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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. Use the following Public Document Library url to access PDF & EXCEL reports of approved & proposed ANS: List of Approved and Proposed ANS

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.

AAFS (American Academy of Forensic Sciences)

410 North 21st Street | Colorado Springs, CO 80904 www.aafs.org
Contact: Teresa Ambrosius; tambrosius@aafs.org

New Standard

BSR/ASB BPR 176-202x, Best Practice Recommendations for Fatality Management during a Pandemic (new standard)

Stakeholders: These recommendations may be adapted by emergency management offices, medicolegal offices, public health offices, healthcare agencies, funerary services, and postmortem care workers.
Project Need: This document will provide lessons learned and best practices for medicolegal offices and other related stakeholders following the COVID-19 pandemic.
Scope: This document provides best practices regarding the management of deaths resulting from a pandemic, including fatality management, medicolegal jurisdiction, continuity of operations, employee health and safety, decedent storage, and coordination with funerary services. These recommendations are applicable to emergency management offices, medicolegal offices, public health offices, healthcare agencies, funerary services, and postmortem care workers.

ABYC (American Boat and Yacht Council)

613 Third Street, Suite 10 | Annapolis, MD 21403 www.abycinc.org
Contact: Sara Moulton; smoulton@abycinc.org

Revision

BSR/ABYC C-3-202x, Alcohol, Kerosene, and Solidified Fuel Cooking Appliances for Marine Use (revision of ANSI/ABYC C-3-2018)

Stakeholders: Surveyors, consumers, insurance personnel, boat manufacturers, engine manufacturers, accessory manufacturers, government, service specialists, and trade associations.
Project Need: This standard addresses safety parameters for the construction and performance of alcohol, kerosene, and solidified fuel cooking appliances designed to be used on boats
Scope: This standard applies to the construction and performance characteristics of alcohol, kerosene, and solidified-fuel cooking appliances for use on boats.

ABYC (American Boat and Yacht Council)

613 Third Street, Suite 10 | Annapolis, MD 21403 www.abycinc.org
Contact: Sara Moulton; smoulton@abycinc.org

Revision

BSR/ABYC S-31-202x, Environmental Considerations for Electronic Systems and Components Installed Onboard Boats (revision of ANSI/ABYC S-31-2017)

Stakeholders: Surveyors, consumers, insurance personnel, boat manufacturers, engine manufacturers, accessory manufacturers, government, service specialists, and trade associations.
Project Need: To provide safety standards regarding electronic systems and components on boats.
Scope: This standard addresses the qualification of electronic systems and electronic components intended to be used on boats.

ASSP (Safety) (American Society of Safety Professionals)

520 N. Northwest Highway | Park Ridge, IL 60068 www.assp.org
Contact: Lauren Bauerschmidt; LBauerschmidt@assp.org

Revision

BSR/ASSP Z9.1-202x, Ventilation and Control of Airborne Contaminants During Open-Surface Tank Operations (revision and redesignation of ANSI/ASSE Z9.1-2016)

Stakeholders: OSH professionals.
Project Need: Based upon the consensus of the Z9 committee and the leadership of ASSP.
Scope: This standard establishes minimum control requirements and ventilation system design criteria for controlling and removing air contaminants to protect the health of personnel engaged in open surface tank operations. It is not intended to cover fire protection.

ASSP (Safety) (American Society of Safety Professionals)

520 N. Northwest Highway | Park Ridge, IL 60068 www.assp.org
Contact: Lauren Bauerschmidt; LBauerschmidt@assp.org

Revision

BSR/ASSP Z359.7-202X, Qualification and Verification Testing of Fall Protection Products (revision and redesignation of ANSI/ASSP Z359.7-2019)

Stakeholders: OSH professionals.
Project Need: Based upon the consensus of the Z359 committee and the leadership of ASSP.
Scope: This standard specifies requirements for equipment, facilities, specimens to be sampled and documentation when testing ANSI/ASSP Z359 Fall Protection Code products. This standard commonly addresses the requirements for qualification and verification testing for all ANSI/ASSP Z359 product standards, as required by ANSI/ASSP 359.1, The Fall Protection Code.

BEPP (Board of Executive Protection Professionals)

8131 Dolce Flore Avenue | Las Vegas, NV 89178 https://www.scg-lv.com/
Contact: James Cameron; info@ep-board.org

New Standard

BSR/BEPP EPS-202x, Standard for Providing Executive Protection (new standard)

Stakeholders: (a) High net-worth and at-risk individuals and their families who require personal security and protection; (b) Organizations, such as Fortune 100 Companies, which employ individuals and or teams to provide high-level executive/personal protection to their C Suite executives; (c) Security companies who contract or subcontract to their at-risk clients executive/personal protection; (d) Local and Federal law enforcement agencies who provide close personal protection to elected officials; (e) New and seasoned personal protection professionals; (f) Executive/personal protection training organizations.
Project Need: When charged with the protection and security of individuals, including children, it is imperative to have certain minimum standards to refer to, which currently do not exist. The motivation is to create a consistent and measurable platform in this niche yet expanding security industry market. This is not to be confused with standards directed at or applied to security guards, as this is for a high-level close protection personnel. In a comparison, a guard standard would be likened to a local police standard whereas our standard would be compared to a U.S. Secret Service Presidential Protection Detail standard.
Scope: Our national standard will focus on the knowledge base and duties required to provide Executive Protection. This standard will establish the platform for competently, professionally, and ethically providing this specialized service for high-net-worth individuals, government officials, business executives, foreign diplomats, and other at-risk individuals.

CSA (CSA America Standards Inc.)

8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road | Cleveland, OH 44131 www.csagroup.org
Contact: Debbie Chesnik; ansi.contact@csagroup.org

National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.1-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 1: General requirements and definitions (national adoption of ISO 12614-1 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.1 -2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-1. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies general requirements and definitions of liquefied natural gas fuel system components, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. It also provides general design principles and specifies requirements for instructions and marking. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) fueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components, not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.2-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 2: Performance and general test methods (national adoption of ISO 12614-2 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.2-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-2. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies the performance and general test methods of liquefied natural gas fuel system components, intended for use on the types of motor vehicles as defined in ISO 3833. This document is also applicable to other LNG-fueled motor vehicles as far as appropriate, until any specific norm is worked out for such a type of vehicle. It also provides general design principles and specifies requirements for instructions and marking. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.3-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 3: Check valve (national adoption of ISO 12614-3 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.3-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-3. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the check valve, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.4-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 4: Manual valve (national adoption of ISO 12614-4 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.4-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-4. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the manual valve, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.5-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 5: Tank pressure gauge (national adoption of ISO 12614-5 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.5-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-5. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the tank pressure gauge, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa [16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.7-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 7: Pressure relief valve (national adoption of ISO 12614-7 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.7-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-7. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the pressure relief valve (PRV), a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.8-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 8: Excess flow valve (national adoption of ISO 12614-8 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.8-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-8. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the excess flow valve, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is applicable to vehicles using natural gas in accordance with ISO 15403-1 (mono-fuel, bi-fuel, or dual-fuel applications). It is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.9-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 9: Gas-tight housing and ventilation hose (national adoption of ISO 12614-9 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.9-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-9. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the gas-tight housing and ventilation hose, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is applicable to vehicles using natural gas in accordance with ISO 15403-1 (mono-fuel, bi-fuel, or dual-fuel applications). It is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.10-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 10: Rigid fuel line in stainless steel (national adoption of ISO 12614-10 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.10-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-10. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the rigid fuel line, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.11-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 11: Fittings (national adoption of ISO 12614-11 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.11-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-11. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the fittings, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.12-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 12: Rigid fuel line in copper and its alloys (national adoption of ISO 12614-12 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.12 -2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-12. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the rigid fuel line in copper and its alloys, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.13-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 13: Tank pressure control regulator (national adoption of ISO 12614-13 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.13-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-13. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the tank pressure control regulator, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, 2-MPa (20 -bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.14-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 14: Differential pressure fuel content gauge (national adoption of ISO 12614-14 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.14 -2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-14. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the differential pressure fuel content gauge, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a maximum working pressure for natural gas as fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.15-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 15: Capacitance fuel content gauge (national adoption of ISO 12614-15 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.15-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-15. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the capacitance fuel content gauge, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is applicable to vehicles using natural gas in accordance with ISO 15403-1 (mono-fuel, bi-fuel, or dual-fuel applications). It is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa [16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.16-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 16: Heat exchanger-vaporizer (national adoption of ISO 12614-16 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.16-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-16. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the heat exchanger-vaporizer, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.18-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 18: Gas temperature sensor (national adoption of ISO 12614-18 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.18-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-18. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the gas temperature sensor, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are to be considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa [16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio). For example, a 2-MPa (20-bar) working pressure system will require pressures to be multiplied by 1.25.

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National Adoption

BSR/CSA LNG 3.19-202x, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) fuel system components - Part 19: Automatic valve (national adoption of ISO 12614-19 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CSA LNG 3.19-2018)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, gas suppliers, certifying agencies.
Project Need: The Standard is an adoption with U.S. and Canadian deviations of the identically titled ISO Standard 12614-19. The ISO standard has been updated to a new edition and therefore the U.S. and Canadian deviations will be reviewed/revised to the reflect new technologies and stakeholder input.
Scope: This document specifies tests and requirements for the automatic valve, a liquefied natural gas fuel system component intended for use on the types of motor vehicles defined in ISO 3833. This document is applicable to vehicles using natural gas in accordance with ISO 15403-1 (mono-fuel, bi-fuel or dual-fuel applications). It is not applicable to the following: (a) fuel containers; (b) stationary gas engines; (c) container mounting hardware; (d) electronic fuel management; and (e) refueling receptacles. It is recognized that miscellaneous components not specifically covered in this standard can be examined to meet the criteria of this document and tested according to the appropriate functional tests. All references to pressure in this document are considered gauge pressures unless otherwise specified. This document is based upon a working pressure for natural gas as a fuel of 1.6 MPa (16 bar). Other working pressures can be accommodated by adjusting the pressure by the appropriate factor (ratio).

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.01-202x, Standard for High Voltage Direct Current Circuit Breakers Above 3200 Vdc (new standard)

Stakeholders: Equipment manufacturers, utility, industry, test laboratories.
Project Need: Renewable energy, distributed generation, and energy efficiency increasingly drive HVDC transmission and distribution system development. HVDC circuit breaker technology and products are widely recognized as key enablers for forming multi-terminal HVDC networks. A standard, which has not been developed in both IEEE and IEC, for guiding HVDC circuit breaker's design, test, and application is rightly needed.
Scope: This standard is applicable to direct current circuit breakers designed for indoor or outdoor installation on systems having voltages above 3,200 Vdc. This standard specifies ratings, requirements for structure and performance, and procedures for type test and routine test.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.1.2-202x, Guide for Databases Used in Utility Automation Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are systems users, substation designers, protection engineers, and automation engineers.
Project Need: Databases are associated with substation automation systems because they are commonly found in Human Machine Interfaces (HMIs), Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs). and IED configurations (offline or online) being used in substation automation systems. Databases are also common in Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition (SCADA) masters. These databases may be standalone software database applications or embedded database applications, both with little to no user configurability or interaction and little to no external communications connectivity. Being added to these applications are databases being deployed to effectively manage and utilize phasor data for various applications emerging in the power system as a result of the efforts supported by the Smart Grid. Large amounts of phasor data and analysis data requires well-designed databases. Multiple formats for phasor data archiving systems exist. There is a significant potential that regardless of the application being supported by the database, poor database design and implementation can limit data sharing (inside and outside utilities), be limited by data storage capabilities, and reduce portability of off-line and on-line applications. There is an urgent need to address: (a) What formats are currently supported in the industry; (b) What formats are on vendor roadmaps; (c) Support for the Common format for Transient Data Exchange for power systems (COMTRADE) file format as an export function; and (d) Need for data conversion on import.
Scope: This guide presents database characteristics to be considered by protection and automation engineers in discussions with the information technology specialists on desired database requirements to meet the needs of the power system applications.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.1.3-202x, Recommended Practice for Human Machine Interfaces (HMIs) used with Electric Utility Automation Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders for this project are: Electric utilities, manufacturers, engineering consulting firms and others involved in building electric power infrastructure.
Project Need: Presently there is no standard, besides C37.1 with its limited coverage, that specifies a complete range of HMI screen requirements for HMIs used with electric utility automation systems. Utilities must develop their own HMI standards and vendors have not agreed upon a common basis for specifications.
Scope: This recommended practice applies to, and provides the basis for, the philosophy, design, implementation (including building displays, testing, training, commissioning, and verification), operation (including maintenance and decommissioning) of the Human Machine Interface (HMIs) used with electric utility automation systems. The visualization elements covered are screen philosophies, data presentation format, HMI organization and structure, menus and their hierarchies, screen navigation, graphics and color conventions, pan and zoom functions, clutter/declutter, dynamic elements, popup conventions, help screens, and methods used to work with alarms. This recommended practice is technology-agnostic or independent of various software and hardware platforms. Application to HMIs with small screen sizes or to vendor-provided Intelligent Electronic Device (IED) configuration software including HMI-like functionality may have limited visualization elements.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.2-202x, Standard Electrical Power System Device Function Numbers, Acronyms, and Contact Designations (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders of this standard are design firms, manufacturers, utilities, and protection and control system engineers who now use IEEE C37.2 and are seeking methods to represent new functions not presently included in the standard.
Project Need: We are seeing new equipment being utilized in the substation in the area of control and monitoring. We will be reviewing new industry practices and will be revising this standard to reflect these changes for the purpose of keeping it relevant to the industry for today's substations. The logical nodes in IEC 61850 Edition 1 are now cross-referenced to C37.2 function numbers. Since IEC 61850 Edition 2 has recently been released, this mandates changes to this table to reflect the changes made in Edition 2.
Scope: This standard applies to the definition and application of function numbers and acronyms for devices and functions used in electrical substations, generating plants, and in installations of power utilization and conversion apparatus. Historically, device function numbers have typically represented individual or component devices.These numbers and acronyms may also be used to represent individual functions within multi-function devices or software programs, and that may contain both protection- and non-protection-oriented functions.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.10-202x, Guide for Investigation, Analysis, and Reporting of Failures of AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers and Circuit Switchers with Rated Maximum Voltage Above 1000 V (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.10-2011)

Stakeholders: Owners and asset managers of high-voltage (HV) circuit breakers and circuit switchers[operators and maintainers of HV circuit breakers or circuit switchers; power industry.
Project Need: This project provides guidance on the process of investigating circuit breaker and circuit switcher failures and will promote the consistency in the process.
Scope: This guide provides practices and processes to perform, analyze, and report failure investigations of AC high-voltage circuit breakers and circuit switchers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.11-202x, Standard Requirements for Electrical Control for AC High-Voltage (1000 V) Circuit Breakers (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric utilities, traction systems, circuit breaker manufacturers, switchgear manufacturers, and users.
Project Need: (1) Update the format of the document to IEEE Standard Template and Formatting; (2) Update references to Normative Documents and Bibliography; (3) Incorporate other changes due to advances in the art.
Scope: This standard establishes basic requirements for the control schemes of electrically controlled ac high-voltage circuit breakers rated above 1000 V. This standard is applicable to any type of power-operated mechanism and for both ac and dc control power. Only the basic control elements of the circuit breaker, including reclosing where required, are included in this standard. This standard does not include devices or circuits for protective relaying, special interlocking, etc., since these are dependent upon the specific application of a particular circuit breaker.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.012-202x, Guide for the Application of Capacitance Current Switching for AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers Above 1000 V (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.012-2005 (R2011))

Stakeholders: Users of high-voltage circuit-breakers, manufacturers, utilities, consulting engineers, and specifiers.
Project Need: Revision will roll in the changes made in C37.012a and be rearranged to be more user friendly. An applications check list will be added. The difference between Inrush back to back and outrush to a short circuit will be clarified.
Scope: This document revises the application guide for capacitance current switching for high-voltage circuit breakers rated in accordance with IEEE Std C37.04™. It supplements IEEE Std C37.010™. Circuit breakers rated and manufactured to meet other standards should be applied in accordance with application procedures adapted to their specific ratings.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.17-202x, Standard for Trip Systems for Low-Voltage (1000 V and below) AC and General Purpose (1500 V and below) DC Power Circuit Breakers (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders in this effort are the manufacturers and users of the products covered by this standard as well as the power system consultants who apply those products in the planning and specification of the systems for the end-users. For our purposes, users are defined as both manufacturers of equipment which incorporates these devices and the end-user of the equipment. All groups will benefit from having a standard which provides an up-to-date common ground from which to operate.
Project Need: Bringing the standard up-to-date to reflect current practice as well as retaining important historical information requires a general revision to reflect the capabilities of modern electronic tripping systems. These modern systems often have extended capabilities compared to historic systems. In addition, changes to the requirements must be coordinated with changes to related standards, including C37.13, C37.14, and C37.27, on which revision efforts may begin during the lifetime of this PAR.
Scope: This standard pertains to the requirements for direct-acting current and voltage protective functions of: (a) direct-acting overcurrent electromechanical trip devices; (b) direct-acting overcurrent electronic trip systems; (c) reverse-current trip systems for dc circuit breakers; (d) undervoltage trip devices that are integral with low-voltage ac and dc power circuit breakers covered by IEEE Std C37.13, and IEEE Std C37.14. This standard describes the requirements for available settings and time delay characteristics for preferred protective functions as well as their operational and calibration requirements. The functional requirements for the overall circuit breaker, including test requirements (whether design, production, or conformance) are specified in the latest versions of IEEE Std C37.13, IEEE Std C37.14, and ANSI C37.50. This standard does not restrict the inclusion of additional internal or external functionality in the trip system or device.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.20.2-202x, Standard for Metal-Clad Switchgear (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.20.2-2015)

Stakeholders: Users and manufacturers of metal-clad switchgear.
Project Need: The document needs to be updated to reflect changes in referenced documents, use of new materials, and changes in equipment designs.
Scope: This standard covers metal-clad switchgear containing, but not limited to, such devices as power circuit breakers, other interrupting devices, switches, control, instrumentation and metering, and protective and regulating equipment. It includes, but is not specifically limited to, equipment for the control and protection of apparatus used for power generation, conversion, and transmission and distribution. This standard is concerned with enclosed, rather than open, indoor and outdoor switchgear assemblies rated above 1000 V ac. Included is equipment that is part of primary and secondary unit substations. Gas-insulated substation equipment is not included. In this standard, metal-clad switchgear will be called “MC switchgear.”

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.20.3-202x, Standard for Metal-Enclosed Interrupter Switchgear Rated Above 1 kV ac up to and Including 48.3 kV ac (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders for this standard include both utility and non-utility users; manufacturers of this equipment; and other interested persons such as consulting engineers, regulatory engineers, and test laboratories.
Project Need: This project is needed to update the standard to reflect the present state of the art in metal-enclosed interrupter switchgear. Also, all references to IEEE C37.100.1 will be removed and replaced with the actual construction and test requirements due to the uncertainty of the future of that document. The voltage level will be increased from 38 kV to 48.3 kV to include this higher North American voltage to match C37.20.2 and C37.04.
Scope: This standard covers metal-enclosed interrupter (MEI) switchgear assemblies where air at ambient pressure is the primary insulating medium. Individual components within the switchgear may use other insulating means. The switchgear includes components such as interrupter switches; selector switches; power fuses; circuit breakers; control, instrumentation and metering devices; and protective equipment. MEI switchgear includes, but is not specifically limited to, equipment for the control and protection of apparatus used for distribution of electrical power. This standard is concerned with enclosed (rather than open), indoor and outdoor switchgear assemblies rated above 1 kV ac up to and including 48.3 kV ac. It includes equipment that is part of primary- and secondary-unit substations. It does not include gas-insulated substation equipment or switching devices mounted integrally within a transformer enclosure.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.20.4-202x, Standard for AC Switches Rated above 1 kV up to 52 kV for Use in Metal-Enclosed Switchgear (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.20.4-2013)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders for this standard include both utility and non-utility users, manufacturers of these switches, and other interested parties such as consulting engineers.
Project Need: The users of this standard maintain a need for the standard to be updated periodically. We also need to incorporate the preferred ratings from ANSI C37.22 so that standard can be withdrawn.
Scope: This standard covers ac switches rated above 1 kV up to and including 52 kV for use in metal-enclosed switchgear. These switches may be: (a) Stationary or drawout; (b) Manual or power operated; or (c) Fused or unfused. Within this standard, the words "switch(es)" shall be considered to mean three-phase, ac, gang-operated, switch(es) as defined by the scope. These switches are intended to be installed in an enclosure that provides a degree of protection to the switch and the enclosure may be suitable for indoor or outdoor conditions and complies with the requirements of switchgear assemblies as defined by IEEE Std C37.20.2, IEEE Std C37.20.3, or IEEE Std C37.20.9. This standard does not apply to switches for use in subsurface or pad-mounted switchgear in IEEE Std C37.74 or to high-voltage air switches in IEEE Std C37.30.1.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.30.1-202x, Standard Requirements for AC High-Voltage Air Switches Rated Above 1000 V (new standard)

Stakeholders: Users and manufacturers of air break disconnect switches and those engaged in the design of systems utilizing same.
Project Need: The proposed project is the second phase of a two-part process to facilitate harmonization of the current document with IEEE C37.100.1, "IEEE Standard of Common Requirements for High Voltage Power Switchgear Rated Above 1000 V". This will involve line-by-line comparisons of both documents to achieve harmonization, where possible. The HVS Subcommittee has adopted a policy of harmonization with IEEE C37.100.1. Technical comments received during the balloting of C37.30.1-2011 will also be addressed. These comments were outside the scope of the PAR for this document.
Scope: This standard covers preferred ratings; construction and testing requirements; and application, loading, installation, operation, and maintenance guidelines for all high-voltage enclosed and nonenclosed, indoor and outdoor air switches rated in excess of 1000 V. This includes such switch types as disconnect, horngap, fault-initiation, and ground for manual or power operation. The following switch types are not covered by this standard: interrupter switches, distribution cutouts fitted with disconnecting blades, and switches used in metal-enclosed and pad-mounted switchgear. This standard also does not apply to load-break-separable insulated connectors, circuit breakers, circuit switchers, or reclosers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.30.6-202x, Guide for Electric Motor Operators Applied to High-Voltage Air Switches Rated Above 1000 V (new standard)

Stakeholders: Motor operator manufacturers and users.
Project Need: There is no guide or standard for motor operators applied to high-voltage air switches (>1000 V). This guide will assist users with the proper specification and application of motor operators and will provide manufacturers with common testing and construction considerations.
Scope: This guide provides construction, application, and testing considerations for electric motor operators and accessories for use with high-voltage air switches and interrupter switches rated above 1000 V, as covered in IEEE Std C37.30.1™ and IEEE Std C37.30.3™.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.30.7-202x, Standard Requirements for High-Voltage Air Switches Rated Above 1000 Vdc (new standard)

Stakeholders: Equipment manufacturers, utilities, testing laboratories, industry.
Project Need: Development of high-voltage DC transmission facilities continues to expand across the world and there is a need for an IEEE DC switch standard. This standard will address this need.
Scope: This standard covers preferred ratings; construction and testing requirements; and application, loading, installation, operation and maintenance guidelines for all high-voltage enclosed and non-enclosed, indoor and outdoor air switches rated in excess of 1000 Vdc. This includes such switch types as disconnect, horn-gap, and ground for manual or power operation. The following switch types are not covered by this standard: interrupter switches, distribution cutouts fitted with disconnecting blades, and switches used in metal-enclosed and pad-mounted switchgear. This standard also does not apply to load-break-separable insulated connectors, circuit-breakers, circuit-switchers, or reclosers.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.63-202x, Standard Requirements for Overhead, Pad-Mounted, Dry-Vault, and Submersible Automatic Line Sectionalizers for Alternating Current Systems Up to 38 kV (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.63-2013)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, test laboratories, and users of switchgear equipment.
Project Need: The need for this project is to make general standard updates and revisions in accordance with the 10-year revision cycle set by IEEE.
Scope: This standard applies to all overhead, pad-mounted, dry-vault, and submersible single-pole or multipole alternating-current automatic line sectionalizers for rated maximum voltages above 1 kV and up to 38 kV. Voltages above 38 kV shall be considered special applications. In order to simplify the terminology in this standard, the term “sectionalizer” has been substituted for “automatic line sectionalizer” wherever possible.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.66-202x, Standard Requirements for Capacitor Switches for AC Systems (1 kV to 38 kV) (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electrical Utility industry.
Project Need: This revision will provide clarification and additional information associated with required ratings and design testing.
Scope: This standard applies to single- or multi-pole ac switches for rated maximum voltage above 1 kV to 38 kV for use in switching shunt capacitor banks. This standard covers the application of capacitive load switching wherein the capacitive loads are separated by sufficient inductance to limit the transient peak inrush current to the peak values shown in Table 2 and Table 3. Switches designed and built in accordance with this standard are rated for routine switching of capacitive load currents only.
NOTE: This standard is intended to be a comprehensive standard for all "specific-duty" applications of switches in the area of switching shunt capacitor banks, but it is limited in scope up to and including 38 kV. However, subject to agreement between the user and manufacturer, it may be used as a specification guide for other rated voltages.
Footnote: Notes in text, tables, and figures of a standard are given for information only, and do not contain requirements needed to implement the standard.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.68-202x, Standard Design, Test, and Application Requirements for Microprocessor-Based Controls of Distribution Padmount, Dry Vault, Wet Vault, and Polemount Switchgear Rated Above 1 kV and Up to and Including 38 kV (new standard)

Stakeholders: Microprocessor-based control design engineers, application engineers, reliability engineers, distribution operations, and maintenance personnel.
Project Need: A lack of standards for distribution device controls has existed for many years. Controls are now common enough across the industry that key performance issues may be identified and addressed through development of a standard.
Scope: This standard presents basic requirements for the design, testing, and application of microprocessor-based controls of distribution switchgear rated above 1 kV up to and including 38 kV. The standard is intended to mitigate the effects of the harsh environments which may be encountered outside the protections provided by a typical substation. This standard applies to microprocessor-based devices employed in distribution switchgear typically mounted on power poles, in wet or dry vaults, or in pad-mounted switchgear enclosures. This standard also does not apply to microprocessor-based devices employed in high-voltage circuit breakers (IEEE C37.04, "Standard Rating Structure for AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers") or metal-enclosed switchgear (IEEE C37.20.2, "Standard Metal-Clad Switchgear" and IEEE C37.20.3, "Standard for Metal-Enclosed Interrupter Switchgear"). This standard does not invalidate any tests performed on power system protective relays which are designed to IEEE C37.90 ("Standard for Relays and Relay Systems Associated with Electric Power Apparatus"). Lastly, this standard will not cover the design of the control enclosure such as mounting, latching, or user accessibility.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.74-202x, Standard Requirements for Subsurface, Vault, and Padmounted Load-Interrupter Switchgear and Fused Load-Interrupter Switchgear for Alternating Current Systems up to 38 kV (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.74 -2014)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders include electrical utilities, large industrial, and some commercial.
Project Need: The need for this project is to make general standard updates and revisions in accordance with the 10-year revision cycle set by IEEE.
Scope: This standard applies to enclosed assemblies of single-phase and three-phase, dead-front and live-front, subsurface, vault, and pad-mounted, load-interrupter switches with or without protective devices such as fuses or fault interrupters, up to 38 kV rated maximum voltage.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.90-202x, Standard for Relays, Relay Systems, and Control Devices used for Protection and Control of Electric Power Apparatus - General Requirements and Tests (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.90-2011)

Stakeholders: Relay systems designers, power utilities, industrial power systems, rail power systems, relay manufacturers.
Project Need: Revision of widely used industry standard to keep current with new technology.
Scope: This standard establishes the service conditions, ratings (electrical, thermal, and mechanical), and testing requirements for relays, relay systems, and control devices used for the protection and control of electric power apparatus. For devices with communication ports, where the device does not perform protection or control functions, testing of the communication functions is covered by IEEE Std. 1613. Where the device performs protection or control functions and has communication ports, tests for all communication functions are covered by the IEEE C37.90 family of standards.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.90.1-202x, Standard for Relays, Relay Systems, and Control Devices Used for Protection and Control of Electric Power Apparatus - Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) and Electrical Fast Transient (EFT) Requirements and Tests (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric Power industry.
Project Need: Revise and update C37.90.1-2012, "IEEE Standard Surge Withstand Capability (SWC) Tests for Protective Relays and Relay Systems".
Scope: This standard specifies design tests for relays, relay systems, and control devices used for Protection and Control of Electric Power Apparatus, that relate to the immunity of this equipment to repetitive electrical transients. Two types of tests are specified, the oscillatory (SWC) and electrical fast transient (EFT) tests. For devices with communication ports, where the device does not perform protection or control functions, testing of the communication functions is covered by IEEE Standard 1613. Where the device performs protection or control functions and has communication ports, tests for all communication functions are covered by this document. For devices without communication ports, the tests are covered by this document.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.90.2-202x, Standard for Relays, Relay Systems, and Control Devices used for Protection and Control of Electric Power Apparatus - Radiated Electromagnetic Interference Withstand Capability Requirements and Tests (new standard)

Stakeholders: Protection system manufacturers and users.
Project Need: Revise standard to incorporate frequencies above the 1-GHz range, which is currently not in the standard and to perform a general review of the document. The scope and purpose are being changed in order to coordinate with other IEEE C37.90 documents and IEEE 1613.
Scope: This standard specifies design tests for relays, relay systems, and control devices used for protection and control of electric power apparatus that relate to the immunity of this equipment to radiated electromagnetic fields. For devices with communication ports, where the device does not perform protection or control functions, testing of the communication functions is covered by IEEE Std. 1613. Where the device performs protection or control functions and has communication ports, tests for all communication functions are covered by the IEEE C37.90 family of standards.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.90.3-202x, Standard Electrostatic Discharge Tests for Protective Relays (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities and industrial customers.
Project Need: Update the standard and references since it hasn't been updated since 2001.
Scope: This standard specifies design tests for relays, relay systems, and control devices used for protection and control of electric power apparatus, that relate to the immunity of this equipment to electrostatic discharge. For devices with communication ports, where the device does not perform protection or control functions, testing of the communication functions is covered by IEEE Std. 1613. Where the device performs protection or control functions and has communication ports, tests for all communication functions are covered by this document.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.92-202x, Standard for Analog Inputs to Protective Relays From Electronic Voltage and Current Transducers (revision of BSR/IEEE C37.92-202x)

Stakeholders: Protective relay manufacturers, utilities, test set manufacturers, transducer manufacturers, and other entities involved with the communication of analog information between primary devices and protective relays and other similar components.
Project Need: To provide the required periodic review.
Scope: This standard specifies requirements for analog signals, emanating from electronic voltage and current transducers, that are inputted to protective relays. These requirements include signal level, frequency bandwidth, and dynamic range. The standard recognizes that other substation electronic devices utilizing voltage and current waveform measurements may connect to the same transducers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.95-202x, Guide for Protective Relaying of Utility-Consumer Interconnections (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, engineering consulting firms, industrial customers.
Project Need: Revise and update standard. Include information on new technologies, new issues.
Scope: This guide contains information on a number of different protective relaying practices for the utility-consumer interconnection. It is intended to cover applications involving service to a consumer that normally requires a transformation between the utility's supply voltage and the consumer's utilization voltage. Interconnections supplied at the utilization voltage are not covered. This guide is not intended to supplant specific utility or consumer practices, procedures, requirements, or any contractual agreement between the utility and consumer. The examples of interconnection protection of varying complexities that have been provided are used for illustrative purpose only and do not necessarily represent the preferred protection under all conditions. This guide addresses consumers, with or without generation sources, that are connected to utility subtransmission or transmission circuits. The specific control schemes associated with generation are not addressed. It is not intended to apply to consumer generation connected to utility distribution circuits. For these interconnections, refer to IEEE Std 1547™.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.98-202x, Standard for Seismic Qualification Testing of Protective Relays and Auxiliaries for Nuclear Facilities (new standard)

Stakeholders: The industry that has the most interest in the standard is the nuclear industry. However, the standard is not written exclusively for the nuclear industry. Users that are concerned with the performance of a relay during a seismic event may include medical, telecommunication, and power delivery.
Project Need: The standard has not been updated since 2013 and, while the overall test methods have not changed, there have been upgrades in the equipment available.
Scope: This standard specifies test methods and conditions to be used in the seismic qualification testing of protective relays and auxiliaries such as test and control switches, terminal blocks, and indicating lamps for use in nuclear facilities.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.100.2-202x, Standard for Common Requirements for Testing of AC Capacitive Current Switching Devices over 1000 V (new standard)

Stakeholders: Generation, transmission, distribution, test labs, and manufacturers.
Project Need: Several significant changes have occurred that require revision of this document, including but not limited to a difference in the 3-phase vs. single-phase test sequences, and the inclusion of a line dropping voltage factor for devices with large pole timing disparities.
Scope: This standard provides common requirements for testing of ac capacitive current switching devices over 1000 V.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.100.6-202x, Guide for Determination of Test Specimens for Seismic Qualification for Building Code Applications (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, regulatory bodies, end users.
Project Need: Regulatory requirements associated with seismic withstand capability are increasing for compliance to applicable building codes. Currently, there are no industry guidelines for qualification of families of electrical distribution products. Hence, regulators develop their own criteria for specimen selection which often introduces variation, pending individual perspective.
Scope: This guide establishes selection criteria that is used to determine representative components or devices and assembly specimen configurations (both indoor and outdoor) to test as part of seismic qualification efforts for attaining building code seismic conformance for nonstructural equipment in commercial and industrial applications. Additionally, guidance for specific acceptance criteria is provided. Equipment types covered by this guide include those covered by the following standards:
- IEEE Std C37.04, AC High-Voltage Circuit Breakers with Rated Maximum Voltages above 1000 V;
- IEEE Std C37.20.1, Metal-Enclosed Low- Voltage (1000 Vac and below, 3200 Vdc and below) Power Circuit Breaker Switchgear;
- IEEE Std C37.20.2, Metal-Clad Switchgear;
- IEEE Std C37.20.3, Metal-Enclosed Interrupter Switchgear (1 kV-38 kV);
- IEEE Std C37.20.9, Metal-Enclosed Switchgear Rated 1 kV to 52 kV Incorporating Gas Insulating Systems;
- IEEE Std C37.21, Control Switchboards;
- IEEE Std C37.23, Metal-Enclosed Bus;
- IEEE Std C37.74, Subsurface, Vault, and Padmounted Load-Interrupter Switchgear and Fused Load-Interrupter Switchgear for Alternating Current Systems up to 38 kV;
- IEEE Std C37.121, IEEE Guide for Switchgear - Unit Substation - Requirements.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.100.7-202x, Guide for the Evaluation of Performance Characteristics of Non-Sulfur Hexafluoride Insulation and Arc Quenching Media for Switchgear Rated Above 1000 V (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, power equipment manufacturers, environmental, test laboratory.
Project Need: Gas insulated switchgear and substation equipment (GIE) technology is evolving due to a new market force which is the desire to reduce negative environmental impact. Existing standards may not adequately address the performance characteristics of these new technologies. Therefore, there is a need to systematically review the service demands placed upon GIE, compare those demands to the characteristics of new technologies, and propose guidelines for the evaluation of performance.
Scope: This guide reviews existing standards and performance criteria for switchgear rated above 1000 V. Each aspect of performance is discussed within the context of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF_6) alternatives, how their behavior may differ from existing technologies, and how this behavior may lead to changes in the qualification process. Relevant analytical, numerical, and test methods are discussed which may contribute to the process of performance evaluation and evolution of the standards.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.101-202x, Guide for Generator Ground Protection (new standard)

Stakeholders: Owners of generator assets, consultants, regulators, system operators.
Project Need: This PAR's intent is to incorporate advancements in technology and ground detection techniques into the guide.
Scope: The guide assists protection engineers in applying relays and relaying schemes for stator ground faults on various generator grounding schemes. This revision of the guide includes techniques that increase security and sensitivity to ground detection schemes now easily achieved with multifunction relays. Application examples and implementation issues are also included and addressed by this guide. The guide is not intended for the selection of generator or ground connection schemes. The recommendations made pertain to most generator installations. However, sufficient background information relating to protection requirements, applications, and setting philosophy is given to enable the reader to evaluate the need to select and apply suitable protection for most situations.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.102-202x, Guide for AC Generator Protection (revision of BSR/IEEE C37.102-202x)

Stakeholders: Owners of generator assets, consultants, regulators, system operators.
Project Need: To incorporate advancements in technology and techniques as well as coordination of generator protection with generator controls and other system protection.
Scope: This application guide for the relay protection of synchronous generators presents a review of the generally accepted forms of protection for the synchronous generator and its excitation system. It summarizes the use of relays and devices and serves as a guide for the selection of equipment to obtain adequate protection. The guide is primarily concerned with protection against faults and abnormal operating conditions for large hydraulic, steam, and combustion turbine generators. Basing generator protection on machine size is difficult because the desired protection may be determined more by the importance of the generator to the power system than by the size of the generator. The recommendations made pertain to typical synchronous generator installations. However, sufficient background information relating to protection requirements, applications, and setting philosophy is given to enable the reader to evaluate the need to select and to apply suitable protection for most situations. The protective functions discussed in this guide may be implemented with a multifunction microprocessor based protection system (digital system). The protection philosophy, practices, and limits are essentially identical to those of the implementation using discrete component relays.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.104-202x, Guide for Automatic Reclosing on AC Distribution and Transmission Lines (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utility and consulting protection engineers.
Project Need: Auto-reclosing is widely used in the industry. This guide would provide a reference to protection engineers to select appropriate application if automatic reclosing on AC Distribution and Transmission Lines. The revision project will include technology advancements in this area along with application considerations for the changing power grid.
Scope: This guide documents present practices regarding the application of automatic reclosing control to line circuit breakers or other line-interrupting devices. Both transmission and distribution line practices are addressed.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.105-202x, Standard for Qualifying Class 1E Protective Relays and Auxiliaries for Nuclear Power Generating Stations and Other Nuclear Facilities (new standard)

Stakeholders: All who apply relays in nuclear-power generating stations and other nuclear facilities.
Project Need: The standard needs to be reviewed completely to verify its applicability for all types of relays with the current requirements of Nuclear Power Generating Stations and Other Nuclear Facilities, incorporate the lessons learned from field experience, and update with the progress made in the protective relay technology. Specifically, the Working Group needs to review the requirements for digital relays and seismic qualifications for all relays.
Scope: This standard covers qualification of Class 1E protective relays and auxiliaries to be used outside the primary containment in Nuclear Power Generating Stations and Other Nuclear Facilities. Protective relays and auxiliaries located inside the primary containment in a Nuclear Power Generating Stations and Other Nuclear Facilities present special conditions beyond the scope of this document.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.106-202x, Guide for Abnormal Frequency Protection for Power Generating Plants (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities.
Project Need: The WG will revise ANSI/IEEE C37.106 to better reflect current utility practices and regional requirements regarding turbine-generator underfrequency protection schemes.
Scope: This application guide assists the protection engineer in applying relays for the protection of generating-plant equipment from damage caused by operation at abnormal frequencies including overexcitation. Consideration is given to the effect of abnormal frequency operation on those associated station auxiliaries whose response can affect plant output. The guide also presents background information regarding the hazards caused by operating generation equipment at abnormal frequencies. It documents typical equipment capabilities and describes acceptable protective schemes. Underfrequency protection can be provided by load shedding and/or a discrete underfrequency protective function. If both load shedding and a discrete protective function are used, then they must be coordinated. Guidance is provided to help meet requirements from regional entities and regulatory bodies. The recommendations made pertain to typical synchronous generator installations but does not displace manufacturer guidance. The protective functions discussed in this guide may be implemented with a multifunction-microprocessor-based protection system.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.113-202x, Guide for Protective Relay Applications to Transmission Lines (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.113 -2015)

Stakeholders: Electrical engineers and technologists working with electric power utilities, consultants and manufacturers in general and those working in designing, selecting, and maintaining protection systems.
Project Need: Each electrical component has protection problems unique to itself, but the concepts associated with transmission-line protection are fundamental to all other electrical devices and provide an excellent starting point to examine and appreciate the implementation of all power system protection. Because transmission lines are links to adjacent lines and/or other equipment connected to them, study of transmission-line protection leads to a better appreciation of protection related issues. Electrical engineers and technologists working with electric power utilities, consultants, and manufacturers in general and those working in designing, selecting, and maintaining protection systems would benefit from the information provided in this guide. The standard needs to be revised to provide updates prior to its expiration.
Scope: Concepts and applications of AC transmission-line protection are presented in this guide. Many important issues, such as coordination of settings, operating times, characteristics of relays, mutual coupling of lines, and use of communication channels, are examined. The impact of different electrical parameters and system performance considerations on the selection of relays and protection schemes is discussed.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.114-202x, Guide for Determining Fault Location on AC Transmission and Distribution Lines (new standard)

Stakeholders: Transmission owners and operators; distribution owners and operators; power system engineers and operators.
Project Need: The revised version incorporates the most up-to-date practices and adds sections to include new developments in fault locating methods and techniques.
Scope: This guide outlines the techniques and application considerations for determining the location of a fault on ac transmission and distribution lines. Application considerations include but are not limited to: Multi-terminal lines, series-compensated lines, parallel lines, untransposed lines, tapped lines, underground cables, fault-resistance effects, and other power-system conditions, including those unique to distribution systems.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.118.2-202x, Standard for Synchrophasor Data Transfer for Power Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Stakeholders include power system owners, operators, and regulators, electric energy suppliers (generators), and vendors who supply measuring and control equipment to the power industry.
Project Need: This project will revise the current standard, IEEE C37.118.2-2011, Synchrophasor Data Transfer for Power Systems. It will correct various shortcomings and eliminate ambiguities in the current version. This will improve interoperability between devices and applications from different vendors. This standard was originally a part of IEEE Std C37.118-2005, which was split into 118.1 (measurement) and 118.2 (communications) during the 2011 revision. The 118.1 version is currently being revised in coordination with IEC, as IEC 60255-118-1. At this time, there is no coordination effort planned for this standard with IEC.
Scope: This standard defines a method for exchange of synchronized phasor measurement data between power-system equipment. It specifies messaging including types, use, contents, and data formats for real-time communication between phasor measurement units (PMU), phasor data concentrators (PDC), and other applications. This revision includes (i) communications between a single PMU and a PDC, (ii) PDC functions dealing with multiple PMUs, and (iii) onwards communications from the PDC.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.120-202x, Protection System Redundancy for Power System Reliability (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utility protection engineers.
Project Need: Assist utility protection engineers to select the appropriate level of redundancy for the protection system for power system reliability, based on industry best practices.
Scope: This guide provides information about what factors to consider when determining the impact of protection system redundancy on power system reliability.

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Revision

BSR/IEEE C37.121-202x, Guide for Switchgear - Unit Substation - Requirements (revision of ANSI/IEEE C37.121-2012)

Stakeholders: Users and manufacturers of unit substations.
Project Need: The field of unit substations is evolving, creating the need to keep this document current with the state-of-the-art and new technical developments. The original document was issued in 1989, by a working group sponsored by the Power Switchgear Assemblies Technical Committee of the Switchgear Section (8SG) of the National Electrical Manufacturers Association (NEMA/SG/5). The document was transferred from NEMA to the IEEE Power and Energy Society Switchgear Committee, Switchgear Assemblies Subcommittee, in January 2003. IEEE Std C37.121 was reaffirmed by the IEEE Standards Association Standards Board in 2006 and revised in 2012.
Scope: This guide covers three-phase unit substations for step-down operation in the range of 112.5 kVA or greater at primary voltages of 601 V through 52 kV. This guide does not cover the following installations: (a) Substations in which the transformer section is described and defined as "network," "subway," "vault," or "underground" in IEEE Std C57.12.24 and IEEE Std C57.12.40; (b) Substations in which the transformer section is described and defined as "pad-mounted" in ANSI C57.12.22 and IEEE Std C57.12.27; (c) Rectifier-type substations; (d) Mobile unit substations; (e) Installations in ships, watercraft, railway rolling stock, aircraft, or automotive vehicles; (f) Installations for mines; (g) Installations of railways for generation, transformation, transmission, or distribution of power used exclusively for operation of rolling stock, or for installations used exclusively for signaling and railway communication purposes; (h) Installations of communication equipment that is under the exclusive control of communication utilities, located outdoors or in building spaces used exclusively for such installations; (i) Installations under the exclusive control of electric utilities for the purpose of communication, or metering; or for the generation, control, transformation, transmission, and distribution of electric energy located in buildings used exclusively by utilities for such purposes or located outdoors on property owned or leased by the utility or on public highways, streets, roads, etc.; or outdoors by established rights on private property.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.122.2-202x, Guide for the Application of Gas-Insulated Substations Rated 1 kV to 52 kV (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric utilities, manufacturers, and specifiers.
Project Need: There is a need within the North American market for an application guide for the installation and operation of medium-voltage gas-insulated substations. Due to real estate constraints and associated urban real estate costs, U.S. utilities in heavily populated areas have minimal opportunity to install the standard air-insulated equipment. The users of the guide will be utility substation engineers.
Scope: This guide provides information regarding the planning, selection, specification, and life-cycle management (installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance, decommissioning) of metal-enclosed gas insulated substations equipment (typically indoor) rated 1 kV to 52 kV. This guide is intended to supplement the information found in IEEE Std. C37.20.9TM and provide information for other medium voltage equipment or apparatus contained in the substation by providing guidance to users, specifiers, and purchasers. This guide does not cover outdoor substation equipment covered by other guides or standards such as outdoor circuit breakers, outdoor switches, or reclosers.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.122.8-202x, Guide for the Application of Mobile Gas-Insulated Substations Rated Above 52kV (new standard)

Stakeholders: This guide will be used by substation design engineers and personnel associated with utilities and manufacturing companies.
Project Need: There is currently no document that exists in which to help aid the considerations for mobile gas-insulated substations. This guide will serve as a reference to assist when mobile gas-insulated substations applications are desired.
Scope: This guide applies specifically to mobile high-voltage gas-insulated substation (GIS) equipment rated above 52 kV. It is used for developing specifications, design, fabrication, testing, installation, commissioning, operation, maintenance, storage, and transportation of mobile GIS.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.122.9-202x, Guide for Condition Assessment of Gas-Insulated Substations (new standard)

Stakeholders: GIS equipment owners.
Project Need: As GIS equipment ages, many users are looking to determine if the service life of the existing equipment can be extended. This guide will assist in making that determination. This guide may be helpful to users who do not have evaluation and maintenance programs in place. Users may also find this guide helpful in developing a data collection plan for condition based monitoring for recently installed GIS. The guide is intended as a document to aid users in selecting the proper approaches to upgrading, retrofitting, or replacement options in extending the useful life of a GIS.
Scope: This guide assists in determining the condition of existing gas-insulated substation (GIS) equipment in order to assess and determine the appropriate upgrades, retrofits, or replacement options. The goal of this guide is to assist the user in extending the useful life of a GIS.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.233-202x, Guide for Power System Protection Testing (new standard)

Stakeholders: Testing personnel including engineers and technicians.
Project Need: The need for this revision is to update this guide prior to its expiration in 2019. The intent of this revision is to make minor revisions to highlight the technological changes that have occurred since its last publication in 2009 (e.g., power-line carrier medium vs Fiber).
Scope: This guide covers suggested test requirements for Power System Protection Scheme Testing, System Application Tests, the scope and level of tests based on the application, and benefits of the overall protective schemes testing. This guide encompasses overall system testing procedures (generators, line, line reactors, transformer, capacitors, Special protection schemes, end-to-end testing, distributed application within substation, etc.), data collection requirements, as well as the test procedure definitions. The Guide describes the methods, extent, and types of system tests for protection applications, at various voltage levels. Control functions which are inherent to the protective systems are included. Importance of line testing, indirect trip applications, and open/closed loop tests (dynamic/non-linear tests) are also covered.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.234-202x, Guide for Protective Relay Applications to Power System Buses (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utility, industrial, and commercial electric power system owners and operators; manufacturers making equipment for bus protection; and consultants and engineers designing and setting bus protection systems.
Project Need: The purpose of the project is to update the guide prior to its expiration. The guide will be revised to include new technologies, knowledge, and techniques that have come into usage. The wording of the scope is to be revised to include all types of current sensors and not just conventional current transformers.
Scope: Concepts of power-bus protection are discussed in this guide. Consideration is given to availability and location of breakers, current sensing devices, and disconnect switches, as well as bus-switching scenarios, and their impact on the selection and application of bus protection. A number of bus protection schemes are presented; their adequacy, complexity, strengths, and limitations with respect to a variety of bus arrangements are discussed; specific application guidelines are provided. Breaker failure (BF) protection is discussed as pertaining to bus protection. Means of securing bus protection schemes against corrupted relay input signals are also included.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.236-202x, Guide for Power System Protective Relay Applications Over Digital Communication Channels (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are relay engineers involved in designing and implementing teleprotection systems.
Project Need: Digital communications systems used for protective relaying applications are becoming more prevalent in the industry, and there is no specific guide that covers the use of digital communications for relaying applications. The benefit to be provided is to allow relay engineers to better design and implement protective relaying systems when digital communication channels are applied.
Scope: This is a guide for the application of digital communication for protective relaying systems and schemes, including transmitting and receiving equipment, digital channels, application principles, performance, installation, troubleshooting, testing and maintenance. Reflected in this guide are the knowledge and experience of equipment manufacturers and power utility users. This guide is not intended to supplant specific or general instructions contained in manufacturers' books nor any contractual agreements.

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Addenda

BSR/IEEE C37.238a-202x, Standard Profile for Use of IEEE 1588 Precision Time Protocol in Power System Applications - Amendment 1: Adding a Type-Length-Value (TLV) to Indicate the Latest International Earth Rotation Service (IERS)-Specified Universal Time Coordinated (UTC) Leap Second Event (addenda to ANSI/IEEE C37.238-2017)

Stakeholders: Vendors and operators involved with providing UTC time over Ethernet networks.
Project Need: To allow users of this standard to keep their UTC clocks valid for more than 12 hours after all of the network's master-capable clocks lost synchronization with external time references (e.g., provided by the Global Positioning System, GPS, or other Global Navigation Satellite Systems).
Scope: This amendment adds another TLV to the Announce messages, containing details of the latest Leap-second event specified by the International Earth Rotation and Reference Systems Service (IERS). The fields comprise the date of the latest event, plus the total accumulated seconds offset after the event. The TLV will also indicate for how long the latest event information may be considered valid (so clocks in holdover may continue to provide UTC time for more than 12 hours after loss of a time source).

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.239-202x, Standard for Common Format for Event Data Exchange (COMFEDE) for Power Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers and users of protective relays.
Project Need: An important feature of protection relays is the internal storage of historical event data values. The main categories of event data considered in this project are the sequence of events (SOE), summary fault reports, and relay status. The content and the format of the data recorded are vendor specific and therefore cannot be easily integrated in any system or software program intended to display or analyze the data. A common format will greatly facilitate power systems event data integration and analysis by enabling event data exchange between multiple data sources from different vendor devices and vendor-independent analysis tools. The primary driver for the PAR is the 10-year revision policy of IEEE. No substantive changes are expected, however, over the past 10 years, there have been new IEEE standards for naming conventions and there may be opportunity to incorporate these new standards as Normative References.
Scope: This standard defines a format for files containing event data such as sequence of events or fault summary reports collected from power systems or power system models. The format is intended to provide an easily interpretable form for use in exchanging data.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.240-202x, Standard Cybersecurity Requirements for Power System Automation, Protection and Control Systems (new standard)

Stakeholders: Electric power utilities and substation equipment and system manufacturers.
Project Need: Utilities and manufacturers need to develop this standard to define cybersecurity requirements for substation automation, protection, and control systems to improve the overall power-system-network security from hacker and other security vulnerabilities. Modern substation automation, protection, and control systems, while using technology advancements to achieve greater power system reliability, can be vulnerable to a multitude of cybersecurity threats. These vulnerabilities and threats can lead to overall power system integrity issues. With the increasing dependency on communication technology and the growing pressure of a secure utility infrastructure, various standardization bodies are in the process of developing cybersecurity standards where very little effort has gone into the harmonization or rationalization of these standards to the substation applications. Example of important standards to the utility community are: NERC CIP - Critical Infrastructure Protection (Standards are CIP-002 through CIP-009); IEEE 1686 - IEEE Standard for Substation Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs) - Cyber Security Capabilities; IEEE P1711 - IEEE Trial Use Standard for a Cryptographic Protocol for Cyber Security of Substation Serial Links; IEC 62351 - Power systems management and associated information exchange - Data and communications security. This standard builds on the other work to date to produce a specification for a technically feasible cybersecurity implementation.
Scope: The standard provides technical requirements for power system cybersecurity. Based on sound engineering practices, requirements can be applied to achieve high levels of cybersecurity of power system automation, protection and control systems independent of voltage level or criticality of cyber assets.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.251-202x, Standard for Common Protection and Control Settings or Configuration Data Format (COMSET) (new standard)

Stakeholders: Engineers, technologists, and consultants working with electric power utilities; designers of protection relay systems; programmers of power systems software; manufacturers of intelligent electronic devices and test systems; and utility field or asset management personnel charged with accurately managing the configuration of large fleets of protection and control devices.
Project Need: Protection and control function setting data formats differ among product vendors for similar application functionality. Settings that describe identical behavior are defined uniquely in each product and are often stored in proprietary formats. These differences make it difficult for utility users and power systems device management software to set up, archive, analyze, or compare configuration data for Intelligent Electronic Devices (IEDs) from different manufacturers. In addition this project will enable the exchange of these settings between IEDs and power system software products.
Scope: This standard defines a common format for protection and control configuration or settings data files based on the IEC 61850 System Configuration Language (SCL) format. The format will specify organizational structure and methods of content extension.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.252-202x, Guide for Testing Automatic Voltage Control Systems in Regional Power Grids (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, manufacturers, and grid operators.
Project Need: Automatic Voltage Control (AVC) and Automatic Generation Control (AGC) systems constitute the two cores of automatic control of the modern power system. By adopting real-time acquisition and analysis of grid data and using effective algorithms for decision-making, the AVC system coordinates various reactive-power-control equipment, ensuring secure and economic operation of the power grid. During the operation of AVC systems, the following challenges may appear: (a) inconsistency between the AVC software versions in different regional grids, (b) malfunction of the AVC system due to bad data, (c) frequent switching of capacitors and reactors, (d) inappropriate automatic partition, (e) a lack of network-wide optimization algorithm, and (f) inappropriate coordinated control strategies. To address these issues, it is essential to develop a guide for testing the operational performance of the AVC system, thereby improving the efficiency and economy of the AVC system.
Scope: This guide describes the application philosophy, limitations, and testing methods for the automatic voltage control (AVC) system of the regional power grid. This guide applies to the testing for reactive-power-control-based AVC systems in the regional grid.

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New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.300-202x, Guide for Centralized Protection and Control (CPC) Systems within a Substation (new standard)

Stakeholders: Owners, manufacturers, regulators, system operators of substation assets, and consultants.
Project Need: This PAR's intent is to develop a guide incorporating advancements in technology and techniques for protection and control of assets within a substation.
Scope: This guide for Centralized Protection and Control (CPC) systems addresses the realization of various protection, automation and control functions within a CPC system utilizing data collected from intelligent electronic devices. This guide includes all protection, automation and control functions in a substation including interconnecting circuits using devices and their interconnections with suitable communication protocols. This guide includes references to existing standards applicable to protection, automation and control applications for various types of circuit elements such as generators, transformers, bus bars, shunt and series capacitor banks, reactors, transmission lines and distribution lines. The guide addresses CPC system architectures for typical substation configurations. The guide addresses the reliability and maintainability of each architecture, along with their respective testing requirements. The guide also addresses CPC development, installation, commissioning, troubleshooting and maintenance.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.301-202x, Standard for High-Voltage Switchgear (Above 1000 V) Test Techniques - Partial Discharge Measurements (new standard)

Stakeholders: Users and manufacturers of switchgears rated above 1000 V.
Project Need: The IEC 60270-2000-12 standard contains all the appropriate material regarding definitions, measuring systems, instrumentation, calibration, maintenance of calibrators, and measuring systems. The test procedure and the pattern-recognition material need to be upgrade for switchgear partial discharge measurements. The IEC 60270 document is adopted as the basic material. References to specific IEEE standards are added, the test procedure (clause 8 of IEC 60270) is completely revised for specific application to switchgears, and an informative annex is added giving guidance on pattern recognition of partials discharges in switchgears. The need for the project is to update the IEEE portion and review the IEC adopted document to confirm it is still applicable.
Scope: This international standard defines methods of measuring and interpretation of Partial Discharges (PD) that may occur in energized AC power switchgear (rated above 1000 V). The standard is structured around the 5 main processes of partial discharge measurement and assessment; 1- Generation, 2- Propagation, 3- Detection, 4- Interpretation, 5- Reporting. This document defines apparent charge based and non-charged based methodologies. Guidance is given for instrumentation and calibration techniques for off-line and on-line measurement.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.430.10-202x, Standard Definitions for Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Systems (FACTS) and High Voltage Direct Current (HVDC) Stations (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, end users, consultants, and manufacturers.
Project Need: Multiple existing FACTS and HVDC standards utilize nomenclature to define and describe the various devices, components, concepts, and systems of FACTS and HVDC power transmission devices. Drivers for a definitions standard include the advancement of technology, the need for better descriptions of systems, and the need to harmonize definitions across the standards to provide a common reference point and clarity for readers. This standard will assist readers and users of the various standards, guides, and publications to understand and build a basic conceptual framework for FACTS and HVDC power transmission devices and provide a common point of reference across developing and existing standards, guides, and publications.
Scope: This standard provides consistent definitions and terminology for FACTS and HVDC power transmission stations including: concepts with diagrams, system descriptions and definitions, device and component definitions.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

New Standard

BSR/IEEE C37.431.20-202x, Guide for Protecting Transmission Static Shunt Compensators (new standard)

Stakeholders: Utilities, consultants, and manufacturers.
Project Need: This guide is needed to assist users to understand the functional requirements for implementation and design of protection systems for transmission SVC, STATCOM, and Hybrid STATCOMs. This guide assists users in understanding the functional requirements for implementing a protection system for transmission SVC, STATCOM, and Hybrid STATCOM systems.
Scope: Static Shunt Compensators play an important role in enhancing reliability and stability of the transmission system. The control and protection systems in Static Shunt Compensators (static var compensator (SVC), static synchronous compensator (STATCOM) and Hybrid STATCOM) systems are custom designed according to one of several topologies intended for specific applications. An extensive protection system is ultimately intended to make use of the maximum operational limits of the equipment. Increasingly, modern protection systems are fully integrated with the development of communication protocols and multifunctional Intelligent Electronic Devices (IED). This guide outlines the current practice of protection system design for Static Shunt Compensators. Though it includes a brief overview of conventional protection schemes, the main focus is on special protection schemes required for the application and protection functions integrated in the control system or IEDs. The special protection schemes include protecting substation buses, power transformers and associated branches such as Voltage Sourced Converters (VSC), Thyristor Switched Capacitors (TSC), Thyristor Switched Reactor (TSR), Thyristor Controlled Reactors (TCR), harmonic filter banks, MV grounding transformers and auxiliary transformers connected to the MV bus. The guide also discusses the protection functions integrated in the control systems to protect the Static Shunt Compensator and its main components such as power electronic valves and associated cooling systems. Finally, the guide discusses the interaction of protective functions with the power system when exposed to transients during system disturbances, severe harmonics and DC current.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.12.20-202x, Standard for Overhead-Type Distribution Transformers 500 kVA and Smaller; High Voltage, 34 500 V and Below; Low Voltage, 7970/13 800Y V and Below (new standard)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders of this standard include the users (electric utilities) and manufacturers of Overhead-Type distribution transformers.
Project Need: The reason for this project is to update the 2017 issue of C57.12.20 to the latest referenced documents and standards. Also, another reason is to discuss and possibly implement changes recommended in the last ballot and other changes determined to be necessary. These changes will benefit the users with a more efficient and safer product.
Scope: This standard covers certain electrical, dimensional, and mechanical characteristics and safety features of single- and three-phase, 60 Hz, liquid-immersed, self-cooled, overhead-type distribution transformers 500 kVA and smaller, high voltages 34 500 V and below, and low voltages 7970/13 800Y V and below.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

Revision

BSR/IEEE C57.12.24-202x, Standard for Submersible, Three-Phase Transformers, 3750 kVA and Smaller: High Voltage, 34 500 GrdY/19 920 Volts and Below; Low Voltage, 600 Volts and Below (revision of ANSI/IEEE C57.12.24-2016)

Stakeholders: The stakeholders are electric utilities, commercial and residential customers, and manufacturers of distribution transformers.
Project Need: The standard is being revised to add additional mechanical and electrical requirements for the manufacturing of three-phase, submersible distribution transformers. Specifically, the tank material requirements will be reviewed and revised as appropriate. The material compatibility between the transformer tank and the hardware and/or components that are either attached or welded to the tank will also be addressed. The English and metric values for the tank material thickness and dimensions will also be reviewed and revised accordingly. Both end-users (mostly utilities) and manufacturers will benefit since the new revision will resolve some of the ambiguity and provide additional guidance in regard to mechanical and electrical requirements.
Scope: This standard covers certain electrical, dimensional, and mechanical characteristics and takes into consideration certain safety features of three-phase, 60 Hz, liquid-immersed, self-cooled, submersible transformers with separable insulated high-voltage connectors. These transformers are rated 3750 kVA and smaller with high voltages of 34 500 GrdY/19 920 V and below and with low voltages of 600 V and below. These transformers are generally used for step-down purposes from an underground primary cable supply. These transformers are typically installed in an enclosure below ground level, operated from above and suitable for continuous submerged operation.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

Revision

BSR/IEEE C57.12.34-202x, Standard Requirements for Pad-Mounted, Compartmental-Type, Self-Cooled, Three-Phase Distribution Transformers, 10 MVA and Smaller; High-Voltage, 34.5 kV Nominal System Voltage and Below; Low-Voltage, 15 kV Nominal System Voltage and Below (revision of ANSI/IEEE C57.12.34-2015)

Stakeholders: The standard will be utilized by electric utilities, switchgear manufacturers, contractors, and consulting engineers.
Project Need: IEEE C57.12.34 is an existing standard for pad-mounted distribution transformers. Due to the publishing of the revised IEEE C57.12.00 and IEEE 386, the references in this document to these standards need to be updated in this new document. As well, newly covered items addressed in these standards need to be addressed in the new document. There appears to be confusion caused by some of the drawings of the current document thus these need to be revised to improve clarity. There is a need to review a number of new items that may need to be addressed due to user concerns.
Scope: This standard covers certain electrical, dimensional, and mechanical characteristics and takes into consideration certain safety features of three-phase, 60 Hz, liquid immersed, self-cooled, pad-mounted, compartmental-type distribution transformers. These transformers are rated 10 MVA and smaller, with the high-voltage limit of 34.5 kV system nominal voltage and below, and with low-voltage limit of 15 kV system nominal voltage and below. These transformers are generally used for step-down purposes from an underground primary cable supply. This standard covers the connector, bushing, and terminal arrangements for radial or loop-feed systems. Either certain minimum dimensions or certain specific dimensions shall be specified. This standard does not cover the electrical and mechanical requirements of any accessory devices that may be supplied with the transformer.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

New Standard

BSR/IEEE C57.12.38-202x, Standard for Pad-Mounted-Type, Self-Cooled, Single-Phase Distribution Transformers 250 kVA and Smaller: High Voltage, 34 500 GrdY/19 920 V and Below; Low Voltage, 480/240 V and Below (new standard)

Stakeholders: This standard will be utilized by electric utilities, transformer manufacturers, contractors, and consulting engineers.
Project Need: IEEE C57.12.38 is an existing standard for pad-mounted distribution transformers. This project is needed to revise the scope of the standard to include some of the major components which are already being requested and furnished by most users and manufacturers.
Scope: This standard covers certain electrical, dimensional, and mechanical characteristics and safety requirements of single-phase, 60-Hz, liquid-filled, self-cooled, pad-mounted, compartmental-type distribution transformers. These transformers are rated 250 kVA and smaller with high voltages of 34 500 GrdY/19 920 V and below for operation between one phase and grounded neutral and low voltage of 480/240 V and below. These transformers are generally used for step-down purposes from an underground primary cable supply. This standard covers the connector, bushing, and terminal arrangements for radial or loop feed systems. This standard does not cover all electrical and mechanical requirements of accessory devices that may be supplied with the transformer.

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane | Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 www.ieee.org
Contact: Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

Revision

BSR/IEEE C57.12.40-202x, Standard for Network, Three-Phase Transformers, 2500 kVA and Smaller; High Voltage, 34 500 V and Below; Low Voltage, 600 V and Below; Subway and Vault Types (Liquid Immersed) (revision of ANSI/IEEE C57.12.40-2017)

Stakeholders: Electric utilities, end users, and equipment manufacturers.
Project Need: This standard is needed to provide guidelines on the safety, performance, and proper selection of the equipment covered.
Scope: This standard covers certain electrical, dimensional, and mechanical characteristics and takes into consideration certain safety features of three-phase, 60-Hz, liquid-immersed, self-cooled, network transformers with a primary grounding switch. These transformers are rated 2500 kVA and below with high voltages of 34 500 volts and below and secondaries of 600 volts and below. These transformers are generally used for step-down purposes from underground primary cables and supply a secondary network system through network protectors. These transformers are typically installed below ground level.

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

1320 North Courthouse Road, Suite 200 | Arlington, VA 22201-2598 www.tiaonline.org
Contact: Teesha Jenkins; standards-process@tiaonline.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/TIA 526.7-A-2015 (R202x), Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant, Adoption of IEC 61280-4-2 edition 2: Fibre-Optic Communications Subsystem Test Procedures - Part 4-2: Installed Cable Plant - Single-Mode Attenuation and Optical Return Loss Measurement (reaffirmation of ANSI/TIA 526.7-A -2015)

Stakeholders: Fiber and cabling suppliers, structured cabling bodies such as TIA-TR-42; test equipment providers; installers and users of single-mode cabling.
Project Need: Reaffirm standard.
Scope: This standard is applicable to the measurement of attenuation and optical return loss of installed optical fiber cable plant containing single-mode fiber. The principles of this standard may be applied to cable plants containing branching devices (splitters) and at specific wavelength ranges in situations where passive wavelength selective components are deployed, such as WDMs, CWDM and DWDM devices. This standard is not intended to apply to cable plant that includes active devices such as fiber amplifiers or dynamic channel equalizers.

Call for Comment on Standards Proposals

American National Standards

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. e-mail:psa@ansi.org
* Standard for consumer products

Comment Deadline: October 31, 2021

APTech (ASC CGATS) (Association for Print Technologies)

1896 Preston White Drive, Reston, VA 20191 | dorf@aptech.org, www.printtechnologies.org

National Adoption

BSR CGATS/ISO 15930-6-202x, Graphic technology - Prepress digital data exchange using PDF - Part 6: Complete exchange printing data suitable for colour-manage workflows using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3) (national adoption of ISO 15930-6 with modifications and revision of ANSI/CGATS/ISO 15930-6-2004 (R2018))
This part of ISO 15930 specifies the use of the Portable Document Format (PDF) Version 1.4 for the dissemination of complete digital data, in a single exchange, that contains all elements ready for final print reproduction. Colour-managed, CMYK, gray, RGB or spot colour data are supported.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Debra Orf; dorf@aptech.org

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)

180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092 | mweber@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum 62.2j-202x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2019)
This proposed addendum prohibits the installation of unvented combustion space heaters within dwelling units. Unacceptable concentrations of products of combustion can be generated at the ventilation rates allowed in this standard when combustion appliances are unvented.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

Comment Deadline: October 31, 2021

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)

180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092 | cking@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum a to Standard 41.1-202x, Standard Methods for Temperature Measurements (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 41.1-2020)
This addendum revises and adds definitions in/to Section 3 and adds a new Section 5.4 while renumbering and revising Sections 5.4 and 5.5. Sections 8.1, 9.5, and 10 are also revised.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105 | mmilla@nsf.org, www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 42-202x (i115r2), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Aesthetic Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 42-2020)
The point-of-use (POU) and point-of-entry (POE) systems addressed by this Standard are designed to be used for the reduction of specific substances that may be present in drinking water (public or private) considered to be microbiologically safe and of known quality. Systems covered under this Standard are intended to address one or more of the following: reduce substances affecting the aesthetic quality of the water, add chemicals for scale control, or limit microbial growth in the system (bacteriostatic). Substances may be soluble or particulate in nature. It is recognized that a system may be effective in controlling one or more of these substances but is not required to control all. Systems with manufacturer claims that include components or functions covered under other NSF or NSF/ANSI Standards or Criteria shall conform to the applicable requirements in this Standard. Filter systems covered by this Standard are not intended to be used with drinking water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: mmilla@nsf.org

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

ADA (American Dental Association)

211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611-2678 | bralowerp@ada.org, www.ada.org

National Adoption

BSR/ADA Standard No. 71-202x, Dentistry - Endodontic Instruments: Compactors (identical national adoption of ISO 3630-3:2021 and revision of ANSI/ADA Standard No. 71-2008 (R2013))
This document specifies the requirements and test methods for endodontic compactors (pluggers and spreaders) which are used for the compaction of endodontic filling materials
Single copy price: $68.00 (Member price); $84.00 (Non-members)
Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@ada.org
Order from: Paul Bralower; bralowerp@ada.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

ADA (American Dental Association)

211 East Chicago Avenue, Chicago, IL 60611-2678 | bralowerp@ada.org, www.ada.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ADA Standard No. 108, Addendum-2011 (R202x), Amalgam Separators Addendum (reaffirmation of ANSI/ADA Standard No. 108, Addendum-2011)
The current standard, ANSI/ADA 108-2009, Amalgam Separators, is a complete and identical adoption of the revised ISO 11143-2008, Amalgam Separators. During the ISO revision process two areas needing correction and additional information were identified and corrected in the ANSI/ADA 108 standard. This Technical Addendum addresses these inconsistencies by providing corrections to the wording in Paragraph 9.3.2.3.3 and an alternate test method corresponding to Paragraph 9.3.2.6.1 in the ANSI/ADA 108-2009 document.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@ada.org
Order from: Paul Bralower; bralowerp@ada.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

2950 Niles Road, Saint Joseph, MI 49085 | vangilder@asabe.org, https://www.asabe.org/

National Adoption

BSR/ASAE S390.7 (ISO 12934-202x) MONYEAR, Tractors and machinery for agriculture and forestry - Basic types - Vocabulary (identical national adoption of ISO 12934:2021 and revision of ANSI/ASAE S390.6 (ISO 12934:2013)-DEC16)
Provides terms and definitions for agricultural field equipment designed primarily for use in agricultural operations for the production of food and fibre.This document also applies to agricultural tractors used in forestry applications. Purpose-built forestry machines, as defined by ISO 6814, are not included.
Single copy price: $49.00 (ASABE members); $72.00 (Non-members)
Obtain an electronic copy from: vangilder@asabe.org
Order from: Carla VanGilder; vangilder@asabe.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)

180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092 | mweber@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum 62.2h-202x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2019)
This proposed addendum is intended to make the standard more consistent in the language used in the text and to more appropriately arrange and organize several sections of the standard. In addition, several changes have been made to better accommodate multi-family applications of the standard, such as the inclusion of a definition of "corridor" and consistent use of the term "dwelling unit". The heating degree day definition has been removed as it is no longer used in the standard.
Single copy price: $35.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: Free download at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts
Order from: Send request to standards.section@ashrae.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

BHMA (Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association)

17 Faulkner Drive, Niantic, CT 06357 | mtierney@kellencompany.com, www.buildershardware.com

Revision

BSR/BHMA A156.23-202x, Standard for Electromagnetic Locks (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.23-2017)
This Standard establishes requirements for electromagnetic locks and includes cyclical, dynamic, operational and strength tests. This product is used for access control.
Single copy price: $36.00 (non-members); $18.00 (BHMA members)
Obtain an electronic copy from: mtierney@kellencompany.com
Order from: Michael Tierney; mtierney@kellencompany.com
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

BHMA (Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association)

17 Faulkner Drive, Niantic, CT 06357 | mtierney@kellencompany.com, www.buildershardware.com

Revision

BSR/BHMA A156.29-202x, Standard for Exit Locks, Exit Alarms and Alarms for Exit Devices (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.29-2017)
ANSI/BHMA A156.29 establishes requirements for Exit Locks, Exit Alarms and Alarms for Exit Devices and includes operational tests. Alarms for Exit Devices include operational tests only.
Single copy price: $36.00 (non-members); $18.00 (BHMA members)
Obtain an electronic copy from: mtierney@kellencompany.com
Order from: Michael Tierney; mtierney@kellencompany.com
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

CSA (CSA America Standards Inc.)

8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131 | ansi.contact@csagroup.org, www.csagroup.org

Reaffirmation

BSR Z83.8-2015 (R202x), Gas unit heaters, gas packaged heaters, gas utility heaters, and gas-fired duct furnaces (reaffirmation of ANSI Z83.8-2015)
This Standard applies to newly produced gas-fired duct furnaces, packaged heaters, and unit heaters with input rates up to and including 10,000,000 Btu/h (2 931 kW) and utility heaters with inputs up to and including 400,000 Btu/hr (117.2 kW) constructed entirely of new, unused parts and materials: (a) for use with natural gas with inlet gas pressures up to and including 5.0 psi (34.5 kPa); unit heaters, packaged heaters, and duct furnace with burners having inputs rates over 400,000 Btu/hr (117 228 kW) may have higher inlet pressures; (b) for use with liquefied petroleum gases; and (c) convertible for use with natural gas and liquefied petroleum gases, when provision is made for the conversion from one gas to the other.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: ansi.contact@csagroup.org
Order from: Debbie Chesnik; ansi.contact@csagroup.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

CTA (Consumer Technology Association)

1919 S. Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202 | cakers@cta.tech, www.cta.tech

New Standard

BSR/CTA 2092-202x, Performance Requirements for Sleep Monitoring Solutions detecting snoring (new standard)
This standard defines the methodology and performance criteria for detection and measurement of snoring during sleep by sleep monitoring solutions.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@cta.tech
Order from: Catrina Akers; cakers@cta.tech
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ECIA (Electronic Components Industry Association)

13873 Park Center Road, Suite 315, Herndon, VA 20171 | ldonohoe@ecianow.org, www.ecianow.org

National Adoption

BSR/EIA 60384-13-202x, Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 13: Sectional specification - Fixed polypropylene film dielectric metal foil d.c. capacitors (identical national adoption of IEC 60384-13:2020 Edition 5.0)
This part of IEC 60384 specifies preferred ratings and characteristics, selects from IEC 60384-1:2016 the appropriate quality assessment procedures, tests, and measuring methods, and gives general performance requirements for this type of capacitor. Test severities and requirements specified in detail specifications referring to this sectional specification are of an equal or higher performance level. Lower performance levels are not permitted. This part of IEC 60384 applies to fixed direct-current capacitors, using as dielectric a polypropylene film with electrodes of thin metal foils. The capacitors covered by this document are intended for use in electronic equipment.
Single copy price: $235.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: global.ihs.com
Order from: Global Engineering Documents, (800) 854-7179, www.global.ihs.com
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Edward Mikoski; emikoski@ecianow.org

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

3300 Washtenaw Avenue, Suite 227, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 | Karenvan@HL7.org, www.hl7.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/HL7 CDAR2 IG CONSENTDIR, R1-2017 (R202x), HL7 CDA(R) R2 Implementation Guide: Privacy Consent Directives, Release 1 (reaffirmation of ANSI/HL7 CDAR2 IG CONSENTDIR, R1-2017)
This implementation guide is intended to produce a structured document specification to exchange signed Consent Directives. It will make use of the concepts identified in the Composite Privacy Consent Directive - Domain Analysis Model - and the CDA R2 specification. This specification is not only intended to provide a computable representation of a consent directive but the resulting structured documents could be used to generate enforceable assertions or rules (e.g. SAML, XACML). This project is intended to support the management of consent directives and policies.
Single copy price: Free to members and non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: Karenvan@HL7.org
Order from: Karen Van Hentenryck; Karenvan@HL7.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

3300 Washtenaw Avenue, Suite 227, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 | Karenvan@HL7.org, www.hl7.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/HL7 CDAR2 PHMRPTS, R1-2017 (R202x), HL7 CDA (R)R2 Implementation Guide: Personal Healthcare Monitoring Reports, Release 1 (reaffirmation of ANSI/HL7 CDAR2 PHMRPTS, R1-2017)
The Personal Healthcare Monitoring Report (PHMR) is a document that carries personal healthcare monitoring information. The information is transmitted as notes and as raw data. Notes may be supplied by a disease management service producer. The information may have multiple characteristics, including representation of measurements captured by devices, representation of notes, summaries, and other kids of narrative information that may be added by caregivers or by the users themselves, and representation of graphs that may be added by intermediary devices that represent trends of users' health.
Single copy price: Free to members and non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: Karenvan@HL7.org
Order from: Karen Van Hentenryck; Karenvan@HL7.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

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Reaffirmation

BSR/HL7 V3 ICSRP1, R2-2012 (R202x), HL7 Version 3 Standard: Pharmacovigilance - Individual Case Safety Report, Part 1: The Framework for Adverse Event Reporting, Release 2 (reaffirmation of ANSI/HL7 V3 ICSRP1, R2-2012 (R2016))
This standard establishes an international framework for data exchange and information sharing by providing a common messaging format for transmission of ICSRs for adverse drug reaction (ADR), adverse events (AE), Product problems, and consumer complaints that may occur upon the administration or use of one or more products. The messaging format is based upon the HL7 Reference Information Model (RIM) and can be extended or constrained to accommodate a variety of reporting use cases described in the storyboard section.
Single copy price: Free to members and non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: Karenvan@HL7.org
Order from: Karen Van Hentenryck; Karenvan@HL7.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

3300 Washtenaw Avenue, Suite 227, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 | Karenvan@HL7.org, www.hl7.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/HL7 V3 ICSRP2, R2-2012 (R202x), HL7 Version 3 Standard: Pharmacovigilance - Individual Case Safety Report, Part 2: Human Pharmaceutical Reporting Requirements for ICSR, Release 2 (reaffirmation of ANSI/HL7 V3 ICSRP2, R2-2012 (R2016))
This standard, which contains material drawn from ISO 27593-1, seeks to create a standardized framework for international regulatory reporting and information sharing by providing a common set of data elements and messaging format for transmission of ICSRs for adverse drug reactions (ADR), adverse events (AE), infections, and incidents that may occur upon the administration of one or more human pharmaceutical products to a patient, regardless of source and destination. The standard provides a structure where reports can be exchanged in a clear and unambiguous manner.
Single copy price: Free to members and non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: Karenvan@HL7.org
Order from: Karen Van Hentenryck; Karenvan@HL7.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

3300 Washtenaw Avenue, Suite 227, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 | Karenvan@HL7.org, www.hl7.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/HL7 V3 RIM, R7-2016 (R202x), HL7 Version 3 Standard: Reference Information Model, Release 7 (reaffirmation of ANSI/HL7 V3 RIM, R7-2016)
The HL7 Reference Information Model is the foundation from which all HL7 V3 information models must be derived. This standard is maintained using the ANSI "continuous maintenance" process, whereby updates to the RIM are balloted annually within HL7. This is the sixth such annual update. Material changes will be noted in the Notes to Balloters of the preface. The Scope of this ballot is limited to those elements of the RIM or its controlling Vocabulary that have been adopted in Harmonization since May 2013, plus the retirement of elements that have been in a deprecated status for more than two RIM releases.
Single copy price: Free to members and non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: Karenvan@HL7.org
Order from: Karen Van Hentenryck; Karenvan@HL7.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

3300 Washtenaw Avenue, Suite 227, Ann Arbor, MI 48104 | Karenvan@HL7.org, www.hl7.org

Revision

BSR/HL7 V3 PASSAC, R1-202x, HL7 Version 3 Standard: Privacy, Access and Security Services (PASS) Access Control Release 1 (revision of ANSI/HL7 V3 PASSAC, R1-2017)
The document provides PASS Access Control artifacts associated with the conceptual level of the Services Aware Enterprise Architecture Framework. A significant portion of the Information Viewpoint uses the Security Domain Analysis project work balloting concomitant to this document. The document includes an Access Control Service Functional Model as well as supporting policy provisioning information and functionality.
Single copy price: Free to members and non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: Karenvan@HL7.org
Order from: Karen Van Hentenryck; Karenvan@HL7.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

IAPMO (Z) (International Association of Plumbing & Mechanical Officials)

4755 East Philadelphia Street, Ontario, CA 91761 | hugo.aguilar@iapmo.org, https://www.iapmostandards.org

Revision

BSR/CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124-202x, Plastic Plumbing Fixtures (revision of ANSI/CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124-2016)
This Standard covers plastic plumbing fixtures and specifies requirements for materials, construction, performance, testing, and markings.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@iapmostandards.org
Order from: Hugo Aguilar; hugo.aguilar@iapmo.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

NEMA (ASC C8) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

1300 North 17th Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22209 | Khaled.Masri@nema.org, www.nema.org

Revision

BSR ICEA T-28-562-202x, Test Method for Measurement of Hot Creep of Polymeric Insulations (revision of ANSI/ICEA T-28-562-2003 (R2014))
This test method provides a procedure, which is suited for determining the relative degree of crosslinking of polymeric, electric cable insulations.
Single copy price: $100.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: KHALED.MASRI@NEMA.ORG
Order from: Communications@nema.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: khaled.masri@nema.org

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105 | mmilla@nsf.org, www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 42-202x (i109r3), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Aesthetic Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 42-2020)
The point-of-use (POU) and point-of-entry (POE) systems addressed by this Standard are designed to be used for the reduction of specific substances that may be present in drinking water (public or private) considered to be microbiologically safe and of known quality. Systems covered under this Standard are intended to address one or more of the following: reduce substances affecting the aesthetic quality of the water, add chemicals for scale control, or limit microbial growth in the system (bacteriostatic). Substances may be soluble or particulate in nature. It is recognized that a system may be effective in controlling one or more of these substances but is not required to control all. Systems with manufacturer claims that include components or functions covered under other NSF or NSF/ANSI Standards or Criteria shall conform to the applicable requirements therein. Filter systems covered by this Standard are not intended to be used with drinking water that is microbiologically unsafe or of unknown quality without adequate disinfection before or after the system.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/download.php/60811/42i109r3%20et%20al%20-%20Operational%20Cycles%20-%20JC%20Ballot%20&%20Memo.pdf
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: mmilla@nsf.org

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105 | mmilla@nsf.org, www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 53-202x (i130r3), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2020)
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. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature and labeling information that a manufacturer shall supply to authorized representatives and system owners, as well as the minimum service-related obligations that the manufacturer shall extend to system owners.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/download.php/60811/42i109r3%20et%20al%20-%20Operational%20Cycles%20-%20JC%20Ballot%20&%20Memo.pdf
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: mmilla@nsf.org

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105 | mmilla@nsf.org, www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 401-202x (i22r3), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Emerging Compounds / Incidental Contaminants (revision of ANSI/NSF 401-2020)
It is the purpose of this Standard to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of drinking water treatment systems that are designed to reduce specific emerging compounds / incidental contaminants in public or private water supplies, such as pharmaceutical, personal care products, and endocrine disrupting compounds. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature and labeling information that a manufacturer shall supply to authorized representatives and system owners as well as the minimum service-related obligations that the manufacturer shall extend to system owners.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/download.php/60811/42i109r3%20et%20al%20-%20Operational%20Cycles%20-%20JC%20Ballot%20&%20Memo.pdf
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: mmilla@nsf.org

Comment Deadline: November 15, 2021

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 | griff.edwards@ul.org, https://ul.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 790-202x, Standard for Standard Test Methods for Fire Tests of Roof Coverings (October 1, 2021) (revision of ANSI/UL 790-2018)
This proposal covers: (1) Listing of test methods in scope; (2) Update of scope and roof deck clarification; (3) Class B Burning Brand Test modifications; (4) Figure 4.1 title change and editorial corrections; (5) Roof coverings clarification; (6) Burning brand deck clarification; (7) Spread-of-Flame Test deck clarification; (8) Clarification to 4.4.1; (9) Thermocouple stabilization for calibration; (10) Intermittent-Flame Test air supply; (11) Ignition of brands timing; and (12) Flying-Brand Test air current clarity.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx
Order from: http://www.shopulstandards.com
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx

Project Withdrawn

In accordance with clause 4.2.1.3.3 Discontinuance of a standards project of the ANSI Essential Requirements, 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:

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Two Park Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10016-5990 | ansibox@asme.org, www.asme.org

BSR/ASME B89.1.20-202x, Feeler Type Thickness Gages (new standard)
Inquiries may be directed to Maria Acevedo; ansibox@asme.org

Notice of Withdrawal: ANS at least 10 years past approval date

The following American National Standards have not been revised or reaffirmed within ten years from the date of their approval as American National Standards and accordingly are withdrawn:

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 | l.weisser@ieee.org, www.ieee.org

ANSI/IEEE C37.90.2-2004 (R2010), Standard for Withstand Capability of Relay Systems to Radiated Electromagnetic Interference from Transceivers
ANSI/IEEE C37.90.2-2004 (R2010) is being administratively withdrawn because the ANSI approval expired on 10/3/2020. A PINS is being submitted concurrently with this withdrawal notice, indicating IEEE's intent to continue to seek ANSI approval of IEEE C37.90.2
Inquiries may be directed to Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

Notice of Withdrawal: ANS at least 10 years past approval date

The following American National Standards have not been revised or reaffirmed within ten years from the date of their approval as American National Standards and accordingly are withdrawn:

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 | l.weisser@ieee.org, www.ieee.org

ANSI/IEEE C37.105-2010, Standard for Qualifying Class 1E Protective Relays and Auxiliaries for Nuclear Power Generating Stations
ANSI/IEEE C37.105-2010 is being administratively withdrawn because the ANSI approval expired on 7/16/2021. A PINS is being submitted concurrently with this withdrawal notice, indicating IEEE's intent to continue to seek ANSI approval of IEEE C37.105
Inquiries may be directed to Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

The following American National Standards have not been revised or reaffirmed within ten years from the date of their approval as American National Standards and accordingly are withdrawn:

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 | l.weisser@ieee.org, www.ieee.org

ANSI/IEEE C37.239-2010, Standard for Common Format for Event Data Exchange (COMFEDE) for Power Systems
ANSI/IEEE C37.239-2010 is being administratively withdrawn because the ANSI approval expired on 6/5/2021. A PINS is being submitted concurrently with this withdrawal notice, indicating IEEE's intent to continue to seek ANSI approval of IEEE C37.239
Inquiries may be directed to Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

The following American National Standards have not been revised or reaffirmed within ten years from the date of their approval as American National Standards and accordingly are withdrawn:

IEEE (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

445 Hoes Lane, Piscataway, NJ 08854-4141 | l.weisser@ieee.org, www.ieee.org

ANSI/IEEE C57.12.38-2009, Standard for Padmounted Type, Self-Cooled, Single-Phase Distribution Transformers; High Voltage, 34500 GrdY/19920 Volts and below, Low voltage, 480 Volts and below; 167 KVA and smaller
ANSI/IEEE C57.12.38-2009 is being administratively withdrawn because the ANSI approval expired on 2/27/2021. A PINS is being submitted concurrently with this withdrawal notice, indicating IEEE's intent to continue to seek ANSI approval of IEEE C57.12.38
Inquiries may be directed to Lisa Weisser; l.weisser@ieee.org

Withdrawal of an ANS by ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer

In accordance with clause 4.2.1.3.2 Withdrawal by ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer of the ANSI Essential Requirements, the following American National Standards have been withdrawn as an ANS.

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

1320 North Courthouse Road, Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201-2598 | standards-process@tiaonline.org, www.tiaonline.org

ANSI/TIA 4994-2015, Standard for Sustainable Information Communications Technology
Questions may be directed to: Teesha Jenkins; standards-process@tiaonline.org

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.

AAFS (American Academy of Forensic Sciences)

410 North 21st Street, Colorado Springs, CO 80904 | tambrosius@aafs.org, www.aafs.org

New Standard
ANSI/ASB Std 054-2021, Standard for a Quality Control Program in Forensic Toxicology Laboratories (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

New Standard
ANSI/ASB Std 085-2021, Standard for Detection Canine Selection, Kenneling, and Healthcare (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

New Standard
ANSI/ASB Std 121-2021, Standard for the Analytical Scope and Sensitivity of Forensic Toxicological Urine Testing of Urine in Drug-Facilitated Crime Investigations. (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/20/2021

New Standard
ANSI/ASB Std 140-2021, Standard for Training in Forensic Human Mitochondrial DNA Analysis, Interpretation, Comparison, Statistical Evaluation, and Reporting (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

New Standard
ANSI/ASB Std 146-2021, Standard for Resolving Commingled Remains in Forensic Anthropology (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

New Standard
ANSI/ASB Std 150-2021, Standard for Determination of Medicolegal Significance from Skeletal Remains in Forensic Anthropology (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

New Standard
ANSI/ASB Std 152-2021, Standard for the Minimum Content Requirements of Forensic Toxicology Procedures (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

ASA (ASC S3) (Acoustical Society of America)

1305 Walt Whitman Road, Suite 300, Melville, NY 11747 | standards@acousticalsociety.org, www.

Revision
ANSI/ASA S3.35-2021, Standard Method of Measurement of Performance Characteristics of Hearing Aids Under Simulated Real-Ear Working Conditions (revision of ANSI/ASA S3.35-2010 (R2020)) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Two Park Avenue, M/S 6-2B, New York, NY 10016-5990 | ansibox@asme.org, www.asme.org

Revision
ANSI/ASME B30.5-2021, Mobile and Locomotive Cranes (revision of ANSI/ASME B30.5-2018) Final Action Date: 9/27/2021

Revision
ANSI/ASME B30.7-2021, Winches (revision of ANSI/ASME B30.7-2016) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Two Park Avenue, M/S 6-2B, New York, NY 10016-5990 | ansibox@asme.org, www.asme.org

Revision
ANSI/ASME B30.20-2021, Below-the-Hook Lifting Devices (revision of ANSI/ASME B30.20-2018) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

Revision
ANSI/ASME CSD-1-2021, Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers (revision of ANSI/ASME CSD-1 -2018) Final Action Date: 9/21/2021

ASSP (ASC A10) (American Society of Safety Professionals)

520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068 | TFisher@ASSP.org, www.assp.org

Revision
ANSI/ASSP A10.38-2021, Basic Elements of an Employer's Program to Provide a Safe and Healthful Work Environment on Construction and Demolition Sites (revision and redesignation of ANSI/ASSE A10.38-2013) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

Revision
ANSI/ASSP A10.47-2021, Work Zone Safety for Highway Construction (revision and redesignation of ANSI/ASSE A10.47 -2015) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

ATIS (Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions)

1200 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 | dgreco@atis.org, www.atis.org

Revision
ANSI/ATIS 0600030-2021, Line-Powering of Telecommunications Equipment on Outside Plant (OSP) Copper Twisted Pair Loops (revision of ANSI/ATIS 0600030-2016) Final Action Date: 9/21/2021

AWWA (American Water Works Association)

6666 W. Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235 | polson@awwa.org, www.awwa.org

Revision
ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10-2021, Ductile-Iron and Gray-Iron Fittings (revision of ANSI/AWWA C110/A21.10-2012) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

BHMA (Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association)

17 Faulkner Drive, Niantic, CT 06357 | mtierney@kellencompany.com, www.buildershardware.com

New Standard
ANSI/BHMA A156.44-2021, Standard for Hardware for Architectural Glass Openings (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

CSA (CSA America Standards Inc.)

8501 E. Pleasant Valley Road, Cleveland, OH 44131 | ansi.contact@csagroup.org, www.csagroup.org

Addenda
ANSI Z21.1a-201x/CSA 1.1a-2021, Household cooking gas appliances (same as CSA 1.1a) (addenda to ANSI Z21.1 -2018/CSA 1.1-2018) Final Action Date: 9/20/2021

CTA (Consumer Technology Association)

1919 S. Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202 | cakers@cta.tech, www.cta.tech

* *New Standard*
ANSI/CTA 2093-2021, Health, Fitness and Wellness Data: Time, Location, and Source Reporting Format (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

FM (FM Approvals)

1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike, Norwood, MA 02062 | josephine.mahnken@fmapprovals.com, www.fmglobal.

Revision
ANSI/FM 4477-2021, Vegetative Roof Systems (revision of ANSI/FM 4477-2016) Final Action Date: 9/27/2021

IAPMO (ASSE Chapter) (ASSE International Chapter of IAPMO)

18927 Hickory Creek Drive, Suite 220, Mokena, IL 60448 | terry.burger@asse-plumbing.org, www.asse-plumbing.

Reaffirmation
ANSI/ASSE 1060-2017 (R2021), Performance Requirements for Outdoor Enclosures for Fluid Conveying Components (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASSE 1060-2017) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

NCPDP (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs)

9240 East Raintree Drive, Scottsdale, AZ 85260 | mweiker@ncpdp.org, www.ncpdp.org

Revision
ANSI/NCPDP RTPB Standard v12-2021, NCPDP Real-Time Prescription Benefit Standard v12 (revision and redesignation of ANSI/NCPDP RTPB Standard v11-2020) Final Action Date: 9/27/2021

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 | PFoley@nfpa.org, www.nfpa.org

New Standard
ANSI/NFPA 470-2022, Hazardous Materials Standards for Responders (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

New Standard
ANSI/NFPA 1225-2022, Standards for Emergency Services Communications (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 10-2022, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers (revision of ANSI/NFPA 10-2018) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 13-2022, Standard for the Installation of Sprinkler Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 13-2019) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 72®-2022, National Fire Alarm and Signaling Code® (revision of ANSI/NFPA 72-2019) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 80-2022, Standard for Fire Doors and Other Opening Protectives (revision of ANSI/NFPA 80-2019) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 291-2022, Recommended Practice for Fire Flow Testing and Marking of Hydrants (revision of ANSI/NFPA 291-2019) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 484-2022, Standard for Combustible Metals (revision of ANSI/NFPA 484-2019) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-9101 | PFoley@nfpa.org, www.nfpa.org

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 1123-2022, Code for Fireworks Display (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1123-2018) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 2001-2022, Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 2001-2018) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

Revision
ANSI/NFPA 2500-2022, Standards for Operations and Training for Technical Search and Rescue Incidents and Life Safety Rope and Equipment for Emergency Services (revision, redesignation and consolidation of ANSI/NFPA 1670 -2018, ANSI/NFPA 1983-2017, ANSI/NFPA 1858-2018) Final Action Date: 9/15/2021

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723 | jsnider@nsf.org, www.nsf.org

Revision
ANSI/NSF 14-2021 (i111r1), Plastics Piping System Components and Related Materials (revision of ANSI/NSF 14-2020) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

OPEI (Outdoor Power Equipment Institute)

1605 King Street, Alexandria, VA 22314 | gknott@opei.org, www.opei.org

New Standard
ANSI/OPEI B175.5-2021, (Standard) for Outdoor Power Equipment Internal Combustion Engine-Powered Hand-Held Edger - Safety and Environmental Requirements (new standard) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

PLASTICS (Plastics Industry Association)

1425 K Street, NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005 | MWerner@plasticsindustry.org, www.plasticsindustry.org

Reaffirmation
ANSI/PLASTICS B151.7-2013 (R2021), Safety Requirements for Extrusion Machines (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/SPI B151.7-2013) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 | Nicolette.A.Weeks@ul.org, https://ul.org/

Reaffirmation
ANSI/UL 14B-2008 (R2021), Standard for Sliding Hardware for Standard, Horizontally Mounted Tin-Clad Fire Doors (August 6, 2021) (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 14B-2008 (R2017)) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

Reaffirmation
ANSI/UL 103-2012 (R2021), Standard for Safety for Factory-Built Chimneys for Residential Type and Building Heating Appliances (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 103-2012 (R2017)) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

Reaffirmation
ANSI/UL 1666-2012 (R2021), Standard for Safety for Test for Flame Propagation Height of Electrical and Optical-Fiber Cables Installed Vertically in Shafts (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1666-2012 (R2017)) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

Reaffirmation
ANSI/UL 1820-2004 (R2021), Standard for Fire Test of Pneumatic Tubing for Flame and Smoke Characteristics (August 6, 2021) (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 1820-2004 (R2017)) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 | Vickie.T.Hinton@ul.org, https://ul.org/

Reaffirmation
ANSI/UL 920002-2017 (R2021), Standard for Safety for Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Toxic Gas-Detection Instruments (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 920002-2017) Final Action Date: 9/24/2021

Revision
ANSI/UL 132-2021, Standard for Safety for Relief Valves for Anhydrous Ammonia and LP-Gas (revision of ANSI/UL 132 -2020) Final Action Date: 9/21/2021

Revision
ANSI/UL 498-2021a, Standard for Safety for Attachment Plugs and Receptacles (revision of ANSI/UL 498-2021) Final Action Date: 9/20/2021

Revision
ANSI/UL 498D-2021a, Standard for Safety for Attachment Plugs, Cord Connectors and Receptacles with Arcuate (Locking Type) Contacts (revision of ANSI/UL 498D-2021a) Final Action Date: 9/20/2021

Revision
ANSI/UL 498F-2021a, Standard for Safety for Plugs, Socket-Outlets and Couplers with Arcuate (Locking Type) Contacts (revision of ANSI/UL 498F-2021) Final Action Date: 9/20/2021

Revision
ANSI/UL 746E-2021, Standard for Safety for Polymeric Materials - Industrial Laminates, Filament Wound Tubing, Vulcanized Fibre, and Materials Used In Printed Wiring Boards (revision of ANSI/UL 746E-2020) Final Action Date: 9/20/2021

Revision
ANSI/UL 2238-2021a, Standard for Cable Assemblies and Fittings for Industrial Control and Signal Distribution (revision of ANSI/UL 2238-2021) Final Action Date: 9/20/2021

Revision
ANSI/UL 8750-2021a, Standard for Safety for Light Emitting Diode (LED) Equipment for Use In Lighting Products (revision of ANSI/UL 8750-2021) Final Action Date: 9/23/2021

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

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

ABYC (American Boat and Yacht Council)

613 Third Street, Suite 10, Annapolis, MD 21403 | smoulton@abycinc.org, www.abycinc.org
Sara Moulton; smoulton@abycinc.org

BSR/ABYC C-3-202x, Alcohol, Kerosene, and Solidified Fuel Cooking Appliances for Marine Use (revision of ANSI/ABYC C-3-2018)

Seeking consensus body members classified as engine manufacturers, insurance/survey, consumer/general interest.

ASSP (Safety) (American Society of Safety Professionals)

520 N. Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, IL 60068 | LBauerschmidt@assp.org, www.assp.org
Lauren Bauerschmidt; LBauerschmidt@assp.org

BSR/ASSP Z9.1-202x, Ventilation and Control of Airborne Contaminants during Open-Surface Tank Operations (revision and redesignation of ANSI/ASSE Z9.1-2016)

BSR/ASSP Z359.7-202X, Qualification and Verification Testing of Fall Protection Products (revision and redesignation of ANSI/ASSP Z359.7-2019)

BHMA (Builders Hardware Manufacturers Association)

17 Faulkner Drive, Niantic, CT 06357 | mtierney@kellencompany.com, www.buildershardware.com
Michael Tierney; mtierney@kellencompany.com

BSR/BHMA A156.23-202x, Standard for Electromagnetic Locks (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.23-2017)

BSR/BHMA A156.29-202x, Standard for Exit Locks, Exit Alarms and Alarms for Exit Devices (revision of ANSI/BHMA A156.29-2017)

CTA (Consumer Technology Association)

1919 S. Eads Street, Arlington, VA 22202 | cakers@cta.tech, www.cta.tech
Catrina Akers; cakers@cta.tech

BSR/CTA 2092-202x, Performance Requirements for Sleep Monitoring Solutions detecting snoring (new standard)

CTA and R11 Health Fitness & Wellness Committee are particularly interested in adding new members (called "users") who acquire health, fitness and wellness products from those who create them, and adding new members who neither product nor use health, fitness or wellness products, and others (called members with a "general interest").

ECIA (Electronic Components Industry Association)

13873 Park Center Road, Suite 315, Herndon, VA 20171 | ldonohoe@ecianow.org, www.ecianow.org
Laura Donohoe; ldonohoe@ecianow.org

BSR/EIA 60384-13-202x, Fixed capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 13: Sectional specification - Fixed polypropylene film dielectric metal foil d.c. capacitors (identical national adoption of IEC 60384-13:2020 Edition 5.0)

NSF (NSF International)

789 N. Dixboro Rd., Ann Arbor, MI 48105 | mmilla@nsf.org, www.nsf.org
Monica Milla; mmilla@nsf.org

BSR/NSF 42-202x (i109r3), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Aesthetic Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 42-2020)

BSR/NSF 42-202x (i115r2), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Aesthetic Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 42-2020)

BSR/NSF 53-202x (i130r3), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2020)

BSR/NSF 401-202x (i22r3), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Emerging Compounds / Incidental Contaminants (revision of ANSI/NSF 401-2020)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

1320 North Courthouse Road, Suite 200, Arlington, VA 22201-2598 | standards-process@tiaonline.org, www.tiaonline.org
Teesha Jenkins; standards-process@tiaonline.org

BSR/TIA 526.7-A-2015 (R202x), Measurement of Optical Power Loss of Installed Single-Mode Fiber Cable Plant, Adoption of IEC 61280-4-2 edition 2: Fibre-Optic Communications Subsystem Test Procedures - Part 4-2: Installed Cable Plant - Single-Mode Attenuation and Optical Return Loss Measurement (reaffirmation of ANSI/TIA 526.7-A-2015)

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

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 of choice 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 oversight of its 40+ Technical Committees. Additionally, the INCITS Executive Board has the international leadership role as the US Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology.

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, contact Jennifer Garner at jgarner@itic.org or visit http://www.incits.org/participation/membership-info for more information.

Membership in all interest categories is always welcome; however, the INCITS Executive Board seeks to broaden its membership base in the following categories:
• Service Providers
• Users
• Standards Development Organizations and Consortia
• Academic Institutions

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

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.

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.

American National Standards (ANS) Announcements

Corrections

NENA - National Emergency Number Association

BSR/NENA STA.002.2-202x Call for Comment Title

The September 3, 2021 call for comment notice in Standards Action listed an incorrect title for **BSR/NENA STA.002.2 -202x.** The title should read: "***NENA Standard to Protect the Wellbeing of 9-1-1 Professionals***". Please direct inquiries to: Delaine Arnold; darnold@nena.org

Accreditation Announcements (Standards Developers)

Approval of Accreditation – ASD

ABTG - Applied Building Technology Group

Effective September 24, 2021

ANSI's Executive Standards Council has approved **ABTG - Applied Building Technology Group**, a new ANSI member in 2021, as an ANSI Accredited Standards Developer (ASD) under its proposed operating procedures for documenting consensus on ABTG -sponsored American National Standards, effective **September 24, 2021**. Maintenance for ANSI/SBCA FS 100-2012 (R2018), *Standard Requirements for Wind Pressure Resistance of Foam Plastic Insulating Sheathing Used in Exterior Wall Covering Assemblies* has been transferred from SBCA to ABTG. For additional information, please contact: Jay Crandell, Applied Building Technology Group (ABTG) | 6300 Enterprise Lane, Madison, WI 53719 | (301) 466-7420, jcrandell@aresconsulting.biz

Approval of Reaccreditation – ASD

Home Innovation - Home Innovation Research Labs

Effective September 29, 2021

ANSI's Executive Standards Council has approved the reaccreditation of **Home Innovation Research Labs** , under its recently revised operating procedures for documenting consensus on Home Innovation-sponsored American National Standards, effective **September 29, 2021**. For additional information, please contact: John Peavey, NAHB Research Center, Inc. (Home Innovation) | 400 Prince George's Blvd., Upper Marlboro, MD 20774 | (301) 430-6238, jpeavey@homeinnovation.com

Approval of Reaccreditation – ASD

SAAMI - Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute

Effective September 23, 2021

The reaccreditation of **SAAMI - Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute** has been approved at the direction of ANSI's Executive Standards Council, under its recently revised operating procedures for documenting consensus on SAAMI-sponsored American National Standards, effective **September 23, 2021**. For additional information, please contact: Brian Osowiecki, Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufacturers Institute (SAAMI) | 11 Mile Hill Road, Newtown, CT 06470-2359 | (203) 426-4358, bosowiecki@saami.org

Withdrawal of ASD Accreditation

SBCA - Structural Building Components Association

Effective September 24, 2021

The accreditation of the **Structural Building Components Association (SBCA)** as an ANSI Accredited Standards Developer (ASD) has been withdrawn at the request of SBCA, effective **September 24, 2021**. For any questions, please contact: Ryan Dexter, Director of Technical Projects, Structural Building Components Association, 6300 Enterprise Lane, Madison, WI 53719; phone: 608.274.4849; email: rdexter@qualtim.com

American National Standards (ANS) Process

Please visit ANSI's website (www.ansi.org) for resources that will help you to understand, administer and participate in the American National Standards (ANS) process. Documents posted at these links are updated periodically as new documents and guidance are developed, whenever ANS-related procedures are revised, and routinely with respect to lists of proposed and approved ANS. The main ANS-related linkis www.ansi.org/asd and here are some direct links as well as highlights of information that is available:

Where to find Procedures, Guidance, Interpretations and More…

Please visit ANSI's website (www.ansi.org)

- ANSI Essential Requirements: Due process requirements for American National Standards (always current edition): www.ansi.org/essentialrequirements
- ANSI Standards Action (weekly public review announcements of proposed ANS and standards developer accreditation applications, listing of recently approved ANS, and proposed revisions to ANS-related procedures): www.ansi.org/standardsaction
- Accreditation information – for potential developers of American National Standards (ANS): www.ansi.org/sdoaccreditation
- ANS Procedures, ExSC Interpretations and Guidance (including a slide deck on how to participate in the ANS process and the BSR-9 form): www.ansi.org/asd
- Lists of ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers (ASDs), Proposed ANS and Approved ANS: www.ansi.org/asd
- American National Standards Key Steps: www.ansi.org/anskeysteps
- American National Standards Value: www.ansi.org/ansvalue
- ANS Web Forms for ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers - PINS, BSR8|108, BSR11, Technical Report: https://www.ansi.org/portal/psawebforms/
- Information about standards Incorporated by Reference (IBR): https://ibr.ansi.org/
- ANSI - Education and Training: www.standardslearn.org

If you have a question about the ANS process and cannot find the answer, please email us at: psa@ansi.org . Please also visit Standards Boost Business at www.standardsboostbusiness.org for resources about why standards matter, testimonials, case studies, FAQs and more.

If you are interested in purchasing an American National Standard, please visit https://webstore.ansi.org

American National Standards 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)
- AARST (American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists)
- 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)
- GBI (Green Building Initiative)
- HL7 (Health Level Seven)
- IES (Illuminating Engineering Society)
- ITI (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)
- MHI (Material Handling Industry)
- NAHBRC (NAHB Research Center, Inc.)
- NBBPVI (National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors)
- NCPDP (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs)
- NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)
- NISO (National Information Standards Organization)
- NSF (NSF International)
- PRCA (Professional Ropes Course Association)
- RESNET (Residential Energy Services Network, Inc.)
- SAE (SAE International)
- TCNA (Tile Council of North America)
- TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)
- UL (Underwriters Laboratories)

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 "American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance." Questions? psa@ansi.org.

ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers (ASD) Contacts

The addresses listed in this section are to be used in conjunction with standards listed in PINS, Call for Comment, Call for Members 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 the PSA Department at psa@ansi.org.

AAFS
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ASABE
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ASHRAE
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BEPP
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BHMA
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IAPMO (ASSE Chapter)
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IAPMO (Z)
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NCPDP
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NEMA (ASC C8)
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NFPA
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OPEI
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PLASTICS
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ISO & IEC Draft International Standards

This section lists proposed standards that the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are considering for approval. The proposals have received substantial support within the technical committees or subcommittees that developed them and are now being circulated to ISO and IEC members for comment and vote. Standards Action readers interested in reviewing and commenting on these documents should order copies from ANSI.

COMMENTS

Comments regarding ISO documents should be sent to ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org); comments on ISO documents must be submitted electronically in the approved ISO template and as a Word document as other formats will not be accepted.

Those regarding IEC documents should be sent to Tony Zertuche, General Secretary, USNC/IEC, at ANSI's New York offices (tzertuche@ansi.org). The final date for offering comments is listed after each draft.

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

ISO and IEC Drafts can be made available by contacting ANSI's Customer Service department. Please e-mail your request for an ISO or IEC Draft to Customer Service at sales@ansi.org. When making your request, please provide the date of the Standards Action issue in which the draft document you are requesting appears.

ISO Standards

Acoustics (TC 43)

ISO/FDIS 3382-3, Acoustics - Measurement of room acoustic parameters - Part 3: Open plan offices - 11/2/2028, $71.00

Air quality (TC 146)

ISO/DIS 8518, Workplace air - Determination of particulate lead and lead compounds - Flame or electrothermal atomic absorption spectrometric method - 11/3/2008, $98.00

Aircraft and space vehicles (TC 20)

ISO/DIS 16378, Space systems - Measurements of thermo-optical properties of thermal control materials - 11/3/2008, $107.00

ISO/DIS 22010, Space systems - Mass properties control - 11/3/2008, $58.00

Biological evaluation of medical and dental materials and devices (TC 194)

ISO/DIS 10993-17, Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 17: Toxicological risk assessment of medical device constituents - 11/3/2009, $125.00

Biotechnology (TC 276)

ISO/DIS 20691, Biotechnology - Requirements for data formatting and description in the life sciences - 11/10/2020, $119.00

Dentistry (TC 106)

ISO/DIS 21606, Dentistry - Elastomeric auxiliaries for use in orthodontics - 11/3/2008, $46.00

Documents and data elements in administration, commerce and industry (TC 154)

ISO/DIS 14533-1, Processes, data elements and documents in commerce, industry and administration - Long term signature - Part 1: Profiles for CMS Advanced Electronic Signatures (CAdES) - 11/3/2009, $77.00

Fasteners (TC 2)

ISO/DIS 14581, Fasteners - Hexalobular socket countersunk flat head screws (common head style) with reduced loadability - 11/4/2007, $53.00

Geotechnics (TC 182)

ISO 17892-1:2014/DAmd 1, Geotechnical investigation and testing - Laboratory testing of soil - Part 1: Determination of water content - Amendment 1 - 11/3/2009, $29.00

Hydrometric determinations (TC 113)

ISO/DIS 4359, Flow measurement structures - Rectangular, trapezoidal and U-shaped flumes - 11/3/2008, $146.00

Industrial automation systems and integration (TC 184)

ISO/DIS 8000-150, Data quality - Part 150: Data quality management: Roles and responsibilities - 11/10/2022, $93.00

Lifts, escalators, passenger conveyors (TC 178)

ISO/FDIS 8100-34, Lifts for the transport of persons and goods - Part 34: Measurement of lift ride quality -, $71.00

Materials, equipment and offshore structures for petroleum and natural gas industries (TC 67)

ISO/DIS 13703-2, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Piping systems on offshore platforms and onshore plants - Part 2: Materials - 11/3/2010, $215.00

ISO/DIS 15589-2, Petroleum, petrochemical and natural gas industries - Cathodic protection of pipeline transportation systems - Part 2: Offshore pipelines - 11/3/2010, $134.00

Mechanical testing of metals (TC 164)

ISO/FDIS 18338, Metallic materials - Torsion test at room temperature -, $71.00

Metallic and other inorganic coatings (TC 107)

ISO/DIS 24674, Method and requirement of plasma nitriding and follow-up PVD hard coatings on cold-work mould steels - 11/3/2008, $40.00

ISO/DIS 24688, Determination of modulation period of nano-multilayer coatings by low-angle X-ray methods - 11/3/2008, $46.00

Non-destructive testing (TC 135)

ISO/DIS 18251-2, Non-destructive testing - Infrared thermography - System and equipment - Part 2: Test method for integrated performance - 11/3/2010, $58.00

Other

ISO/DIS 18218-1, Leather - Determination of ethoxylated alkylphenols - Part 1: Direct method - 11/10/2020, $46.00

ISO/DIS 23702-1, Leather - Per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances - Part 1: Determination of non-volatile compounds by extraction method using liquid chromatography - 11/10/2020, $82.00

Paper, board and pulps (TC 6)

ISO/DIS 3688, Pulps - Preparation of laboratory sheets for the measurement of optical properties - 11/3/2008, $46.00

ISO/FDIS 14968, Paper and board - Cut-size office paper - Measurement of curl in a pack of sheets -, $53.00

ISO/DIS 24118-1, Paper and board - Stylus contact method - Part 1: Determination of surface roughness - 11/3/2009, $46.00

Petroleum products and lubricants (TC 28)

ISO/DIS 7278-2, Petroleum measurement systems - Part 2: Pipe prover design, calibration and operation - 11/3/2009, $165.00

Plain bearings (TC 123)

ISO/FDIS 4384-2, Plain bearings - Hardness testing of bearing metals - Part 2: Solid materials - 11/4/2030, $33.00

Plastics (TC 61)

ISO/DIS 306, Plastics - Thermoplastic materials - Determination of Vicat softening temperature (VST) - 11/3/2009, $67.00

ISO/DIS 11403-2, Plastics - Acquisition and presentation of comparable multipoint data - Part 2: Thermal and processing properties - 11/10/2026, $46.00

Quality management and quality assurance (TC 176)

ISO/DIS 10010, Quality management - Organizational quality culture - Guidance to achieve sustained success - 11/10/2022, $71.00

Railway applications (TC 269)

ISO/FDIS 12856-1, Railway applications - Polymeric composite sleepers, bearers and transoms - Part 1: Material characteristics - 11/7/2009, $53.00

ISO/FDIS 12856-3, Railway applications - Polymeric composite sleepers, bearers and transoms - Part 3: General requirements - 11/7/2004, $112.00

Refrigeration (TC 86)

ISO/FDIS 22044, Commercial beverage coolers - Classification, requirements and test conditions - 11/6/2014, $125.00

Road vehicles (TC 22)

ISO/DIS 13215-2, Road vehicles - Reduction of misuse risk of child restraint systems - Part 2: Requirements and test procedures for correct installation (panel method) - 11/10/2026, $58.00

ISO/DIS 13215-3, Road vehicles - Reduction of misuse risk of child restraint systems - Part 3: Prediction and assessment of misuse by Misuse Mode and Effect Analysis (MMEA) - 11/10/2026, $58.00

ISO/FDIS 20766-13, Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 13: Multivalve - 11/5/2028, $33.00

ISO/FDIS 20766-14, Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 14: Vaporizer/pressure regulator - 11/5/2028, $40.00

ISO/FDIS 20766-16, Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 16: Injectors and gas mixing device/fuel rail - 11/5/2028, $40.00

ISO/FDIS 20766-24, Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 24: Gas tubes - 11/5/2028, $40.00

ISO/FDIS 20766-25, Road vehicles - Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) fuel system components - Part 25: Gas connections - 11/5/2028, $40.00

Ships and marine technology (TC 8)

ISO/DIS 24132, Ships and marine technology - Design and testing of marine transfer arms for liquefied hydrogen - 11/3/2008, $134.00

ISO/DIS 24225, Ships and marine technology - Pneumatic quick-closing control devices - 11/10/2022, $53.00

ISO/DIS 23780-1, Ships and marine technology - Procedure for testing the performance of continuous monitoring TRO sensors used in ships - Part 1: DPD sensors - 11/4/2007, $77.00

Soil quality (TC 190)

ISO/DIS 11268-2, Soil quality - Effects of pollutants on earthworms - Part 2: Determination of effects on reproduction of Eisenia fetida/Eisenia andrei - 11/4/2007, $102.00

Sports and recreational equipment (TC 83)

ISO/DIS 7152, Camping tents and caravan awnings - Vocabulary and list of equivalent terms - 11/4/2007, $98.00

ISO/DIS 10256-1, Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 1: General requirements - 11/4/2007, $40.00

ISO/DIS 10256-2, Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 2: Head protection for skaters - 11/4/2007, $77.00

ISO/DIS 10256-3, Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 3: Face and eye protectors for skaters - 11/4/2007, $88.00

ISO/DIS 10256-4, Protective equipment for use in ice hockey - Part 4: Head and face protection for goalkeepers - 11/4/2007, $62.00

Technical systems and aids for disabled or handicapped persons (TC 173)

ISO/DIS 16840-3, Wheelchair seating - Part 3: Determination of static, impact and repetitive load strengths for postural support devices - 11/3/2006, $102.00

Terminology (principles and coordination) (TC 37)

ISO/FDIS 23155, Interpreting services - Conference interpreting - Requirements and recommendations - 11/2/2012, $93.00

Textiles (TC 38)

ISO/DIS 4333, Textiles - Determination of reduction activity of specific proteins derived from pollen and mite and other sources on textile products - 11/10/2021, $71.00

ISO/DIS 4465, Textiles - Animal welfare in the supply chain - General requirements for the production, preparation and traceability of Angora rabbit fibre, including ethical claims and supporting information - 11/3/2010, $77.00

ISO/FDIS 24180, Textiles - Synthetic filament yarns - Electrostatic propensity evaluation by measuring electrical resistance - 11/6/2007, $53.00

Thermal insulation (TC 163)

ISO/FDIS 23766, Thermal insulating products for industrial installations - Determination of the coefficient of linear thermal expansion at sub-ambient temperatures - 11/7/2011, $53.00

Tobacco and tobacco products (TC 126)

ISO/DIS 24211, Vapour products - Determination of selected carbonyls in vapour product emissions - 11/10/2020, $67.00

Transfusion, infusion and injection equipment for medical use (TC 76)

ISO 8536-3:2009/DAmd 1, Infusion equipment for medical use - Part 3: Aluminium caps for infusion bottles - Amendment 1 - 11/3/2008, $29.00

ISO/DIS 8872, Aluminium caps and aluminium/plastic caps for infusion bottles and injection vials - General requirements and test methods - 11/3/2009, $62.00

Waste collection and transportation management (TC 297)

ISO/DIS 24161, Waste collection and transportation management - Vocabulary - 11/4/2007, $67.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC DIS 5733, Information technology - Cloud Data Management Interface (CDMITM) Version 2.0 - 11/11/2023, $245.00

ISO/IEC DIS 22954, Information technology - Office equipment - Automated colour profile distribution - 11/10/2020, $46.00

ISO/IEC DIS 3532-1, Information technology - 3D Printing and scanning - Medical image-based modelling - Part 1: General requirement - 11/3/2009, $58.00

ISO/IEC FDIS 23009-8, Information technology - Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH) - Part 8: Session-based DASH operations - 11/11/2008, $77.00

IEC Standards

9/2762/FDIS, IEC 62499 ED2: Railway applications - Current collection systems - Pantographs, testing methods for contact strips, 11/05/2021

20/1972(F)/FDIS, IEC 60800 ED4: Heating cables with a rated voltage up to and including 300/500 V for comfort heating and prevention of ice formation, 10/08/2021

48B/2909/CDV, IEC 63171-4 ED1: Connectors for electrical and electronic equipment - Part 4: Detail specification for shielded or unshielded, free and fixed connectors with up to 8 ways - Mechanical mating information, pin assignment and additional requirements for Type 4, 12/17/2021

59F/433/CDV, IEC/ASTM 62885-6 ED2: Surface cleaning appliances - Part 6: Wet hard floor cleaning appliances for household or similar use - Methods for measuring the performance, 12/17/2021

65C/1118/FDIS, IEC 62439-2 ED3: Industrial communication networks - High availability automation networks - Part 2: Media Redundancy Protocol (MRP), 11/05/2021

77A/1125/DC, IEC 61000-6-3/AMD1 ED3/FRAG2, 11/19/2021

82/1952/CD, IEC 63257 ED1: Power line communication for DC shutdown equipment, 11/19/2021

82/1953/CD, IEC TS 63397 ED1: Guidelines for qualifying PV modules for increased hail resistance, 11/19/2021

82/1954/DTS, IEC TS 63106-2 ED1: Basic requirements for simulator used for testing of photovoltaic power conversion equipment - Part 2: d.c. power simulator, 12/17/2021

86A/2138/FDIS, IEC 60794-1-219 ED1: Optical fibre cables - Part 1 -219: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Material compatibility test, method F19, 11/05/2021

99/326/CDV, IEC 60071-12 ED1: Insulation co-ordination - Part 12: Application guidelines for LCC HVDC converter stations, 12/17/2021

113/614(F)/CDV, ISO 80004-1 ED1: Nanotechnologies - Vocabulary - Part 1: Core terms and definitions, 12/10/2021

114/416/CD, IEC TS 62600-100 ED2: Marine energy - Wave, tidal and other water current converters - Part 100: Electricity producing wave energy converters - Power performance assessment, 12/17/2021

CIS/H/440/CD, IEC 61000-6-3/AMD1/FRAG2 ED3: Amendment 1/Fragment 2: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 6-3: Generic standards - Emission standard for equipment in residential environments, 11/19/2021

SyCSmartCities/229/DTS, IEC SRD 63188 ED1: Systems Reference Deliverable - Smart Cities - Smart Cities Reference Architecture Methodology (SCRAM), 12/17/2021

Newly Published ISO & IEC Standards

Listed here are new and revised standards recently approved and promulgated by ISO - the International Organization for Standardization – and IEC – the International Electrotechnical Commission. 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).

ISO Standards

Acoustics (TC 43)

ISO 23591:2021, Acoustic quality criteria for music rehearsal rooms and spaces, $175.00

Agricultural food products (TC 34)

ISO 23722:2021, Meat and meat products - Vocabulary, $48.00

Aircraft and space vehicles (TC 20)

ISO 23129:2021, Space systems - Thermal control coatings for spacecraft - Atomic oxygen protective coatings on polyimide film, $149.00

Applications of statistical methods (TC 69)

ISO 7870-4:2021, Control charts - Part 4: Cumulative sum charts, $200.00

Building construction (TC 59)

ISO 21265:2021, Building and civil engineering sealants - Assessment of the fungal growth on sealant surfaces, $73.00

Fine Bubble Technology (TC 281)

ISO 20480-3:2021, Fine bubble technology - General principles for usage and measurement of fine bubbles - Part 3: Methods for generating fine bubbles, $111.00

Health Informatics (TC 215)

IEC 80001-1:2021, $235.00

Hydrometric determinations (TC 113)

ISO 23350:2021, Hydrometry - Catching-type liquid precipitation measuring gauges, $111.00

Metallic and other inorganic coatings (TC 107)

ISO 14922:2021, Thermal spraying - Quality requirements for manufacturers of thermal sprayed coatings, $149.00

Personal safety - Protective clothing and equipment (TC 94)

ISO 15384:2018/Amd 1:2021, Protective clothing for firefighters - Laboratory test methods and performance requirements for wildland firefighting clothing - Amendment 1, $20.00

Refractories (TC 33)

ISO 13765-7:2021, Refractory mortars - Part 7: Determination of permanent change in dimensions on heating, $73.00

Road vehicles (TC 22)

ISO 15765-5:2021, Road vehicles - Diagnostic communication over Controller Area Network (DoCAN) - Part 5: Specification for an in-vehicle network connected to the diagnostic link connector, $111.00

Rolling bearings (TC 4)

ISO 20515:2021, Rolling bearings - Radial bearings, retaining slots - Dimensions, geometrical product specifications (GPS) and tolerance values, $73.00

Sex toys - Design and safety requirements for products in direct contact with genitalia, the anus, or both (TC 325)

ISO 3533:2021, Sex toys - Design and safety requirements for products in direct contact with genitalia, the anus, or both, $111.00

ISO Technical Reports

Footwear (TC 216)

ISO/TR 16178:2021, Footwear - Critical substances potentially present in footwear and footwear components - Lists of critical chemical substances, $200.00

ISO Technical Specifications

Building environment design (TC 205)

ISO/TS 23764:2021, Methodology for achieving non-residential zero-energy buildings (ZEBs), $200.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1 Technical Reports

Industrial automation systems and integration (TC 184)

ISO/IEC TR 63306-2:2021, Smart manufacturing standards map (SM2) - Part 2: Catalogue, $73.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC 21823-3:2021, Internet of things (IoT) - Interoperability for IoT systems - Part 3: Semantic interoperability, $175.00

IEC Standards

Electrical equipment in medical practice (TC 62)

IEC 60601-1-2 Ed. 4.1 b:2020, Medical electrical equipment - Part 1 -2: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Electromagnetic disturbances - Requirements and tests, $886.00

IEC 60601-1-2 Amd.1 Ed. 4.0 b:2020, Amendment 1 - Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-2: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Electromagnetic disturbances - Requirements and tests, $259.00

Environmental conditions, classification and methods of test (TC 104)

IEC 60068-3-3 Ed. 2.0 b cor.1:2021, Corrigendum 1 - Environmental testing - Part 3-3: Supporting documentation and guidance - Seismic test methods for equipment, $0.00

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO Proposal for a New Field of ISO Technical Activity

Heat Supply Network

Comment Deadline: October 29, 2021

SAC, the ISO member body for China, has submitted to ISO a proposal for a new field of ISO technical activity on Heat Supply Network, with the following scope statement:

Standardization in the field of HSN including design, construction, integration, control and regulation based on heating supply pipeline system

Excluded: Standardization of heat sources and space heating systems covered by ISO/TC 11 Boilers and pressure vessels – STANDBY, ISO/TC 86 Refrigeration and air-conditioning, ISO/TC 163 Thermal performance and energy use in the built environment, ISO/TC 205 Building environment design, ISO/TC 267 Facility management, ISO/TC 268 Sustainable cities and communities, ISO/TC 301 Energy management and energy savings, and IEC SyC Smart Cities, IEC SyC Smart Energy.

Note 1: Where appropriate, the ISO/TC Heat Supply Network (HSN) works in cooperation with existing committees on subjects that may support the heat supply network.

Anyone wishing to review the proposal can request a copy by contacting ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org), with a submission of comments to Steve Cornish (scornish@ansi.org) by close of business on **Friday, October 29, 2021**.

Registration of Organization Names in the United States

The Procedures for Registration of Organization Names in the United States of America (document ISSB 989) require that alphanumeric organization names be subject to a 90-day Public Review period prior to registration. For further information, please contact the Registration Coordinator at (212) 642-4975.
When organization names are submitted to ANSI for registration, they will be listed here alphanumerically. Alphanumeric names appearing for the first time are printed in bold type. Names with confidential contact information, as requested by the organization, list only public review dates.

Public Review

NOTE: Challenged alphanumeric names are underlined. The Procedures for Registration provide for a challenge process, which follows in brief. For complete details, see Section 6.4 of the Procedures.

A challenge is initiated when a letter from an interested entity is received by the Registration Coordinator. The letter shall identify the alphanumeric organization name being challenged and state the rationale supporting the challenge. A challenge fee shall accompany the letter. After receipt of the challenge, the alphanumeric organization name shall be marked as challenged in the Public Review list. The Registration Coordinator shall take no further action to register the challenged name until the challenge is resolved among the disputing parties.

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 notified 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 notify proposed technical regulations that may significantly affect trade to the WTO Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland. In turn, the Secretariat issues and makes available these notifications. The purpose of the notification requirement is to provide global trading partners with an opportunity to review and comment on the regulations before they become final.

The USA Inquiry Point for the WTO TBT Agreement is located at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the Standards Coordination Office (SCO). The Inquiry Point distributes the notified proposed foreign technical regulations (notifications) and makes the associated full-texts available to U.S. stakeholders via its online service, Notify U.S. Interested U.S. parties can register with Notify U.S. to receive e-mail alerts when notifications are added from countries and industry sectors of interest to them. To register for Notify U.S., please visit: http://www.nist.gov/notifyus/.

The USA WTO TBT Inquiry Point is the official channel for distributing U.S. comments to the network of WTO TBT Enquiry Points around the world. U.S. business contacts interested in commenting on the notifications are asked to review the comment guidance available on Notify U.S. at: https://tsapps.nist.gov/notifyus/data/guidance/guidance.cfm prior to submitting comments.

For further information about the USA TBT Inquiry Point, please visit: https://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/what-we-do/trade-regulatory-programs/usa-wto-tbt-inquiry-point Contact the USA TBT Inquiry Point at (301) 975-2918; F: (301) 926-1559; E: usatbtep@nist.gov or notifyus@nist.gov.

Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF —

Part 6:
Complete exchange of printing data suitable for colour-managed workflows using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-3)

1 Scope

This part of ISO 15930 specifies the use of the Portable Document Format (PDF) Version 1.4 for the dissemination of complete digital data, in a single exchange, that contains all elements ready for final print reproduction. Colour-managed, CMYK, gray, RGB or spot colour data are supported.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

ISO 15930-1:2001, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange — Use of PDF — Part 1: Complete exchange using CMYK data (PDF/X-1 and PDF/X-1a)*

ISO 15930-3:2002, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange — Use of PDF — Part 3: Complete exchange suitable for colour-managed workflows (PDF/X-3)*

ISO 15940-4:2003, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 4: Complete exchange of CMYk and spot colour printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-1a)*

ISO 15930-5:2003, *Graphic technology — Prepress digital data exchange using PDF — Part 5: Partial exchange of printing data using PDF 1.4 (PDF/X-2)*

PDF Reference: Adobe Portable Document Format, Version 1.4, Adobe Systems Incorporated — 3rd ed. (ISBN 0-201-75839-3)

PDF Reference: Adobe Portable Document Format, Version 1.4 errata dated 2003/6/18. Available from Internet https://printtechnologies.org/programs/standards-workroom/tools-best-practices/pdf-x/

ICC.1:1998-09*, File Format for Color Profiles,* International Color Consortium. Available from Internet http://www.color.org/

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum j
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2019

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum j to Standard 62.2-2019, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings

First Public Review (September 2021)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

This draft has been recommended for public review by the responsible project committee. To submit a comment on this proposed standard, go to the ASHRAE website at www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts and access the online comment database. The draft is subject to modification until it is approved for publication by the Board of Directors and ANSI. Until this time, the current edition of the standard (as modified by any published addenda on the ASHRAE website) remains in effect. The current edition of any standard may be purchased from the ASHRAE Online Store at www.ashrae.org/bookstore or by calling 404-636-8400 or 1-800-727-4723 (for orders in the U.S. or Canada).

This standard is under continuous maintenance. To propose a change to the current standard, use the change submittal form available on the ASHRAE website, www.ashrae.org.

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ASHRAE, 180 Technology Parkway NW, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum j to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2019, *Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings*
First Public Review Draft

(This foreword is not part of this standard. It is merely informative and does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to the standard. It has not been processed according to the ANSI requirements for a standard and may contain material that has not been subject to public review or a consensus process. Unresolved objectors on informative material are not offered the right to appeal at ASHRAE or ANSI.)

FOREWORD

This proposed addendum prohibits the installation of unvented combustion space heaters within dwelling units. Unacceptable concentrations of products of combustion can be generated at the ventilation rates allowed in this standard when combustion appliances are unvented. This determination was made by the committee after several years of study and debate on this topic. Technical references that were considered by the committee in the process of arriving at this determination include, but are not limited to:

- ANSI Standard Z21.11.2 "Gas-Fired Room Heaters, Volume II, Unvented Room Heaters" 2019
- ASHRAE Standard 55, "Thermal Environmental Conditions for Human Occupancy" 2017
- ASHRAE/ICC/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1, "Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings" 2020.
- ASHRAE Position Document (PD) on Unvented Combustion Devices and Indoor Air Quality.
- ASHRAE Position Document on Indoor Air Quality,
- Dutton, Steven, et al. "Indoor Pollutant Levels from Use of Unvented Natural Gas Fireplaces in Boulder Colorado", J. Air & Waste Management. 2001
- Francisco, P.W. et al, "Measured concentration of combustion gasses from the use of unvented gas fireplaces," Indoor Air (20) pp370-379; 2010
- Francisco, Paul, et al. "ASHRAE Position Document on Unvented Combustion Devices and Indoor Air Quality", ASHRAE 2020.
- ToxCEl LLC. The Impact of Unvented Gas Heating Appliances on Indoor Nitrogen Dioxide Levels in "tight" homes. March 12, 2013.
- Traynor GW et al. Macromodel for Assessing Indoor Concentrations of Combustion Pollutants: Model Development and Preliminary Predictions for CO, NO2, and Respirable Suspended Particles. LBL-25211, Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory, Berkeley, (1989)
- Whitmyre, G.K. et al. Probabilistic assessment of the potential indoor air impacts of vent-free gas heating appliances in energy-efficient homes in the United States, Journal of the Air & Waste Management Association, 68:6, 616-625, DOI:10.1080/10962247.2018.1426652. (2018)

[Note to Reviewers: This addendum makes proposed changes to the current standard. These changes are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~strikethrough~~ (for deletions) except where the reviewer instructions specifically describe some other means of showing the changes. Only these changes to the current standard are open for review and comment at this time. Additional material is provided for context only and is not open for comment except as it relates to the proposed changes.]

Addendum j to 62.2-2019

Add the following to Section 3, Definitions:

combustion space heater: an appliance that is permanently installed within a space and intended to provide heating or decorative effects to that space through the direct combustion of a fuel.

Add the following new Section 6.4.3.

6.4.3 Unvented combustion space heaters shall not be permitted.

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum a to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 41.1-2020

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum a to Standard 41.1-2020, Standard Methods for Temperature Measurement

First Public Review (October 2021)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

This draft has been recommended for public review by the responsible project committee. To submit a comment on this proposed standard, go to the ASHRAE website at www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts and access the online comment database. The draft is subject to modification until it is approved for publication by the Board of Directors and ANSI. Until this time, the current edition of the standard (as modified by any published addenda on the ASHRAE website) remains in effect. The current edition of any standard may be purchased from the ASHRAE Online Store at www.ashrae.org/bookstore or by calling 404-636-8400 or 1-800-727-4723 (for orders in the U.S. or Canada).

This standard is under continuous maintenance. To propose a change to the current standard, use the change submittal form available on the ASHRAE website, www.ashrae.org.

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ASHRAE, 180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners GA 30092

(This foreword is not part of this standard. It is merely informative and does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to the standard. It has not been processed according to the ANSI requirements for a standard and may contain material that has not been subject to public review or a consensus process. Unresolved objectors on informative material are not offered the right to appeal at ASHRAE or ANSI.)

FOREWORD

Background. *The first Addendum a to Standard 41.1-2020 public review period that ended on 6/27/21 had one substantive public review comment. The SSPC 41 voting members voted to accept the proposed response to public review comment in a letter ballot that closed on 7/30/21. The proposed response to the substantive public review comment was subsequently uploaded into ASHRAE's Online Comment Database, and then the commenter marked the proposed response to "resolved."*

This second Addendum a to Standard 41.1-2020 Interdependent Substantive Change (ISC) public review draft consists of (a) the response to the first public review comment, (b) other changes that stem from the first public review comment, and (c) changes in the steady-state criteria sections stemming from a public review comment on a different 41-series standard.

This addendum makes proposed changes to the current standard. These changes are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and strikethrough (for deletions).

Section 3, Definitions: Revise or add the definitions as shown below.

error: ~~the difference between the test result and its corresponding *true value*.~~ the difference between the observed value of the measurand and its corresponding *true value*.

post-test uncertainty*:* an analysis to establish the uncertainty of a test result after conducting the test.

pretest uncertainty: an analysis to establish the expected uncertainty interval for a test result prior to the conduct of a test.

uncertainty: ~~a measure of the potential error in a measurement that reflects the lack of confidence in the result to a specified level.~~ the limits of error within which the *true value* lies.

Section 5, Requirements: Revise Section 5.1 as shown below.

5.1 Test Plan. The test plan shall be one of the following documents:

a. A document provided by the person or the organization that authorized the tests and calculations to be performed.
b. A method of test standard.
c. A rating standard.
d. A regulation or code.
e. Any combination of items a. through d.

The test plan shall specify:

a. ~~The temperature or temperature difference measurement system accuracy.~~ The maximum allowable value for either the accuracy or the measurement uncertainty of the temperature or temperature difference measurement system.
b. The values to be determined and recorded ~~that~~ are selected from this list: temperature, temperature difference, pretest temperature measurement uncertainty, post-test temperature measurement uncertainty, pretest temperature difference measurement uncertainty, and post-test temperature difference measurement uncertainty.
c. Any combination of test points and targeted set points to be performed together with operating tolerances.

Section 5, Requirements: Add a new Section 5.4 and revise Section 5.5.

5.4 Pretest Uncertainty Analysis. If required by the test plan in Section 5.1, perform an analysis to establish the expected uncertainty for each temperature or temperature difference test point prior to the conduct of that test in accordance with the pretest uncertainty analysis procedures in ASME PTC 19.1[1].

5.4~~5~~ Post-test Uncertainty Analysis. If required by the test plan in Section 5.1, perform an analysis to establish the temperature or temperature difference measurement uncertainty for ~~The uncertainty in~~ each temperature and temperature difference test point in accordance with the post-test uncertainty analysis procedures in ASME PTC 19.1[1]. ~~measurement shall be estimated as described in Section 8 for each test point if specified in the test plan.~~ Alternatively, if specified in the test plan, the worst-case uncertainty for all test points shall be estimated and reported for each test point.

Section 5.~~5~~6, Steady-State Test Criteria: Revise as shown below to define the steady-state criteria requirements under laboratory and field test conditions.

5.~~5~~6 Steady-State Test Criteria. Temperature and temperature difference test data shall be recorded at steady-state conditions unless otherwise specified in the test plan in Section 5.1. ~~If the test plan requires temperature or temperature difference test data points to be recorded at steady-state test conditions and provides the operating condition tolerance but does not specify the steady-state criteria, then determine that steady-state test conditions have been achieved using one of the following methods:~~

~~a. Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.5.1 if the test plan provides test points for temperature measurement.~~
~~b. Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.5.2 if the test plan provides test points for temperature difference measurement.~~
~~c. Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.5.3 if the test plan provides targeted set points for temperature measurement.~~
d. ~~Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.5.4 if the test plan provides targeted set points for temperature difference measurement.~~

~~5.5.1~~ 5.6.1 Steady-State Test Criteria Under Laboratory Test Conditions. If the test plan requires temperature or temperature difference test data points to be recorded at steady-state test conditions and provides the operating condition tolerance but does not specify the steady-state criteria, then determine that steady-state test conditions have been achieved using one of the following methods:

a. Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.6.3 if the test plan provides test points for temperature measurement.

b. Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.6.4 if the test plan provides test points for temperature difference measurement.
c. Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.6.5 if the test plan provides targeted set points for temperature measurement.
d. Apply the steady-state criteria in Section 5.6.6 if the test plan provides targeted set points for temperature difference measurement.

~~5.5.2~~ **5.6.2 Steady-State Test Criteria Under Field Test Conditions.** If the test plan requires temperature or temperature difference test data points to be recorded at steady-state test conditions and provides the operating condition tolerance but does not specify the steady-state criteria, the methods in Section 5.6.1 are optional.

Informative Note: The steady-state methods in Section 5.6.1 are likely to be impractical under field test conditions. Under these circumstances, the user may want to select another method to determine the conditions for field test data to be recorded.

Section 5.5, Revise subsection header numbers and Equations 5-23 and 5-32 as shown below.

~~5.5.1~~ 5.6.3 Steady-State Temperature Criteria for Test Points

~~5.5.1~~ 5.6.4 Steady-State Temperature Difference Criteria for Test Points

~~5.5.1~~ 5.6.5 Steady-State Temperature Criteria for Targeted Set Points

~~5.5.1~~ 5.6.6 Steady-State Temperature Difference Criteria for Targeted Set Points

~~$b\Delta t \leq 0.50T_L$ °C (°F) (5-23)~~

$|b\Delta t| \leq 0.50T_L$ °C (°F) (5-23)

~~$b\Delta t \leq 0.50\theta_L$ K (°R) (5-32)~~

$|b\Delta t| \leq 0.50\theta_L$ K (°R) (5-32)

Section 8.1, Uncertainty Estimate: Revise as shown below.

8.1 Post-Test Uncertainty ~~Estimate~~ Analysis. ~~An estimate~~ A post-test analysis of the measurement system uncertainty, performed in accordance with ASME PTC 19.1[4], shall accompany each temperature measurement and temperature difference measurement if specified in the test plan in Section 5.1. Where two temperature measuring instruments are used to measure a temperature difference, the individual instrument accuracies shall be included in the temperature difference measurement uncertainty estimate.

Informative Note: An example of temperature measurement uncertainty calculations is provided in Informative Appendix B.

Section 9.5, Test Results: Revise Section 9.5 as shown below.

9.5 Test Results. If specified in the test plan in Section 5.1, report the following test results:

a. Temperature, °C (°F)
b. Pretest uncertainty estimate for the ~~Uncertainty of~~ temperature measurement, °C (°F)
c. Post-test uncertainty estimate for the ~~Uncertainty of the~~ temperature measurement, °C (°F)
a. Temperature difference, K (°R)
b. Pretest uncertainty estimate for the temperature difference measurement, K (°R)
c. Post-test uncertainty estimate for the temperature difference measurement, K (°R).

Section 10, References: Renumber references as shown below.

10. REFERENCES

1. ASME PTC 19.1-2018, *Test Uncertainty*, ASME, New York, NY.
2. ASME PTC 19.3 TW-2017, *Thermowells,* ASME, New York, NY.
3. ASTM STP MANL 12-4TH, *The Use of Thermocouples in Temperature Measurement,* 4th edition, ASTM, West Conshohocken, PA, 1993.
4. E.O. Doebelin, *Measurement Systems: Application and Design*, Fifth Edition, McGraw-Hill, Boston, MA.
~~5. ASME PTC 19.1-2018, *Test Uncertainty*, ASME, New York, NY.~~

Notes:
a. Reference ~~1~~2 is only required if thermowells are included in the thermocouple temperature measurement.
b. Reference ~~2~~3 is only required if thermocouples are used for the temperature measurement.
c. Reference ~~3~~4 is only required if solid state devices are used for the temperature measurement.

Tracking number 42i115r2
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Revision to NSF/ANSI 42-2020
Issue 115 Revision 2 (August 2021)

[Note – the recommended changes to the standard which include the current text of the relevant section(s) indicate deletions by use of ~~strikeout~~ and additions by gray highlighting. Yellow highlighting indicates additions from r1. Rationale statements are in *italics* and only used to add clarity; these statements will NOT be in the finished publication.]

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Drinking Water Treatment Units – Aesthetic Effects

7 Elective performance claims – Test methods

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7.3 Chemical reduction testing

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7.3.2 Chloramine reduction testing

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7.3.2.8 Sampling

Collection of the influent challenge and product water samples shall begin during the on portion of the cycle after one unit volume has passed through the test unit. Sampling shall occur after the passage of 10 unit volumes of the influent challenge and at 10%, 20%, 30%, 40%, 50%, 60%, 70%, 80%, 90%, and 100% of the estimated system capacity. The volume of water collected for each sample shall not exceed 1 L (0.26 gal) or four times the amount required for analysis, whichever is larger. If the on-cycle ends before the necessary sample volume has been collected, the remaining sample volume shall be collected in the same manner during the next on-cycle.

When the below calculation is performed (using the ~~a~~ product's estimated system capacity, ~~divided by the~~ manufacturer's rated service flow rate, and ~~the~~ on cycle) and is equal to or greater than ~~600~~ 1200 minutes, the sample points at 20 ± 5%, 40 ± 5%, 60 ± 5%, 80 ± 5%, and 100 +2/-0% ~~20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%~~ of estimated system capacity shall be taken after a minimum of 4 h of test operation ~~with no pause in operation greater than 10 min~~. The sample point that establishes the system capacity shall be taken after a minimum of 4 h of test operation ~~with no pause in operation greater than 10 min~~.

Calculation:

$$1200 \text{ minutes} \leq \text{Capacity} / (\text{On Cycle} * \text{RSF})$$

Capacity: Estimated system capacity in liters (gallons).
On Cycle: The percent ON of the on/off cycle expressed in decimal (e.g. 50% on = 0.50)
RSF: The manufacturer's stated rated service flow of the system in the same units as Capacity, liters per minute (gallons per minute).

Influent challenge water shall be sampled and analyzed for conformance with the pH requirements under Section 7.3.2.6.1 and chloramine reduction requirements under Table 7.2, a minimum of once for each batch of challenge water or every 3,785 L (1,000 gal).

7.3.3 Chlorine reduction testing

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Rationale: Revised per 2021 DWTU JC meeting discussion (May 12, 2021) and subsequent ballot comments. Chloramine performance by carbon-based systems is very sensitive to the duration of operation prior to collection of samples. To minimize the variation in test results for chloramine, it is necessary to tightly control the amount of operational time prior to collecting samples. This proposal requires representative sample points throughout the test and the final sample point to have 4 hours of operational time before collecting the sample. The calculation has been modified to include the on/off cycling of the test to expand the number of products that this procedure will apply. The calculation used to implement these requirements ensures that the 20% sample point is at least 4 hours into the test (20% * Capacity) = ((240 minutes * On fraction)*Flow rate) which reduces to Capacity/(Flow rate * On fraction) = (240 minutes/.20) = 1200. The laboratories also requested some variance around the desired sample points to increase flexibility and limit the negative impact of this requirement on lab operational efficiency. All mid-test samples allow a +/- 5% variance while the 100% sample point cannot be taken early (-0%) but can be taken within 2% after the 100% point is reached.