

NFPA NEWS

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Comments Sought 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.

These proposed TIAs have also been forwarded to the responsible technical committee for processing. The technical committee 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 its August 4-6, 2009 meeting. In accordance with 1.6.2(c) of the Regulations, a proposed TIA which has been submitted for processing pursuant to 5.1 of the Regulations 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.

INSIDE NFPA NEWS

Comments Sought	1
2010 Annual Revision Cycle ROP	9
Call for Members	10
Coming Events	14
Committee Soliciting Proposals	14

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 automatically 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 59-2008

Utility LP-Gas Plant Code

TIA Log No.: 963

Reference: 5.4.1.2 and 5.4.2.4(4)

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: John L. Ritzmann, Alexandria, VA

1. Revise 5.4.1.2 to read as follows:

5.4.1.2 Containers larger than 2,000 gal (7.6 m³) water capacity shall be located in accordance with Table 5.4.1.2 with respect to the distance between containers, the distance between containers and the nearest important building or group of buildings not associated with the utility gas plant, or a line of adjoining property that can be built upon. Containers of 2,000 gal (7.6 m³) water capacity and less shall be located in accordance with NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, Table 6.3.1.

2. Add a new subsection 5.4.2.4(4) to read:

5.4.2.4 (4) Underground containers of 2,000 gal ((7.6 m³) and less shall be located in accordance with NFPA 58, *Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code*, Table 6.3.1.

Submitter's Substantiation: The scope of NFPA 59 covers Utility Gas Plants with a storage capacity of 4,000 gallons or more, but it does not provide guidance for locating containers in installations supplying a distribution system using above ground containers with a water capacity of 2000 gallons and less. In addition, the guidance for locating underground containers does not distinguish between container sizes at all. The result of this is that an installation that utilizes several small tanks has no clearance requirements for aboveground containers and an unduly restrictive requirement of 50 feet for small underground containers. The potential result of these two regulations is to guide installers away from the much safer underground installations.

This has not been questioned in the past, but a responsible installer has asked for a formal interpretation to clarify this point. I do not know why he wants to utilize smaller containers, but I do not see why he should be prohibited from it if that is his desire. The changes will help him create the safe installation he is seeking.

Emergency Nature: Installers are increasingly supplying multiple customers via a piped distribution system that is located in public streets. This type of distribution system is regulated by DOT Title 49 regulations. The original vision for NFPA 59 was to regulate larger natural gas peaking plants and municipal supply plants supplying such a system. With the newer practice of installing smaller plants to serve fewer customers, the regulations in NFPA 59 need to serve this type of installation with correct requirements that are not unduly restrictive.

I believe that this TIA is in accordance with at least the following main items listed in the official NFPA definition of what constitutes an “Emergency”:

- (a) The document contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during a regular revision process.
- (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.

**NFPA 72®-Proposed 2010 Edition
National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code**

TIA Log No.: 960

Reference: 12.2.4.2, A.12.2.4, and A.12.2.4.2

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Merton Bunker, Merton Bunker & Associates

1. Revise Section 12.2.4.2 and related annex material to read as follows:

12.2.4.2* Transient Protection. Where fire alarm circuits enter or exit buildings, the circuits and equipment shall be installed in accordance with the requirements of Article 760 of *NFPA 70®*, *National Electrical Code®*.

A.12.2.4.2 Inter-building fire alarm circuits are considered to have a lightning exposure unless one or more of the following conditions exist:

- (1) Circuits in large metropolitan areas where buildings are close together and sufficiently high to intercept lightning.
- (2) Inter-building cable runs of 140 ft (42 m) or less, directly buried or in underground conduit, where a continuous metallic cable shield or a continuous metallic conduit containing the cable is connected to each building grounding electrode system.
- (3) Areas having an average of five or fewer thunderstorm days per year and earth resistivity of less than 100 ohm-meters. Such areas are found along the Pacific coast. [70:800.90(A), FPN No. 2]

It is important to protect the fire alarm system from lightning. One of the key requirements related to transient protection is NFPA 70, *National Electrical Code*, Section 760.32, which covers installation requirements. Part of those installation requirements are the grounding and bonding rules contained in Part IV of Article 800. Connections to the building grounding electrode system should be made where the circuits enter and exit a building. To minimize potential damage from induced transients, the circuits

entering and exiting a building should connect to the grounding electrode system and transient protection equipment nearest the point of entry, before being intermingled with other circuits.

NEC Section 760.32 provides references for fire alarm circuits extending beyond one building. The requirements for the installation of power-limited circuits and communications circuits are covered by Parts II, III and IV of Article 800, *Communications Circuits*. The methods and equipment used for providing transient protection of circuits addressed by Article 800 are not necessarily suitable for voltages expected on all fire alarm circuits.

The requirements for the installation of non power-limited underground outdoor circuits are found in Part I of Article 300 and the applicable sections in Part I of Article 225, *Underground Branch Circuits and Feeders*. It should be noted that Article 225 does not specifically require transient protection of circuits, but consideration should be given to protecting underground circuits.

In both power-limited and non power-limited circuits, surge protective devices may be installed to protect against electrical surges. When installing surge protective devices, the requirements of NEC Article 285 should be followed.

2. Create a new annex section as follows:

A.12.2.4 The installation of all system wiring should take into account the system manufacturer’s published installation instructions, the limitations of the applicable product listings or approvals, and communications circuit protection as required by 12.2.4.2.

Submitter’s Substantiation: Section 12.2.4.2 (formerly Section 4.4.4.3 of NFPA 72-2007, *National Fire Alarm Code*) was revised in the 2010 code cycle to provide a different reference to transient requirements for fire alarm circuits. Section 12.2.4.2 of NFPA 72-2010, *National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code* now contains an incorrect reference to the National Electrical Code. The revised text from the 2010 edition of NFPA 72 is as follows:

“**12.2.4.2*** Where fire alarm circuits enter buildings, circuits and equipment shall be properly protected in accordance with the requirements of *NFPA 70*, *National Electrical Code*, Article 800, Parts II, III, and IV.”

This reference does not discriminate between power-limited and non power-limited circuits. NEC Section 760.32 treats power-limited and non power-limited circuits much differently. It reads as follows:

“**760.32 Fire Alarm Circuits Extending Beyond One Building.** Power-limited fire alarm circuits that extend beyond one building and run outdoors either shall meet the installation requirements of Parts II, III, and IV of Article 800 or shall meet the installation requirements of Part I of Article 300. Non-power-limited fire alarm circuits that extend beyond one building and run outdoors shall meet the installation requirements of Part I of Article 300 and the applicable sections of Part I of Article 225.”

NEC Section 760.32 only requires power-limited circuits extending beyond one building to comply with Parts II, III, and IV of Article 800. Section 760.32 additionally requires non power-limited circuits to be installed to the requirements of Part I of Article 300 and the applicable sections of Part I of Article 225. Therefore, as

written, the reference in 12.2.4.2 conflicts with Section 760.32 of the National Electrical Code.

This TIA seeks to correct the reference and provide additional Annex guidance on the installation requirements for transient protection.

The Technical Correlating Committee on Signaling Systems for the Protection of Life and Property agreed to the proposed material at its ROC meeting. However, these changes were not made because the TCC felt the changes required additional public review. It is anticipated that these changes can be approved prior to the issuance of the new Code.

Emergency Nature: Section 5.2 of the NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects requires the determination of emergency nature to fall into one of several categories as follows:

“5.2 Evaluation of Emergency Nature. Determination of an emergency nature shall include but not be limited to one or more of the following factors:

- (a) The document contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during a regular revision process.
- (b) The document contains a conflict within the document or with another NFPA document.
- (c) The proposed TIA intends to correct a previously unknown existing hazard.
- (d) The proposed TIA intends to offer to the public a benefit that would lessen a recognized (known) hazard or ameliorate a continuing dangerous condition or situation.
- (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.
- (f) The proposed TIA intends to correct a circumstance in which the revised document has resulted in an adverse impact on a product or method that was inadvertently overlooked in the total revision process, or was without adequate technical (safety) justification for the action.”

The reference to the NEC in Section 12.2.4.2 of NFPA 72-2010, as it exists today, creates a conflict because Section 12.2.4.2 requires all fire alarm circuits to be protected according to power-limited protection requirements.

This is more than a simple code reference issue. The incorrect reference creates a safety issue because non power-limited circuits cannot be protected with transient protection equipment and devices rated for communications circuits operating at significantly lower voltages.

Non power-limited circuits can operate up to 600 volts, and must be protected using equipment rated for this purpose. Using transient protection designed for communications circuits on other circuits operating up to 600 volts may cause injuries or fires.

The reasons stated above satisfy Section 5.2(a), (b), and (d). For these reasons, we must consider this as an emergency issue to be immediately corrected. I respectfully submit this TIA to correct this conflict and safety issue.

NFPA 72®-Proposed 2010 Edition

National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code

TIA Log No.: 961

Reference: Chapter 3

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Wayne D. Moore, Hughes Associates, Inc.

1. *Revise 3.3.141 to read as follows:*

3.3.141* Managed Facilities-based Voice Network (MFVN).

A physical facilities-based network capable of transmitting real time signals with formats unchanged that is managed, operated, and maintained by the service provider to ensure service quality and reliability from the subscriber location to public switched telephone network (PSTN) interconnection points or other MFVN peer networks.

2. *Add A.3.3.141 to read as follows:*

A.3.3.141 Managed Facilities-based Voice Network (MFVN).

Managed Facilities-based Voice Network service is functionally equivalent to traditional PSTN-based services provided by authorized common carriers (public utility telephone companies) with respect to dialing, dial plan, call completion, carriage of signals and protocols, and loop voltage treatment and provides all of the following features:

- (1) A loop start telephone circuit service interface
- (2) Pathway reliability that is assured by proactive management, operation, and maintenance by the MFVN provider
- (3) 8 hours of standby power supply capacity for MFVN communications equipment either located at the protected premises or field deployed. Industry standards followed by the authorized common carriers (public utility telephone companies), and the other communications service providers that operate MFVNs, specifically engineer the selection of the size of the batteries, or other permanently located standby power source, in order to provide 8 hours of standby power with a reasonable degree of accuracy. Of course, over time, abnormal ambient conditions and battery aging can always have a potentially adverse effect on battery capacity. The MFVN field-deployed equipment typically monitors the condition of the standby battery and signals potential battery failure to permit the communications service provider to take appropriate action.
- (4) 24 hours of standby power supply capacity for MFVN communications equipment located at the communication service provider's central office.
- (5) Installation of network equipment at the protected premises with safeguards to prevent unauthorized access to the equipment and its connections

When providing telephone service to a new customer, MFVN providers give notice to the telephone service subscriber of the need to have any connected alarm system tested by authorized fire alarm service personnel in accordance with Chapter 14 to make certain that all signal transmission features have remained operational. These features include the proper functioning of line seizure and the successful transmission of signals to the supervising station. In this way, the MFVN providers assist their new customers in complying with a testing procedure similar to that outlined in 26.2.3 for changes to providers of supervising station service.

The evolution of the deployment of telephone service has moved beyond the sole use of metallic conductors connecting a telephone subscriber's premises with the nearest telephone service provider's control and routing point (Wire Center). In the last 25 years, telephone service providers have introduced a variety of technologies to transport multiple, simultaneous telephone calls over shared communication's pathways. In order to facilitate the further development of the modernization of the telephone network, the authorized common carriers (public utility telephone companies) have transitioned their equipment into a Managed Facilities-based Voice Network (MFVN) capable of providing a variety of communications services in addition to the provision of traditional telephone service.

Similarly, the evolution of digital communications technology has permitted entities other than the authorized common carriers (public utility telephone companies) to deploy robust communications networks and offer a variety of communications services, including telephone service.

These alternate service providers fall into two broad categories. The first category includes those entities which have emulated the Managed Facilities-based Voice Network (MFVN) provided by the authorized common carriers. The second category includes those entities that offer telephone service using means that do not offer the rigorous quality assurance, operational stability, and consistent features provided by a Managed Facilities-based Voice Network.

The Code intends to only recognize the use of the telephone network transmission of alarm, supervisory, trouble, and other emergency signals by means of Managed Facilities-based Voice Networks.

For example, the Code intends to permit an MFVN to provide facilities-based telephone (voice) service that interfaces with the premises fire alarm or emergency signal control unit through a digital alarm communicator transmitter (DACT) using a loop start telephone circuit and signaling protocols fully compatible with and equivalent to those used in public switched telephone networks. The loop start telephone circuit and associated signaling can be provided through traditional copper wire telephone service (POTS—"plain old telephone service") or by means of equipment that emulates the loop start telephone circuit and associated signaling and then transmits the signals over a pathway using packet switched (IP) networks or other communications methods that are part of a Managed Facilities-based Voice Network.

Providers of Managed Facilities-based Voice Networks have disaster recovery plans to address both individual customer outages and wide spread events such as tornados, ice storms or other natural disasters, which include specific network power restoration procedures equivalent to those of traditional landline telephone services.

3. Delete the definition in 3.3.273 (but not the term) as follows:

3.3.273 Switched Telephone Network. ~~An assembly of communications facilities and central office equipment operated jointly by authorized service providers that provides the general public with the ability to establish transmission channels via discrete dialing. (SIG-SSS)~~

4. Add a new 3.3.273.1 to read as follows:

3.3.273.1 Loop Start Telephone Circuit. A loop start telephone circuit is an analog telephone circuit that supports Loop Start Signaling as specified in either Telcordia *GR-506-CORE, LATA Switching Systems Generic Requirements: Signaling for Analog Interface* or in Telcordia *GR-909-CORE, Fiber in the Loop Systems Generic Requirements*.

5. Renumber and revise existing 3.3.273.1 to read as follows:

3.3.273.2 Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN). An assembly of communications equipment and telephone service providers that utilize Managed Facilities-based Voice Networks (MFVN) to provide the general public with the ability to establish communications channels via discrete dialing codes. (SIG-SSS)

6. Delete 29.7.8.1.5 as follows:

~~**29.7.8.1.5** A managed facilities voice network (MFVN) shall be permitted to be connected to a DACT when the following conditions are met:~~

- ~~(1)*The DACT shall be connected and perform as required in 26.6.3.2.1.3.~~
- ~~(2) The power supply battery backup of all MFVN equipment shall be provided with 8 hours of secondary power supply capacity.~~
- ~~(3) The DACT test signal shall be transmitted at least monthly.~~
- ~~(4) The managed facilities voice network shall meet the following conditions:-~~
 - ~~(a) Manage and maintain their network to ensure end-to-end service quality and reliability.~~
 - ~~(b) Provide a service that is functionally equivalent to PSTN-based services with respect to dialing, dial plan, call completion, carriage of alarm signals and protocols, and loop voltage treatment.~~
 - ~~(c) Provide real time transmission of voice signals and deliver alarm formats unchanged.~~
 - ~~(d) Preserve primary line seizure for alarm signals transmission.~~
 - ~~(e) Have disaster recovery plans to address both individual customer outages and wide spread events such as tornados, ice storms or other natural disasters, which include specific network power restoration procedures equivalent to those of traditional landline telephone services.~~

Submitter's Substantiation: The Technical Correlating Committee for the Protection of Life and Property has prepared this Tentative Interim Amendment (TIA) as a means of "last resort" to correlate differing actions and resulting differing requirements between Chapter 26 and Chapter 29 of the proposed NFPA 72-2010, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code.

The evolution of technology, equipment, processes, and procedures to provide subscriber telephone service to industrial, commercial, and residential customers has fundamentally changed. NFPA 72 and its predecessor documents have long treated the telephone infrastructure as a "black box." Appropriately, NFPA 72 has never attempted to promulgate regulations for an industry over which it has no reasonable way in which to exercise control or verify compliance. Rather, NFPA 72 has accepted the operational integrity and functional reliability of the telephone communications infrastructure as a transmission pathway for fire alarm, supervisory, trouble, and other emergency signals.

Since the adoption of the 2007 edition of NFPA 72, the deployment of subscriber telephone service by an increasing number of service providers as alternatives to the service offerings of the authorized

common carriers (public utility telephone companies) has promoted an increasing number of inquiries from Authorities Having Jurisdiction (AHJs) as to the acceptability of such alternate service for signal transmission.

Accordingly, interested parties submitted public proposals and public comments during the 2010 revision cycle of NFPA 72. These proposals and comments were submitted to Chapter 26, "Supervising Station Alarm Systems," and to Chapter 29, "Single and Multiple Station Alarms and Household Fire Alarm Systems." Each Technical Committee responded differently to these public proposals and public comments.

The Technical Committee for Chapter 26 rejected language that would recognize the equivalency of certain alternate telephone service technology. The Technical Committee for Chapter 29 accepted the equivalency of certain alternate telephone service technology.

In attempting to correlate the differing actions by the Technical Committees for the two chapters, the Technical Correlating Committee determined that the underlying issues would require greater study and a more in-depth analysis than could be reasonably performed during the meetings of the Technical Correlating Committee. The Technical Correlating Committee appointed a Task Group with a broad and balanced representation from the authorized common carriers (public utility telephone companies), the alternate service providers, and from the Chapter 26 Technical Committee and Technical Correlating Committee. The result of the task group's work indicated that Paragraph 29.7.8.1.5 added in Chapter 29 by Comment 72-440 needed to be deleted. The Chapter 29 TC Chair was then advised of the task group's work and understands the need for correlation.

This Task Group has completed its work and has developed this TIA.

During the deliberations of the Task Group, certain key information regarding subscriber telephone service has emerged. In writing text for inclusion in Annex A, the Task Group has attempted to summarize this information.

Because the impact of the burgeoning number of alternate service providers for subscriber telephone service will continue to grow, the Technical Correlating Committee and its Task Group believe that the adoption of this TIA is of an emergency nature in accordance with 5.2(b) and 5.2(f) of NFPA Regulations Governing Committee Projects. This matter simply cannot wait for resolution during the next revision cycle of NFPA 72. Non-traditional voice services were not thoroughly and appropriately referenced in the most recent revision process. This will result in an adverse impact on protected individuals, businesses, as well as alarm and voice service providers. Currently AHJs are applying different standards in different jurisdictions and for different service providers. Specific guidance from NFPA is critically needed.

**NFPA 72®-Proposed 2010 Edition
National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code**

TIA Log No.: 964

Reference: 17.4.9 and 17.7.5.5.8

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Thomas Hammerberg, Automatic Fire Alarm Association, Inc.

1. Add 17.4.9 to read as follows:

17.4.9 Where required by 17.4.8 and unless the specific detector alarm or supervisory signal is indicated at the control unit, remote alarm or supervisory indicators shall be installed in an accessible location and shall be clearly labeled to indicate both their function and the air-handling unit(s) associated with each detector.

2. Delete 17.7.5.5.8.

Submitter's Substantiation: In NFPA 72, 2007 edition, paragraphs 5.16.5.8 and 5.16.5.9 went together. ROP-205 moved 5.16.5.8 to apply to all smoke detectors (17.4 General Requirements). I was the submitter of that proposal. The change to this paragraph was to delete the word "duct" in front of "smoke detectors" in the first line. The intent was to require the use of remote indicators for all concealed smoke detectors, not just duct smoke detectors. This proposal was accepted and the new language will be in the General Requirements section as shown below.

17.4.8 [5.16.5.8] *Where smoke detectors are installed in concealed locations more than 10 ft (3.0 m) above the finished floor or in arrangements where the detector's alarm or supervisory indicator is not visible to responding personnel, the detectors shall be provided with remote alarm or supervisory indication in a location acceptable to the authority having jurisdiction. [ROP-205]*

However, I did not submit a request to move paragraph 5.16.5.9 if proposal ROP-205 was successful. 5.16.5.9 will remain in the duct detector section and reads as follows:

17.7.5.5.8 [5.16.5.9] *Where required by 5.7.5.4.8 and unless the specific detector alarm or supervisory signal is indicated at the control unit, remote alarm or supervisory indicators shall be installed in an accessible location and shall be clearly labeled to indicate both their function and the air-handling unit(s) associated with each detector.*

Emergency Nature: My request for this TIA is to move paragraph 17.7.5.5.8 [old 5.16.5.9] to 17.4.9 so the two paragraphs reside together in NFPA 72, 2010 edition and to change the reference from paragraph 5.7.5.4.8 in 17.7.5.5.8 to paragraph 17.4.8 to reflect the same requirement that existed in the 2007 edition. They were not intended to be separated. In addition, paragraph 5.7.5.4.8 does not exist so it is an invalid reference. If this is not corrected, paragraph 17.7.5.5.8 will make no sense to the users of the code.

**NFPA 110-Proposed 2010 Edition
Standard for Emergency and Standby Power Systems**

TIA Log No.: 965

Reference: 7.13.4.1.3(a) and 7.13.4.3.4

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: David Stymiest, Smith, Seckman, Reid, Inc.

1. Revise Section 7.13.4.1.3 (a) as follows:

"When the EPSS consists of paralleled EPSs, the quantity of EPSs intended to be operated simultaneously shall be tested simultaneously with the building load for a ~~2-hour period~~ the test period identified in Section 7.13.4.1.3(j)."

2. Revise Section 7.13.4.3.4 as follows:

“The data specified in 7.13.4.1.3 (d), (e), (g), (h), and (i) shall be recorded at first load acceptance and every 15 minutes thereafter until the completion of the ~~2-hour~~ test period identified in Section 7.13.4.1.3(j).”

Submitter’s Substantiation: This proposed TIA is necessary because of the inadvertent oversight to correlate the existing text with the accepted revision. Failure to issue this TIA results in conflicting requirements on the minimum duration of the acceptance test which will result in confusion on the part of users trying to apply the requirements for acceptance testing. NFPA 110 is widely referenced in NFPA codes and standards, in the model building codes, and in standards of other organizations including The Joint Commission.

On behalf of the Technical Committee on Emergency Power Supplies I would like to propose that the Standards Council issue a tentative interim amendment (TIA) on Sections 7.13.4.1.3(a) and 7.13.4.3.4 in the 2010 edition of the standard. The proposed TIA is necessary to provide correlation with a revision made to the minimum test duration for the emergency power supply system during the initial on-site installation acceptance test. The revision changed the minimum test duration from 2 hours to 1.5 hours in one part of the requirement and unfortunately the same change was overlooked in the two sections cited above. This was discovered after the closing date for submitting a notice of intent to make a motion, thus a TIA is the only solution to providing the necessary correlation between multiple requirements on the same acceptance test. Without this TIA, there will be conflicting requirements on the minimum duration of the first portion of the initial acceptance test. The revision creating the conflict was a result of the committee action on Proposal 110-16 which was developed by the technical committee at their ROP meeting in January 2008 and no comments were submitted on this proposal. The accepted text from Proposal 110-16 creating the conflict is in Section 7.13.4.1.3(j) which states: “The load test with building load, or other loads that simulate the intended load as specified in Section 5.4, shall be continued for not less than 1.5 hours, and the run time is recorded.”

Emergency Nature: Section 5.2(a) is cited as the rationale on which to base the emergency nature of this proposed TIA. This section states “The document contains an error or an omission that was overlooked during a regular revision process”.

NFPA 259-2008

Standard Test Method for Potential Heat of Building Materials

TIA Log No.: 957

Reference: 2.3.1, 4.1.2, and 6.2.2

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Marcelo Hirschler, GBH International

1. Revise 2.3.1 to read as follows:

2.3.1 ASTM Publications. ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, P.O. Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959.

~~ASTM D 2015, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter*, 1995.~~

~~ASTM D 3286, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Iso-peribol Bomb Calorimeter*, 1991a.~~

ASTM D 5865, *Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke*, 2007a.

ASTM E 711, *Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Refuse-Derived Fuel by the Bomb Calorimeter*, 1987(2004).

2. Revise 4.1.2 to read as follows:

~~**4.1.2** Either the isoperibol bomb calorimeter specified in ASTM D 3286, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Iso-peribol Bomb Calorimeter*, or the adiabatic bomb calorimeter specified in ASTM D 2015, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter*, shall be used.~~

4.1.2 Either the oxygen bomb calorimeter specified in ASTM D 5865, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke*, or the one specified in ASTM E 711, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Refuse-Derived Fuel by the Bomb Calorimeter*, shall be used.

2. Revise 6.2.2 to read as follows:

~~**6.2.2*** The pellet shall be placed in the oxygen bomb calorimeter and tested in accordance with ASTM D 3286, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Iso-peribol Bomb Calorimeter*, or ASTM D 2015, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter*.~~

6.2.2* The pellet shall be placed in the oxygen bomb calorimeter and tested in accordance with ASTM D 5865, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke*, or ASTM E 711, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Refuse-Derived Fuel by the Bomb Calorimeter*.

Submitter’s Substantiation: When the new edition of NFPA 259 was approved in 2008 no revision was made to the referenced standards. ASTM D 2015, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Solid Fuel by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter* and ASTM D 3286, *Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Iso-peribol Bomb Calorimeter* have been withdrawn by ASTM. The same information can be obtained by using two alternate ASTM standards, namely: ASTM D 5865, *Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke*, 2007a, and ASTM E 711, *Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Refuse-Derived Fuel by the Bomb Calorimeter*, 1987(2004). This TIA replaces the withdrawn ASTM standards with active ones.

Emergency Nature: This change is of an emergency nature since NFPA 259 is on a long revision cycle and the test method cannot be conducted with nonexistent equipment.

NFPA 909-Proposed 2010 Edition

Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties — Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship

TIA Log No.: 962

Reference: 9.12.19 and 9.12.26.1

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Deborah L. Freeland, Arthur J. Gallagher & Company

1. Revise 9.12.19, as published in proposed draft in the Fall 2008 Report on Proposals, as follows:

9.12.19 Interior Finishes. Interior finish materials shall comply with the requirements of the applicable building code, except that the use of textile materials on walls and ceilings shall comply with 9.12.19.1, 9.12.19.2, or 9.12.19.3.

9.12.19.1 Interior finishes that prevent flames from spreading rapidly or generating dangerous amounts of smoke and toxic products of combustion shall be selected:

9.12.19.2 Interior finish materials shall comply with the requirements of the applicable building code:

9.12.19.1 Textile materials tested in accordance with ASTM E 84 or ANSI/UL 723, having a flame spread index of 0-25 and a smoke developed index of 0-450, shall be permitted where one of the following conditions is met:

(1) Rooms or areas are protected by an approved automatic sprinkler system.

(2) Partitions do not exceed three-quarters of the floor-to-ceiling height or do not exceed 8 ft (2330 mm) in height, whichever is less.

(3) Textile materials extend not more than 48 in. (1220 mm) above the finished floor on ceiling-height walls and ceiling-height partitions.

9.12.19.2 Textile materials tested using method B of the test protocol of NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*, shall be permitted where all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Flame shall not spread to the ceiling during the 40-kW exposure.

(2) During the 150-kW exposure, the following criteria shall be met:

(a) Flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the sample on the 8-ft × 12-ft (2440-mm × 3660-mm) wall.

(b) Flashover shall not occur.

9.12.19.3 Textile materials tested in accordance with NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, shall be permitted where all the following conditions are met:

(1) Flames shall not spread to the ceiling during the 40-kW exposure.

(2) During the 160-kW exposure, the following criteria shall be met:

(a) Flame shall not spread to the outer extremities of the sample on the 8-ft × 12-ft (2440-mm × 3660-mm) wall.

(b) Flashover shall not occur.

(3) The peak heat release rate throughout the test shall not exceed 800 kW.

(4) For new installations, the total smoke released throughout the test shall not exceed 10,760 ft³ (1000 m³).

2. Delete 9.12.26.1 and its Annex A note, as published in Comment 909-8 (Log #6) in the Fall 2008 Report on Comments, without replacement, as follows:

9.12.26.1* Carpeting on vertical surfaces shall comply with the requirements of the applicable building code and one of the following:

1. NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*

2. NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*

A.9.12.26.1 NFPA 265, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls*, and NFPA 286, *Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth*, both known as room-corner tests, were developed for assessing the fire and smoke obscuration performance of textile wall coverings and interior wall and ceiling finish materials, respectively. As long as an interior wall or ceiling finish material is tested by NFPA 265 or NFPA 286, as appropriate, using a mounting system, substrate, and adhesive (if appropriate) that are representative of actual use, the room-corner test provides an adequate evaluation of a product's flammability and smoke obscuration behavior.

Manufacturers, installers, and specifiers should be encouraged to use NFPA 265 or NFPA 286, as appropriate — but not both — because each of these standard fire tests has the ability to characterize actual product behavior.

Submitter's Substantiation: The proposed revisions to NFPA 909 for the use of textile materials (carpet) on walls and ceilings, as published in the Fall 2008 Report on Proposals (ROP) and Report on Comments (ROC), mandate compliance with NFPA 265 or NFPA 286 (see the committee action on 9.12.26.1 in Comment 909-8 in the Fall 2008 ROC). Subsequent to publication of the ROC, the committee noted that it is not possible for textile materials to "comply with the requirements" of NFPA 265 or NFPA 286 because those standards are test methods and do not prescribe pass-fail criteria. The proposed revisions via this tentative interim amendment incorporate performance criteria for textile materials when tested using ASTM E 84, ANSI/UL 273, NFPA 265, and NFPA 286. The proposed performance criteria are based on the criteria currently prescribed by NFPA 101, *Life Safety Code*, and NFPA 5000, *Building Construction and Safety Code*.

Emergency Nature: The proposed revision is of an emergency nature because the proposed 2010 NFPA 909 will contain an error that was overlooked during the regular revision process (see Section 5.2 of the *Regulations Governing Committee Projects*).

NFPA 1901-2009

Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus

TIA Log No.: 967

Reference: 4.11.1, 14.1.3.10 through 14.1.3.15

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Kenneth L. Koch, Sutphen Corp.

1. Revise 4.11.1 to read as follows:

4.11.1 All Where apparatus shall be is equipped with an on-board vehicle data recorder (VDR), it shall meet the requirements of 4.11.2 through 4.11.8.

1. Revise 14.1.3.10 through 14.1.3.10.5 to read as follows:

14.1.3.10 Where a A seat belt warning system shall be is provided, it 14.1.3.10.1 The warning system shall consist of an audible warning device that can be heard at all seating positions

designed to be occupied while the vehicle is in motion and a visual display visible to the driver or the officer showing the condition of each seating position.

14.1.3.10.21 The warning shall be activated anytime the parking brake is released or the automatic transmission is not in park.

14.1.3.10.32 The seat position display shall indicate conditions in accordance with Table 14.1.3.10.32.

Table 14.1.3.10.32 Display for Seating System

Display Indication	Seat Belt	Seat Sensor
Affirmative indication	Buckled	Senses occupant
Negative indication	Buckled	No occupant
Negative indication	Unbuckled	Senses occupant
Dark	Unbuckled	No occupant

14.1.3.10.43 The display indication shall be permitted to consist of lights, text, graphical indicators, digital displays, or other methods.

14.1.3.10.54 The warning system shall not show an affirmative indication unless it has determined that the seat was occupied before the seat belt was buckled.

Submitter's Substantiation: The Class 4 and Class 5 commercial chassis are very popular for light duty rescues and special service vehicles because of their physical size and cost of acquisition. In some cases, the commercial chassis mentioned above are the only ones available in a given GVW rating. Lack of access to these chassis for NFPA 1901, 2009 edition compliant apparatus would invoke a real hardship on many fire and rescue departments across the U.S. Ford, GMC, Chevrolet, Dodge, and perhaps other chassis manufacturers do not allow any access to their electrical systems for addition of such a device without voiding the OEM chassis warranty.

In that the NFPA 1901, 2009 edition, *Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus*, has just been implemented and the next version is not expected to be implemented for five (5) years, this would mean that most Class 4 and Class 5 commercial chassis would be unavailable for use as special service and rescue vehicles because of non-compliance with NFPA 1901, as currently written.

On another note, some of these chassis are also popular for use as wildland fire fighting vehicles, which I believe come under the jurisdiction of NFPA 1906. That committee may wish to revisit the requirement for VDR and Seat Belt Indicator as well if it is indeed to be included in the next revision.

NFPA 1901-2009

Standard for Automotive Fire Apparatus

TIA Log No.: 958

Reference: 19.24.2.5.1 (New)

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Robert J. Barraclough, Plano, TX

1. Add a new subsection to read as follows:

19.24.2.5.1 For aerial devices that have computer controlled, or electronically controlled, limitations to the range of aerial movement, a test as defined by the manufacturer, shall be performed to validate the proper operation of the control system.

Submitters Substantiation: In the 2009 NFPA 1901 standard, a significant change was made to the sections of the standard that establishes the rated capacity for aerial ladders and platforms.

The new standard allows for essentially two types of rating systems, the first being a relatively simple method of rating the ladder in the worst case position. This requires the ladder to be fully extended, in a horizontal position and sustain a minimum rated capacity of 250 pounds for aerial ladders and 750 pounds for elevating platforms. In this position structural safety factors and vehicle stability factors are established. Since 1991, this has been the rating systems for aerials in the United States.

The second aerial rating method is called an envelope control system. These systems utilize electronic control technologies to determine the safe working capacity and range of motion of the aerial device. These systems are widely used in many parts of the world and are derived largely from the German DIN standards and are also reflected in the current EN 14043 standards for aerial ladders.

In response to committee requests, aerial task group meetings were held to better understand the differences in two rating systems. As a result of these meetings and in committee discussions with Fire Apparatus Manufacturer's Association members this TIA was developed.

Emergency Nature: Due to the design of the envelope control systems, the range of operation of the aerial device is determined by the electronic control systems and these need to be verified by the manufacturer. The 1901 technical committee feels that the addition of the tests in the new vehicle standard (NFPA 1901) and the testing standard (NFPA 1911) is an important validation of the envelope control systems.

NFPA 1911-2007

Standard for the Inspection, Maintenance, Testing, and Retirement of In-Service Automotive Fire Apparatus

TIA Log No.: 959

Reference: 19.8.4.10(7) (New)

Comment Closing Date: July 17, 2009

Submitter: Robert J. Barraclough, Plano, TX

1. Add a new subsection to read as follows:

19.8.4.10 (7) For aerial devices that have computer controlled, or electronically controlled, limitations to the range of aerial movement, a test shall be performed to validate the proper operation of the control system, as defined by the manufacturer.

Submitters Substantiation: In the 2009 edition of the NFPA 1901 standard, a significant change was made to the sections of the standard that establishes the rated capacity for aerial ladders and platforms.

The new standard allows for essentially two types of rating systems, the first being a relatively simple method of rating the ladder in the worst case position. This requires the ladder to be fully extended, in a horizontal position and sustain a minimum rated capacity of 250 pounds for aerial ladders and 750 pounds for elevating platforms. In this position structural safety factors and vehicle stability factors are established. Since 1991, this has been the rating systems for aerials in the United States.

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2010 Annual Revision Cycle Report on Proposals Available

The 2010 Annual Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals*, printed version, will be released on June 26, 2009. It will 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.

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> or complete and return the coupon below.

The deadline for comments on the 2010 Annual Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals* is September 4, 2009. 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 Web site, www.nfpa.org. Each comment should be accompanied by supporting data.

Committee actions on all comments received for the 2010 Annual Revision Cycle *Report on Comments* will be available on the NFPA Website <http://www.nfpa.org/ROPROC> or by request in February 2010. Anyone who submits comments will automatically receive a copy of the respective *Report on Comments*.

Contents of the 2010 Annual Revision Cycle Report on Proposals

Listed below are the documents that will be included in the 2010 Annual Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals*.

Key to the proposed document actions:

P = Partial revision; W = Withdrawal; R = Reconfirmation; N = New; C = Complete revision

Doc. No.	Title	Action
NFPA 25–2008	Standard for the Inspection, Testing, and Maintenance of Water-Based Fire Protection Systems	P
NFPA 30B–2007	Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products	P
NFPA 33–2007	Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials	P
NFPA 34–2007	Standard for Dipping and Coating Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids	P
NFPA 40–2007	Standard for the Storage and Handling of Cellulose Nitrate Film	R
NFPA 58–2008	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Code	P
NFPA 73–2006	Electrical Inspection Code for Existing Dwellings	P
NFPA 86–2007	Standard for Ovens and Furnaces	P
NFPA 87–P*	Recommended Practice for Fluid Heaters	N
NFPA 88A–2007	Standard for Parking Structures	P
NFPA 96–2008	Standard for Ventilation Control and Fire Protection of Commercial Cooking Operations	P
NFPA 160–2006	Standard for the Use of Flame Effects Before an Audience	P
NFPA 303–2006	Fire Protection Standard for Marinas and Boatyards	P
NFPA 307–2006	Standard for the Construction and Fire Protection of Marine Terminals, Piers, and Wharves	P
NFPA 312–2006	Standard for Fire Protection of Vessels During Construction, Conversion, Repair, and Lay-Up	P
NFPA 502–2008	Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways	P
NFPA 556–P*	Guide on Methods for Evaluating Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles	N
NFPA 654–2006	Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids	P
NFPA 780–2008	Standard for the Installation of Lightning Protection Systems	P
NFPA 1000–2006	Standard for Fire Service Professional Qualifications Accreditation and Certification Systems	P
NFPA 1071–2006	Standard for Emergency Vehicle Technician Professional Qualifications	C
NFPA 1126–2006	Standard for the Use of Pyrotechnics Before a Proximate Audience	P
NFPA 1145–2006	Guide for the Use of Class A Foams in Manual Structural Fire Fighting	P

P* Proposed Document

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2010 Annual Revision Cycle *Report on Proposals* (ROP 2010A Print Version)

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Minutes Available

The NFPA Standards Council met on March 3-4, 2009 in Miami Beach, FL. The minutes are posted on NFPA's web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/SC>. A copy of the minutes from this meeting can also be obtained by writing to: Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

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 the enforcing authority category only. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 30B, *Code for the Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products*.

The **Committee on Agricultural Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 61, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires and Dust Explosions in Agricultural and Food Processing Facilities*.

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 Ambulances** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and users.

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 Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Fluidized Bed Boilers** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for chapters 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. This Committee is responsible for chapters 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 manufacturers and users. This Committee is responsible for chapters 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, special experts, and users. This Committee is responsible for chapters 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 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. This Committee is responsible for Chapter 26 in NFPA 5000[®], *Building Construction and Safety Code*[®].

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

The **Committee on Combustible Metals and Metal Dusts** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 484, *Standard for Combustible Metals*.

The **Committee on Confined Space Safe Work Practices** is seeking members in all interest categories, especially manufacturers.

The **Committee on Data Exchange for the Fire Service** is seeking members in the following interest categories: manufacturers, research, and insurance.

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 Electrical Equipment Evaluation** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment of Industrial Machinery** is seeking members in all interest categories except users or manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 79, *Electrical Standard for Industrial Machinery*.

The **Committee on Electrical Equipment Maintenance** is seeking members in all interest categories except users. This committee is responsible for NFPA 70B, *Recommended Practice for Electrical Equipment Maintenance*.

The **Committee on Electrical Systems Maintenance** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 73, *Electrical Inspection Code for Existing Dwellings*.

The **Committee on Emergency Medical Services** is seeking individuals in the following interest categories: special experts, 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 enforcers 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. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 495, *Explosive Materials Code* and 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 Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Electronic Safety Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, labor, users and consumers. 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* (Proposed); and NFPA 1982, *Standard on Personal Alert Safety Systems (PASS)*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Emergency Medical Services**

is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, labor and users. 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—Hazardous Materials Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: consumers, enforcers, labor, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1991, *Standard on Vapor-Protective Ensembles for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; NFPA 1992, *Standard on Liquid Splash-Protective Ensembles and Clothing for Hazardous Materials Emergencies*; and NFPA 1994, *Standard on Protective Ensembles for First Responders to CBRN Terrorism Incidents*.

The **Committee on Fire and Emergency Services Protective Clothing and Equipment—Special Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, labor, users, and consumers. 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* (Proposed); 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 Fire and Emergency Service Organization and Deployment—Volunteer** is seeking members in all interest categories. 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 Department Rescue Tools** is seeking members in all categories except manufacturers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1936, *Standard on Powered Rescue Tools*.

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*; NFPA 1965, *Standard for Fire Hose Appliances*.

The **Committee on Fire Risk Assessment Methods** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This 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 Garages and Parking Structures** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers, special experts, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 88A, *Standard for Parking Structures*.

The **Committee on Handling and Conveying of Dusts, Vapors, and Gases** is seeking members in all interest categories except special experts. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 91, *Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids*; NFPA 654, *Stan-*

ard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids; and NFPA 655, *Standard for Prevention of Sulfur Fires and Explosions*.

The **Committee on Hazard and Risk of Contents and Furnishings** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, consumers, insurance, fire service, education, and manufacturers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 555, *Guide on Methods for Evaluating Potential for Room Flashover*; proposed NFPA 556, *Guide for Identification and Development of Mitigation Strategies for Fire Hazard to Occupants of Passenger Road Vehicles*; and proposed NFPA 557, *Standard Fire Loads for Engineering Design of Structural Fire Resistance in Buildings*.

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

The **Committee on Hot Works Operations** is seeking members in all interest categories except 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 and Medical Gases** is seeking members in the interest category of enforcers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 51, *Standard for the Design and Installation of Oxygen–Fuel Gas Systems for Welding, Cutting, and Allied Processes*; NFPA 51A, *Standard for Acetylene Cylinder Charging Plants*; NFPA 55, *Standard for the Storage, Use, and Handling of Compressed Gases and Cryogenic Fluids in Portable and Stationary Containers, Cylinders, and Tanks*; and NFPA 560, *Standard for the Storage, Handling, and Use of Ethylene Oxide for Sterilization and Fumigation*.

The **Committee on Internal Combustion Engines** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers and users. 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 expert and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 115, *Standard for Laser Fire Protection*.

The **Committee on Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, insurance, and users. 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 Manufacture of Organic Coatings** is seeking members in all interest categories except 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 enforcers. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 501, *Standard on Manufactured Housing*; NFPA 501A, *Standard for Fire Safety Criteria for Manufactured Home Installations, Sites, and Communities*; and NFPA 225, *Model Manufactured Home Installation Standard*.

The **Committee on Marine Fire-Fighting Vessels** is seeking members in all interest categories except manufacturers. 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 interest. 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 from the commercial fishing industry and towing vessel industry. 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 the following interest categories: special expert and manufacturing, specifically the 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 Oxygen Enriched Atmospheres** is seeking members in all interest categories except for special expert and research and testing. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 53, *Recommended Practice on Materials, Equipment and Systems Used in Oxygen-Enriched Atmospheres*.

The **Committee on Pre-Incident Planning** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1620, *Recommended Practice for Pre-Incident Planning*.

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 Department Safety Technician Professional Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories.

The **Committee on Professional Qualifications—Fire Investigator Qualifications** is seeking members in all interest categories except users and special expert. 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 cat-

egories except users and special expert. 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. 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 expert. 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 labor and users. 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. 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, special expert, and users. 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 interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1051, *Standard for Wildland Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications*.

The **Committee on Public Emergency Service Communication** is seeking members in the following categories: manufacturers, installer/maintainer, and special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1221, *Standard for the Installation, Maintenance, and Use of Emergency Services Communications Systems*.

The **Committee on Record Protection** is seeking members in the all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 232, *Standard for the Protection of Records*.

The **Committee on Risk Management** is looking for members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 1201, *Standard for Providing Emergency Services to the Public*; and NFPA 1240, *Recommended Practice in Emergency Service Organization Risk Management*.

The **Committee on Road Tunnel and Highway Fire Protection** is seeking members in the following categories: enforcers, researchers, and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA

502, *Standard for Road Tunnels, Bridges, and Other Limited Access Highways*.

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Board and Care Facilities** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is responsible for Chapters 32 and 33 in NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®].

The **Committee on Safety to Life—Furnishings and Contents** is seeking members in all interest categories. This Committee is response for Chapter 10 in the NFPA 101[®], *Life Safety Code*[®].

The **Committee on Shipbuilding, Repair, and Lay-Up** is seeking members in all interest categories. 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—Public Fire Reporting Systems** is seeking members in all categories except manufacturers and special experts. This Committee is responsible for chapters in NFPA 72[®], *National Fire Alarm Code*[®].

The **Committee on Solvent Extraction Plants** is seeking members in all interest categories except special expert. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 36, *Standard for Solvent Extraction Plants*.

The **Committee on Static Electricity** is seeking members in the categories of enforcers, insurance, and research/testing. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 77, *Recommended Practice on Static Electricity*.

The **Committee on Tank Leakage and Repair Safeguards** is seeking members in the interest categories of equipment manufacturers and insurance. 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 Telecommunications** is seeking members in the users category, specifically from the cable industry. This 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 and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 32, *Standard for Drycleaning Plants*.

The **Committee on Transportation of Flammable Liquids** is seeking members in the following interest categories: enforcers, insurance, and manufacturers. 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 enforcers. 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 manufacturers and 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 all interest categories except manufacturers and special expert. 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 installer/maintainer. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 214, *Standard on Water-Cooling Towers*.

The **Committee on Water Spray Fixed Systems** is seeking members in the interest category of enforcers. 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. 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 the following interest categories: enforcers and users. This Committee is responsible for NFPA 664, *Standard for the Prevention of Fires 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 web site at <http://www.nfpa.org/codesTC>; or by a written request to: Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471.

Coming Events Committee Calendar

June

- 7–11 NFPA Conference & Expo, Chicago, IL
- 15–16 Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Heat Recovery Steam Generators, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 17 Ambulance, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 17–19 Boiler Combustion System Hazards—Multiple Burner Boilers, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 25–26 Liquid Fuel Burning Equipment, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA

July

- 7–8 Helicopter Facilities, San Francisco, CA
- 9–11 Commissioning Fire Protection Systems, San Francisco, CA
- 14–16 Recreational Vehicles, Seattle, WA
- 21–22 Telecommunications, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 21–22 Fire Department Apparatus, Baltimore, MD
- 30–31 Fire Tests, Denver, CO

August

- 4–6 NFPA Standards Council, NFPA Headquarters, Quincy, MA
- 18–21 Electrical Equipment of Industrial Machinery, Denver, CO

September

- 21–25 **Safety to Life and Building Code Meetings, Cleveland, OH**
 - 21 Building Systems
 - 21–22 Fundamentals
 - 22 Furnishings and Contents
 - 22 Structures, Construction and Materials
 - 23 Building Construction
 - 23–25 Means of Egress
 - 24–25 Fire Protection Features
 - 24 Building Service and Fire Protection Equipment
- 22–24 Forest and Rural Fire Protection, Charleston, SC

October

- 1–2 Professional Qualifications—Emergency Vehicle Mechanic Technicians Professional Qualifications, San Antonio, TX
- 26–28 Lightning Protection, Richmond, VA
- 27–28 NFPA Standards Council, San Francisco, CA

December

- 2–12 National Electrical Code Panels, Redondo Beach, FL
- 7–11 **Safety to Life and Building Code Meetings, Cleveland, OH**
 - 7 Detention and Correctional Occupancies
 - 8 Educational and Day Care Occupancies
 - 8 Board and Care Facilities
 - 8 Mercantile and Business Occupancies
 - 9 Assembly Occupancies and Membrane Structures
 - 9 Residential Occupancies
 - 9–10 Industrial, Storage, and Miscellaneous Occupancies
 - 10–11 Health Care Occupancies

Committees Soliciting Proposals

The committees for the following documents are planning to begin preparation of their reports. In accordance with the Regulations Governing Committee Projects, committees are now accepting proposals for recommendations on content for the documents listed below. Proposals 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. Proposals must be submitted to Codes and Standards Administration on proposal forms which are available in the back of all NFPA documents or from NFPA headquarters. (NOTE: For information on specific committee meeting dates, contact Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA.) Copies of **new document** drafts are available from Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471, or they may be downloaded from

NFPA's web site 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.

Document No./ Edition	Title	Proposal Closing Date	Meeting Reporting
NFPA 1–2009	Fire Code	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 17–2009	Standard for Dry Chemical Extinguishing Systems	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 17A–2009	Standard for Wet Chemical Extinguishing Systems	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 30–2008	Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 30A–2008	Code for Motor Fuel Dispensing Facilities and Repair Garages	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 59–2008	Utility LP-Gas Plant Code	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 70E–2009	Standard for Electrical Safety in the Workplace®	1/5/2010	A2011
NFPA 75–2009	Standard for the Protection of Information Technology Equipment	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 76–2009	Standard for the Fire Protection of Telecommunications Facilities	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 101–2009	Life Safety Code®	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 220–2009	Standard on Types of Building Construction	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 221–2009	Standard for High Challenge Fire Walls, Fire Walls, and Fire Barrier Walls	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 385–2007	Standard for Tank Vehicles for Flammable and Combustible Liquids	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 414–2007	Standard for Aircraft Rescue and Fire-Fighting Vehicles	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 496–2008	Standard for Purged and Pressurized Enclosures for Electrical Equipment	5/23/2011	F2012
NFPA 497–2008	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Flammable Liquids, Gases, or Vapors and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 499–2008	Recommended Practice for the Classification of Combustible Dusts and of Hazardous (Classified) Locations for Electrical Installations in Chemical Process Areas	5/28/2010	F2011
NFPA 703–2009	Standard for Fire-Retardant Treated Wood and Fire-Retardant Coatings for Building Materials	7/31/2009	A2011
NFPA 1081–2007	Standard for Industrial Fire Brigade Member Professional Qualifications	11/24/2009	A2011
NFPA 1971–2007	Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural Fire Fighting and Proximity Fire Fighting	12/4/2009	F2011
NFPA 1981–2007	Standard on Open-Circuit Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) for Emergency Services	12/4/2009	F2011
NFPA 5000–2009	Building Construction and Safety Code®	7/31/2009	A2011

P* Indicates proposed document

† Change in proposal closing date or cycle