ANSI STANDARDS ACTION

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Contents

American National Standards

Call for comment on proposals listed

This section solicits public comments on proposed draft new American National Standards, including the national adoption of ISO and IEC standards as American National Standards, and on proposals to revise, reaffirm or withdraw approval of existing American National Standards. A draft standard is listed in this section under the ANSI-accredited standards developer (ASD) that sponsors it and from whom a copy may be obtained. Comments in connection with a draft American National Standard must be submitted in writing to the ASD no later than the last day of the comment period specified herein. Such comments shall be specific to the section(s) of the standard under review and include sufficient detail so as to enable the reader to understand the commenter's position, concerns and suggested alternative language, if appropriate. Please note that the ANSI Executive Standards Council (ExSC) has determined that an ASD has the right to require that interested parties submit public review comments electronically, in accordance with the developer's procedures.

Ordering Instructions for "Call-for-Comment" Listings

1. **Order from the organization indicated for the specific proposal.**
2. **Use the full identification in your order, including the BSR prefix; for example, Electric Fuses BSR/SAE J554.**
3. **Include remittance with all orders.**
4. **BSR proposals will not be available after the deadline of call for comment.**

Comments should be addressed to the organization indicated, with a copy to the Board of Standards Review, American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. Fax: 212-840-2298; e-mail: psa@ansi.org

* Standard for consumer products

ISSN 0038-9633

Comment Deadline: February 16, 2014

ISA (ISA)

New National Adoption

BSR/ISA 60079-11 (12.02.01)-201x, Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i" (national adoption of IEC 60079 -11 with modifications and revision of ANSI/ISA 60079-11 (12.02.01)-2013 Edition 6.1)

This standard specifies the construction and testing of intrinsically safe apparatus intended for use in an explosive atmosphere and for associated apparatus, which is intended for connection to intrinsically safe circuits which enter such atmospheres.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Eliana Brazda, (919) 990 -9228, ebrazda@isa.org

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 7-201x (i10r2), Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers (revision of ANSI/NSF 7-2009)

This Standard establishes minimum food protection and sanitation requirements for the materials, design, manufacture, construction, and performance of commercial refrigerators and freezers and their related components.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Allan Rose, (734) 827 -3817, arose@nsf.org

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 49-201x (i48r6), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2012 (i46))

This Standard applies to Class II (laminar flow) biosafety cabinetry designed to minimize hazards inherent in work with agents assigned to biosafety levels 1, 2, 3, or 4. It also defines the tests that shall be passed by such cabinetry to meet this Standard. This Standard includes basic requirements for the design, construction, and performance of biosafety cabinets that are intended to provide personnel, product, and environmental protection; reliable operation; durability and structural stability; cleanability; limitations on noise level; illumination; vibration; and motor/blower performance.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Allan Rose, (734) 827 -3817, arose@nsf.org

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 53-201x (i94), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2013 (i93r1))

It is the purpose of this Standard to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of point-of-use and point-of-entry drinking water treatment systems that are designed to reduce specific health-related contaminants in public or private water supplies. Such systems include point-of-entry drinking water treatment systems used to treat all or part of the water at the inlet to a residential facility or a bottled water production facility, and includes the material and components used in these systems.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Monica Leslie, (734) 827 -5643, mleslie@nsf.org; scruden@nsf.org

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 127-201X, Standard for Safety for Factory-Built Fireplaces (revision of ANSI/UL 127-2011)

This re-circulation proposal provides revisions to the UL 127 proposal dated 11-1-13.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Nicolette Allen, (919) 549 -0973, Nicolette.Allen@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 427-201x, Standard for Safety for Refrigerating Units (revision of ANSI/UL 427-2013)

(1) Proposed requirements for flammable refrigerant charge sizes greater than 150 grams.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Elizabeth Sheppard, (847) 664-3276, Elizabeth.H.Sheppard@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 1635-201x, Standard for Safety for Digital Alarm Communicator System Units (revision of ANSI/UL 1635-2004 (R2010))

Revision to the operation requirements.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Megan Sepper, (847) 664 -3411, Megan.M.Sepper@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 2166-201X, Standard for Safety for Halocarbon Clean Agent Extinguishing System Units (revision of ANSI/UL 2166-2013)

This re-circulation proposal provides revisions to the UL 2166 proposal dated 11-1-13.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Nicolette Allen, (919) 549 -0973, Nicolette.Allen@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 2368-201x, Standard for Safety for Fire Exposure Testing of Intermediate Bulk Containers for Flammable and Combustible Liquids (revision of ANSI/UL 2368-2012)

The intent of this proposal is: (1) To propose revisions to clarify the text, requirements, and test methods of UL 2368 and (2) To propose revisions of UL 2368 to require intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) to be filled with mineral seal oil for fire testing rather than water and a small quantity of Heptane.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Derrick Martin, (408) 754 -6656, Derrick.L.Martin@ul.com

Comment Deadline: March 3, 2014

APA (APA - The Engineered Wood Association)

Revision

BSR/APA PRP 210-201x, Standard for Performance-Rated Engineered Wood Siding (revision of ANSI/APA PRP-210-2008)

Covers manufacturing, qualification, and quality assurance requirements for engineered wood siding products.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: borjen.yeh@apawood.org

Order from: Borjen Yeh, (253) 620-7467, borjen.yeh@apawood.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

New Standard

BSR/ASABE S620 MONYEAR-201x, Safety for Anhydrous Ammonia Application Equipment (new standard)

The purpose of this Standard is to establish the safety requirements for implements of husbandry used in the local transport and application of anhydrous ammonia for agricultural fertilizer. This standard does not cover bulk storage and handling equipment, manufacturing of anhydrous ammonia, or over-the-road bulk transport equipment. This standard is applicable to new equipment manufactured and assembled after the publication of this standard.

Single copy price: $55.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: vangilder@asabe.org

Order from: Carla VanGilder, (269) 932-7015, vangilder@asabe.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

AWS (American Welding Society)

Revision

BSR/AWS D16.4M/D16.4-201X, Specification for the Qualification of Robotic Arc Welding Personnel (revision of ANSI/AWS D16.4M/D16.4-2005)

This standard provides specifications for the qualification of robotic arc welding personnel. This standard does not prevent a manufacturer, fabricator, or contractor from continuing to qualify robotic welding personnel according to other standards. Qualification is limited to those performance variables provided in this standard.

Single copy price: $26.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: clewis@aws.org

Order from: Chelsea Lewis, (305) 443-9353 x306, clewis@aws.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Andrew Davis, (305) 443-9353, x466, adavis@aws.org

BHMA (Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association)

Revision

BSR/BHMA A156.30-201x, High Security Cylinders (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.30-201x)

This standard includes security-performance-based requirements for both mechanical and electrified high-security cylinders. For the purpose of this standard, High Security Cylinder includes mechanical lock cylinders, electromechanical cylinders, and the electronic lock sub assemblies that are analogous to the cylinder assemblies. Cylinders include their keys or electronic credentials; their detainers (mechanical pins, levers, discs) or electronic control device; and their cylinder tailpiece or cam or electronic output port.

Single copy price: 36.00 (Nonmembers); $18.00 (BHMA members)

Order from: Emily Brochstein, (212) 297-2126, ebrochstein@kellencompany.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

HIBCC (Health Industry Business Communications Council)

Reaffirmation

BSR/HIBC 4.1-2009 (R201x), HIBCC Supplier Standard for RFID (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/HIBC 4.0-2009)

This is a technical advisory for RFID item tagging, and defines the manner in which companies with a registered "LIC" can code their item and product identifiers on RFID tags. It specifies the methodology to enable unique identification of items and products for tracking and tracing where RFID is the chosen data carrier.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: info@hibcc.org or www.hibcc.org

Order from: Sara Polansky, (602) 381-1091, ext 101, info@hibcc.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19784-2:2007/Cor 2:2013, Information technology - Biometric application programming interface - Part 2: Biometric archive function provider interface - Technical Corrigendum 2 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19784-2:2007/Cor 2:2013)

This is the second technical corrigendum to ISO/IEC 19784-2:2007. ISO/IEC 19784-2:2007 defines the interface between a biometric service provider (BSP) and a biometric archive function provider (BAFP) for BioAPI. A BAFP encapsulates all functionality for the storage, search and management of biometric reference data regardless of the kind of physical storage media. Using a BAFP, a BSP does not have to provide special handling of different storage media like database servers, smartcards, database web services, etc. Whatever media is used, the BSP in all cases handles the same interface for a BAFP.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006/Cor 1:2013, Information technology - Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework - Part 2: Procedures for the operation of the Biometric Registration Authority -Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006/Cor 1:2013)

This is the first technical corrigendum to ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006. ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006 specifies the requirements for the operation of the Biometric Registration Authority within the Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework (CBEFF).

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19785-4:2010/Cor 1:2013, Information technology - Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework - Part 4: Security block format specifications - Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19785-4:2010/Cor 1:2013)

This is the first technical corrigendum to ISO/IEC 19785-4:2010. ISO/IEC 19785-4:2010 specifies security block formats (see ISO/IEC 19785-1) registered in accordance with ISO/IEC 19785-2 as formats defined by the CBEFF biometric organization ISO/IEC JTC 1/SC 37, and specifies their registered security block format identifiers. [The security block format identifier is recorded in the standard biometric header (SBH) of a patron format (or defined by that patron format as the only available security block format).]

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-1:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 1: General overview and requirements (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182-1:2013)

ISO/IEC 29182-1:2013 provides a general overview of the characteristics of a sensor network and the organization of the entities that comprise such a network. It also describes the general requirements that are identified for sensor networks.

Single copy price: $77.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-2:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 2: Vocabulary and terminology (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182-2:2013)

ISO/IEC 29182-2:2013 is intended to facilitate the development of International Standards in sensor networks. It presents terms and definitions for selected concepts relevant to the field of sensor networks. It establishes a general description of concepts in this field and identifies the relationships among those concepts. It may also be used as guidance for development of other parts of ISO/IEC 29182 and any other sensor-network-related standard.

Single copy price: $88.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-4:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 4: Entity models (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182-4:2013)

The purpose of the ISO/IEC 29182 series is to:

- provide guidance to facilitate the design and development of sensor networks;

- improve interoperability of sensor networks; and

- make sensor network components plug-and-play, so that it becomes fairly easy to add/remove sensor nodes to/from an existing sensor network.

ISO/IEC 29182-4 presents models for the entities that enable sensor network applications and services according to the Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA).

Single copy price: $139.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-5:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 5: Interface definitions (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182-5:2013)

ISO/IEC 29182-5:2013 provides the definitions and requirements of sensor network (SN) interfaces of the entities in the Sensor Network Reference Architecture and covers the following aspects:

- interfaces between functional layers to provide service access for the modules in the upper layer to exchange messages with modules in the lower layer; and

- interfaces between entities introduced in the Sensor Network Reference Architecture enabling sensor network services and applications.

Single copy price: $108.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 20005:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks - Services and interfaces supporting collaborative information processing in intelligent sensor networks (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 20005:2013)

ISO/IEC 20005:2013 specifies services and interfaces supporting collaborative information processing (CIP) in intelligent sensor networks which includes:

- CIP functionalities and CIP functional model;

- common services supporting CIP; and

- common service interfaces to CIP.

Single copy price: $189.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.incits.org or http://webstore.ansi.org

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett, (202) 626-5743, comments@itic.org

PLASA (PLASA North America)

Revision

BSR E1.17-201x, Architecture for Control Networks (revision of ANSI E1.17-2010)

BSR E1.17-201x is a revision of ANSI E1.17-2008, Entertainment Technology - Architecture for Control Networks (ACN), which is a suite of documents that specifies an architecture, including protocols and language, that may be configured and combined with other standard protocols to form flexible, networked audio, lighting, or other control systems. It can be implemented on networks that support UDP, IP, and related protocols. The revision pertains only to EPI 19, ACN Discovery on IP networks, which was modified to improve efficiency.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/documents/public_review_docs.php

Order from: Karl Ruling, (212) 244-1505, karl.ruling@plasa.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

PLASA (PLASA North America)

Revision

BSR E1.19-201x, Recommended Practice for the Use of Class A Ground-Fault Circuit Interrupters (GFCIs) Intended for Personnel Protection in the Entertainment Industry (revision of ANSI E1.19-2009)

The standard is intended to offer guidance, in accordance with other existing relevant standards, on how to select, install, use, and maintain ground fault protection devices in the entertainment industry to protect persons from shock and person and property from fire. The revisions are to incorporate new information about avoiding nuisance tripping.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/documents/public_review_docs.php

Order from: Karl Ruling, (212) 244-1505, karl.ruling@plasa.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

New Standard

BSR/TAPPI T 455 sp-201x, Identification of wire side of paper (new standard)

This method describes procedures for identifying the wire side of paper made on a fourdrinier paper machine with a single wire or forming fabric. The term “wire side” will be used throughout this method and relates to the side of the sheet made in contact to either the machine wire or forming fabric.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.org

Order from: Charles Bohanan, (770) 209-7276, standards@tappi.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

New Standard

BSR/TIA 102.CCAA-A-201x, Project 25, Phase 2 Two-Slot Time Division Multiple Access, Transceiver Measurement Methods (new standard)

This standard provides definition and methods of measurement for radio equipment used in the Private (Dispatch) land Mobile Services that employs the Two-Slot Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA) protocol, for transmitting and reception of voice or data using digital techniques, with or without encryption with a frequency of 1 GHz or less. The purpose of this revision is to revise and upgrade the document to add a receiver blocking test, and to revise and upgrade the test procedures.

Single copy price: $235.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tiaonline.org

Order from: Telecommunications Industry Association (TIA); standards@tiaonline.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: standards@tiaonline.org

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 144-201x, Standard for Safety for LP-Gas Regulators (revision of ANSI/UL 144-2012)

These proposals cover clarification of requirements, revised Moist Ammonia-Air Stress Cracking Test, and the addition of the Endurance Test for manual shut-off valves.

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.comm-2000.com

Order from: comm2000

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Marcia Kawate, (408) 754-6743, Marcia.M.Kawate@ul.com

Comment Deadline: March 18, 2014

Reaffirmations and withdrawals available electronically may be accessed at: webstore.ansi.org

AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association)

New National Adoption

BSR/AGMA ISO 1328-1-201x, Cylindrical gears - ISO system of flank tolerance classification - Part 1: Definitions and allowable values of deviations relevant to flanks of gear teeth (identical national adoption of ISO 1328-1:2013)

This standard establishes a tolerance classification system relevant to manufacturing and conformity assessment of tooth flanks of individual cylindrical involute gears. It specifies definitions for gear flank tolerance terms, the structure of the flank tolerance class system, and allowable values. This standard provides the gear manufacturer and the gear buyer with a mutually advantageous reference for uniform tolerances. Eleven flank tolerance classes are defined, numbered 1 to 11, in order of increasing tolerance.

Single copy price: $172.00

Order from: tech@agma.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Projects Withdrawn from Consideration

An accredited standards developer may abandon the processing of a proposed new or revised American National Standard or portion thereof if it has followed its accredited procedures. The following projects have been withdrawn accordingly:

ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions)

BSR ATIS 0300213-2006 (R201x), Coded Identification of Equipment Entities of the North American Telecommunications System for Information Exchange (reaffirmation of ANSI ATIS 0300213-2006)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

BSR/TIA 136-161-200x, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - High Penetration Digital Control Channel Layer 1 (new standard)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

BSR/TIA/EIA 136-123-G-201X, TDMA Third Generation Wireless Digital Control Channel Layer 3 (revision of ANSI/TIA/EIA 136-123-F-2006)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

BSR/TIA/EIA 136-123-G-201x, TDMA Third Generation Wireless Digital Control Channel Layer 3 (revision of ANSI/TIA/EIA 136-123-F-2006)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

BSR/TIA/EIA 136-123-G-201x, TDMA Third Generation Wireless Digital Control Channel Layer 3 (revision and redesignation of ANSI/TIA/EIA 136-123-F-2006)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

BSR/TIA/EIA 136-377-C-201x, TDMA Third Generation Wireless EGPRS-136 Gs Interface Specifications (revision and redesignation of ANSI/TIA/EIA 136-377-B-2006)

Technical Reports Registered with ANSI

Technical Reports Registered with ANSI are not consensus documents. Rather, all material contained in Technical Reports Registered with ANSI is informational in nature. Technical reports may include, for example, reports of technical research, tutorials, factual data obtained from a survey carried out among standards developers and/or national bodies, or information on the "state of the art" in relation to standards of national or international bodies on a particular subject.

Immediately following the end of a 30-day announcement period in Standards Action, the Technical Report will be registered by ANSI. Please submit any comments regarding this registration to the organization indicated, with a copy to the PSA Center, American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036 or E-Mail to psa@ansi.org.

ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)

TR-100-2013, Organization of Check-Related Payment Standards (Technical Report) (technical report)

This technical report provides the numbering scheme for all standards associated with paper-based and image-based check payments that collectively will be referred to as check-related payments. The basic numbering scheme is divided into two sections; core standards and application standards. Core standards cover such items as paper requirements, MICR requirements, optical requirements, and image requirements. Application standards cover such items as check documents, deposit tickets, internal documents, image replacement documents, other documents, MICR, security, and electronic. This technical report lists the definitions of terms used within X9's check-related payment standards. The structure covered in this technical report was developed to define and explain the requirements for automated handling of paper-based and image-based check payments. It also offers a repository of definitions used in these standards.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: www.x9.org

Order from: www.x9.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Janet Busch, (410) 267-7707, janet.busch@x9.org

NEMA (ASC C12) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

NEMA C12.30 TR-2013, Test Requirements for Metering Devices Equipped with Service Switches (TECHNICAL REPORT) (technical report)

This technical report identifies test requirements for meters containing a Service Switch. Most of the tests included in this report are tailored to fit Service Switch type meters and originate from the ANSI C12.1-2008 standard. Sections within the ANSI standard have been referenced within these tests where applicable. The intent is to use this technical report in conjunction with ANSI C12.1-2008. Other tests that are specific to the Service Switch have been added for completeness.

Single copy price: $40.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: globalcustomerservice@ihs.com

Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Paul Orr, (703)841-3227, Pau_orr@nema.org

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

Directly and materially affected parties who are interested in participating as a member of an ANS consensus body for the standards listed below are requested to contact the sponsoring standards developer directly and in a timely manner.

BHMA (Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association)

Office: 355 Lexington Avenue
15th Floor
New York, NY 10017

Contact: *Emily Brochstein*

Phone: (516) 456-1194

Fax: (212) 370-9047

E-mail: ebrochstein@kellencompany.com

BSR/BHMA A156.7-201x, Template Hinge Dimensions (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.7-2003 (R2009))

BSR/BHMA A156.9-201x, Standard for Cabinet Hardware (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.9-2010)

BSR/BHMA A156.11-201x, Cabinet Locks (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.11-2010)

BSR/BHMA A156.17-201x, Self Closing Hinges & Pivots (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.17-2004 (R2010))

BSR/BHMA A156.21-201x, Thresholds (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.21-2009)

BSR/BHMA A156.23-201x, Electromagnetic Locks (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.23-2010)

BSR/BHMA A156.30-201x, High Security Cylinders (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.30-2002 (R2007))

BSR/BHMA A156.115-201x, Hardware Preparation in Steel Doors and Steel Frames (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.115-2006)

ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

Office: 1101 K Street NW
Suite 610
Washington, DC 20005-3922

Contact: *Barbara Bennett*

Phone: (202) 626-5743

Fax: (202) 638-4922

E-mail: comments@itic.org

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19784-2:2007/Cor 2:2013, Information technology - Biometric application programming interface - Part 2: Biometric archive function provider interface - Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19784-2:2007/Cor 2:2013)

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006/Cor 1:2013, Information technology - Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework - Part 2: Procedures for the operation of the Biometric Registration Authority - Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19785-2:2006/Cor 1:2013)

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19785-4:2010/Cor 1:2013, Information technology - Common Biometric Exchange Formats Framework - Part 4: Security block format specifications - Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19785-4:2010/Cor 1:2013)

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-1:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 1: General overview and requirements (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182-1:2013)

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-2:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 2: Vocabulary and terminology (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182-2:2013)

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-4:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 4: Entity models (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182-4:2013)

INCITS/ISO/IEC 29182-5:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 5: Interface definitions (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 29182 -5:2013)

INCITS/ISO/IEC 20005:2013, Information technology - Sensor networks - Services and interfaces supporting collaborative information processing in intelligent sensor networks (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 20005:2013)

OEOSC (ASC OP) (Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council)

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Chester, CT 06412

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BSR OEOSC OP1.2123-201x, Standard for Optics and Photonics - Specification of raw optical glass (national adoption of ISO 12123 with modifications and revision of ANSI/OEOSC OP3.001-2001 (R2008))

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

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Arlington, VA 22201

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BSR/TIA 102.CCAA-A-201x, Project 25, Phase 2 Two-Slot Time Division Multiple Access, Transceiver Measurement Methods (new standard)

Final Actions on American National Standards

The standards actions listed below have been approved by the ANSI Board of Standards Review (BSR) or by an ANSI-Audited Designator, as applicable.

ABMA (ASC B3) (American Bearing Manufacturers Association)

New National Adoption

ANSI/ABMA/ISO 199-2005 (R2013), Rolling bearings - Thrust bearings - Tolerances (identical national adoption of ISO 1999 -2005): 1/10/2014

Revision

ANSI/ABMA 19.2-2013, Tapered Roller Bearings - Radial - Inch Design (revision of ANSI/ABMA 19.2-1994 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

Stabilized Maintenance

ANSI/ABMA 4-1994 (S2013), Tolerance Definition and Gauging Practices for Ball and Roller Bearings (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA 4-1994 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

ANSI/ABMA 7-1995 (S2013), Shaft and Housing Fits for Metric Radial Ball and Roller Bearings (Except Tapered Roller Bearings) Conforming to Basic Boundary Plans (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA 7-1995 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

ANSI/ABMA 9-1990 (S2013), Load Ratings and Fatigue Life for Ball Bearings (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA 9-1990 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

ANSI/ABMA 18.1-1982 (S2013), Radial Needle Roller Bearings, Metric Design (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA 18.1-1982 (R2009)): 1/10/2014

ANSI/ABMA 18.2-1982 (S2013), Needle Roller Bearings - Radial, Inch Design (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA 18.2-1982 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

ANSI/ABMA 26.2-1994 (S2013), Thin Section Ball Bearings - Inch design (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA 26.2-1994 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

ANSI/ABMA/ISO 3096-1998 (S2013), Rolling Bearings, Needle Rollers, Dimensions and Tolerances (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA/ISO 3096-1998 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

ANSI/ABMA/ISO 5593-1997 (S2013), Rolling bearings - Vocabulary (Bilingual edition) (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/ABMA/ISO 5593 -1997 (R2008)): 1/10/2014

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

New Standard

ANSI/ASME P30.1-2014, Planning for Load Handling Activities (new standard): 1/14/2014

ASTM (ASTM International)

New National Adoption

ANSI/ASTM E1608-2013 (ISO/ASTM 51608), Practice for Dosimetry in an X-Ray (Bremsstrahlung) Facility for Radiation Processing (identical national adoption of and revision of ANSI/ASTM E1608 -2005 (ISO/ASTM 51608)): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM E1649-2013 (ISO/ASTM 51649), Practice for Dosimetry in an Electron Beam Facility for Radiation Processing at Energies Between 300 keV and 25 MeV (identical national adoption of and revision of ANSI/ASTM E1649-2005 (ISO/ASTM 51649)): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM E1707-2013 (ISO/ASTM 51707), Guide for Estimating Uncertainties in Dosimetry for Radiation Processing (identical national adoption of and revision of ANSI/ASTM E1707-2005 (ISO/ASTM 51707)): 12/24/2013

New Standard

ANSI/ASTM E2849-2013, Practice for Professional Certification Performance Testing (new standard): 12/24/2013

Reaffirmation

ANSI/ASTM F1045-2007 (R2013), Performance Specification for Ice Hockey Helmets (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1045-2007): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2158-2008 (R2013), Specification for Residential Central-Vacuum Tube and Fittings (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2158-2008): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2647-2007 (R2013), Guide for Approved Methods of Installing a CVS (Central Vacuum System) (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2647-2007): 12/24/2013

Revision

ANSI/ASTM D910-2013, Specification for Aviation Gasolines (revision of ANSI/ASTM D910-2013): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM D1655-2013, Specification for Aviation Turbine Fuels (revision of ANSI/ASTM D1655-2013): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM D6300-2013, Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants (revision of ANSI/ASTM D6300-2013): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM D7719-2013, Specification for High Octane Unleaded Test Fuel (revision of ANSI/ASTM D7719-2012): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM E18-2014, Test Methods for Rockwell Hardness of Metallic Materials (revision of ANSI/ASTM E18-2012): 1/1/2014

ANSI/ASTM E329-2013, Specification for Agencies Engaged in Construction Inspection, Testing, or Special Inspection (revision of ANSI/ASTM E329-2013a): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2531-2013, Test Method for Load Capacity of Treestand Seats (revision of ANSI/ASTM F2531-2005 (R2009)): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2713-2013, Specification for Eye Protectors for Field Hockey (revision of ANSI/ASTM F2713-2009): 12/24/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2773-2013, Practice for Transfilling Compressed Air or Nitrogen and Safe Handling of Small Paintball Cylinders (revision of ANSI/ASTM F2773-2011): 12/24/2013

Withdrawal

ANSI/ASTM F771-2005, Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Thermoplastic High-Pressure Irrigation Pipeline Systems (withdrawal of ANSI/ASTM F771-2005): 12/24/2013

CSA (CSA Group)

Revision

* ANSI Z21.41-2014, Standard for Quick Disconnect Devices for Use with Gas Fuel (same as CSA 6.9) (revision of ANSI Z21.41-2011): 1/13/2014

IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America)

Revision

ANSI/IESNA RP-3-2013, Recommended Practice on Lighting for Educational Facilities (revision of ANSI/IESNA RP-3-2000 (R2006)): 12/30/2013

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

ANSI/NFPA 601-2014, Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention (revision of ANSI/NFPA 601-2010): 2/3/2014

ANSI/NFPA 1407-2014, Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1407-2010): 2/3/2014

NIST/ITL (National Institute of Standards and Technology/Information Technology Laboratory)

Revision

ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2011 Update:2013, Data Format for the Interchange of Fingerprint, Facial & Other Biometric Information (revision, redesignation and consolidation of ANSI/NIST-ITL 1-2011, NIST-ITL 1-2011 Sup:Dental, NIST-ITL 1-2011 Sip:Voice): 12/30/2013

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

* ANSI/NSF 223-2013 (i4r1), Conformity Assessment Requirements for Certification Bodies that Certify Products Pursuant to NSF/ANSI 60: Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 223-2012): 1/2/2014

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

New Standard

ANSI/UL 681-2014, Standard for Safety for Installation and Classification of Burglar and Holdup Alarm Systems (new standard): 1/10/2014

Reaffirmation

ANSI/UL 80-2009 (R2014), Standard for Safety for Steel Tanks for Oil-Burner Fuels and Other Combustible Liquids (Bulletin dated November 22, 2013) (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 80-2009): 1/14/2014

ANSI/UL 340-2009 (R2014), Standard for Safety for Tests for Comparative Flammability of Liquids (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 340 -2009): 1/13/2014

* ANSI/UL 60745-2-2-2009 (R2013), Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electrical - Tools Safety - Part 2-2: Particular Requirements for Screwdrivers and Impact Wrenches (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 60745-2-2-2009): 12/23/2013

* ANSI/UL 60745-2-12-2008 (R2013), Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electrical - Tools Safety - Part 2-12: Particular Requirements for Concrete Vibrators (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 60745-2-12-2008): 12/23/2013

Project Initiation Notification System (PINS)

ANSI Procedures require notification of ANSI by ANSI-accredited standards developers (ASD) of the initiation and scope of activities expected to result in new or revised American National Standards (ANS). Early notification of activity intended to reaffirm or withdraw an ANS and in some instances a PINS related to a national adoption is optional. The mechanism by which such notification is given is referred to as the PINS process. For additional information, see clause 2.4 of the ANSI Essential Requirements: Due Process Requirements for American National Standards.

Following is a list of proposed actions and new ANS that have been received recently from ASDs. Please also review the section in Standards Action entitled "American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance" for additional or comparable information with regard to standards maintained under the continuous maintenance option. To view information about additional standards for which a PINS has been submitted and to search approved ANS, please visit www.NSSN.org, which is a database of standards information. Note that this database is not exhaustive.

Directly and materially affected interests wishing to receive more information or to submit comments are requested to contact the standards developer directly within 30 days of the publication of this announcement.

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BSR/AHRI Standard 730 (I-P)-201x, Flow Capacity Rating of Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers (revision and redesignation of ANSI/AHRI Standard 730-2005)

Stakeholders: This standard is intended for the guidance of the industry, including manufacturers, engineers, installers, contractors, and users.

Project Need: The purpose of this standard is to establish, for refrigerant Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers (which may be referred to as "filters"): definitions; test requirements; rating requirements; minimum data requirements for Published Ratings; marking and nameplate data; and conformance conditions.

This standard applies to Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers, as defined in Section 3. This standard applies to Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers for use in systems employing refrigerants, R-22, R-134a, R-290, R-404A, R-407A, R-407C, R-410A, R-507A, R-600a, and R-744 as defined in ANSI/ASHRAE 34 with Addenda.

BSR/AHRI Standard 731 (SI)-201x, Flow Capacity Rating of Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers (new standard)

Stakeholders: This standard is intended for the guidance of the industry, including manufacturers, engineers, installers, contractors, and users.

Project Need: The purpose of this standard is to establish, for refrigerant Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers (which may be referred to as "filters"): definitions; test requirements; rating requirements; minimum data requirements for Published Ratings; marking and nameplate data; and conformance conditions.

This standard applies to Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers, as defined in Section 3. This standard applies to Suction Line Filters and Suction Line Filter Driers for use in systems employing refrigerants, R-22, R-134a, R-290, R-404A, R-407A, R-407C, R-410A, R-507A, R-600a, and R-744 as defined in ANSI/ASHRAE 34 with Addenda.

ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions)

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BSR ATIS 0300213-201x, Coded Identification of Equipment Entities of the North American Telecommunications System for Information Exchange (revision of ANSI ATIS 0300213-2006)

Stakeholders: Communication industry.

Project Need: To provide a form of coded identification for equipment entities in the North American Telecommunications System for the purpose of efficient information exchange.

This standard provides a form of coded identification for equipment entities in the North American Telecommunications System for the purpose of efficient information exchange. This standard describes the data elements within the format structure. This standard also contains clauses that cover its purpose and scope, definitions, and references.

AWS (American Welding Society)

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BSR B1.10M/B1.10-201X, Guide for the Nondestructive Examination of Welds (revision and redesignation of ANSI/AWS B1.10-2009)

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Revising content to reflect current industry usage.

This guide acquaints the user with the nondestructive examination methods commonly used to examine weldments. The standard also addresses which method best detects various types of discontinuities. The methods included are visual, liquid penetrant, magnetic particle, radiographic, ultrasonic, electromagnetic (eddy current), and leak testing.

BHMA (Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association)

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* BSR/BHMA A156.7-201x, Template Hinge Dimensions (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.7-2003 (R2009))

Stakeholders: Consumers, door and hardware manufacturers, building, and construction.

Project Need: Due for normal five-year revision cycle.

This Standard covers the requirements for the length, width, thickness, offset, and screw hole spacing for builders template hinges. Included in the standard are hinge identification symbols and screw sizes. Methods for identifying template hinges that conform to the Standard are provided.

* BSR/BHMA A156.9-201x, Standard for Cabinet Hardware (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.9-2010)

Stakeholders: Consumers, door and hardware manufacturers, building, and construction.

Project Need: Due for normal five-year revision cycle.

This Standard contains requirements for cabinet hardware and includes hinges, knobs, pulls, catches, shelf rests, standards and brackets, drawer slides, rotating shelves and track with guides for sliding panels. Included are performance tests covering operational, cyclical, strength, and finish criteria.

* BSR/BHMA A156.11-201x, Cabinet Locks (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.11-201x)

Stakeholders: Consumers, door and hardware manufacturers, building, and construction.

Project Need: Due for normal five-year revision cycle.

This standard establishes requirements for Cabinet Locks used on doors, drawers and furniture. Cycle tests, operational tests, strength tests, and finish tests are included.

* BSR/BHMA A156.17-201x, Self Closing Hinges & Pivots (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.17-201x)

Stakeholders: Consumers, door and hardware manufacturers, building, and construction.

Project Need: Due for normal five-year revision cycle.

This Standard establishes requirements for self-closing hinges and pivots. Cycle tests, operational tests, finish tests, and material and dimensional requirements are included.

* BSR/BHMA A156.21-201x, Thresholds (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.21-201x)

Stakeholders: Consumers, door and hardware manufacturers, building, and construction.

Project Need: Due for normal five-year revision cycle.

This Standard establishes requirements for thresholds. Types are described with identifying numbers. Strength tests, fastening systems, and gasketing tests are included.

* BSR/BHMA A156.23-201x, Electromagnetic Locks (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.23-201x)

Stakeholders: Consumers, door and hardware manufacturers, building, and construction.

Project Need: Due for normal five-year revision cycle.

This Standard establishes requirements for electromagnetic locks and includes cyclical, dynamic, operational, strength, and finish tests. This product is used for access control.

* BSR/BHMA A156.115-201x, Hardware Preparation in Steel Doors and Steel Frames (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.115-2006)

Stakeholders: Consumers, door and hardware manufacturers, building, and construction.

Project Need: Due for normal five-year revision cycle.

These Standards cover all significant dimensional attributes for mounting common hardware products in steel doors and frames. All dimensions shall be as shown on the accompanying drawings.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

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BSR/IEEE 802.3bu-201x, Standard for Ethernet Amendment: Physical Layer and Management Parameters for 1-Pair Power over Data Lines (supplement to ANSI/IEEE 802.3-2009)

Stakeholders: Users and producers of systems and components for the automotive, industrial automation, and transportation (aircraft and rail) industries.

Project Need: Define methodology for the provision of power via a single twisted pair to connected Data Terminal Equipment (DTE) with IEEE 802.3 interfaces.

This standard defines Ethernet local area, access, and metropolitan area networks. Ethernet is specified at selected speeds of operation; and uses a common media access control (MAC) specification and management information base (MIB). The Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) MAC protocol specifies shared medium (half-duplex) operation, as well as full-duplex operation. Speed-specific media independent interfaces (MIIs) provide an architectural and optional implementation interface to selected Physical Layer entities (PHY).

BSR/IEEE 802.3bt-201x, Standard for Ethernet Amendment: Physical Layer and Management Parameters for DTE Power via MDI over 4-Pair (supplement to ANSI/IEEE 802.3-2009)

Stakeholders: Ethernet component providers (e.g., cabling and integrated circuit), system product providers (e.g., switch and end stations), network providers (e.g., installers, network support) and network implementers (e.g., enterprise, building automation and industrial automation).

Project Need: The scope of this project is to augment the capabilities of the IEEE Std 802.3 standard with 4-pair power and associated power management information. The project will augment the methodology for the provision of power via balanced cabling to connected Data Terminal Equipment with 802.3 interfaces. Optional augmented power limit will be made available for certain structured cabling systems. Compatibility with existing equipment will be maintained.

This standard defines Ethernet local area, access, and metropolitan area networks. Ethernet is specified at selected speeds of operation; and uses a common media access control (MAC) specification and management information base (MIB). The Carrier Sense Multiple Access with Collision Detection (CSMA/CD) MAC protocol specifies shared medium (half-duplex) operation, as well as full-duplex operation. Speed-specific media independent interfaces (MIIs) provide an architectural and optional implementation interface to selected Physical Layer entities (PHY).

BSR/IEEE 1641.1a-201x, Guide for the Use of IEEE Std 1641, IEEE Standard for Signal and Test Definition Amendment to add Guidelines for producing reusable Test Signal Frameworks (TSFs) for use on platforms utilizing Automatic Test Markup Language (ATML) (supplement to ANSI/IEEE 1641.1-2014)

Stakeholders: The major stakeholders will be the electronics test industry such as avionics, military, and commercial equipment manufacturers, Test Program Set (TPS) developers and maintainers.

Project Need: To amend the guide to add guidelines for producing reusable TSFs for use on platforms utilizing ATML, and produce example TSFs showing conformance with the guidelines.

This guide provides application information and guidance for users who write, develop, implement, and support test requirements, signal definitions, and signal responses using IEEE Std 1641-2010, the signal and test definition (STD) standard. Examples of the definition and use of signal models in different environments are included.

BSR/IEEE 1666.1-201x, SystemC Analog/Mixed-Signal (AMS) Extensions Language Reference Manual (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders for this project are Electronic Design Automation (EDA) companies that implement the technology, Integrated Circuit (IC) suppliers who use the technology, and end users who build systems based on the technology.

Project Need: The general purpose of the SystemC AMS extensions is to provide a C++ standard for designers and architects, who need to address complex heterogeneous systems that are a hybrid between hardware and software. This standard is built on the IEEE Std 1666 -2011 (SystemC Language Reference Manual) and extends it to create analog/mixed-signal, multidisciplinary models to simulate continuous-time, discrete-time, and discrete-event behavior simultaneously.

This standard defines the Analog/Mixed-Signal extensions for SystemC, as an American National Standard C++ class library for system and hardware design including analog/mixed-signal elements.

BSR/IEEE 1685-201x, Standard for IP-XACT, Standard Structure for Packaging, Integrating, and Reusing IP within Tool Flows (revision of ANSI/IEEE 1685-2009)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders for this standard include Electronic Design Automation (EDA) vendors, IP vendors, electronic systems builders and IC manufacturers.

Project Need: As designs get larger and more complex, the electronics industry is using more IP blocks in those designs. The lack of a standard description of those blocks makes their use difficult, error-prone, and costly to implement. This revision will further address these issues and will update IEEE Std 1685-2009 based on learning from the use of the standard.

This standard describes an eXtensible Markup Language (XML) schema for metadata documenting intellectual property (IP) used in the development, implementation, and verification of electronic systems. This schema provides both a standard method to document IP that is compatible with automated integration techniques and a standard method (generators) for linking tools into a system development framework, enabling a more flexible, optimized development environment.

BSR/IEEE 1857.4-201x, Standard for 2nd Generation IEEE 1857 Video Coding (new standard)

Stakeholders: Audio and video products (hardware or software) manufacturers or vendors; video and audio service providers, including broadcasting operators, Internet video service providers; aural and visual content providers.

Project Need: This standard is the new generation of IEEE std 1857 -2013 [IEEE Standard for Advanced Audio and Video Coding], which provides efficient coding tool sets for compression, decompression, and packaging of the video data which should double the coding efficiency of IEEE std 1857-2013. The target applications and services include but are not limited to Internet video, video surveillance, video conference, digital television broadcasting, user-generated video content, and other video/audio-enabled services.

This standard defines a set of tools for efficient video coding and the corresponding decoding procedure, including intra-prediction, inter-prediction, transform, quantization, and entropy coding.

BSR/IEEE 1857.5-201x, Standard for Advanced Mobile Speech and Audio (new standard)

Stakeholders: Audio and video products (hardware or software) manufacturers or vendors; aural and visual content providers; video and audio service providers, including broadcasting operators, Internet video service providers.

Project Need: This part of standard provides regular low bit rate speech and audio coding tool sets for wireless and mobile speech and audio compression and decompression. It provides error masking ability, supports stereo effect, supports wideband audio quality, and saves bandwidth for wireless transmission and mobile communication and memory space for storage.

This standard defines a set of speech and audio compression, decompression, and packaging tools and mechanism applied in mobile communication, wireless broadband multimedia communications, internet broadband streaming media service, etc.

BSR/IEEE 1857.6-201x, Standard for Digital Media Content Description (new standard)

Stakeholders: Audio and video products (hardware or software) manufacturers or vendors; video and audio service providers, including broadcasting operators, Internet video service providers; aural and visual content providers.

Project Need: Provides compact descriptors to represent the audio/visual features and describe the category, attribute, property and context information of the multimedia data, which can facilitate content searching and indexing, save bandwidth for transmission, enable hardware support for descriptor extraction and matching, ensure interoperability of multimedia applications and ubiquitous platforms, simplify design of audiovisual application, and enhance performance on visual surveillance.

The standard for digital media content description specifies digital media content descriptors as well as their supporting tools to satisfy the requirement of searching in large scale multimedia data and support applications such as visual surveillance and mobile computing. This standard consists of three parts: (1) label, classification, and core metadata; (2) visual object description; and (3) audio object description.

BSR/IEEE 1882-201x, Guide for Establishing, Benchmarking, and Maintaining a Working Program for Energized Transmission Lines (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric utilities.

Project Need: The purpose of this guide is to provide the utility industry information to establish or maintain an effective working program for energized transmission lines consistent with recognized industry practices and regulations. This guide recognizes safety and training as key components to a live energized transmission-line working program.

This document provides the industry with generic components for the development, benchmarking, and maintenance of a working program for energized transmission lines.

BSR/IEEE 1905.1a-201x, Standard for a Convergent Digital Home Network for Heterogeneous Technologies Amendment: Support of New MAC/PHYs and Enhancements (supplement to ANSI/IEEE 1905.1-2014)

Stakeholders: Vendors, users, administrators, designers, customers, and owners of mixed networks.

Project Need: This amendment specifies additions to and appropriate modifications of IEEE Std 1905.1 to support a generic way to include additional MAC/PHYs (e.g., G.hn (Recommendations ITU-T G.9960, G.9961, G.9962, G.9963, G.9964), HPNA (Recommendation ITU-T G.9954), MoCA 2.0, Homeplug AV 2.0, HD-PLC 3 inside, IEEE Std. 1901.2, G.hnem (Recommendation ITU-T G.9902), Recommendation ITU-T G.9903, Recommendation ITU-T G.9904, IEEE P802.11ah, IEEE Std 802.15.4, Recommendation ITU-T G.9959, Bluetooth, HDMI, GSM).

This standard defines an abstraction layer for multiple home network technologies. The abstraction layer provides a common data and control service access point to the heterogeneous home network technologies described in the following specifications: IEEE Std 1901TM-2010, IEEE Std 802.11TM-2012, IEEE Std 802.3TM-2008, and MoCA(R). This standard is extensible to work with other home network technologies. The abstraction layer supports a dynamic interface selection for transmission of packets arriving from any interface (upper protocol layers or underlying network technologies). End-to-end quality of service (QoS) is enabled in an IEEE 1905.1 network.

BSR/IEEE 2030.1.1-201x, Standard Technical Specifications of a DC Quick Charger for Use with Electric Vehicles (new standard)

Stakeholders: Auto manufacturers, charging equipment manufacturers, utilities, consumers, regulatory and governmental agencies.

Project Need: In an evolving industry, specifications and requirements for the promotion of safe and efficient DC quick-charging applications is crucial to the further deployment and development of the electric vehicle community.

This standard defines requirements for the designs of electric vehicles and DC quick chargers that promotes safe and rapid charging between electric vehicles and DC quick chargers. This document defines requirements pertaining to collaborative actions between electric vehicles and quick chargers. Design firms and manufacturers shall undertake detailed design work to promote safe and efficient charging circuits in line with relevant international specifications.

BSR/IEEE 2030.2.1-201x, Guide for Design, Operation, and Maintenance of Battery Energy Storage Systems, Both Stationary and Mobile, and Applications Integrated with Electric Power Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders include utilities, system integrators, grid operators, industrial facilities, battery manufacturers, etc.

Project Need: This standard is intended to be used by BESS designers, operators, system integrators, and equipment manufacturers. It provides an introduction of engineering concerns of BESS, identifies key technical parameters, engineering approaches and application practices requirements of BESS, and its operation and maintenance (O&M).

This document provides alternative approaches and practices for design, operation, maintenance, integration and interoperability, including distributed resources interconnection, of stationary or mobile battery energy storage systems (BESS) with the electric power system (s) (EPS) at customer facilities, at electricity distribution facilities or at bulk transmission electricity facilities. This document addresses BESS and applications conformance to the requirements of IEEE 1547 series for distributed resources (DR) interconnection, implementing IEEE 2030 smart grid interoperability reference model (SGIRM) guidance.

BSR/IEEE 2401-201x, Standard Format for LSI-Package-Board Interoperable Design (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electronic Design Automation (EDA) companies, IC suppliers, electronic systems designers, components suppliers, and package/printed circuit board material suppliers.

Project Need: The general purpose of this standard is to develop a common format that LSI-Package-Board design tools can use to exchange information/data seamlessly, as opposed to having to work with multiple different input and output formats.

This standard defines a common interoperable format used for the design of (a) Large Scale Integrated (LSI) circuits, (b) Packages for such LSI circuits, and (c) Printed Circuit Boards on which the packaged LSI circuits are interconnected. Collectively such designs are referred to as "LSI-Package-Board" designs. The format provides a common way to specify information/data about the project management, net lists, components, design rules, and geometries used in LSI-Package-Board designs.

BSR/IEEE 2402-201x, Standard Design Criteria of Complex Virtual Instruments for Ocean Observation (new standard)

Stakeholders: Ocean-observing communities, ocean-observing software development communities, supervision departments of ocean environment and resources.

Project Need: The purpose of this standard is to advise and assist developers to adopt CVI-based development method in building ocean-observing software system.

This standard defines the framework of building distributed ocean observing software system based on complex virtual instruments (CVIs) which are used for processing and displaying the collected data from ocean instruments and the related metadata.

BSR/IEEE 2404-201x, Standard for Power Plant De-Nitrogen Oxide (DeNOx) Plate-Type Catalyst (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, independent quality test organizations, and also related to power plants, SCR engineering companies, research institutes and many other organizations which are involved in plate-type SCR catalyst.

Project Need: This standard is developed specifically for power plant DeNOX plate-type catalyst. The intent of this standard is to provide a unified catalyst size and test standard for Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) catalyst manufacturers, power plants, and independent product test organizations. The standard will make it possible for exchange of Catalysts produced by different manufacturers, and it will also be a guarantee of catalyst quality.

This standard specifies the production procedure, quality test, engineering design of power plant DeNOX plate-type catalyst.

BSR/IEEE 2700-201x, Standard for Sensor Performance Parameter Definitions (new standard)

Stakeholders: Sensor vendors, ISVs, platform providers and OEMs.

Project Need: The purpose of this document is to provide a standard methodology for defining sensor performance parameters in order to facilitate system integration and accelerate time to market. This standard fulfills the need for a common methodology for specifying sensor performance that will ease the non-scalable integration challenges.

This document provides a common framework for sensor performance specification terminology, units, conditions and limits. The specific sensors discussed in this document are Accelerometer, Magnetometer, Gyrometer/Gyroscope, Barometer/Pressure Sensors, Hygrometer/Humidity Sensors, Temperature Sensors, Ambient Light Sensors, and Proximity Sensors.

BSR/IEEE 3004.4-201x, Recommended Practice for the Application of Medium- and High-Voltage Fuses in Industrial and Commercial Power Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Those interested in, or responsible for, the selection and application of medium- and high-voltage fuses used in industrial and commercial power systems.

Project Need: This new standard is part of a larger project to revise and reorganize the technical content of the 13 existing IEEE Color Books. Benefits of the project include, but are not limited to: (1) the elimination of duplicate material that now exists in the various color books, (2) the speeding up of the revision process by allowing Color Book content to be reviewed, edited and balloted in smaller segments, and (3) to accommodate more modern, efficient and cost effective physical publishing/distribution method.

This recommended practice covers the selection and application of medium-and high-voltage fuses used in industrial and commercial power systems (I&CPS).

BSR/IEEE 3006.2-201x, Recommended Practice for Evaluating the Reliability of Existing Industrial and Commercial Power Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Designers, manufacturers, testing personnel, military/government, commercial.

Project Need: Updating the chapter to convert to a dot standard. From the 2007 493 standard Gold Book.

This recommended practice describes how to evaluate the reliability of existing industrial and commercial power systems. It is likely to be of greatest value to the power-oriented engineer with limited experience in the area of reliability. It can also be an aid to all engineers responsible for the electrical design of industrial and commercial power systems.

BSR/IEEE 3006.3-201x, Recommended Practice for Determining the Impact of Preventative Maintenance on the Reliability of Industrial and Commercial Power Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Designers, construction, analysts, manufacturers, commercial, military.

Project Need: Material from the Gold Book needs to be updated to include reliability based maintenance, more specifically RCM (reliability-centered maintenance).

This recommended practice describes how to determine the impact of preventive maintenance on the reliability of industrial and commercial power systems. It is likely to be of greatest value to the power-oriented engineer with limited experience in the area of reliability. It can also be an aid to all engineers responsible for the electrical design of industrial and commercial power systems.

BSR/IEEE 60780-323-201x, Qualification of Electrical Equipment Important to Safety for Nuclear Facilities (revision of ANSI/IEEE 323 -2003 (R2008))

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are the nuclear power generating stations and nuclear facilities, engineers and designers of qualified equipment, equipment manufacturers, qualification laboratories, etc.

Project Need: IEC SC45A has commenced a revision of IEC 60780 Equipment Qualification, which references IEEE 323-1974. IEEE intends to revise IEEE 323-2003 so that IEEE 323 and IEC 60780 will be a joint IEEE/IEC standard per IEC-IEEE joint development agreement, IEC reference number AC/22/2008.

This standard describes the basic requirements for qualifying electrical equipment important to safety and interfaces (electrical and mechanical) that are to be used in nuclear facilities. The principles, methods, and procedures described are intended to be used for qualifying equipment, maintaining and extending qualification, and updating qualification, as required, if the equipment is modified.

BSR/IEEE 80005-1-201x, Utility Connections in Port - Part 1: High Voltage Shore Connection (HVSC) Systems - General requirements (new standard)

Stakeholders: Target users for this standard are ports, shipbuilders, designers of shore power systems as well as end users and regulatory agencies.

Project Need: IEC invited IEEE to be a joint sponsor of IEC/ISO 60092 -510. This project covers IEEE's participation in this joint standard development.

This part of IEC 80005 describes high-voltage shore connection (HVSC) systems, on board the ship and on shore, to supply the ship with electrical power from shore. This standard is applicable to the design, installation and testing of HVSC systems and addresses:
- HV shore distribution systems;
- shore-to-ship connection and interface equipment;
- transformers/reactors;
- semiconductor/rotating convertors;
- ship distribution systems; and
- control, monitoring, interlocking, and power management systems.

BSR/IEEE C37.62-201x, Standard for Pad Mounted, Dry Vault, Submersible Fault, and Overhead Fault Interrupters for Alternating Current Systems up to 38 kV (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders include users, manufacturers, and specifiers of switchgear equipment.

Project Need: The purpose of this standard is to define the rating structure, preferred ratings, test, and construction requirements for pad-mounted, dry-vault, submersible, and overhead single- or multi-pole alternating current fault interrupters for maximum voltages above 1000 V and up to 38 kV.

This standard applies to all pad mounted, dry vault, submersible, and overhead single or multi-pole alternating current fault interrupters for rated maximum voltages above 1000V and up to 38 kV and supersedes the requirements for these devices in IEEE Std C37.60 -2012. Automatic circuit reclosers are not covered by this standard. In order to simplify this standard where possible, the term "FI" has been substituted for fault interrupter.

BSR/IEEE C37.116-201x, Guide for Protective Relay Application to Transmission-Line Series Capacitor Banks (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.116-2007)

Stakeholders: Engineers designing series capacitors banks and protection for these banks.

Project Need: The purpose of this guide is to provide the reader with ample discussion of the protection issues related to series capacitor bank design. Applications of series capacitors are sufficiently diverse that protective relay engineers need some guidance on the reasons and considerations for different protection and control schemes.

This guide describes the application of protective relays on transmission-line series capacitors and provides alternative approaches to the design, testing, and maintenance of protective relays based on the latest knowledge and the application experience of the industry.

BSR/IEEE C57.13.1-201x, Guide for Field Testing of Relaying Current Transformers (revision of ANSI/IEEE C57.13.1-2006)

Stakeholders: This guide would be used by field service engineers in routine maintenance and commissioning, relay technicians, designers, manufactures and transformer technicians.

Project Need: The purpose of the guide is to provide information on the current technology for field testing of instrument transformers and to more closely coordinate the information with the other industry standards, for example, National Electrical Safety Code(R) (NESC(R)).

The scope of this guide is to describe field test methods that verify the functionality of the current transformer (CT) and the associated circuit in order to assure that the circuit will transmit accurate current for proper function of protective relaying. This guide covers precautions, types of tests, acceptable methods of performing such tests, and typical results of the tests.

BSR/IEEE C57.13.8-201x, Standard Requirements for Station Service Voltage Transformers (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric utilities, independent power plants and equipment manufacturers.

Project Need: This Standard is a basis for the establishment of performance and limited electrical and mechanical interchangeability requirements of the equipment described. The Standard also provides assistance in the proper selection of such equipment.

This Standard describes the electrical and mechanical requirements of single-phase Station Service Voltage Transformers with voltages of 34.5 kV or higher in the highest voltage winding.

BSR/IEEE C57.130-201x, Guide for the Use of Dissolved Gas Analysis Applied to Factory Temperature Rise Tests for the Evaluation of Mineral Oil-Immersed Transformers and Reactors (new standard)

Stakeholders: Power transformer users, power transformer manufacturers, testing labs, consultants.

Project Need: This document provides guidance in the application of dissolved gas analysis (DGA) to mineral oil transformers and reactors subjected to factory temperature rise tests.

This document provides guidance in the application of dissolved gas analysis (DGA) to mineral oil transformers and reactors subjected to factory temperature rise tests. This document consists of evaluation procedures and guidelines for acceptable levels of gases generated in conventional mineral-oil-filled transformers and reactors during factory temperature rise tests.

BSR/IEEE C62.42.3-201x, Guide for the Application of Surge-Protective Components in Surge Protective Devices and Equipment Ports - Part 3 Silicon PN-Junction Clamping Diodes (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, designers, and users of low-voltage power, data, communications and signalling circuits or components.

Project Need: This guide will cover the five types of clamping diode using silicon PN junction technology and reports their specific voltage ranges, characteristics, ratings, and application principles to promote stakeholder understanding of these components.

The C62.42 guide series covers surge protective components (SPCs) used in power and telecom surge protective devices (SPDs) and equipment ports. This part, Part 3 of the C62.42 series, describes Silicon PN-Junction Clamping Diode SPCs and covers:
- Technology variants:
- forward-biased semiconductor diodes
- Zener breakdown semiconductor diodes
- avalanche breakdown semiconductor diodes
- punch-through semiconductor bipolar junction transistor diodes
- fold-back semiconductor bidirectional transistor diodes;
- Component construction;
- Characteristics;
- Ratings; and
- Application examples.

BSR/IEEE C62.42.4-201x, Guide for the Application of Surge-Protective Components in Surge Protective Devices and Equipment Ports - Part 4 Thermally Activated Current Limiters (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, designers and users of low-voltage power, data, communications and signalling circuits or components.

Project Need: This guide is to support the C62.39-2012 IEEE Standard for Test Methods and Preferred Values for Self-Restoring Current-Limiter Components Used in Telecommunication Surge Protection.

The C62.42 guide series covers surge protective components (SPCs) used in power and telecom surge protective devices (SPDs) and equipment ports. This part, Part 4 of the C62.42 series, describes thermally activated current limiter SPCs and covers:
- Technology variants:
- polymer-positive temperature coefficient thermistors
- ceramic-positive temperature coefficient thermistors;
- Component construction;
- Characteristics;
- Ratings; and
- Application examples.

NEMA (ASC C136) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

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BSR C136.3-201X, Roadway and Area Lighting - Luminaire Attachments (revision of ANSI C136.3-2005 (R2009))

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, and specifiers of roadway and area lighting equipment.

Project Need: This standard is being revised to reflect the current industry practices and provide additional clarification. In addition, requirements for pendant luminaires are being considered.

This standard covers attachment features of luminaires used in roadway and area lighting equipment. The features covered apply to luminaires that are side- or post-top-mounted.

BSR C136.15-201X, Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment - Luminaire Field Identification (revision of ANSI C136.15-2011)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, and specifiers of roadway and area lighting equipment.

Project Need: This standard is being revised to reflect the current industry practices and provide additional clarification. In addition, requirements for multi-wattage LED luminaires will be considered.

The intent of this standard is to provide a simple, uniform method for identifying the type and wattage rating of a luminaire used for roadway and area lighting.

BSR C136.22-201x, Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment - Interal Labeling of Luminaires (revision of ANSI C136.22-2004 (R2009))

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, and specifiers of roadway and area lighting equipment

Project Need: The 5-year review of this standard may lead to a revision of the document that reflects the current industry practices.

This standard covers internal luminaire identification labels for all styles of luminaires used for roadway lighting.

BSR C136.24-201X, Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment - Nonlocking (Button) Type Photocontrols (revision of ANSI C136.24 -2004 (R2010))

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, and specifiers of roadway and area lighting equipment

Project Need: This standard is being revised to reflect current industry practices and provide additional clarification.

This standard covers the electrical and mechanical interchangeability of nonlocking type photocontrols for mounting within a roadway or off-roadway luminaire, called “controls” in this standard. These controls are commonly called “button” photocontrols.

BSR C136.35-201X, Roadway and Area Lighting Equipment - Luminaire Electrical Ancillary Devices (LED) (revision of ANSI C136.35-2009)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, and specifiers of roadway and area lighting equipment

Project Need: This standard is being revised to reflect current industry practices and provide additional clarification.

This standard covers the electrical and mechanical interchangeability of electrical devices mounted on or in luminaires, brackets, or remotely mounted on the support structure of the luminaire and that may draw power from the luminaire. These devices are used in conjunction with roadway and area lighting luminaires and may be mounted or plugged into the photocontrol receptacle. This standard does not cover such things as flag banners, flower containers, or decorative holiday/seasonal lights.

OEOSC (ASC OP) (Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council)

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Chester, CT 06412

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BSR OEOSC OP1.2123-201x, Standard for Optics and Photonics - Specification of Raw Optical Glass (national adoption of ISO 12123 with modifications and revision of BSR OEOSC OP1.2123-201x)

Stakeholders: Optical design engineers, optics manufacturers, optical glass manufacturers.

Project Need: The American National Standard for optical glass is out of sync with world optics glass production. We need to adopt a version of ISO 12123 that is modified to accommodate standard practice in the USA.

This document gives rules for the specification of raw optical glass. It serves as a complement for ISO 10110, which provides rules specifying finished optical elements. Since raw optical glass may be quite different in shape and size from the optical elements, its specification also differs from that of optical elements. For specific applications (e.g., lasers, the infrared spectral range), specifications based on this document will have to be supplemented.

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

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Exton, PA 19341

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BSR/SCTE 145-201x, Test Method for Second Harmonic Distortion of Passives Using a Single Carrier (revision of ANSI/SCTE 145-2013)

Stakeholders: Cable Telecommunications industry.

Project Need: Revise the current American National Standard.

The purpose of this document is to establish the standard methodology to measure second harmonic distortion in a Cable Telecommunication System passive at high signal level conditions (50 – 60 dBmV).

BSR/SCTE IPS SP 011-201x, Specification for Braided 75 Ohm, Micro-Series QuadShield Coaxial Cable MMCX Connectivity and Dense CCAP/Edge QAM Applications (new standard)

Stakeholders: Cable Telecommunications industry.

Project Need: Create a new standard.

This standard defines specifications for braided 75-ohm quad-shielded microcoaxial cable suitable for use with MMCX connectors for CCAP and dense Edge QAM applications.

BSR/SCTE IPS SP 915-201x, DWDM aggregation for TDM POM (new standard)

Stakeholders: Cable Telecommunications industry.

Project Need: Create a new standard.

This purpose of this standard is to develop a wavelength plan for upstream wavelength conversions and downstream wavelength plan for TDM PON DWDM aggregations.

SIA (Security Industry Association)

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BSR/SIA OSDP-01-201x, Open Supervised Device Protocol (new standard)

Stakeholders: Security manufacturers, commercial end users, standards developers, security product integrators, alarm monitoring companies, smart card manufacturers.

Project Need: SIA OSDP will provide the access control world with a method for bi-directional communication between peripheral devices (card readers) and control panels. OSDP will also have support for smart card applications.

This document describes the communication protocol for interfacing one or more Peripheral Devices (PD) to a Control Panel (CP). This document specifies the protocol implementation over a two-wire, multi-dropped, serial communication channel, such as RS-485. This protocol may be used as a foundation for deployment over other media.

American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance

The ANSI Essential Requirements: Due Process Requirements for American National Standards provides two options for the maintenance of American National Standards (ANS): periodic maintenance (see clause 4.7.1) and continuous maintenance (see clause 4.7.2). Continuous maintenance is defined as follows:

The standard shall be maintained by an accredited standards developer. A documented program for periodic publication of revisions shall be established by the standards developer. Processing of these revisions shall be in accordance with these procedures. The published standard shall include a clear statement of the intent to consider requests for change and information on the submittal of such requests. Procedures shall be established for timely, documented consensus action on each request for change and no portion of the standard shall be excluded from the revision process. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years, action to reaffirm or withdraw the standard shall be taken in accordance with the procedures contained in the ANSI Essential Requirements.

The Executive Standards Council (ExSC) has determined that for standards maintained under the Continuous Maintenance option, separate PINS announcements are not required. The following ANSI Accredited Standards Developers have formally registered standards under the Continuous Maintenance option.

- AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)
- AAMVA (American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators)
- AGA (American Gas Association)
- AGSC (Auto Glass Safety Council)
- ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)
- ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)
- ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)
- ASTM (ASTM International)
- GEIA (Greenguard Environmental Institute)
- HL7 (Health Level Seven)
- MHI (ASC MH10) (Material Handling Industry)
- NAHBRC (NAHB Research Center, Inc.)
- NBBPVI (National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors)
- NCPDP (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs)
- NISO (National Information Standards Organization)
- NSF (NSF International)
- TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)
- UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

To obtain additional information with regard to these standards, including contact information at the ANSI Accredited Standards Developer, please visit *ANSI Online* at www.ansi.org/asd, select “Standards Activities,” click on “Public Review and Comment” and “American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance.” This information is also available directly at www.ansi.org/publicreview.

Alternatively, you may contact the Procedures & Standards Administration department (PSA) at psa@ansi.org or via fax at 212-840-2298. If you request that information be provided via E-mail, please include your E-mail address; if you request that information be provided via fax, please include your fax number. Thank you.

ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers Contact Information

The addresses listed in this section are to be used in conjunction with standards listed in PINS, Call for Comment and Final Actions. This section is a list of developers who have submitted standards for this issue of *Standards Action* – it is not intended to be a list of all ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers. Please send all address corrections to Standards Action Editor at standact@ansi.org.

ABMA (ASC B3)
American Bearing Manufacturers Association

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Web: www.americanbearings.org

AGMA
American Gear Manufacturers Association

1001 N Fairfax Street, 5th Floor
Alexandria, VA 22314
Phone: (703) 684-0211
Fax: (703) 684-0242
Web: www.agma.org

AHRI
Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute

2111 Wilson Boulevard
Suite 500
Arlington, VA 22201
Phone: (703) 600-0327
Fax: (703) 562-1942
Web: www.ahrinet.org

APA
APA - The Engineered Wood Association

7011 South 19th Street
Tacoma, WA 98466
Phone: (253) 620-7467
Fax: (253) 565-7265
Web: www.apawood.org

ASABE
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers

2950 Niles Road
St Joseph, MI 49085
Phone: (269) 932-7015
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Web: www.asabe.org

ASC X9
Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated

1212 West Street
Suite 200
Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: (410) 267-7707
Fax: (410) 267-0961
Web: www.x9.org

ASME
American Society of Mechanical Engineers

Two Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 591-8521
Fax: (212) 591-8501
Web: www.asme.org

ASTM
ASTM International

100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959
Phone: (610) 832-9744
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ATIS
Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions

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Web: www.atis.org

AWS
American Welding Society

8669 NW 36 Street
#130
Miami, FL 33166
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Fax: (305) 443-5951
Web: www.aws.org

BHMA
Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association

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New York, NY 10017
Phone: (516) 456-1194
Fax: (212) 370-9047
Web: www.buildershardware.com

CSA
CSA Group

8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road
Cleveland, OH 44131
Phone: (216) 524-4990
Fax: (216) 520-8979
Web: www.csa-america.org

HIBCC
Health Industry Business Communications Council

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Fax: (602) 381-1093
Web: www.hibcc.org

IEEE
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

445 Hoes Lane
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IESNA
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America

120 Wall Street, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10005
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Fax: (212) 248-5017
Web: www.iesna.org

ISA (Organization)
ISA-The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society

67 Alexander Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
Phone: (919) 990-9228
Fax: (919) 549-8288
Web: www.isa.org

ITI (INCITS)
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards

1101 K Street NW
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Washington, DC 20005-3922
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Fax: (202) 638-4922
Web: www.incits.org

NEMA (ASC C12)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association

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Rosslyn, VA 22209
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Fax: (703) 841-3327
Web: www.nema.org

NEMA (Canvass)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association

1300 North 17th Street
Suite 1752
Rosslyn, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 841-3285
Fax: (703) 841-3385
Web: www.nema.org

NFPA
National Fire Protection Association

One Batterymarch Park
Quincy, MA 02169-7471
Phone: (617) 770-3000
Fax: (617) 770-0700
Web: www.nfpa.org

NIST/ITL
National Institute of Standards and Technology/Information Technology Laboratory

100 Bureau Drive
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8940
Phone: (301) 975-5663
Fax: (301) 975-5287
Web: www.nist.gov

NSF
NSF International

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Ann Arbor, MI 48105
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Fax: (734) 827-7880
Web: www.nsf.org

OEOSC (ASC OP)
Optics and Electro-Optics Standards Council

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Chester, CT 06412
Phone: 860-878-0722
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Web: www.optstd.org

PLASA
PLASA North America

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New York, NY 10036-3748
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Web: www.plasa.org

SCTE
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SIA
Security Industry Association

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Web: www.siaonline.org

TAPPI
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

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Web: www.tappi.org

TIA
Telecommunications Industry Association

1320 North Courthouse Road
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Fax: (703) 907-7727
Web: www.tiaonline.org

UL
Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

12 Laboratory Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
-3995
Phone: (919) -549-1543
Fax: (919) -549-1543
Web: www.ul.com

Newly Published ISO Standards

Listed here are new and revised standards recently approved and promulgated by ISO - the International Organization for Standardization. Most are available at the ANSI Electronic Standards Store (ESS) at www.ansi.org. All paper copies are available from Standards resellers (http://webstore.ansi.org/faq.aspx#resellers).

EQUIPMENT FOR FIRE PROTECTION AND FIRE FIGHTING (TC 21)

ISO 6182-1:2014, Fire protection - Automatic sprinkler systems - Part 1: Requirements and test methods for sprinklers, $224.00

INDUSTRIAL AUTOMATION SYSTEMS AND INTEGRATION (TC 184)

ISO 22400-2:2014, Automation systems and integration - Key performance indicators (KPIs) for manufacturing operations management - Part 2: Definitions and descriptions, $211.00

MICROBEAM ANALYSIS (TC 202)

ISO 17470:2014, Microbeam analysis - Electron probe microanalysis - Guidelines for qualitative point analysis by wavelength dispersive X-ray spectrometry, $88.00

NUCLEAR ENERGY (TC 85)

ISO 3925:2014, Unsealed radioactive substances - Identification and documentation, $58.00

PAPER, BOARD AND PULPS (TC 6)

ISO 23714:2014, Pulps - Determination of water retention value (WRV), $77.00

PLASTICS (TC 61)

ISO 11359-1:2014, Plastics - Thermomechanical analysis (TMA) - Part 1: General principles, $66.00

ISO 15791-1:2014, Plastics - Development and use of intermediate-scale fire tests for plastics products - Part 1: General guidance, $132.00

PROJECT COMMITTEE: ASSET MANAGEMENT (TC 251)

ISO 55000:2014, Asset management - Overview, principles and terminology, $132.00

ISO 55001:2014, Asset management - Management systems - Requirements, $108.00

ISO 55002:2014, Asset management - Management systems - Guidelines for the application of ISO 55001, $165.00

ROAD VEHICLES (TC 22)

ISO 8856:2014, Road vehicles - Electrical performance of starter motors - Test methods and general requirements, $99.00

SOIL QUALITY (TC 190)

ISO 16387:2014, Soil quality - Effects of contaminants on Enchytraeidae (Enchytraeus sp.) - Determination of effects on reproduction, $139.00

TEXTILES (TC 38)

ISO 13934-2:2014, Textiles - Tensile properties of fabrics - Part 2: Determination of maximum force using the grab method, $88.00

WATER QUALITY (TC 147)

ISO 16665:2014, Water quality - Guidelines for quantitative sampling and sample processing of marine soft-bottom macrofauna, $173.00

ISO Technical Reports

CORROSION OF METALS AND ALLOYS (TC 156)

ISO/TR 16208:2014, Corrosion of metals and alloys - Test method for corrosion of materials by electrochemical impedance measurements, $149.00

NANOTECHNOLOGIES (TC 229)

ISO/TR 14786:2014, Nanotechnologies - Considerations for the development of chemical nomenclature for selected nano-objects, $180.00

ISO Technical Specifications

ERGONOMICS (TC 159)

ISO/TS 20646:2014, Ergonomic procedures for the improvement of local muscular workloads, $132.00

TECHNICAL SYSTEMS AND AIDS FOR DISABLED OR HANDICAPPED PERSONS (TC 173)

ISO/TS 16840-11:2014, Wheelchair seating - Part 11: Determination of perspiration dissipation characteristics of seat cushions intended to manage tissue integrity, $66.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC 27034-1/Cor1:2014, Information technology - Security techniques - Application security - Part 1: Overview and concepts - Corrigendum, FREE

Proposed Foreign Government Regulations

Call for Comment

U.S. manufacturers, exporters, regulatory agencies and standards developing organizations may be interested in proposed foreign technical regulations issued by Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In accordance with the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement), Members are required to report proposed technical regulations that may significantly affect trade to the WTO Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. In turn, the Secretariat disseminates the information to all WTO Members. The purpose of this requirement is to provide global trading partners with an opportunity to review and comment on the regulations before they become final.

The National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), distributes these proposed foreign technical regulations to U.S. stakeholders via an online service, Notify U.S. Notify U.S. is an e-mail and Web service that allows interested U.S. parties to register, obtain notifications, and read full texts of regulations from countries and for industry sectors of interest to them. To register for Notify U.S., please go to Internet URL: http://www.nist.gov/notifyus/ and click on "Subscribe".

NCSCI is the WTO TBT Inquiry Point for the U.S. and receives all notifications and full texts of regulations to disseminate to U.S. Industry. For further information, please contact: NCSCI, NIST, 100 Bureau Drive, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-2160; Telephone: (301) 975-4040; Fax: (301) 926-1559; E-mail: ncsci@nist.gov or notifyus@nist.gov.

Information Concerning

American National Standards

INCITS Executive Board

ANSI Accredited SDO and US TAG to ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

The InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards (INCITS), an ANSI accredited SDO, is the forum for information technology developers, producers and users for the creation and maintenance of formal de jure IT standards. INCITS' mission is to promote the effective use of Information and Communication Technology through standardization in a way that balances the interests of all stakeholders and increases the global competitiveness of the member organizations.

The INCITS Executive Board serves as the consensus body with its oversight of programs of its 40+ Technical Committees. Additionally, the INCITS Executive Board exercises international leadership in its role as the US Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology.

The INCITS Executive Board seeks to broaden its membership base and is recruiting new participants in the following membership categories:

- special interest (user, academic, consortia)
- non-business (government and major/minor SDOs)

Membership in the INCITS Executive Board is open to all directly and materially affected parties in accordance with INCITS membership rules. To find out more about participating on the INCITS Executive Board, please contact Jennifer Garner at 202-626-5737 or jgarner@itic.org. Visit www.INCITS.org for more information regarding INCITS activities.

Calls for Members

Society of Cable Telecommunications

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

SCTE, an ANSI-accredited SDO, is the primary organization for the creation and maintenance of standards for the cable telecommunications industry. SCTE's standards mission is to develop standards that meet the needs of cable system operators, content providers, network and customer premises equipment manufacturers, and all others who have an interest in the industry through a fair, balanced and transparent process.

SCTE is currently seeking to broaden the membership base of its ANS consensus bodies and is interested in new members in all membership categories to participate in new work in fiber-optic networks, advanced advertising, 3D television, and other important topics. Of particular interest is membership from the content (program and advertising) provider and user communities.

Membership in the SCTE Standards Program is open to all directly and materially affected parties as defined in SCTE's membership rules and operating procedures. More information is available at www.scte.org or by e-mail from standards@scte.org.

ANSI Accredited Standards Developers

Approval of Accreditation

ASC X12 Incorporated

ANSI's Executive Standards Council has approved ASC X12 Incorporated as an ANSI Accredited Standards Developer (ASD), as a separately incorporated organizational entity under its proposed ASC X12 Organization and Procedures Manual for Standards Development Activities for documenting consensus on ASC X12 Incorporated-sponsored American National Standards, effective January 9, 2014. This accreditation action results in the transition of Accredited Standards Committee X12, Electronic Data Interchange and its current standards program into the new organizational entity. For additional information, please contact: Ms. Lisa Miller, Chair – Board of Directors, ASC X12 Incorporated, 241 East Fourth Street, Unit 202, Frederick, MD 21701; phone: 301.685.6517; e-mail: lisam@xeohealth.com.

Approval of Reaccreditation

VITA – The VMEbus International Trade Association

At the direction of ANSI's Executive Standards Council (ExSC), the reaccreditation of VITA – The VMEbus International Trade Association, an ANSI Organizational Member, has been approved under its recently revised Procedures for the Development of American National Standards within the VITA Standards Organization (VSO) for documenting consensus on VITA-sponsored American National Standards, effective January 14, 2014. For additional information, please contact: Mr. John Rynearson, Technical Director, VITA, P.O. Box 19658; phone: 480.837.7486; e-mail: techdir@vita.com.

Reaccreditation

National Information Standards Organization (NISO)

Comment Deadline: February 18, 2014

The National Information Standards Organization (NISO), an ANSI Organizational Member, has submitted revisions to its currently accredited operating procedures for documenting consensus on NISO-sponsored American National Standards, last reaccredited in 2009. As the revisions appear to be substantive in nature, the reaccreditation process is initiated.

To obtain copies of NISO's revised procedures or to offer comments, please contact: Ms. Nettie Lagace, Associate Director for Programs, National Information Standards Organization, 3600 Clipper Mill Road, Suite 302, Baltimore, MD 21211; phone: 617.863.0501; e-mail: nlagace@niso.org. You may view/download a copy of the revisions during the public review period at the following URL: http://publicaa.ansi.org/sites/apdl/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fsites%2fapdl%2fDocuments%2fStandards%20Activities%2fPublic%20Review%20and%20Comment%2fANS%20Accreditation%20Actions&View=%7b21C60355%2dAB17%2d4CD7%2dA090%2dBABEEC5D7C60%7d. Please submit any public comments on the revised policies and procedures to NISO by February 18, 2014, with a copy to the ExSC Recording Secretary in ANSI's New York Office (e-mail: Jthompso@ANSI.org).

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Call for Comments

Draft International Standards ISO DIS 50004 and ISO DIS 50006

Comment Deadline: March 14, 2014

TC 242 has published the following Draft International Standards: ISO DIS 50004 (a guidance document on ISO 50001) and ISO DIS 50006 (a guidance document on EnPIs and baselines). The US TAG invites comments on these documents to be submitted to deann.desai@gatech.edu.

ISO/DGUIDE 50, Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety in standards and other specifications

Comment Deadline: February 13, 2014

The ISO COPOLCO WG for Guide 50 has produced a draft guide entitled ISO/DGUIDE 50 – Safety aspects – Guidelines for child safety in standards and other specifications. The scope is as follows:

> This Guide provides guidance to experts who develop and revise standards, specifications and similar publications. It aims to address potential sources of bodily harm to children from products, processes, structures, installations and services that they use, or with which they are likely to come into contact, even if not specifically intended for children.
>
> This Guide does not provide guidance on the prevention of intentional harm (e.g. child abuse) or non-physical forms of harm, such as psychological harm (e.g. intimidation).
>
> This Guide does not address the economic consequences of the above..

Organizations interested in submitting comments should contact Rachel Hawthorne at rhawthorne@ansi.org by February 13, 2014.

Calls for International (ISO) Secretariats

ISO/TC 43 – Acoustics and ISO/TC 43/SC 1 – Noise

ANSI has been informed by DS (Denmark), the ISO delegated secretariat, that they wish to relinquish the role of the secretariat. ISO/TC 43 and ISO/TC 43/SC 1 operates under the following scope:

> Standardization in the field of acoustics, including methods of measuring acoustical phenomena, their generation, transmission and reception, and all aspects of their effects on man and his environment.

Information concerning the United States retaining the role of international secretariat may be obtained by contacting ANSI at isot@ansi.org.

ISO/TC 219 – Floor Coverings

ANSI has been informed by KATS (Republic of Korea), the ISO delegated secretariat, that they wish to relinquish the role of the secretariat. ISO/TC 219 operates under the following scope:

> Standardization in the field of textile, resilient and laminate floor coverings.
>
> Excluded: wood, ceramic, terrazzo, concrete and raised access type floorings

Information concerning the United States retaining the role of international secretariat may be obtained by contacting ANSI at isot@ansi.org.

Calls for US/TAG Administrators

ISO TC 173/SC 2 – Classification and Terminology

ANSI has been informed that, RESNA (Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America), the ANSI accredited US/TAG administrator for ISO/TC 173/SC 2, wishes to relinquish the role as US/TAG administrator.

ISO/TC 173/SC 2 operates under the following scope:

> Standardization in the field of assistive products for persons with disability.
>
> Excluded: assistive products that are dealt with by other technical committees such as access to means of transport (ISO/TCs 8, 20, 22, 177), building construction (ISO/TC 59), furniture (ISO/TC 136), implants for surgery (ISO/TC 150), ergonomics (ISO/TC 159), prosthetics and orthotics (ISO/TC 168), ophthalmic optics (ISO/TC 172), electrical safety (IEC/TC 62), and hearing aids (IEC/TC 29).

Organizations interested in serving as the US/TAG administrator should contact ISOT@ansi.org.

ISO/TC 289 – Brand Evaluation

A new ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 289 – Brand Evaluation has been formed. The Secretariat has been allocated to SAC (China). The scope of ISO/TC 289 is as follows:

> The standardization of brand evaluation, including the terms and the definitions of the brand, the methods and the guidelines of brand evaluation, and the work of standardization in related fields.

Organizations interested in obtaining additional information about these new committees should contact ANSI at isot@ansi.org.

Proposal for New ISO Standard

Knowledge Management Systems – Requirements

Comment Deadline: February 14, 2014

SII (Israel) has submitted to ISO the attached proposal for a new ISO standard on Knowledge Management Systems – Requirements, with the following scope statement:

> This Standard sets the requirements for Knowledge Management systems in organizations and deals with the establishment and maintenance of Knowledge Management systems, instilling a culture of Knowledge Management and sharing in Knowledge Management solutions and in the manner of measuring the knowledge in organizations. The Standard is applicable for all types of business, private and public organizations, independent of the field of business and their size, and also for non-profit organizations.

Anyone wishing to review the new work item proposal can request a copy of the proposal by contacting ANSI's ISO Team via e-mail: isot@ansi.org with submission of comments to Steve Cornish (scornish@ansi.org) by close of business on Friday, February 14, 2014.

U.S. Technical Advisory Groups

Application for Accreditation

U.S. TAG to ISO/TC 82 – Mining

Comment Deadline: February 17, 2014

CSA America operating as CSA Group has submitted an Application for Accreditation for a proposed new U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO/TC 82, Mining and a request for approval as TAG Administrator. The proposed TAG will operate using the Model Operating Procedures for U.S. Technical Advisory Groups to ANSI for ISO Activities as contained in Annex A of the ANSI International Procedures.

For additional information, or to offer comments, please contact: Mr. Peter Ehlers, Program Manager, CSA Group, 8501E. Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131; phone: 216.524.4990; e-mail: peter.ehlers@csagroup.org. Please forward any comments on this application to CSA Group, with a copy to the Recording Secretary, ExSC in ANSI's New York Office (fax: 212.840-2298; e-mail: jthompso@ansi.org) by February 17, 2014.

IEC 60112, *Method for the determination of the proof and the comparative tracking indices of solid insulating materials*

UL746A, *Polymeric Materials B Short Term Property Evaluations, Fifth edition, (Edition Date November 1, 2000)*

IEC 60127 (all parts), *Miniature fuses*

IEC 60317-3, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 3: Polyester enamelled round copper wire, class 155*

IEC 60317-7, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 7: Polyimide enamelled round copper wire, class 220*

IEC 60317-8, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 8: Polyesterimide enamelled round copper winding wire, class 180*

IEC 60317-13, *Specifications for particular types of winding wires – Part 13: Polyester or polyesterimide overcoated with polyamide-imide enamelled round copper wire, class 200*

ANSI/IEC 60529, *Degrees of protection provided by enclosures (IP Code)*

IEC 60664-1:2007, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 1: Principles, requirements and tests*

IEC 60664-3:2003, *Insulation coordination for equipment within low-voltage systems – Part 3: Use of coating, potting or moulding for protection against pollution*

IEC 61158-2, *Industrial communication networks – Fieldbus specifications – Part 2: Physical layer specification and service definition*

~~IEC 62013-1, *Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp – Part 1: General requirements – Construction and testing in relation to the risk of explosion*~~

IEC 60079-35-1, *Explosive atmospheres Part 35-1: Caplights for use in mines susceptible to firedamp — General requirements — Construction and testing in relation to the risk of explosion*

ANSI/UL 840, Insulation Coordination Including Clearances and Creepage Distances for Electrical Equipment

ANSI/UL 248 (all parts ~~-1~~, *Low-Voltage Fuses ~~— Part 1: General Requirements~~*

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in ANSI/ISA-60079-0 ~~IEC 60079-0~~, and the following apply.

3.4
control drawing
drawing or other document that is prepared by the manufacturer for the intrinsically safe or associated apparatus, detailing the electrical parameters to allow for interconnections to other circuits or apparatus

3.5
diode safety barrier
assemblies incorporating shunt diodes or diode chains (including Zener diodes) protected by fuses or resistors or a combination of these, manufactured as an individual apparatus rather than as part of a larger apparatus

3.6
entity concept
method used to determine acceptable combinations of intrinsically safe apparatus and associated apparatus through the use of intrinsically safe parameters assigned to connection facilities

3.7
faults

3.7.1
countable fault
fault which occurs in parts of electrical apparatus conforming to the constructional requirements of ANSI/ISA-60079-11 ~~IEC 60079-11~~

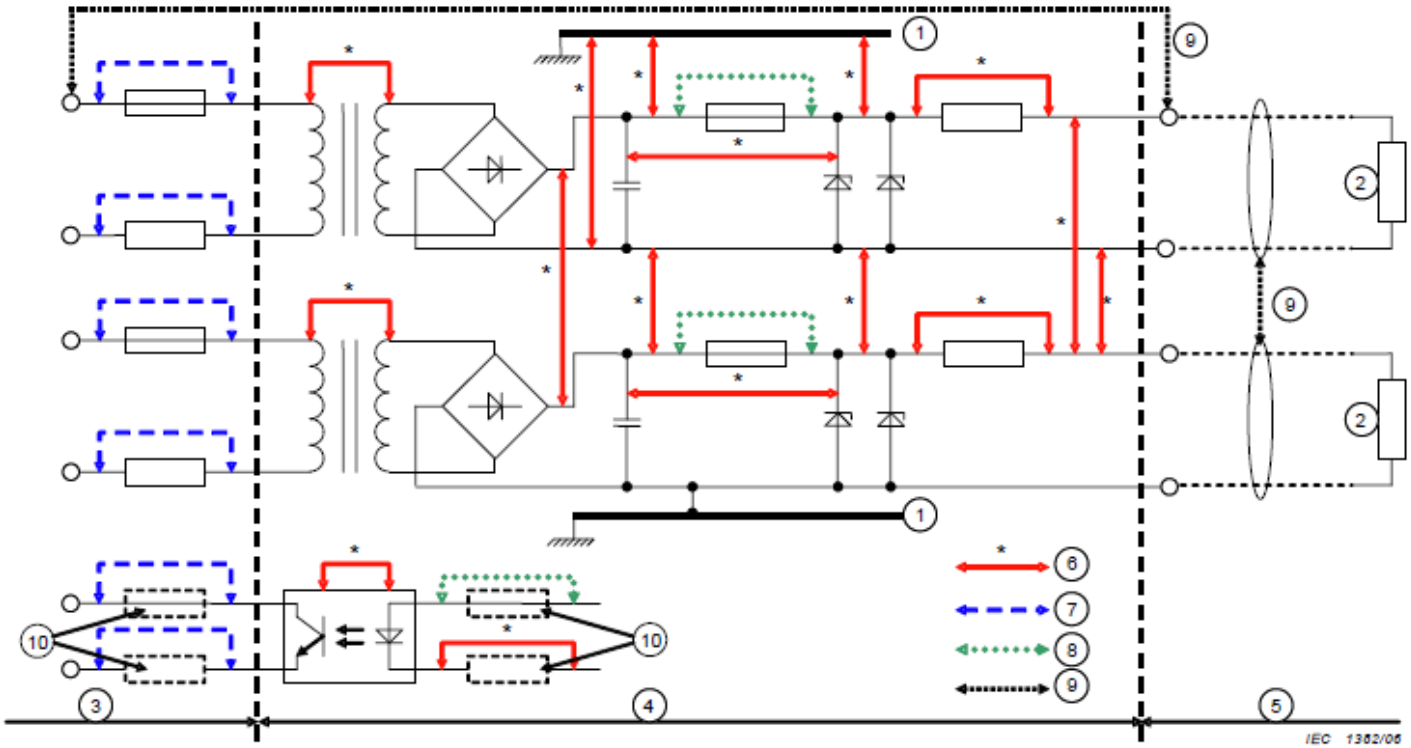
3.7.2
fault
any defect of any component, separation, insulation or connection between components, not defined as infallible by ANSI/ISA-60079-11 ~~IEC 60079-11~~, upon which the intrinsic safety of a circuit depends

3.7.3
non-countable fault
fault which occurs in parts of electrical apparatus not conforming to the constructional requirements of ANSI/ISA-60079-11 ~~IEC 60079-11~~

3.8
fuse rating
I_n
current rating of a fuse as specified in IEC 60127 series, ANSI/UL 248 series ~~-1~~ or in the manufacturer's specification

NOTE ANSI/UL 248-1 contains the applicable general safety requirements for low-voltage fuses, including the requirements to establish current rating. The other parts of the ANSI/UL 248 series provide the additional specific safety requirements based on the intended application of the fuse, such as ANSI/UL 248-14 for supplemental low-voltage fuses.

3.9
FISCO
abbreviation of Fieldbus Intrinsically Safe Concept



Key

1) Chassis
2) Load
3) Non-intrinsically safe circuit defined by U_m
4) Part of intrinsically safe circuit not itself intrinsically safe
5) Intrinsically safe circuit
6) Dimensions to which Table 5 or Annex F are applicable
7) Dimensions to which general industrial standards are applicable
8) Dimensions to 7.3
9) Dimensions to 6.2.1 for output terminals between separate Intrinsically safe circuits and between Intrinsically safe to non intrinsically safe circuits
10) Protective components as applicable in accordance with 8.9

Figure 2 – Example of separation of conducting parts

[Note: The proposed version of Figure 2 above is identical to current Figure 2 in the 6th edition of IEC 60079-11.]

Where the type of protection depends on a connection, the failure to open circuit of a connection shall be a countable fault in accordance with Clause 5.

If a connector carries earthed circuits and the type of protection depends on the earth connection, then the connector shall be constructed in accordance with 6.5.

7.3 Fuses

Where fuses are used to protect other components, 1,7 I_n shall be assumed to flow continuously. The cold resistance of the fuse at the minimum specified ambient temperature may be taken as an infallible resistance complying with 8.5 for current limiting purposes. (In the absence of available information, this may be taken as the minimum resistance at the minimum specified ambient temperature when measured on 10 samples as required in 10.4.) The fuse time-current characteristics shall ensure that the transient ratings of protected components are not exceeded. Where the fuse time-current characteristic is not available from the manufacturer's data, a type test shall be carried out in accordance with 10.4 on at least 10 samples. This test shows the capability of the sample to withstand 1,5 times any transient which can occur when U_m is applied through a fuse.

Fuses for Levels of Protection “ia” and “ib”, which may carry current when located in explosive atmospheres, shall be encapsulated in accordance with 6.6.

The rupture of fuses for Level of Protection "ic”, is not considered for thermal ignition purposes.

Where fuses are encapsulated, the compound shall not enter the fuse interior. This requirement shall be satisfied by testing samples in accordance with 10.6.2 or by a declaration from the fuse manufacturer confirming acceptability of the fuse for encapsulation. Alternatively, the fuse shall be sealed prior to encapsulation.

Fuses used to protect components shall be replaceable only by opening the apparatus enclosure. For replaceable fuses the type designation and the fuse rating I_n, or the characteristics important to intrinsic safety shall be marked adjacent to the fuses.

Fuses shall have a rated voltage of at least U_m (or U_i in intrinsically safe apparatus and circuits) ~~although~~ and the external creepage distances and clearances ~~they do not have to~~ shall conform to Table 5 or Annex F (but see 8.9). General industrial standards for the construction of fuses and fuseholders shall be applied and their method of mounting including the connecting wiring shall not reduce the clearances, creepage distances and separations afforded by the fuse and its holder. Where required for intrinsic safety, the distances to other parts of the circuit shall comply with 6.3.

NOTE 1 Microfuses conforming to IEC 60127 series are acceptable provided they also conform to the external creepage distances and clearances of Table 5 or Annex F.

A fuse shall have a breaking capacity not less than the maximum prospective current of the circuit in which it is installed. For mains electricity supply systems not exceeding 250 V a.c., the prospective current shall normally be considered to be 1 500 A a.c. The breaking capacity of the fuse is determined according to IEC 60127 series or ANSI/UL 248 series ~~-1~~ and shall be stated by the manufacturer of the fuses.

NOTE ANSI/UL 248-1 contains the applicable general safety requirements for low-voltage fuses, including the requirements to establish breaking capacity (or interrupting rating). The other parts of the ANSI/UL 248 series provide additional specific safety requirements based on the intended application of the fuse, such as ANSI/UL 248-14 for supplemental low-voltage fuses.

NOTE 2 Higher prospective currents may be present in some installations, for example at higher voltages.

NSF International Standard
for Food Equipment –

Food equipment

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9.7 Doors

9.7.1 In addition to the requirements specified in 5.9, sliding doors on display refrigerators shall be readily removable, or shall be removable and easily cleanable as installed.

9.7.2 Time/temperature controlled closed display refrigerators or freezers with an automatic door lock shall be equipped with self-closing door(s) and a reset feature that would allow the door to be unlocked only by an operator/employee or service person.

NOTE – door may not be self-closing when opened greater than 90 degree arc to facilitate servicing.

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9.15 Performance -Temperature recovery test

The performance requirements in this section apply only to time/temperature controlled closed display refrigerators or freezers with an automatic door lock.

9.15.1 Performance requirement

Time/temperature controlled display refrigerators or freezers with an automatic door lock shall require no more than 30 min to restore the air temperature in its food storage compartment to 41 °F (5 °C) or below after having its door open for 15 min.

9.15.2 Test method

An “open door” test shall be conducted to evaluate the ability of a time/temperature controlled closed display refrigerator or freezer with an automatic door lock to restore the food storage compartment air temperature to 41 °F (5 °C) or below within 30 min after having its door open for 15 min. The test shall be conducted under no-load conditions. The test shall be conducted in a test chamber in which the following conditions are maintained at the start of the test (conditions may be affected by opening of the door to the food storage compartment):

– ambient air temperature of 73 ± 4 °F (23 ± 2 °C); and
– no vertical temperature gradient exceeding 1.5 °F per ft (2.5 °C per m).

Air temperatures within each empty refrigerated compartment shall be monitored using remote temperature-sensing devices (thermocouples) accurate to ± 1 °F (0.5 °C). The thermocouples shall be positioned as close as possible to the following locations:

Thermocouple #1: (when facing the front of the unit) 5.0 ± 0.25 in (130 ± 6.4 mm) from the left interior wall, 2.0 ± 0.25 in (50 mm ± 6.4 mm) above the bottom horizontal plane of the overhead cooling unit, (for units in which the evaporator is not suspended from the ceiling, the thermocouple shall be placed 5.0 ± 0.25 in [130 ± 6.4 mm] down from the ceiling) and centered front-to-back.

Thermocouple #2: centered front-to-back, centered top-to-bottom, centered left-to-right.

Thermocouple #3: (when facing the unit) 5.0 ± 0.25 in (130 ± 6.4 mm) from the right interior wall, 5.0 ± 0.25 in (130 ± 6.4 mm) above the internal floor of the unit, and centered front-to-back.

The thermocouples shall be in thermal contact with the center of a 1.6-oz (45-g) cylindrical brass slug with a diameter and height of ¾ in (0.75 in, 19 mm). The brass slugs shall be placed at least ½ in (0.50 in, 13 mm) from any heat-conducting surface.

The air temperature in the food storage compartment shall be allowed to stabilize at 41 °F (5 °C) or below before the test is started.

The door to the food storage compartment shall be opened and shall remain open for 15 ± 0.5 min before being closed. The air temperature at each thermocouple location shall be recorded at 1-min intervals for 30 min.

9.15.3 Acceptance criteria

At the end of the 30-min recovery period, the air temperature at each thermocouple location shall not exceed 41°F (5 °C).

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9.16 Performance - Automatic door lock

The performance requirements in this section apply only to time/temperature controlled display refrigerators or freezers with an automatic door lock.

9.16.1 Performance requirement

The automatic door lock shall activate if the air temperature in the food storage compartment is greater than 41 °F (5 °C) for more than 30 min. This requirement does not apply during the 30-min recovery period immediately following filling or servicing.

9.16.2 Test method

An abnormal operation test shall be conducted to verify that the automatic door lock on time/temperature controlled closed display refrigerators or freezers will activate when the air temperature of the food storage compartment is greater than 41 °F (5 °C) for more than 30 min. The test shall be conducted on a under no-load conditions. The tests shall be conducted in a test chamber in which the following conditions are maintained at the start of the test (conditions may be affected by opening of the door to the food storage compartment):

– ambient air temperature of 73 ± 4 °F (23 ± 2 °C); and
– no vertical temperature gradient exceeding 1.5 °F per ft (2.5 °C per m).

Air temperatures within each empty refrigerated compartment shall be monitored using remote temperature-sensing devices (thermocouples) accurate to ± 1 °F (0.5 °C). The thermocouples shall be positioned as close as possible to the following locations:

Thermocouple #1: (when facing the front of the unit) 5.0 ± 0.25 in (130 ± 6.4 mm) from the left interior wall, 2.0 ± 0.25 in (50 mm ± 6.4 mm) above the bottom horizontal plane of the overhead cooling unit, (for units in which the evaporator is not suspended from the ceiling, the thermocouple shall be placed 5.0 ± 0.25 in [130 ± 6.4 mm] down from the ceiling) and centered front-to-back.

Thermocouple #2: centered front-to-back, centered top-to-bottom, centered left-to-right.

Thermocouple #3: (when facing the unit) 5.0 ± 0.25 in (130 ± 6.4 mm) from the right interior wall, 5.0 ± 0.25 in (130 ± 6.4 mm) above the internal floor of the unit, and centered front-to-back.

The thermocouples shall be in thermal contact with the center of a 1.6-oz (45-g) cylindrical brass slug with a diameter and height of ¾ in (0.75 in, 19 mm). The brass slugs shall be placed at least ½ in (0.50 in, 13 mm) from any heat-conducting surface.

The air temperature in the food storage compartment shall be allowed to stabilize at 41 °F (5 °C) or below before the test is started.

The power to the unit shall be interrupted, causing shut down. The air temperature in the food storage compartment shall be monitored. When the temperature of the food storage compartment exceeds 41 °F (5 °C) for a minimum of 30 min, and an immediate attempt shall be made to open the door.

9.16.3 Acceptance criteria

The door shall not open after the compartment temperature exceeds 41 °F (5 °C) for a minimum of 30 min.

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NSF/ANSI International Standard for Biosafety Cabinetry —

Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification

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6.17 Air velocity stability

Air velocity stability shall be determined with the cabinet operating at the nominal set point velocities +/-3 fpm (0.015 m/s).

6.17.1 When the cabinet is subjected to a 1.0 cm free fall drop on each side, the cabinet inflow velocity and downflow velocity (where applicable) shall not change by more than 5 fpm (0.025 m/s). There shall be no visible damage to the cabinet following the shock.

6.17.2 When the supply voltage to the cabinet is reduced or increased by 10 percent, the cabinet inflow velocity and downflow velocity (where applicable) shall not change by more than 5 fpm (0.025 m/s).

6.17.3 When the cabinet has been disconnected from power for a minimum of 1 hour, the cabinet inflow velocity (where applicable) and/or downflow velocity (where applicable) shall not change by more than 3 fpm (0.015 m/s) when power is restored. The cabinet shall come on in the same state it was in when power was lost (lights on, blower on, alarm parameters set, etc.) when power is restored. The cabinet shall provide the user with a visual indication that there was a power loss.

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A.13 Cabinet airflow stability

A.13.1 Purpose

This test demonstrates the ability of the cabinet to maintain proper airflow following cabinet physical shock, during line voltage fluctuations, and following loss of power to the cabinet.

The test methods used for these requirements are set up to minimize work by measuring airflow in the simplest way possible; where downflow velocity measurements are required, only 6 points on the downflow velocity grid are considered representative of the downflow air movement.

For Type A1 and A2 cabinets that employ the traditional single blower design, airflow is quantified using only DIM inflow measurements.

For Type A1 and A2 cabinets that employ separate blowers to provide the downflow and exhaust airflow, the inflow and downflow velocities shall be measured as part of the airflow stability measurement.

For Type B1 cabinets, only the downflow velocity shall be considered. A change in the cabinet motor speed will not affect the inflow velocity for a type B1 cabinet.

For Type B2 cabinets, only the downflow velocity shall be considered. The inflow velocity will be affected by a change in the downflow velocity for a type B2 cabinet but measurement of the downflow velocity captures this effect without adding in the potential error caused by the facility exhaust system.

A.13.2 Apparatus

– Instrumentation required in Annex A, sections A.9 and A.10 shall be used.

– A power source capable of being adjusted between 90 and 253 AC volts 50 and 60 Hz.

– A voltage meter with a minimum range of 0 – 300 AC volts and accurate to 0.1 volt.

A.13.3 Method

A.13.3.1 Shock stability

a) Measure the inflow velocity for Type A1 and A2 cabinets. Measure a minimum of 6 points on the downflow velocity grid for Type B1 and B2 cabinets and for Type A1 and A2 cabinets with separate downflow and exhaust blowers. Location of downflow velocity points shall be at least one column in from the sides and include at least 2 points in each row. One point in each row shall be to the left of the cabinet center line and one point shall be to the right of the cabinet center line. The average of those points shall be considered representative of the downflow velocity and used to determine compliance with the requirements of this test. Measure the ambient temperature in the test laboratory.

b) Lift one side of the cabinet off the floor 1 cm and then drop it. Repeat this on the opposite side of the cabinet. The cabinet shall be installed on the stand (if provided) during this test.

c) Repeat the inflow velocity measurement for Type A1 and A2 cabinets. Repeat the downflow velocity measurement for Type B1 and B2 cabinets and for Type A1 and A2 cabinets with separate downflow and exhaust blowers at the same points used for the initial measurement. The same instruments used to make the initial velocity and airflow measurements shall be used to make the repeat measurements. The repeat air measurements shall be completed on the same work day as the initial measurements. Measure the ambient temperature in the test laboratory. Ambient temperature shall be maintained within 4 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius) during the test.

A.13.3.2 Input voltage stability

a) Measure the inflow velocity for Type A1 and A2 cabinets. Measure a minimum of 6 points on the downflow velocity grid for Type B1 and B2 cabinets and for type A1 and A2 cabinets with separate downflow and exhaust blowers. Location of downflow velocity points shall be at least one column in from the sides and include at least 2 points in each row. One point in each row shall be to the left of the cabinet center line and one point shall be to the right of the cabinet center line. The average of those points shall be considered representative of the downflow velocity and used to determine compliance with the requirements of this test. Measure the ambient temperature in the test laboratory.

b) Increase the supply voltage by 10 percent +/- 0.2 volts from the line voltage measured during the as-set airflow measurement.

c) Repeat the inflow velocity measurement for Type A1 and A2 cabinets. Repeat the downflow velocity measurement for Type B1 and B2 cabinets and for Type A1 and A2 cabinets with separate downflow and exhaust blowers at the same points used for the initial measurement.

d) Decrease the supply voltage by 10 percent +/- 0.2 volts from the line voltage measured during the as-set airflow measurement.

e) Repeat the inflow velocity measurement for Type A1 and A2 cabinets. Repeat the downflow velocity measurement for Type B1 and B2 cabinets and for Type A1 and A2 cabinets with separate downflow and exhaust blowers at the same points used for the initial measurement. The same instruments used to make the initial velocity and airflow measurements shall be used to make the repeat measurements. The repeat air measurements shall be completed on the same work day as the initial measurements. Measure the ambient temperature in the test laboratory. Ambient temperature shall be maintained within 4 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius) during the test.

A.13.3.3 Power failure stability

a) This test shall be completed only after the motor speed has been adjusted and set at least once. The cabinet blower shall be running and the lights shall be on when power is disconnected. Alarm parameters (if so equipped) shall be set and recorded at the time the power is disconnected.

b) Measure the inflow velocity for Type A1 and A2 cabinets. Measure a minimum of 6 points on the downflow velocity grid for Type B1 and B2 cabinets and for Type A1 and A2 cabinets with separate downflow and exhaust blowers. Location of downflow velocity points shall be at least one column in from the sides and include at least 2 points in each row. One point in each row shall be to the left of the cabinet center line and one point shall be to the right of the cabinet center line. The average of those points shall be considered representative of the downflow velocity and used to determine compliance with the requirements of this test. Measure the ambient temperature in the test laboratory.

c) Disconnect power to the cabinet for a minimum of 1 hour.

d) Reconnect power to the cabinet. Repeat the inflow velocity measurement for Type A1 and A2 cabinets. Repeat the downflow velocity measurement for Type B1 and B2 cabinets and for Type A1 and A2 cabinets with separate downflow and exhaust blowers at the same points used for the initial measurement. The same instruments used to make the initial velocity and airflow measurements shall be used to make the repeat measurements. The repeat air measurements shall be completed on the same work day as the initial measurements. Measure the ambient temperature in the test laboratory. Ambient temperature shall be maintained within 4 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees Celsius) during the test.

A.13.4 Acceptance

A.13.4.1 Shock stability

The difference between the initial inflow velocity and the final inflow velocity shall not exceed 5 fpm (0.025 m/s). The difference between the initial downflow velocity and the final downflow velocity shall not exceed 5 fpm (0.025 m/s). There shall be no visible damage observed to the cabinet following the test.

A.13.4.2 Input voltage stability

The difference between the initial inflow velocity and the inflow velocity measured at both the increased and decreased supply voltage shall not exceed 5 fpm (0.025 m/s). The difference between the initial downflow velocity and the downflow velocity measured at both the increased and decreased supply voltage shall not exceed 5 fpm (0.025 m/s).

A.13.4.3 Power failure stability

The difference between the initial inflow velocity and the final inflow velocity shall not exceed 3 fpm (0.015 m/s). The difference between the initial downflow velocity and the final downflow velocity shall not exceed 3 fpm (0.015 m/s). The cabinet shall come back on in the same state it was in (blower and lights on) when power was lost. Alarm parameters (if so equipped) shall remain unchanged from the set points prior to power loss. The cabinet shall provide the user with a visual indication that there was a loss of power.

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[Note – the changes are seen below using strikeout for removal of old text and gray highlights to show the suggested text. ONLY the highlighted text is within the scope of this ballot.]

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units – Health Effects

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1 General

1.1 Purpose

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1.2 Scope

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1.3 Alternate materials, designs, and construction

While specific materials, designs, and construction may be stipulated in this Standard, systems that incorporate alternate materials, designs, and construction may be acceptable when it is verified that such systems meet the applicable requirements stated herein.

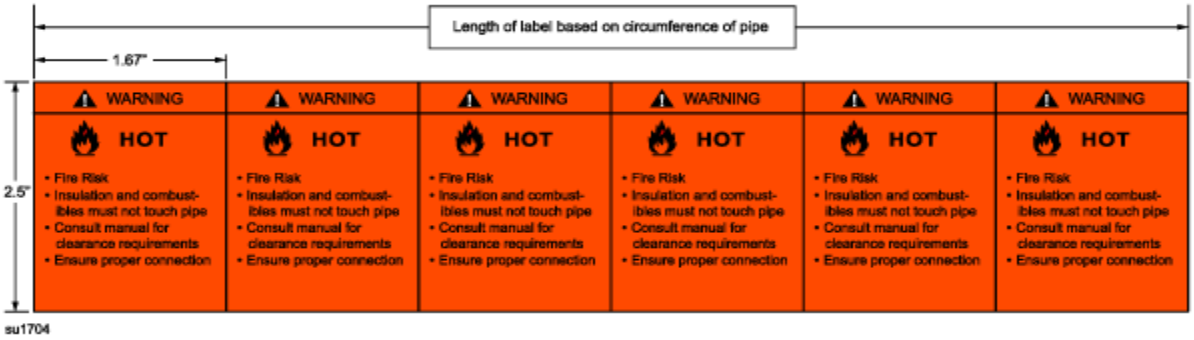
Reason: This language was unintentionally omitted from Std. 53 when the standard was reformatted several years ago and is being reinserted to correct the error.

BSR/UL 127, Standard for Safety for Factory-Built Fireplaces

1. Labeling change to chimney to improve awareness of possible fire hazard

PROPOSAL

59.19.1 A label with permanent marking is to be provided with each section of chimney pipe. The installation instructions supplied by the manufacturer, as covered by 61.2.3(a), shall instruct the installer to apply the label to all chimney pipe sections but is not required on sections that will be visible after the installation is complete. ~~and is to be applied at the time of installation to the exterior surface of chimney pipe as recommended by the manufacturer's installation instructions.~~ The label shall be long enough to wrap around the pipe circumference with the following "WARNING" (the WARNING's are repeated for the entire length of the label):



Note: The symbol and word, "⚠WARNING," shall be boldfaced type having a minimum uppercase letter height of 0.498 in (12.65 mm).

The words, as shown above, in the boxed statement shall be boldfaced type having a minimum uppercase letter height of 0.120 in (3.05 mm). The minimum vertical spacing between lines of type shall be 0.046 in (1.17 mm).

The wording shall be in black letters on an orange background.

BSR/UL 427, Standard for Safety for Refrigerating Units

1. Proposed requirements for flammable refrigerant charge sizes greater than 150 grams

Table SA3.1

Minimum Walk-In Cooler or Freezer Volume

Variables	Propane			~~Butane and~~ Isobutane		
Unit Charge Size, lb (g)	0.44 (199.6)	0.55 (249.5)	0.66 (299.4)	0.44 (199.6)	0.55 (249.5)	0.66 (299.4)
RCL[a], lb/Mcf (g/m^3)	0.56 (9.5)	0.56 (9.5)	0.56 (9.5)	0.59 (9.6)	0.59 (9.6)	0.59 (9.6)
Minimum Cooler or Freezer Volume, ft^3 (m^3) [b]	786 (22.3)	982 (27.8)	1179 (33.4)	733 (20.8)	917 (26.0)	1100 (31.1)

[a] RCL values are in accordance with the Standard for Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants, ASHRAE 34. Values for other flammable refrigerants shall be obtained from ASHRAE 34

[b] In accordance with the ~~Safety Code for Mechanical Refrigeration~~ Safety Standard for Refrigeration Systems, ASHRAE 15, the volume of the supply and return ducts and plenums shall be included when calculating the refrigerant quantity limit in the system.

BSR/UL 1635, Standard for Safety for Digital Alarm Communicator System Units

1. Revision to the operation requirements

26.7 The transmitter shall make no less than five nor more than ten attempts to contact the central-station or residential monitoring station receiver, deliver an acceptable message, and receive a sign-off signal. If the transmitter has made the maximum number of attempts to contact the receiver and has not received an acceptable sign-off signal, an indication of this failure shall be presented to the alarm system user. If the transmission line has been restored to normal and all stored signals sent, the failure to communicate indicator at the protected premises does not need to latch in.

Exception No. 1: The transmitter may indicate to the alarm system user that an attempt has been made to the central-station or residential monitoring station receiver during the secure (night) mode whether contact was made or not.

Exception No. 2: For a digital alarm communicator transmitter used in a residential burglar-alarm system or a combination residential burglar-alarm and fire warning system, an indication that the transmitter has been unable to make contact with the receiver or an indication that an attempt to transmit a signal has been made is not required until the next time it is armed or disarmed by the user.

Exception No. 3: For a digital alarm communicator transmitter used in a home health care medical alert system, an indication of either a failure to communicate or an attempt to communicate is not required.

BSR/UL 2166, Standard for Safety for Halocarbon Clean Agent Extinguishing System Units

2. Elastomeric Parts Tensile Strength Requirements

PROPOSAL

11.1 A gasket of an elastomeric material shall be thick enough to provide a compression-type seal. A seal, gasket, or an "O" ring that is continuously exposed to the extinguishing agent under pressure during intended service shall be made of a material compatible with the halocarbon extinguishing agent. See ~~Elastomeric Parts Test, Section 51, and~~ One-Year Time Leakage Test, Section 32.

~~**51 Elastomeric Parts Test**~~

~~51.1 An elastomeric part used to provide a seal shall have the following properties when tested as specified in the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157:~~

~~a) A minimum tensile strength of 500 psi (3.4 MPa) and a minimum ultimate elongation of 100 percent.~~

~~b) Those properties relating to maximum tensile set; minimum tensile strength and elongation after oven aging; and hardness after oven aging, all as specified in the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157. The maximum service temperature used to determine the oven time and temperature for oven aging is to be 60°C (140°F).~~

~~c) After exposure to the extinguishing agent as specified in the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157, a minimum tensile strength and minimum ultimate elongation of 60 percent of the original.~~

~~51.2 The Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157, provides for the testing of either finished elastomeric parts or sheet or slab material. Sheet or slab material is to be tested when the elastomeric parts are O-rings having diameters of less than 1 inch (25.4 mm). The material tested is to be the same as that used in the product, regardless of whether finished elastomeric parts or sheet or slab material is tested.~~

BSR/UL 2368, Standard for Fire Exposure Testing of Intermediate Bulk Containers for Flammable and Combustible Liquids

1. Revisions to Clarify Text, Requirements and Test Methods of UL 2368

PROPOSAL

The following is a proposed revision of the title of UL 2368:

Fire Exposure Testing of Rigid Nonmetallic and Composite Nonmetallic Intermediate Bulk Containers for ~~Flammable and~~ Combustible Liquids

1.1 ~~These requirements cover~~ This standard includes fire test methods and associated requirements to investigate the ability of rigid nonmetallic or composite rigid nonmetallic intermediate bulk containers (IBCs) ~~intended for the storage of flammable and combustible liquids within warehouses and other storage areas~~ to contain combustible liquids when exposed to fire while protected with an automatic wet-pipe sprinkler system~~s~~ installed in accordance with the Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30.

1.2 ~~Requirements for the protection of IBCs are addressed in the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, NFPA 30.~~

3.2 ~~CLOSING – Prior to testing, each IBC is to be closed and sealed as for transportation using representative service equipment as specified in Title 49, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 178.~~

3.3 ~~FILLING – For testing purposes, each IBC is to be filled with 1 gallon (3.8 l) of heptane and water to its rated capacity but not more than 98 percent of its overfill capacity.~~

4.1 IBCs covered by this standard shall have a capacity not exceeding 793 gallons (3000 l) and marked in accordance with 3.4.

4.2 IBCs shall be provided with a valve cap seal.

4.3 IBCs having the valve cap seal broken are not covered by this standard.

7.1 An IBC ~~is to~~ shall show no evidence of leakage or loss of structural integrity as described in Section 3, Glossary, when subjected to the large-scale or the reduced-scale fire performance tests described in Sections 8 and 9, respectively.

8.1 The large-scale fire performance tests are to be conducted in an enclosed room fitted with a 30-ft (9.2-m) high smooth, flat ceiling. A closed head, wet pipe, automatic sprinkler system utilizing thirty-six 286°F (141°C) standard response nominal ~~5/8-in (1.6-cm) orifice~~ K=11.2 upright style sprinklers, installed at a nominal 10-by-10 ft (3-by-3 m) spacing ~~is to be installed~~ with the sprinkler deflectors 3 – 6 inches (76.2 – 152.4 mm)

below the ceiling. The piping system is to be connected to a water supply capable of maintaining the required water discharge density of 0.60 gpm/ft^2 (24.5 lpm/m^2).

8.6 The test is to be conducted for 30 minutes or until there is evidence of leakage or loss of structural integrity. If this event occurs in less than 30 minutes after the exposure, the IBCs are to be examined for evidence of leakage or loss of structural integrity. Each IBC is then to be examined again after 24 hours for any signs of leakage.

9.1 The reduced-scale fire performance tests are to be conducted in an enclosed test cell having a smooth, flat 30-ft (9.2-m) high ceiling. A sprinkler system utilizing four open ~~K=11 nominal 5/8-in (1.6-cm) orifice~~ nominal K=11.2 upright ~~style~~ sprinklers installed on a nominal 8-by-10 ft. (2.4-by-2.5 m) spacing, is to be installed with the sprinkler deflectors 3 – 6 inches (76.2 – 152.4 mm) below the ceiling. The piping system is to be ~~supplied with~~ connected to a water ~~under adequate pressure and flow~~ capable of flowing water to maintain a 0.60-gpm/ft^2 (24.5-~~lpm/m^2~~ mm/min) discharge density.

9.4 The test is to be conducted for 20 minutes or until there is evidence of leakage or loss of structural integrity, as defined in Section 3, Glossary, of either IBC. If no leakage or loss of structural integrity is observed, the heptane fuel flow is to be shut off and the pool fire extinguished within 1 minute. Each IBC is then to be examined again after 24 hours for any signs of leakage.

10.1 Each IBC is to be permanently marked with:

a) The manufacturer's name, ~~tradename~~ trade name or trademark, or other descriptive marking that identifies the organization responsible for the product;

b) The model number or catalog designation;

c) "Intermediate Bulk Container" or "IBC"; and

d) The month and year of manufacture. The date of manufacture may be abbreviated or in a code affirmed by the manufacturer when the code does not repeat in less than 20 years.

2. Revisions to Require the IBC to be Filled with Mineral Seal Oil for Fire Testing Rather Than Water and a Small Quantity of Heptane

PROPOSAL

8.2 Eight IBCs are to be filled to their rated capacity ~~with water and 1 gallon (3.8 l) of heptane~~, but not more than 98 percent of their overfill capacity, with mineral seal oil and then closed and sealed as for transportation. Each container is then to be stored at 75 ± 5 °F (24 ± 3 °C) for not less than 30 days. The IBCs are then to be arranged in a 2-by-2-by-2 high storage array with 6-in (15.2-cm) longitudinal and transverse flue spaces centered under the ceiling as shown in Figure 8.1.

9.3 Two IBCs are to be filled to ~~capacity with water and 1 gallon (3.8 l) of heptane~~ their rated capacity, but not more than 98 percent of their overfill capacity, with mineral seal oil and then closed and sealed as for transportation. Each container is then to be stored at 75 ± 5 °F (24 ± 3 °C) for not less than 30 days. The IBCs are then to be stacked one on top of the other and positioned on the edge of the test platform as shown in Figure 9.1. One of the exposed sides of each IBC is to contain the outlet valve housing (doghouse). Heptane is to be allowed to flow into the test tray at 2-gpm (7.6-lpm) for 3 minutes. The heptane is then to be ignited and the 2-gpm (7.6-lpm) heptane flow maintained for 20 minutes. One minute after ignition, water is to be discharged from the open sprinklers to provide a design density of 0.60 gpm/ft^2 (~~25.5-lpm/m^2~~ 24.5-mm/min). The tray is to be fitted with a drain located near the bottom and arranged in such a manner that the liquid level in the tray is maintained within 1 – 2 inches (2.5 – 5.0 cm) of the bottom of the platform for the entire duration of the test.