37, *Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines*.

The **Committee on Laser Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment** is seeking members in the interest categories of Insurer and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 31, *Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment*.

The **Committee on Loss Prevention Procedures and Practices** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 600, *Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades*; and NFPA 601, *Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention*.

The **Committee on LP-Gases at Utility Gas Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 59, *Utility LP-Gas Plant Code*.

The **Committee on Manufacture of Organic Coatings** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturer and Special Expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 35, *Standard for the Manufacture of Organic Coatings*.

The **Committee on Manufactured Housing** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 501, *Standard on Manufactured Housing*; NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Cri-*

*teria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*; and NFPA 225, *Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard*.

The **Committee on Marinas and Boatyards** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 303, *Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards*.

The **Committee on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1925, *Standard on Marine Fire Fighting Vessels*.

The **Committee on Marine Terminals** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 307, *Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves*.

The **Committee on Merchant Vessels** is seeking members in all interest categories except for Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 301, *Code for Safety to Life from Fire on Merchant Vessels*.

The **Committee on Mining Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories: including Special Experts and Manufacturers of mining equipment. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 120, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines*; and NFPA 122, *Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities*.

The **Committee on Motion Picture and Television Industry** is seeking member in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 140, *Standard on Motion Picture and Television Production Studio Soundstages, Approved Production Facilities, and Production Locations*.

The **Committee on Motor Craft** is seeking members in all interest categories except for Special Experts. With the recent notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM) entitled “Inspection of Towing Vessels” (published in the Federal Register on August 11, 2011) the Committee is looking for representatives from the towing vessel industry. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 302, *Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft*.

The **Committee on Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres** is seeking members in all interest categories except for Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 53, *Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres*.

The **Committee on Organization and Deployment of Fire Prevention Activities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for a new document on the organization, operation, deployment and evaluation of code enforcement, public fire and life safety education and fire investigation operations.

The **Committee on Portable Fire Extinguishers** is seeking members the interest category of Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 10, *Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers*.



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The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Accreditation and Certification to Fire Service Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1000, *Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Emergency Vehicle Mechanic Technicians Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1071, *Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications*.

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

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Inspector Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1031, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Inspector and Plan Examiner*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Investigator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1033, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Investigator*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Marshal Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users, Consumers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1037, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire Marshal*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Officer Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1021, *Standard for Fire Officer Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1041, *Standard for Fire Service Instructor Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Industrial Fire Brigades Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1081, *Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Public Fire Educator Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1035, *Standard for Professional Qualifications for Public Fire and Life Safety Educator*.

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

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Rescue Technician Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all categories except Labor, Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1006, *Standard for Technical Rescue Professional Qualifications*.

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

The **Committee on Public Emergency Service Communication** is seeking members all interest categories except Users and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*.

The **Committee on Recreational Vehicles** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 1192, *Standard on Recreational Vehicles* and NFPA 1194, *Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds*.

The **Committee on Risk Management** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public* and NFPA 1250, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 502, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Alternative Approaches to Life Safety** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 101A, *Guide on Alternative Approaches to Life Safety*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 32 and 33 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 9 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Detection and Correctional Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 22 and 23 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

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The **Committee on Safety to Life—Educational and Day Care Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Enforcing Authorities and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 14-17 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Fire Protection Features** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 8 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Fundamentals** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 1-6, Section 11.8 and 43 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 10 in the NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Industrial Storage and Miscellaneous Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 11, 40 and 42 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Mercantile and Business Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 36-39 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Residential Occupancies** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers, Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 24, 26 and 28-31 in NFPA 101<sup>®</sup>, *Life Safety Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Safety at Motorsports Venues** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 610, *Guide for Emergency and Safety Operations at Motorsports Venues*.

The **Committee on Shipbuilding, Repair, and Lay-Up** is seeking members in all interest categories except Insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 312, *Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up*.

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Notification Appliances for Fire Alarm Systems** is seeking members in all categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 18 and Annex F in NFPA 72<sup>®</sup>, *National Fire Alarm Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Signaling Systems—Public Fire Reporting Systems** is seeking members in all categories except Manufacturers, Special Experts, Installers/Maintainers and Users. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 27 in NFPA 72<sup>®</sup>, *National Fire Alarm Code*<sup>®</sup>.

The **Committee on Smoke Management Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Spe-

cial Experts. This Committee is responsible for Chapters in NFPA 204, *Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting*, NFPA 92A, *Standard for Smoke-Control Systems Utilizing Barriers and Pressure Differences*, and NFPA 92B, *Standard for Smoke Management Systems in Malls, Atria, and Large Spaces*.

The **Committee on Solvent Extraction Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Expert and User. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 36, *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*.

The **Committee on Standpipes** is seeking members in all interest categories except Installer/Maintainers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 14, *Standard for the Installation of Standpipe and Hose Systems*.

The **Committee on Static Electricity** is seeking members in the interest categories of Enforcing Authorities, Insurer, and Research/Testing. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 77, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*.

The **Committee on Subterranean Spaces** is seeking members in all categories except Special Experts and Users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 520, *Standard on Subterranean Spaces*.

The **Committee on Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards** is seeking members in the interest categories of Insurer, Installer/Maintainer, and Manufacturer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 326, *Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair*, and NFPA 329, *Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases*.

The **Committee on Technical Rescue** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1670, *Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents*.

The **Committee on Telecommunications** is seeking members in the Users category, specifically from the cable industry. The Committee is responsible for NFPA 76, *Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities*.

The **Committee on Textile and Garment Care Processes** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*.

The **Committee on Traffic Control Incident Management Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories. This committee shall have jurisdiction over documents that address professional qualifications for emergency responders in relation to their operations on roadways.

The **Committee on Transportation of Flammable Liquids** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 385, *Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids*.

The **Committee on Vehicular Alternative Fuel Systems** is seeking members in the interest category of Enforcing Authorities and Insurance. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 52, *Vehicular Fuel Systems Code*.

The **Committee on Wastewater Treatment Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 820, *Standard for Fire Protection in Wastewater Treatment and Collection Facilities*.

The **Committee on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation** is seeking members in the all interest categories except Manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 18, *Standard on Wetting Agents*; and NFPA 18A, *Standard on Water Additives for Fire Control and Vapor Mitigation*.

The **Committee on Water-Cooling Towers** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 214, *Standard on Water-Cooling Towers*.

The **Committee on Water Spray Fixed Systems** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 15, *Standard for Water Spray Fixed Systems for Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Water Tanks** is seeking members in all interest categories except Manufacturers and Special Experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 22, *Standard for Water Tanks for Private Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Wood and Cellulosic Materials Processing** is seeking members in all interest categories, particularly Enforcing Authorities. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 664, *Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Explosions in Wood Processing and Woodworking Facilities*.

Anyone interested in serving on one of these committees or on any NFPA technical committee can download a technical committee application from NFPA's website at [www.nfpa.org/TC](http://www.nfpa.org/TC); by email at [committeeapplication@nfpa.org](mailto:committeeapplication@nfpa.org); or by a written request to Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471. The application deadline for the March 2012 Standards Council meeting is December 30, 2011.

## Committees Soliciting Public Input (formerly Proposals)

The committees for the following documents are planning to begin preparation of their reports. In accordance with the New *Regulations Governing the Development of NFPA Standards* (Regs for Fall 2013 and All Subsequent Revision Cycles), committees are now accepting public input for recommendations on content for the documents listed below. Public input received by 5:00 p.m. ET on the closing date indicated will be acted on by the committee and that action will be published in the committee's report. Public input must be submitted to Codes and Standards Administration on public input forms which are available on the NFPA website on the document's information page. (NOTE: For information on specific committee meeting dates, contact Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA.) Copies of **new document** drafts are available by email at [stds\\_admin@nfpa.org](mailto:stds_admin@nfpa.org) or from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, 1 Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, or they may be downloaded from NFPA's website at <http://www.nfpa.org/codelist>. If you need a current edition of a document, please contact NFPA, Fulfillment Center, 11 Tracy Drive, Avon, MA 02322, or call 800-344-3555.

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle

P\* Indicates proposed document

| Document No./Edition | Title                                                                                                   | Public Input Closing Date | Meeting Reporting |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------|
| NFPA 1-2012          | Fire Code                                                                                               | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 3-2012          | Recommended Practice on Commissioning and Integrated Testing of Fire Protection and Life Safety Systems | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 18-2011         | Standard on Wetting Agents                                                                              | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 30-2012         | Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code                                                                  | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 30A-2012        | Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages                                            | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 30B-2011        | Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products                                                | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 37-2010         | Standard for the Installation and Use of Stationary Combustion Engines and Gas Turbines                 | 1/4/2012                  | F2013             |
| NFPA 40-2011         | Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film                                         | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 54-2012         | National Fuel Gas Code                                                                                  | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 59-2012         | Utility LP-Gas Plant Code                                                                               | 6/22/2012                 | A2014             |
| NFPA 69-2008†        | Standard on Explosion Prevention Systems                                                                | 1/4/2012                  | F2013             |

|                 |                                                                                                                                                                              |            |       |
|-----------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| NFPA 70E-2012   | Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®                                                                                                                             | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 79-2012    | Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery                                                                                                                                 | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 82-2009    | Standard on Incinerators and Waste and Linen Handling Systems and Equipment                                                                                                  | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 86-2011    | Standard for Ovens and Furnaces                                                                                                                                              | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 87-2011    | Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters                                                                                                                                       | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 88A-2011   | Standard for Parking Structures                                                                                                                                              | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 90A-2012   | Standard for the Installation of Air-Conditioning and Ventilating Systems                                                                                                    | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 90B-2012   | Standard for the Installation of Warm Air Heating and Air-Conditioning Systems                                                                                               | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 99-2012    | Health Care Facilities Code                                                                                                                                                  | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 99B-2010†  | Standard for Hypobaric Facilities                                                                                                                                            | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 101-2012†  | Life Safety Code®                                                                                                                                                            | 05/04/2012 | A2014 |
| NFPA 220-2012†  | Standard on Types of Building Construction                                                                                                                                   | 05/04/2012 | A2014 |
| NFPA 221-2012†  | Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls                                                                                                   | 05/04/2012 | A2014 |
| NFPA 302-2010   | Fire Protection Standard for Pleasure and Commercial Motor Craft                                                                                                             | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 318-2012   | Standard for the Protection of Semiconductor Fabrication Facilities                                                                                                          | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 484-2012   | Standard for Combustible Metals                                                                                                                                              | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 556-2011   | Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles                                                                                          | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 703-2012†  | Standard for Fire Retardant Treated–Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials                                                                                  | 05/04/2012 | A2014 |
| NFPA 720-2012   | Standard for the Installation of Carbon Monoxide(CO) Detection and Warning Equipment                                                                                         | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 730-2011   | Guide for Premises Security 1/4/2012 F2013                                                                                                                                   |            |       |
| NFPA 731-2011   | Standard for the Installation of Electronic Premises Security Systems                                                                                                        | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 750-2010   | Standard on Water Mist Fire Protection Systems                                                                                                                               | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 790-2012   | Standard for Competency of Third-Party Field Evaluation Bodies                                                                                                               | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 791-2012   | Recommended Practice and Procedures for Unlabeled Electrical Equipment Evaluation                                                                                            | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 921-2011   | Guide for Fire and Explosion Investigations                                                                                                                                  | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1005-2007† | Standard for Professional Qualifications for Marine Fire Fighting for Land-Based Fire Fighters                                                                               | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1192-2011  | Standard on Recreational Vehicles                                                                                                                                            | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1194-2011  | Standard for Recreational Vehicle Parks and Campgrounds                                                                                                                      | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1521-2008  | Standard for Fire Department Safety Officer                                                                                                                                  | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1561-2008  | Standard on Emergency Services Incident Management System                                                                                                                    | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1670-2009  | Standard on Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents                                                                                                | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1710-2010  | Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments   | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 1720-2010  | Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 1963-2009  | Standard for Fire Hose Connections                                                                                                                                           | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1965-2009  | Standard for Fire Hose Appliances                                                                                                                                            | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 1975-2009  | Standard on Station/Work Uniforms for Emergency Services                                                                                                                     | 1/4/2012   | F2013 |
| NFPA 2113-2012  | Standard on Selection, Care, Use, and Maintenance of Flame-Resistant Garments for Protection of Industrial Personnel Against Flash Fire                                      | 6/22/2012  | A2014 |
| NFPA 5000-2012† | Building Construction and Safety Code®                                                                                                                                       | 05/04/2012 | A2014 |