ANSI STANDARDS ACTION

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Contents

American National Standards

Call for comment on proposals listed

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

Ordering Instructions for "Call-for-Comment" Listings

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

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

* Standard for consumer products

ISSN 0038-9633

Comment Deadline: October 20, 2013

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 60-201x (i58), Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 60-2000)

This Standard establishes minimum health effects requirements for the chemicals, the chemical contaminants, and the impurities that are directly added to drinking water from drinking water treatment chemicals. This Standard does not establish performance or taste and odor requirements for drinking water treatment chemicals.

Click here to view these changes in full

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 61-201x (i106r1), Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 61-2013)

This Standard establishes minimum health-effects requirements for the chemical contaminants and impurities that are indirectly imparted to drinking water from products, components, and materials used in drinking water systems. This Standard does not establish performance, taste and odor, or microbial growth support requirements for drinking water system products, components, or materials.

Click here to view these changes in full

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

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

New Standard

BSR/UL 2271-201x, Batteries for Use in Light Electric Rail (LER) Applications and Stationary Applications (new standard)

(1) The proposed first edition of the joint UL/ULC Standard for Batteries for Use In Light Electric Vehicle (LEV) Applications, UL 2271/ULC-S2271.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Megan.M. VanHeirseele@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 1197-201X, Standard for Safety for Immersion Suits (revision of ANSI/UL 1197-2011)

This 9/20/13 UL 1197 proposal includes proposed changes to the Climbing Test for Immersion Suits.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Betty Holthouser, (919) 549-1896, betty.c.holthouser@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 1310-201X, Standard for Safety for Class 2 Power Units (Proposal dated 9-20-13) (revision of ANSI/UL 1310-2013a)

The proposal includes revisions to allow non-metallic ground pins for increased stability.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Jonette Herman, (919) 549-1479, Jonette.A.Herman@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 1678-201X, Household, Commercial, and Institutional-Use Carts, Stands and Entertainment Centers for Use with Audio and/or Video Equipment (revision of ANSI/UL 1678-2012a)

Revision of requirements for the simulated TV test fixture with respect to the weight of the product and the center of gravity.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Patricia Sena, (919) 549-1636, patricia.a.sena@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 2515-201x, Standard for Safety for Aboveground Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Conduit (RTRC) and Fittings (Proposal dated 9-20-2013) (revision of ANSI/UL 2515-2012a)

Document (dated 9-20-2013) proposes revisions to tensile strength requirements to align with those of UL 2420, Belowground Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Conduit (RTRC) and Fittings.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Paul Lloret, (408) 754-6618, Paul.E.Lloret@ul.com

Comment Deadline: November 4, 2013

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New Standard

BSR/AAMI PC88-201x, Implants for surgery - Active implantable medical devices - Pacemaker and cardiac resynchronization pulse generator pacing rate responses to a suitable magnetic flux density; the uniform magnet mode response (UMMR) (new standard)

Defines requirements for predictable fixed-rate stimulation for temporary and emergency use in patients with an implanted anti-bradycardia or cardiac resynchronization pacemaker.

Single copy price: Free (PDF)/$20.00 (hard copy) [AAMI members]; $25.00 (list)

Obtain an electronic copy from: www.aami.org

Order from: AAMI Customer Service, 301-604-3305

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Jennifer Moyer, (703) 253-8274, jmoyer@aami.org

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/AISI S913-2008 (R201x), Test Standard for Hold-Downs Attached to Cold-Formed Steel Structural Framing (reaffirmation of ANSI/AISI S913 -2008)

This standard provides two methods to determine both the strength and deformation of hold-downs used in light frame construction. One of the test methods is to determine the strength and deformation of the hold-down device, and the other test method is to determine the strength and deformation of the hold-down assembly.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S901-201x, Rotational-Lateral Stiffness Test Method for Beam-to-Panel Assemblies (revision of ANSI/AISI S901-2008)

This is a test standard to determine the rotational-lateral stiffness of beam-to-panel assemblies. The test method is used primarily in determining the strength of beams connected to panels as part of a structural assembly.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S902-201x, Stub-Column Test Method for Effective Area of Cold-Formed Steel Columns (revision of ANSI/AISI S902-2008)

This test method covers the determination of the effective cross-sectional area of cold-formed steel columns. It primarily considers the effects of local buckling and residual stresses and is applied to solid or perforated columns that have holes (or hole patterns) in the flat and/or curved elements of the cross-section.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S903-201x, Standard Methods for Determination of Uniform and Local Ductility (revision of ANSI/AISI S903-2008)

This method covers the determination of uniform and local ductility from a tension test. It is primarily used as an alternative method of determining if steel has adequate ductility as defined in the North American Cold-Formed Steel Specification. It is based on the method suggested by Dhalla and Winter.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S904-201x, Standard Test Methods for Determining the Tensile and Shear Strength of Screws (revision of ANSI/AISI S904-2008)

The performance test methods included in this standard establishes procedures for conducting tests to determine the tensile and shear strength of carbon steel screws. The screws may be thread-forming or thread-cutting, with or without a self-drilling point, and with or without washers. The intended application for these screws is to connect cold-formed sheet steel materials.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S905-201x, Test Methods for Cold-Formed Steel Connections (revision of ANSI/AISI S905-2008)

The standard includes several performance test methods that cover the determination of the strength and deformation of mechanically fastened or welded connections for cold-formed steel building components, and are based extensively on test methods used successfully in the past. Static and cyclic tests for connections in which the fasteners are stressed in shear, tension, or a combination of shear and tension are provided.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S906-201x, Standard Procedures for Panel and Anchor Structural Tests (revision of ANSI/AISI S906-2008)

This test procedure extends and provides methodology for interpretation of results of tests performed according to ASTM E1592.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S907-201x, Test Standard for Cantilever Test Method for Cold-Formed Steel Diaphragms (revision of ANSI/AISI S907-2008)

This standard applies to framed cold-formed steel panel floor; roof- and wall-diaphragm construction; and provides requirements for static and cyclic testing of floor-, roof-, and wall-diaphragm assemblies.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S908-201x, Base Test Method for Purlins Supporting a Standing Seam Roof System (revision of ANSI/AISI S908-2008)

This test is to obtain the reduction factor to be used in determining the nominal flexural strength of a purlin supporting a standing seam roof system.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S909-201x, Standard Test Method for Determining the Web Crippling Strength of Cold-Formed Steel Beams (revision of ANSI/AISI S909-2008)

This performance test method establishes procedures for conducting tests to determine the web crippling strength of cold-formed steel flexural members.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S910-201x, Test Method for Distortional Buckling of Cold-Formed Steel Hat Shaped Compression Members (revision of ANSI/AISI S910-2008)

This test method establishes procedures for determining the distortional buckling strength of cold-formed steel-hat-shaped compression members with an open cross-section.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S911-201x, Method for Flexural Testing Cold-Formed Steel Hat Shaped Beams (revision of ANSI/AISI S911-2008)

This test method establishes procedures for determining the nominal flexural strength of an open-hat-shaped cross-section subject to negative bending moment.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S912-201x, Test Procedure for Determining a Strength Value for a Roof Panel-to-Purlin-to-Anchorage Device Connection (revision of ANSI/AISI S912-2008)

The purpose of this test is to obtain lower bound strength values for the roof panel-to-purlin-to-anchorage device connections in through-fastened and standing seam, multi-span, multi-purlin line roof systems. The test is not intended to determine the ultimate strength of the connections.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

AISI (American Iron and Steel Institute)

Revision

BSR/AISI S914-201x, Test Standard for Joist Connectors Attached to Cold-Formed Steel Structural Framing (revision of ANSI/AISI S914-2008)

This standard provides a method to determine both the strength and deformation of joist hangers and similar devices used in light frame construction.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: hchen@steel.org

Order from: Helen Chen, (202) 452-7134, Hchen@steel.org; doates@steel.org

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

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

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ax to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012)

This addendum removes Incorrect Recipient_List requirement to be on-empty, removes the Broadcast requirement for I-Have Requests, extends the Allowable BACnetPropertyStates Enumeration Range, specifically disallows Duplicate Time Entries in Schedules, and clarifies Non-BBMD Responses to BBMD BVLL Requests.

Single copy price: $35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

Order from: standards.section@ashrae.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

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

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ay to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum ay to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012)

This addendum adds a new object type, Timer, to allow timer functionality to be network-visible.

Single copy price: $35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

Order from: standards.section@ashrae.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

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

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum az to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012)

The purpose of this addendum is to add Binary Lighting Output Object Type and set Non-zero Values to Change_Of_State_Count and Elapsed_Active_Time.

Single copy price: $35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

Order from: standards.section@ashrae.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

AWS (American Welding Society)

New Standard

BSR/AWS B1.11M/B1.11:201X, Guide for the Visual Examination of Welds (new standard)

This guide contains information to assist in the visual examination of welds. Included are sections on prerequisites, fundamentals, surface conditions, and equipment. Sketches and full-color photographs illustrate weld discontinuities commonly found in welds.

Single copy price: $25.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: eabrams@aws.org

Order from: Efram Abrams, (305) 443-9353, eabrams@aws.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Andrew Davis, (305) 443-9353, Ext. 466, adavis@aws.org; aalonso@aws.org

BPI (Building Performance Institute)

New Standard

BSR/BPI-1100-T-201x, Home Energy Auditing Standard (new standard)

Defines minimum criteria for conducting a building-science-based energy audit of existing detached single-family dwellings and townhouses that meet certain criteria. The energy audit will address energy usage, and limited aspects of building durability and occupant health and safety. The energy audit will provide a comprehensive report with a list of prioritized recommendations to improve the home and will include a cost-benefit analysis.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@bpi.org

Order from: Susan Carson, (877) 274-1274, scarson@bpi.org; standards@bpi.org

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

CSA (CSA Group)

Revision

BSR Z21.10.3-201x, Standard for Gas Water Heaters, Volume III, Storage, with Input Ratings above 75,000 Btu Per Hour, Circulating and Instantaneous Water Heater (same as CSA 4.3) (revision of ANSI Z21.10.3-2013)

Details test and examination criteria for automatic storage, with input ratings above 75,000 Btu per hour (21 980 W), circulating and instantaneous water heaters for use with natural, manufactured and mixed gases, liquefied petroleum gases, and LP gas-air mixtures.

Single copy price: $175.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: David.Zimmerman@csagroup.org

Order from: David Zimmerman, (216) 524-4990, david.zimmerman@csagroup.org

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

DMSC, Inc. (Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium, Inc.)

New Standard

BSR/DMSC QIF 1.0, Part 3, v1.0-201x, Quality Information Framework (QIF) - An Integrated Model for Manufacturing Quality Information, Part 3: Quality Measurement Plans (QMPlans) Information Model and XML Schema Files (new standard)

This Quality Information Framework (QIF) standard defines an integrated set of information models that enable the effective exchange of metrology data throughout the entire manufacturing quality measurement process. Part 3 describes an application information model, using XML, for Quality Measurement Plans (QMPlans). The objective of QMPlans is to communicate all the necessary feature definition, product characteristics and related quality information required for planning an inspection. At this time, the DMSC does not intend to submit QIF v1.0 to ISO.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: bsquier@dmis.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Bailey Squier, (817) 461-1092, bsquier@dmis.org

DMSC, Inc. (Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium, Inc.)

New Standard

BSR/DMSC QIF 1.0, Part 4, v1.0-x, Quality Information Framework (QIF) - An Integrated Model for Manufacturing Quality Information, Part 4: Quality Measurement Results (QMResults) Information Model and XML Schema Files (new standard)

This Quality Information Framework (QIF) standard defines an integrated set of information models that enable the effective exchange of metrology data throughout the entire manufacturing quality measurement process. Part 4 describes a QIF application information model for Quality Measurement Results (QMResults). QMResults provides a XML-based format for measurement output data and ensures that software solutions that support it, can exchange manufacturing quality data efficiently and accurately. At this time, the DMSC does not intend to submit QIF v1.0 to ISO.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: bsquier@dmis.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Bailey Squier, (817) 461 -1092, bsquier@dmis.org

DMSC, Inc. (Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium, Inc.)

New Standard

BSR/DMSC QIF Part 1, v1.0 and DMSC-QIF 1.0, Part 2, v1.0-201x, Quality Information Framework (QIF) - An Integrated Model for Manufacturing Quality Information, Part 1: Overview and Fundamental Principles, and Part 2: Quality Information Framework (QIF) Library - Information Model and XML Schema Files (new standard)

This Quality Information Framework (QIF) standard defines an integrated set of information models that enable the effective exchange of metrology data throughout the entire manufacturing quality measurement process - from product design to inspection planning to execution to analysis. Part 1 introduces the purpose, content, and design approach behind QIF. Part 2 describes the common data model comprising the QIF Library. All QIF information models are described in the XML Schema Definition Language (XSDL). At this time, the DMSC does not intend to submit QIF v1.0 to ISO.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: bsquier@dmis.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Bailey Squier, (817) 461 -1092, bsquier@dmis.org

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

New Standard

BSR/IAPMO Z1088-201x, Pre-Pressurized Water Expansion Tanks (new standard)

This Standard covers pre-pressurized water expansion tanks intended for use in potable and non-potable water systems and specifies requirements for physical characteristics, performance testing, and markings.

Single copy price: $75.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: abraham.murra@IAPMOstandards.org

Order from: Abraham Murra, (909) 472-4106, abraham. murra@IAPMOstandards.org

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

IEEE (ASC N42) (Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers)

New Standard

BSR N42.55-201x, Standard for the Performance of Portable Transmission X-Ray Systems for Use in Improvised Explosive Device and Hazardous Device Identification (new standard)

The purpose of this standard is to establish requirements and methods of test for portable transmission x-ray systems for use in improvised explosive device and hazardous device disarming and render safe operations. These systems include those that provide still and/or video images. This standard does not apply to cabinet x-ray systems, such as those used for security screening, and backscatter x-ray systems.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: michael.unterweger@nist.gov

Order from: Michael Kipness, (732) 562-3810, m.kipness@ieee.org

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

NECA (National Electrical Contractors Association)

Revision

BSR/NECA 402-201X, Standard for Installing and Maintaining Motor Control Centers (revision of ANSI/NECA 402-2007)

This standard describes the installation and maintenance procedures for low-voltage motor control centers (MCCs) rated 600 VAC or less with a horizontal bus rating of 2,500 amperes or less. MCCs may be assembled with factory-installed dry-type transformers and panelboards. The testing and maintenance of such dry-type transformers is addressed in NEC 409, Standard for Installing and Maintaining Dry-Type Transformers (ANSI). The testing and maintenance of such panelboards is addressed in NECA 407, Standard for Installing and Maintaining Panelboards (ANSI).

Single copy price: $40.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: neis@necanet.org

Order from: Diana Brioso, (301) 215-4549, diana.brioso@necanet.org; neis@necanet.org

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

NECA (National Electrical Contractors Association)

Revision

BSR/NECA 404-201x, Standard for Installing Generator Sets (revision of ANSI/NECA 404-2006)

This Standard describes installation procedures for generators and related accessories and systems that are permanently installed for on-site standby or emergency power generation that are typically fueled by natural gas or diesel. Such generators may be defined as “emergency systems” or “legally required standby systems” intended to supply power for emergency or life-safety applications in accordance with NFPA 70, National Electrical Code.

Single copy price: $40.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: neis@necanet.org

Order from: Diana Brioso, (301) 215-4549, diana.brioso@necanet.org; neis@necanet.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/BIFMA e3-201x (i20r1), Furniture Sustainability (revision of ANSI/BIFMA e3-2012)

This Standard is applicable to all business and institutional furniture; this includes but is not limited to moveable walls, systems furniture, desking systems, casegoods, tables, seating, and accessories. The Standard is also applicable to materials and components manufactured by suppliers to furniture manufacturers.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21485&wg_abbrev=bifma_e3

Order from: Mindy Costello, (734) 827-6819, mcostello@nsf.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 42-201x (i79r1), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Aesthetic Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 42-2012)

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 aesthetic-related (non-health effects) contaminants in public or private water supplies.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21417

Order from: Monica Leslie, (734) 827-5643, mleslie@nsf.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 44-201x (i35r1), Residential Cation Exchange Water Softeners (revision of ANSI/NSF 44-2012)

The purpose of this Standard is to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of residential cation exchange water softeners. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature that manufacturers shall supply to authorized representatives and owners, as well as the minimum service-related obligations that manufacturers shall extend to owners.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21417

Order from: Monica Leslie, (734) 827-5643, mleslie@nsf.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 50-201x (i75r1), Equipment for Swimming Pools, Spas, Hot Tubs and Other Recreational Water Facilities (revision of ANSI/NSF 50-2012)

This Standard covers materials, components, products, equipment and systems, related to public and residential recreational water facility operation.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21464&wg_abbrev=jc_rwf

Order from: Mindy Costello, (734) 827-6819, mcostello@nsf.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 53-201x (i92r1), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2013)

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.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21417

Order from: Monica Leslie, (734) 827-5643, mleslie@nsf.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 55-201x (i37r1), Ultraviolet Microbiological Water Treatment System (revision of ANSI/NSF 55-2012)

The purpose of this Standard is to establish minimum requirements for the reduction of microorganisms using ultraviolet radiation (UV). UV water treatment systems covered by this Standard are intended for water that may be either microbiologically safe or microbiologically unsafe. 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: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21417

Order from: Monica Leslie, (734) 827-5643, mleslie@nsf.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 58-201x (i65r1), Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Treatment Systems (revision of ANSI/NSF 58-2013)

The purpose of this Standard is to establish minimum requirements for materials, design and construction, and performance of reverse osmosis drinking water treatment systems. This Standard also specifies the minimum product literature that manufacturers shall supply to authorized representatives and owners, as well as the minimum service-related obligations that manufacturers shall extend to system owners.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21417

Order from: Monica Leslie, (734) 827-5643, mleslie@nsf.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 62-201x (i24r1), Drinking Water Distillation Systems (revision of ANSI/NSF 62-1999)

This standard establishes minimum materials, design and construction, and performance requirements for point-of-use and point-of-entry drinking water distillation systems and the components used in these systems. Distillation systems covered by this standard are designed to reduce specific chemical contaminants from potable drinking water supplies. Systems covered under this standard may also be designed to reduce microbiological contaminants, including bacteria, viruses, and cysts, from potable drinking water supplies.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=21417

Order from: Monica Leslie, (734) 827-5643, mleslie@nsf.org

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

SAIA (ASC A92) (Scaffold & Access Industry Association)

Reaffirmation

BSR/SIA A92.3-2006 (R201x), Standard for Manually Propelled Elevating Aerial Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.3-2006)

This standard applies to manually propelled, integral chassis aerial platforms having a platform that cannot be positioned completely beyond the base and are used to position personnel, along with their necessary tools and materials, at work locations. Platforms are adjustable by manual or powered means and shall not be occupied when moved horizontally.

Single copy price: $45.00

Order from: DeAnna Martin, (816) 595-4831, deanna@saiaonline.org

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

SAIA (ASC A92) (Scaffold & Access Industry Association)

Reaffirmation

BSR/SIA A92.5-2006 (R201x), Standard for Boom-Supported Elevating Work Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.5-2006)

This standard applies to self-propelled integral chassis aerial platforms having a platform that can be positioned completely beyond the base and are used to position personnel, along with their necessary tools and materials, at work locations. Aerial platforms are power operated with primary functions, including drive, controlled from the platform. Such aerial platforms are intended to be occupied when driven.

Single copy price: $45.00

Order from: DeAnna Martin, (816) 595-4831, deanna@saiaonline.org

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

SAIA (ASC A92) (Scaffold & Access Industry Association)

Reaffirmation

BSR/SIA A92.6-2006 (R201x), Standard for Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.6-2006)

This standard applies to self-propelled integral chassis aerial platforms having a platform that cannot be positioned completely beyond the base and are used to position personnel, along with their necessary tools and materials, at work locations. Aerial platforms are power operated with primary functions including drive controlled from the platform.

Single copy price: $45.00

Order from: DeAnna Martin, (816) 595-4831, deanna@saiaonline.org

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

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

Revision

BSR/SCTE 07-201x, Digital Transmission Standard for Cable Television (revision of ANSI/SCTE 07-2006)

This standard describes the framing structure, channel coding, and channel modulation for a digital multi-service television distribution system that is specific to a cable channel. The system can be used transparently with the distribution from a satellite channel, as many cable systems are fed directly from satellite links.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@scte.org

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

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

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

Revision

BSR/SCTE 19-201x, Methods for Isochronous Data Service Transport (revision of ANSI/SCTE 19-2006)

This standard defines transmission format for the carriage of isochronous data services compatible with digital multiplex bitstreams constructed in accordance with ISO/IEC 13818-1 (MPEG-2 Systems). Bit rates for the data services extend from 19.2 kbps to 9.0 Mbps.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@scte.org

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

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

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

Revision

BSR/SCTE 136-2-201x, Cable Modem TDM Emulation Interface Standard (revision of ANSI/SCTE 136-2-2007)

TDM Emulation service (TDM-E) is a method for cable operators to deliver T1, E1 and NxDS0 emulation services that meet or exceed the quality requirement of applications that use such services. This standard is part of the Cable Modem family of standards and in particular, defines the TDM-E architecture and components.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@scte.org

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

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

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

Revision

BSR/SCTE 143-201x, Test Method for Salt Spray (revision of ANSI/SCTE 143-2007)

This test method provides guidelines for salt spray testing of broadband communications equipment.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@scte.org

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

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

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

New Standard

BSR/TAPPI T 524 om-201x, Color of paper and paperboard (45/0, C/2) (new standard)

This method specifies a procedure for measuring the color of paper or paperboard with tristimulus filter colorimeters or spectrophotometers incorporating directional (45/0) geometry and CIE (International Commission on Illumination) illuminant C.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.org

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

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

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

New Standard

BSR/TAPPI T 527 om-201x, Color of paper and paperboard (d/0, C/2) (new standard)

This method specifies a procedure for measuring the color of paper or paperboard with tristimulus filter colorimeters or spectrophotometers incorporating diffuse/0 geometry and CIE (International Commission on Illumination) illuminant C.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.org

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

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

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

New Standard

BSR/TAPPI T 812 om-201x, Ply separation of solid and corrugated fiberboard (wet) (new standard)

This method describes a laboratory test for evaluating the resistance to ply separation of solid or corrugated fiberboard after exposure to water. It is intended primarily to distinguish between boards fabricated with weather-resistant adhesives and those with nonweather-resistant adhesives.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.org

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

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

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

New Standard

BSR/TAPPI T 836 om-201x, Bending stiffness, four point method (new standard)

This procedure specifies the method of determining the bending stiffness, also called flexural rigidity, in the machine and cross directions, of corrugated board using four-point loading. The procedure may also be used for solid boards and paperboard. The method is applicable to boards with a bending stiffness of 0.5 - 200 Nm (4.4 - 1770 lbf-in.).

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.org

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

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

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Reaffirmation

BSR/UL 711 CAN/ULC-S508-2009 (R201x), Standard for Safety for Rating and Fire Testing of Fire Extinguishers (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 711 CAN/ULC-S508-2009)

UL proposes a reaffirmation for ANSI approval for UL 711.

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options

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

Order from: comm2000

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Betty Holthouser, (919) 549-1896, betty.c.holthouser@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 858-201x, Standard for Household Electric Ranges (revision of ANSI/UL 858-2010)

(1) Cord connection for low-power built-in wall ovens. (2) New requirement addressing redundant surface element switches. (3) Smart enabled electric ranges.

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options

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

Order from: comm2000

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Amy Walker, (847) 664-2023, Amy.K.Walker@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 2459-201x, Standard for Safety for Insulated Multi-Pole Splicing Wire Connectors (revision of ANSI/UL 2459-2008)

These revisions cover the following proposals: (1) Clarification of clause 1.3; (2) LED retrofit application addition to scope; (3) Editorial revisions; (4) Mechanical sequence, wire combinations under single clamping means and revision to address testing max and min sizes in a wire range; and (5) Mechanical sequence orientation when testing mating (separable-type) device having multiport line side connections (feed-thru or daisy-chain).

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options

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

Order from: comm2000

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

Comment Deadline: November 19, 2013

ASSE (ASC A10) (American Society of Safety Engineers)

Revision

BSR ASSE A10.24-201x, Roofing - Safety Requirements for Low-Sloped Roofs (revision of ANSI ASSE A10.24-2006)

This standard establishes safe operating practices for the installation, maintenance, and removal of membrane roofing that is seamed or seamless on low-sloped roofs, which means the roof has a slope that is less than or equal to 4 in 12 (18 degrees). These types of roofs include but are not necessarily limited to: hot and cold built-up roofing, single-ply roofing, spray polyurethane foam (SPF) roofing, liquid-type roofing (Hypalon®, polyurethane, etc.), modified bitumens.

Single copy price: $50.00

Order from: Timothy Fisher, (847) 768-3411, TFisher@ASSE.org

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

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

New Standard

BSR/UL 486F-201x, Standard for Safety for Bare and Covered Ferrules (new standard)

This proposed standard covers bare and covered ferrules intended for field wiring and factory wiring and intended to facilitate the connection of stranded wire onto devices such as terminal blocks.

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options

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

Order from: comm2000

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

NFPA FIRE PROTECTION STANDARDS DOCUMENTATION

The National Fire Protection Association announced the availability of NFPA *First Draft Report* for concurrent review and comment by NFPA and ANSI in the Volume 44, Number 39 issue of Standards Action.

The disposition of all comments received will be published in the *Second Draft Report* (formally *Report on Comments*), also located on the document's information page under the next edition tab. The document's specific URL, www.nfpa.org/doc#next (for example, www.nfpa.org/101next), can easily access the document's information page. All comments on the 2014 Fall Revision Cycle First Draft Report must be received by November 15, 2013.

The First Draft Report for documents in the 2014 Fall Revision Cycle will be released on September 6, 2013, and contains the disposition of public input received for those proposed documents. Anyone wishing to review the First Draft Report for the 2014 Fall Revision Cycle may do so on each document's information page under the next edition tab. The document's specific URL, for example www.nfpa.org/doc#next (www.nfpa.org/101next), can easily access the document's information page.

For more information on the rules and for up-to-date information on schedules and deadlines for processing NFPA Documents, check the NFPA website (http://www.nfpa.org) or contact NFPA's Codes and Standards Administration. Those who sent comments to NFPA (Contact Codes and Standards Administration, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269-7471) on the related standards are invited to copy ANSI's Board of Standards Review.

For all standards:

Single copy price: FREE
Order from: F2014 FDR www.nfpa.org
Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Chris Dubay, NFPA, One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02269; cdubay@nfpa.org

Comment Deadline: November 4, 2013

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

New Standard

BSR/NFPA 652-P*-201x, Standard on Combustible Dusts (new standard)

This standard shall provide the basic principles of and requirements for identifying and managing the fire and explosion hazards of combustible dusts and particulate solids.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/652next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

New Standard

BSR/NFPA 950-P*-201x, Standard for Data Development and Exchange for the Fire Service (new standard)

This standard is designed to standardize data for operable information sharing in support of the all-hazards response. To describe a digital information structure and associated requirements and workflows common to fire and emergency services delivery and management for emergency response and administrative use.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/950next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

New Standard

BSR/NFPA 1091-P*-201x, Standard for Traffic Control Incident Management Professional Qualifications (new standard)

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on professional qualifications required for emergency responders in relation to their operations on roadways.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1091next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

New Standard

BSR/NFPA 1953-P*-201x, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Contaminated Water Diving (new standard)

This standard shall specify the minimum design, performance, testing, and certification requirements for protective clothing and equipment items, including dry suit, dry suit gloves and dry suit footwear designed to provide limited protection from physical, environmental and certain chemical and biological hazards that are listed herein for emergency services personnel during contaminated water dive operations. This standard shall specify requirements for protective clothing and protective equipment used during operations in contaminated water dive operations. This standard shall not specify requirements for protective clothing and protective equipment used during operations in surface water, swift water, tidal water, surf, and ice. This standard shall not specify requirements for protective clothing and protective equipment for any other technical rescue operation, any fire-fighting operations, or any hazardous materials emergencies. This standard shall specify requirements for any accessories or enhancements built into, attached to, or sold with contaminated water dive operations protective clothing and equipment by the protective clothing and equipment manufacturer for later attachment, and shall be tested with the protective clothing and equipment with the accessories and enhancements installed or attached, as specified in 4.3.9.4, to assure the performance and functions of the contaminated water dive operations protective clothing and equipment.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1953next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 2-201x, Hydrogen Technologies Code (revision of ANSI/NFPA 2-2011)

The purpose of this code shall be to provide fundamental safeguards for the generation, installation, storage, piping, use, and handling of hydrogen in compressed gas (GH2) form or cryogenic liquid (LH2) form. Application. This code shall apply to the production, storage, transfer, and use of hydrogen in all occupancies.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/2next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 11-201x, Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam (revision of ANSI/NFPA 11 -2010)

This standard covers the design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of low-, medium-, and high-expansion foam systems for fire protection. It is not the intent of this standard to specify where foam protection is required.□□

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/11next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 12-201x, Standard on Carbon Dioxide Extinguishing Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 12-2011)

Portable carbon dioxide equipment is covered in NFPA 10. The use of carbon dioxide for inerting is covered in NFPA 69. This standard contains minimum requirements for carbon dioxide fire-extinguishing systems. This standard includes only the necessary essentials to make it workable in the hands of those skilled in this field.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/12next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 12A-201x, Standard on Halon 1301 Fire Extinguishing Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 12A-2009)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/12Anext

This standard contains minimum requirements for total flooding Halon 1301 fire extinguishing systems. It includes only the essentials necessary to make the standard workable in the hands of those skilled in this field. Only those skilled in this work are competent to design, install, maintain, decommission, and remove this equipment. It might be necessary for many of those charged with purchasing, inspecting, testing, approving, operating, and maintaining this equipment to consult with an experienced and competent fire protection engineer to effectively discharge their respective duties. (See Annex C.)

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 13E-201x, Recommended Practice for Fire Department Operations in Properties Protected by Sprinkler and Standpipe Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 13E-2010)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/13Enext

This recommended practice provides basic procedures and information for use in fire department operations concerning properties equipped with certain fixed fire protection systems. The fixed systems covered in this recommended practice are interior automatic sprinkler systems, exterior sprinkler systems, and standpipe systems.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 16-201x, Standard for the Installation of Foam-Water Sprinkler and Foam-Water Spray Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 16-2011)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/16next

This standard contains minimum requirements for the design, installation, and maintenance of foam-water sprinkler and spray systems. These systems shall be designed with the required density for either foam or water application as the controlling factor, depending on the design purpose of the system. It is not the intent of this standard to specify where foam-water sprinkler and spray protection is required. The determination of where foam-water sprinkler and spray systems are required shall be made in accordance with such applicable building and fire codes or standards such as NFPA 30, Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code, or NFPA 409, Standard on Aircraft Hangars.* This standard shall apply only to systems using low-expansion foam.A. For medium- and high-expansion foam, see NFPA 11, Standard for Low-, Medium-, and High-Expansion Foam.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 31-201x, Standard for the Installation of Oil-Burning Equipment (revision of ANSI/NFPA 31-2011)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/31next

This standard shall apply to the installation of stationary liquid fuel–burning appliances, including but not limited to industrial-, commercial-, and residential-type steam, hot water, or warm air heating appliances; domestic-type range burners; space heaters; and portable liquid fuel–burning equipment. This standard shall also apply to all accessories and control systems, whether electric, thermostatic, or mechanical, and all electrical wiring connected to liquid fuel–burning appliances. This standard shall also apply to the installation of liquid fuel storage and supply systems connected to liquid fuel–burning appliances. This standard shall also apply to those multifueled appliances in which a liquid fuel is one of the standard or optional fuels.* This standard shall not apply to internal combustion engines, oil lamps, or portable devices not specifically covered in this standard. (See Chapter 11 for portable devices that are covered in this standard.)A. Examples of portable devices not covered by this standard are blowtorches, melting pots, and weed burners.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 33-201x, Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials (revision of ANSI/NFPA 33-2011)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/33next

This standard shall apply to the spray application of flammable or combustible materials, as herein defined, either continuously or intermittently by any of the following methods: (1) Compressed air atomization (2) Airless or hydraulic atomization (3) Electrostatic application methods (4) Other means of atomized application This standard shall also apply to the application of flammable or combustible materials, as herein defined, either continuously or intermittently by any of the following methods: (1) Fluidized bed application methods (2) Electrostatic fluidized bed application methods (3) Other means of fluidized application This standard shall also apply to spray application of water-borne, water-based, and water-reducible materials that contain flammable or combustible liquids or that produce combustible deposits or residues. This standard shall not apply to spray application processes or operations that are conducted outdoors. This standard shall not apply to the use of small portable spraying equipment that is not used repeatedly in the same location. This standard shall not apply to the use of aerosol products in containers up to and including 710 mL (24 ounces) capacity that are not used repeatedly in the same location. (See A.1.1.5) This standard shall not apply to the spray application of noncombustible materials. 1.1.8 This standard shall not apply to the hazards of toxicity or industrial health and hygiene. (See 1.2.2.)

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 34-201x, Standard for Dipping, Coating, and Printing Processes Using Flammable or Combustible Liquids (revision of ANSI/NFPA 34-2011)

This standard shall apply to processes in which articles or materials are passed through tanks, vats, containers, or process equipment that contain flammable or combustible liquids, including but not limited to dipping, roll coating, flow coating, curtain coating, and cleaning. This standard shall also apply to dipping and coating processes that use water-borne, water-based, and water-reducible materials that contain flammable or combustible liquids or that produce combustible deposits or residues. This standard shall not apply to dipping and coating processes that use only noncombustible liquids. This standard shall not apply to dipping and coating processes that use a liquid that does not have a fire point when tested in accordance with ASTM D 92, Standard Test Method for Flash and Fire Points by Cleveland Open Cup, up to the boiling point of the liquid or up to a temperature at which the sample being tested shows an obvious physical change. This standard shall not apply to electrostatic fluidized bed powder application. (See Section 15.13 of NFPA 33, Standard for Spray Application Using Flammable or Combustible Materials.)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/34next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 45-201x, Standard on Fire Protection for Laboratories Using Chemicals (revision of ANSI/NFPA 45 -2011)

This standard shall apply to laboratory buildings, laboratory units, and laboratory work areas whether located above or below grade in which chemicals, as defined, are handled or stored. This standard shall not apply to the following: (1)* If conditions (a) and (b) exist, this standard shall not apply: (a) Laboratory units that contain less than or equal to 4 L (1 gal) of flammable or combustible liquid (b) Laboratory units that contain less than 2.2 standard m3 (75 scf) of flammable gas, not including piped-in low-pressure utility gas installed in accordance with NFPA 54, National Fuel Gas Code (2) Laboratories that are pilot plants (3) Laboratories that handle only chemicals with a hazard rating of zero or one, as defined by NFPA 704, Standard System for the Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response, for all of the following: health, flammability, and instability (4) Laboratories that are primarily manufacturing plants (5) Incidental testing facilities (6) Physical, electronic, instrument, laser, or similar laboratories that use chemicals only for incidental purposes, such as cleaning (7) Laboratories that work only with radioactive materials, as covered by NFPA 801, Standard for Fire Protection for Facilities Handling Radioactive Materials (8) Laboratories that work only with explosive material, as covered by NFPA 495, Explosive Materials Code. This standard contains requirements, but not all-inclusive requirements, for handling and storage of chemicals where laboratory-scale operations are conducted and shall not cover the following: (1) The special fire protection required when handling explosive materials (See NFPA 495, Explosive Materials Code.) (2) The special fire protection required when handling radioactive materials.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/45next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 85-201x, Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code (revision of ANSI/NFPA 85-2011)

This code shall apply to single burner boilers, multiple burner boilers, stokers, and atmospheric fluidized-bed boilers with a fuel input rating of 3.7 MWt (12.5 million Btu/hr) or greater, to pulverized fuel systems, to fired or unfired steam generators used to recover heat from combustion turbines [heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs)], and to other combustion turbine exhaust systems. This code shall cover design, installation, operation, maintenance, and training. This code shall cover strength of the structure, operation and maintenance procedures, combustion and draft control equipment, safety interlocks, alarms, trips, and other related controls that are essential to safe equipment operation. Coordination of the design and operating procedures of the boiler furnace or HRSG system and any flue gas cleanup systems downstream of the postcombustion gas passes shall be required. Such coordination shall include requirements for ensuring a continuous flow path from the combustion air inlet through the stack.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/85next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 91-201x, Standard for Exhaust Systems for Air Conveying of Vapors, Gases, Mists, and Noncombustible Particulate Solids (revision of ANSI/NFPA 91-2010)

This standard provides minimum requirements for the design, construction, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of exhaust systems for air conveying of vapors, gases, mists, and noncombustible particulate solids except as modified or amplified by other applicable NFPA standards. This standard does not cover exhaust systems for conveying combustible particulate solids that are covered in other NFPA standards (see A.1.1).□

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/91next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 92-201x, Standard for Smoke Control Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 92-2011)

This standard shall apply to the design, installation, acceptance testing, operation, and ongoing periodic testing of smoke control systems. A.1.1 This standard incorporates methods for applying engineering calculations and reference models to provide a designer with the tools to develop smoke control system designs. The designs are based on select design objectives presented in Section 4.1. This standard addresses the following topics: (1) Basic physics of smoke movement in indoor spaces (2) Methods of smoke control (3) Supporting data and technology (4) Building equipment and controls applicable to smoke control systems (5) Approaches to testing and maintenance methods This standard does not address the interaction of sprinklers and smoke control systems. The cooling effect of sprinklers can result in some of the smoke losing buoyancy and migrating downward below the design smoke layer interface. This standard also does not provide methodologies to assess the effects of smoke exposure on people, property, or mission continuity.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/92next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 120-201x, Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Coal Mines (revision of ANSI/NFPA 120 -2010)

This standard shall cover minimum requirements for reducing loss of life and property from fire and explosion in the following: (1) Underground bituminous coal mines (2) Coal preparation plants designed to prepare coal for shipment (3) Surface building and facilities associated with coal mining and preparation (4) Surface coal and lignite mines This standard shall not apply to the following: (1) Flammable and combustible liquids produced in underground coal mines (2) Other equipment and processes, such as coal pulverizers, used to condition coal for firing in boilers at power-generating plants or gasification plants or for utilization in certain special processes.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/120next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 122-201x, Standard for Fire Prevention and Control in Metal/Nonmetal Mining and Metal Mineral Processing Facilities (revision of ANSI/NFPA 122-2010)

This standard covers minimum requirements for safeguarding life and property against fire and related hazards associated with metal and nonmetal underground and surface mining and metal mineral processing plants. As applies to underground mining, this standard shall cover only the following: (1) Diesel-powered equipment (2) Storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. As applies to underground mining, this standard shall not cover flammable and combustible liquids produced in underground mines, such as shale oil mines. As applies to surface mining, this standard shall cover only the following: (1) Mobile equipment in use without its own motive power train and normally moved by self-propelled equipment (2) Self-propelled equipment that contains a motive power train as an integral part of the unit and is not rail-mounted This standard shall not cover buildings or employee housing and support facilities for a mining operation, or preparation or use of explosives. As applies to metal mineral processing, this standard shall cover fire and related hazards associated with surface metal mineral processing plants including but not limited to conveying, crushing, fine milling, beneficiation, flotation, drying, filtering, ore and concentrate storage, and support facilities for the mineral processing activity. As applies to surface metal mineral processing plants, this standard shall not cover the following: (1) Solvent extraction plants (2) Pressure-leaching processes (3) Alumina refineries (4) Nonmetal mineral processing plants (5) Metal smelters including roasting, sintering, and calcining (6) Metal refineries such as electrowinning or electro-refining processes (7) Gas, liquid, or solid waste handling or storage systems Nothing in this standard is intended to prohibit the use of new methods or devices, provided sufficient technical data are submitted to the authority having jurisdiction to demonstrate that the new method or device is equivalent in quality, effectiveness, durability, and safety to that specified by this standard.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/122next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 170-201x, Standard for Fire Safety and Emergency Symbols (revision of ANSI/NFPA 170-2011)

This standard presents symbols used for fire safety, emergency, and associated hazards.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/170next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 204-201x, Standard for Smoke and Heat Venting (revision of ANSI/NFPA 204-2012)

This standard shall apply to the design of venting systems for the emergency venting of products of combustion from fires in buildings. The provisions of Chapters 4 through 10 shall apply to the design of venting systems for the emergency venting of products of combustion from fires in nonsprinklered, single-story buildings using both hand calculations and computer-based solution methods as provided in Chapter 9. Chapter 11 shall apply to venting in sprinklered buildings.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/204next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 253-201x, Standard Method of Test for Critical Radiant Flux of Floor Covering Systems Using a Radiant Heat Energy Source (revision of ANSI/NFPA 253-2011)

This fire test response standard describes a procedure for measuring critical radiant flux behavior of horizontally mounted floor covering systems exposed to a flaming ignition source in a graded, radiant heat energy environment within a test chamber.* This fire test response standard measures the critical radiant flux at flameout and provides a basis for estimating one aspect of fire exposure behavior for floor covering systems. A. The imposed radiant flux simulates the thermal radiation levels likely to impinge on the floors of a building whose upper surfaces are heated by flames, hot gases, or both from a fully developed fire in an adjacent room or compartment.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/253next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 262-201x, Standard Method of Test for Flame Travel and Smoke of Wires and Cables for Use in Air-Handling Spaces (revision of ANSI/NFPA 262-2011)

This standard shall prescribe the methodology to measure flame travel distance and optical density of smoke for insulated, jacketed, or both, electrical wires and cables and optical fiber cables that are to be installed in plenums and other spaces used to transport environmental air without being enclosed in raceways. This test method shall not provide information on the fire performance of insulating materials contained in electrical or optical cables in fire conditions other than the ones specifically used in Section 6.6 of this standard, nor shall it measure the contribution of the cables to a developing fire condition. Although this test uses equipment similar to that used in NFPA 255, Standard Method of Test of Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, and in ASTM E 84, Standard Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials, sufficient changes have been made to the chamber so that a test conducted in the apparatus used for NFPA 255 or ASTM E 84 shall not be considered identical or productive of comparable results. Because this standard does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use, it shall be the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/2next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 265-201x, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Room Fire Growth Contribution of Textile or Expanded Vinyl Wall Coverings on Full Height Panels and Walls (revision of ANSI/NFPA 265-2011)

This standard describes a test method for determining the contribution of textile wall coverings to room fire growth during specified fire exposure conditions. This test method shall be used to evaluate the flammability characteristics of textile wall coverings where such materials constitute the exposed interior surfaces of buildings and demountable, relocatable, full-height partitions used in open building interiors. This test method shall not be used to evaluate the fire endurance of assemblies, nor shall it be used to evaluate the effect of fires originating within a wall assembly. The test method shall not be used for the evaluation of floor or ceiling finishes. This test method shall not apply to fabric-covered, lower-than-ceiling-height, freestanding, prefabricated panel furniture systems.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/265next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 276-201x, Standard Method of Fire Tests for Determining the Heat Release Rate of Roofing Assemblies with Combustible Above-Deck Roofing Components (revision of ANSI/NFPA 276-2011)

This standard describes a method for determining the heat release rate from below the deck of roofing assemblies that have combustible above-deck roofing components when the assemblies are exposed to a fire from below the roof deck. The performance of the above-deck roofing assembly is evaluated by determining the heat release rate below the deck of the roof test specimen. This test method is based on the substitution method for measuring the heat release rate by using an auxiliary fuel (propane) to provide the surrogate heat release rate.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/276next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 286-201x, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Evaluating Contribution of Wall and Ceiling Interior Finish to Room Fire Growth (revision of ANSI/NFPA 286-2011)

This standard describes a method for determining the contribution of interior finish materials to room fire growth during specified fire exposure conditions. This method shall be used to evaluate the flammability characteristics of wall and ceiling interior finish, other than textile wall coverings, where such materials constitute the exposed interior surfaces of buildings. This fire test method shall not be intended to evaluate the fire endurance of assemblies, nor shall it be able to evaluate the effect of fires that originate within a wall assembly. This standard specifies three types of specimen mounting, depending on the application of the interior finish material, as follows: (1) Three walls (for interior finish to be used on walls only) (2) Three walls and the ceiling (for interior finish to be used on walls and ceilings) (3) The ceiling alone (for interior finish to be used on ceilings only).

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/286next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 326-201x, Standard for the Safeguarding of Tanks and Containers for Entry, Cleaning, or Repair (revision of ANSI/NFPA 326-2010)

This standard shall apply to the safeguarding of tanks or containers, operating at nominal atmospheric pressure, that contain or have contained flammable and combustible liquids or other hazardous substances and related vapors or residues. This standard shall not apply to tank vehicles or tank cars; tanks, bunkers, or compartments on ships or barges or in a shipyard; gas plant equipment or gas distribution systems for natural or manufactured gas; or compressed and liquefied gas cylinders. This standard shall not apply to hot tapping. This standard shall not apply to the entry of a tank that contains an inert atmosphere.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/326next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 329-201x, Recommended Practice for Handling Releases of Flammable and Combustible Liquids and Gases (revision of ANSI/NFPA 329-2010)

This recommended practice provides methods for responding to fire and explosion hazards resulting from the release of a flammable or combustible liquid, gas, or vapor that can migrate to a subsurface structure. Although this recommended practice is intended to address only fire and explosion hazards, other authorities should be consulted regarding the environmental and health impacts and other hazardous conditions of such releases. This recommended practice outlines options for detecting and investigating the source of a release, for mitigating the fire and explosion hazards resulting from the release, and for tracing the release back to its source.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/329next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 405-201x, Standard for the Recurring Proficiency of Airport Fire Fighters (revision of ANSI/NFPA 405-2010)

This standard contains the required performance criteria by which an authority having jurisdiction over aircraft rescue and fire fighting (ARFF) maintains proficiency and effective ARFF at airports.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/408next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 408-201x, Standard for Aircraft Hand Portable Fire Extinguishers (revision of ANSI/NFPA 408 -2010)

This standard specifies requirements for the type, capacity, rating, number, location, installation, and maintenance of aircraft hand portable fire extinguishers to be provided for the use of flight crew members or other occupants of an aircraft for the control of incipient fires in the areas of aircraft that are accessible during flight. This standard also includes requirements for training flight crew members in the use of these extinguishers. This standard does not cover fire detection and fixed fire-extinguishing systems installed in an aircraft or fire detection and fire-extinguishing systems for the protection of ground maintenance operations. Specific protection for Class D fires and for fires in hazardous materials is beyond the scope of this standard.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/408next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 410-201x, Standard on Aircraft Maintenance (revision of ANSI/NFPA 410-2010)

The scope of this standard is as follows: (1) This standard covers the minimum requirements for fire safety to be followed during aircraft maintenance and does not include the health and safety requirements for personnel involved in aircraft maintenance. (2) The operations covered include the following: (a) Maintenance of electrical systems (b) Maintenance of oxygen systems (c) Fuel tank repairing, cleaning, painting, and paint removal (d) Welding operations in hangars (e) Interior cleaning (f) Refurbishing operations (3) This standard also covers requirements for fire protection of aircraft ramp areas.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/410next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 422-201x, Guide for Aircraft Accident/Incident Response Assessment (revision of ANSI/NFPA 422 -2010)

This guide provides a framework for the collection of data that provide information on the effectiveness of aircraft accident/incident emergency response services.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/422next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 520-201x, Standard on Subterranean Spaces (revision of ANSI/NFPA 520-2010)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:
www.nfpa.org/520next

This standard's primary focus is to safeguard life and property against fire and related hazards. Other safety concerns such as structural adequacy, plumbing, and mechanical system design, including environmental conditions, are beyond the scope of this standard. These issues are considered important, and additional requirements are expected to be enforced by the authority having jurisdiction. Where no authority having jurisdiction exists, the owner or operator should include due consideration of these items. This standard addresses the safeguarding of life and property against fire, explosion, and related hazards associated with developed subterranean spaces. This standard does not cover the following types of subterranean spaces: (1) Tourist caverns (2) Wine storage caverns (3) Gas and oil storage reservoirs (4) Hazardous waste repositories (5) Utility installations such as pump stations (6) Working mines (7) Transportation and pedestrian tunnels (8) Aboveground buildings with belowground stories (9) Cut and cover underground structures specifically addressed in the building code.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 600-201x, Standard on Industrial Fire Brigades (revision of ANSI/NFPA 600-2010)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:
www.nfpa.org/600next

This standard contains minimum requirements for organizing, operating, training, and equipping industrial fire brigades. It also contains minimum requirements for the occupational safety and health of industrial fire brigade members while performing fire fighting and related activities. This standard shall apply to any organized, private, industrial group of employees having fire fighting response duties, such as emergency brigades, emergency response teams, fire teams, and plant emergency organizations. This standard shall not apply to industrial fire brigades that respond to fire emergencies outside the boundaries of the industrial site when the off-site fire involves unfamiliar hazards or enclosed structures with layout and contents that are unknown to the industrial fire brigade. This standard shall not apply to medical response, confined space rescue response, and hazardous material response activities.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 601-201x, Standard for Security Services in Fire Loss Prevention (revision of ANSI/NFPA 601 -2010)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:
www.nfpa.org/601next

This standard shall apply to the selection, requirements, duties, and training of security personnel who will perform fire loss prevention duties. It shall cover the following three categories of security services: (1) Protection of the property, including times when management is not present (2) Access and egress control into and within the confines of the protected property (3) Carrying out procedures for the orderly conduct of various operations at the property.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 701-201x, Standard Methods of Fire Tests for Flame Propagation of Textiles and Films (revision of ANSI/NFPA 701-2010)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:
www.nfpa.org/701next

A small-scale test method appeared in NFPA 701 until the 1989 edition. It was eliminated from the test method because it has been shown that materials that "pass" the test do not necessarily exhibit a fire performance that is acceptable. The test was not reproducible for many types of fabrics and could not predict actual full-scale performance.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 804-201x, Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants (revision of ANSI/NFPA 804-2010)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:
www.nfpa.org/804next

This standard applies only to advanced light water reactor electric generating plants and provides minimum fire protection requirements to ensure safe shutdown of the reactor, minimize the release of radioactive materials to the environment, provide safety to life of on-site personnel, limit property damage, and protect continuity of plant operation. The fire protection is based on the principle of defense in depth.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 805-201x, Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants (revision of ANSI/NFPA 805-2010)

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:
www.nfpa.org/805next

This standard specifies the minimum fire protection requirements for existing light water nuclear power plants during all phases of plant operation, including shutdown, degraded conditions, and decommissioning.

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 806-201x, Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Advanced Nuclear Reactor Electric Generating Plants Change Process (revision of ANSI/NFPA 806-2010)

This Committee shall have primary responsibility for documents on fire hazard calculation procedures for use by other Committees in writing provisions to control the fire hazards of contents and furnishings. This Committee shall also provide guidance and recommendations to Committees in assessing the fire hazard of contents and furnishings. It shall establish classification and rating systems, request the development and standardization of appropriate fire tests, and identify and encourage necessary research as it relates to the fire hazards of contents and furnishings. It shall act in a liaison capacity between NFPA and the committees of other organizations with respect to the hazard of contents and furnishings.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/806next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 850-201x, Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Electric Generating Plants and High Voltage Direct Current Converter Stations (revision of ANSI/NFPA 850-2010)

This document provides recommendations for fire prevention and fire protection for electric generating plants and high voltage direct current converter stations, except as follows: Nuclear power plants are addressed in NFPA 805, Performance-Based Standard for Fire Protection for Light Water Reactor Electric Generating Plants; hydroelectric plants are addressed in NFPA851, Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants; and fuel cells are addressed in NFPA 853, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/850next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 851-201x, Recommended Practice for Fire Protection for Hydroelectric Generating Plants (revision of ANSI/NFPA 851-2010)

This document provides recommendations (not requirements) for fire prevention and fire protection for hydroelectric generating plants. The term “hydroelectric generating plant” also can be referred to as “station,” “project,” “unit(s),” “facility,” or “site.”

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/851next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 853-201x, Standard for the Installation of Stationary Fuel Cell Power Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 853-2010)

This standard shall apply to the design, construction, and installation of stationary fuel cell power systems. The scope of this document shall include the following: (1) A singular prepackaged, self-contained power system unit (2) Any combination of prepackaged, self-contained power system units (3) Power system units comprising two or more factory-matched modular components intended to be assembled in the field (4) Engineered and field-constructed power systems that employ fuel cells.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/853next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 914-201x, Code for Fire Protection of Historic Structures (revision of ANSI/NFPA 914-2010)

This code describes principles and practices of fire safety for historic structures and for those who operate, use, or visit them. * Collections within libraries, museums, and places of worship are not within the scope of this code. A. Collections within libraries, museums and places of worship should be evaluated and protected in accordance with NFPA 909, Code for the Protection of Cultural Resource Properties — Museums, Libraries, and Places of Worship.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/914next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1003-201x, Standard for Airport Fire Fighter Professional Qualifications (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1003-2010)

This standard identifies the minimum job performance requirements for the airport fire fighter who is responsible for aircraft rescue and fire fighting.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1003next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1035-201x, Standard for Professional Qualifications for Fire and Life Safety Educator, Public Information Officer, and Juvenile Firesetter Intervention Specialist (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1035-2010)

This standard identifies the levels of professional performance required for fire and life safety educators, public information officers (PIOs), and juvenile firesetter intervention specialists. This standard specifically identifies the job performance requirements (JPRs) for a fire and life safety educator, a PIO, and a JFIS.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1035next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1201-201x, Standard for Providing Fire and Emergency Services to the Public (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1201-2010)

This standard contains requirements on the structure and operations of fire emergency service organizations (FESOs). Fire and emergency service organizations provide a myriad of services to the community. Public fire protection services can include, but are not limited to, fire suppression, fire prevention, public life safety education, emergency management, rescue, emergency medical service, hazardous materials response, response to other emergencies, and law enforcement (e.g., incident investigation, code application enforcement).

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1201next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1250-201x, Recommended Practice in Fire and Emergency Service Organization Risk Management (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1250-2010)

This recommended practice establishes minimum criteria to develop, implement, or evaluate a fire and emergency service organization (FESO) risk management program for effective risk identification, control, and financing.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1250next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1407-201x, Standard for Training Fire Service Rapid Intervention Crews (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1407-2010)

This standard specifies the basic training procedures for fire service personnel to conduct fire fighter rapid intervention operations as specified in NFPA1710, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Career Fire Departments, and NFPA 1720, Standard for the Organization and Deployment of Fire Suppression Operations, Emergency Medical Operations, and Special Operations to the Public by Volunteer Fire Departments. This standard specifies basic evolutions that can be adapted to local conditions and serves as a standard mechanism for the evaluation of minimum acceptable performance during training for rapid intervention activities.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1407next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1408-P*-201x, Standard on Thermal Imaging Training (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1408-201x)

This standard shall contain minimum requirements for training fire service personnel to utilize fire service thermal imagers (TI).

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1408next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1410-201x, Standard on Training for Initial Emergency Scene Operations (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1410-2010)

This standard contains the minimum requirements for evaluating training for initial fire suppression and rescue procedures used by fire department personnel engaged in emergency scene operations. A. It is recognized that most successful emergency scene operations efforts involve a coordinated engine, ladder, and rescue company operation. When performing the evolutions included in this standard for the purpose of training, departments should use the number of personnel normally assigned to perform the initial operations at the scene of an emergency incident. This standard specifies basic evolutions that can be adapted to local conditions and serves as a standard mechanism for the evaluation of minimum acceptable performance during training for initial fire suppression and rescue activities.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1410next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1452-201x, Guide for Training Fire Service Personnel to Conduct Dwelling Fire Safety Surveys (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1452-2010)

The intent of this document is to provide fire department training officers or other fire service personnel with a guide for the establishment of a community fire safety program for dwellings. To be effective and to adequately deal with local fire problems, the solution to a particular fire safety problem should be developed locally. This document is intended to be a basic guide to possible elements for inclusion in a locally developed program. Because the majority of fire deaths occur in residential occupancies, it is essential that fire safety survey programs become an integral part of the total fire safety program in a community. This guide can be applied to both rural and urban communities. Principles contained in this document can be applied to single-family as well as multifamily dwellings, such as apartments, town houses, and condominiums, as local conditions dictate.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1452next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1581-201x, Standard on Fire Department Infection Control Program (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1581 -2010)

This standard contains minimum requirements for a fire department infection control program.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1581next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1583-201x, Standard on Health-Related Fitness Programs for Fire Department Members (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1583-2007)

This standard establishes the minimum requirements for the development, implementation, and management of a health-related fitness program (HRFP) for members of the fire department involved in emergency operations. Although this standard is intended primarily for members involved in emergency operations, fire departments are encouraged to apply the components of the health-related fitness program to all employees.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1583next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1584-201x, Standard on the Rehabilitation Process for Members During Emergency Operations and Training Exercises (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1584-2008)

This standard establishes the minimum criteria for developing and implementing a rehabilitation process for fire department members at incident scene operations and training exercises.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1584next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1620-201x, Standard for Pre-Incident Planning (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1620-2010)

This document provides criteria for developing pre-incident plans for use by personnel responding to emergencies. Not every portion of this standard is applicable to the development of all pre-incident plans. This document is not intended for pre-incident planning related to construction, alteration, and demolition. (See NFPA 241). Annex A, Explanatory Material; Annex B, Case Histories; Annex C, Special or Unique Characteristics of Occupancy Classifications; and Annex D, Sample Pre-Incident Plan Field Collection Card and Facility Data Record forms provide information to the users of this document.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1620next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1931-201x, Standard for Manufacturer's Design of Fire Department Ground Ladders (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1931-2010)

This standard specifies the requirements for the design of fire department ground ladders and for the design verification tests that are to be conducted by the ground ladder manufacturer. A. Ground ladders used in the fire service must be constructed to rigid standards to ensure that the ladders are of the highest quality. These ladders often provide the only means of fire fighter entry into a building or portions of a building and could be the only means of egress for victims trapped by a fire within a building. Fire department ground ladders serve as a path for fire fighters to transport people, equipment, and extinguishing agents from one level to a higher or lower level. Because the lives of fire fighters and fire victims often rely on the performance, without failure, of these valuable pieces of fire department equipment, these standards of performance are critical. The tests specified herein are the responsibility of the ladder manufacturer only and are not to be performed by fire departments.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1931next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1932-201x, Standard on Use, Maintenance, and Service Testing of In-Service Fire Department Ground Ladders (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1932-2010)

This standard specifies requirements for the use, maintenance, inspection, and service testing of fire department ground ladders. Ground ladders used in the fire service must be constructed to rigid standards to ensure that the ladders are of the highest quality. These ladders often provide the only means of fire fighter entry into a building or portions of a building and could be the only means of egress for victims trapped by a fire within a building. Fire department ground ladders serve as a path for fire fighters to transport people, equipment, and extinguishing agents from one level to a higher or lower level. Because the lives of fire fighters and fire victims often rely on the performance, without failure, of these valuable pieces of fire department equipment, these standards of performance are critical.

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1932next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

BSR/NFPA 1936-201x, Standard on Powered Rescue Tools (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1936-2010)

This standard shall specify the minimum requirements for the design, performance, testing, and product conformance verification of powered rescue tools and components. This standard shall specify the requirements for spreader, ram, cutter, and combination powered rescue tools. This standard shall also specify the requirements for cable assemblies, hose assemblies, and power unit components for powered rescue tools. This standard shall not specify any requirements for any accessories for powered rescue tools or components. This standard shall not be construed as addressing all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It shall be the responsibility of the persons and organizations that use this standard to establish safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use of this standard. Nothing herein shall restrict any jurisdiction from specifying powered rescue tool systems and components that exceed the minimum requirements of this standard. Nothing herein shall restrict any manufacturer from producing powered rescue tools and components that exceed the minimum requirements of this standard.

Revision

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1936next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

BSR/NFPA 1952-201x, Standard on Surface Water Operations Protective Clothing and Equipment (revision of ANSI/NFPA 1952-2010)

This standard shall specify the minimum design, performance, testing, and certification requirements for protective clothing and equipment items, including full body suits, helmets, gloves, footwear, and personal flotation devices designed to provide limited protection from physical, environmental, thermal, and certain chemical and biological hazards for emergency services personnel during surface water operations. This standard shall specify requirements for protective clothing and protective equipment used during operations in surface water, swift water, tidal water, surf, and ice.

Revision

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/1952next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

BSR/NFPA 2001-201x, Standard on Clean Agent Fire Extinguishing Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 2001 -2012)

This standard contains minimum requirements for total flooding and local application clean agent fire extinguishing systems. It does not cover fire extinguishing systems that use carbon dioxide or water as the primary extinguishing media, which are addressed by other NFPA documents.

Revision

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/2001next

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

BSR/NFPA 2010-201x, Standard for Fixed Aerosol Fire-Extinguishing Systems (revision of ANSI/NFPA 2010 -2010)

This standard contains the requirements for the design, installation, operation, testing, and maintenance of condensed and dispersed aerosol fire-extinguishing systems for total flooding applications. This standard also covers performance requirements and methods of testing for condensed aerosol systems, dispersed aerosol systems, and associated components.

Revision

Single copy price: FREE

Obtain an electronic copy from:

www.nfpa.org/2010next

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

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

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

Office: 4301 N Fairfax Drive
Suite 301
Arlington, VA 22203-1633

Contact: *Jennifer Moyer*

Phone: (703) 253-8274

Fax: (703) 276-0793

E-mail: jmoyer@aami.org

BSR/AAMI PC88-201x, Implants for surgery - Active implantable medical devices - Pacemaker and cardiac resynchronization pulse generator pacing rate responses to a suitable magnetic flux density; the uniform magnet mode response (UMMR) (new standard)

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Office: 1220 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-4070

Contact: *Stephen Crimaudo*

Phone: 202-682-8151

Fax: 202-682-4797

E-mail: crimaudos@api.org

BSR/API Recommended Practice 754-201x, Process Safety Performance Indicators for the Refining and Petrochemical Industries (revision of ANSI/API Standard RP 754-2010)

ASA (ASC S1) (Acoustical Society of America)

Office: 35 Pinelawn Road
Suite 114E
Melville, NY 11747

Contact: *Susan Blaeser*

Phone: (631) 390-0215

Fax: (631) 390-0217

E-mail: sblaeser@aip.org; asastds@aip.org

BSR/ASA S1.4-201x/Part 1/IEC 61672-1:201x, Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 1: Specifications (identical national adoption of IEC 61672-1:201x and revision of ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2006) and ANSI S1.43-1997 (R2007))

BSR/ASA S1.4-201x/Part 3/IEC 61672-3:201x, Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 3: Periodic tests (identical national adoption of IEC 61672-3:201x)

ASA (ASC S12) (Acoustical Society of America)

Office: 35 Pinelawn Road
Suite 114E
Melville, NY 11747

Contact: *Susan Blaeser*

Phone: (631) 390-0215

Fax: (631) 390-0217

E-mail: sblaeser@aip.org; asastds@aip.org

BSR/ASA S12.6-2008, Methods for Measuring the Real-Ear Attenuation of Hearing Protectors (revision of ANSI/ASA S12.6-2008)

ASSE (ASC A10) (American Society of Safety Engineers)

Office: 1800 East Oakton Street
Des Plaines, IL 60018-2187

Contact: *Timothy Fisher*

Phone: (847) 768-3411

Fax: (847) 296-9221

E-mail: TFisher@ASSE.org

BSR ASSE A10.24-201x, Roofing - Safety Requirements for Low-Sloped Roofs (revision of ANSI ASSE A10.24-2006)

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

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

Contact: *Barbara Bennett*

Phone: (202) 626-5743

Fax: (202) 638-4922

E-mail: comments@itic.org

INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013, Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-3-2003 (R2013))

INCITS/ISO/IEC 9973:2013, Information technology - Computer graphics, image processing and environmental data representation - Procedures for registration of items (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 9973:2013 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 9973:2006 [R2013])

MSS (Manufacturers Standardization Society)

Office: 127 Park Street, NE
Vienna, VA 22180-4602

Contact: *Robert O'Neill*

Phone: (703) 281-6613

Fax: (703) 281-6671

E-mail: boneill@mss-hq.org

BSR/MSS SP-134-201x, Valves for Cryogenic Service, including Requirements for Body/Bonnet Extensions (new standard)

BSR/MSS SP-144-201x, Pressure Seal Bonnet Valves (new standard)

NECA (National Electrical Contractors Association)

Office: 3 Bethesda Metro Center
Suite 1100
Bethesda, MD 20814

Contact: *Diana Brioso*

Phone: (301) 215-4549

Fax: (301) 215-4500

E-mail: diana.brioso@necanet.org; neis@necanet.org

BSR/NECA 402-201X, Standard for Installing and Maintaining Motor Control Centers (revision of ANSI/NECA 402-2007)

BSR/NECA 404-201x, Standard for Installing Generator Sets (revision of ANSI/NECA 404-2006)

SAIA (ASC A92) (Scaffold & Access Industry Association)

Office: 400 Admiral Boulevard
Kansas City, MO 64106

Contact: *DeAnna Martin*

Phone: (816) 595-4831

E-mail: deanna@saiaonline.org

BSR/SIA A92.3-2006 (R201x), Standard for Manually Propelled Elevating Aerial Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.3-2006)

BSR/SIA A92.5-2006 (R201x), Standard for Boom-Supported Elevating Work Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.5-2006)

BSR/SIA A92.6-2006 (R201x), Standard for Self-Propelled Elevating Work Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.6-2006)

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

Office: 15 Technology Parkway South
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

Contact: *Charles Bohanan*

Phone: (770) 209-7276

Fax: (770) 446-6947

E-mail: standards@tappi.org

BSR/TAPPI T 448 om-201x, Water vapor transmission rate of paper and paperboard at 23 degrees C and 50% RH (new standard)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

Office: 1320 North Courthouse Road
Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22201

Contact: *Teesha Jenkins*

Phone: (703) 907-7706

Fax: (703) 907-7727

E-mail: standards@tiaonline.org

BSR/TIA 455-80-D-201x, FOTP-80 IEC-60793-1-44 Measurement Methods and Test Procedures - Cut-off Wavelength (identical national adoption of IEC-60793-1-44)

BSR/TIA 455-178-C-201x, FOTP-178 IEC 60793-1-32 Optical Fibres - Part 1-32: Measurement Methods and Test Procedures - Coating Strippability (identical national adoption of IEC 60793-1-32)

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.

ADA (American Dental Association)

Revision

ANSI/ADA Standard No. 95-2013, Root Canal Enlargers (revision of ANSI/ADA Specification No. 95-2003 (R2009)): 9/13/2013

AMCA (Air Movement and Control Association)

Reaffirmation

* ANSI/AMCA 320-2013, Laboratory Method of Sound Testing of Fans Using Sound Intensity (reaffirmation of ANSI/AMCA 320-2008): 9/17/2013

ASQ (ASC Z1) (American Society for Quality)

New National Adoption

ANSI/ASQ/ISO 19011-2013, Guidelines for Auditing Management Systems (identical national adoption of ISO 19011:2011): 9/11/2013

ASTM (ASTM International)

New Standard

ANSI/ASTM E2935-2013, Practice for Conducting Equivalence Testing in Laboratory Applications (new standard): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2905-2013, Specification for Black Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Line Pipe, Fittings and Joints for Oil and Gas Producing Applications (new standard): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2928-2013, Practice for Specimens and Testing Conditions for Testing Polyethylene (PE) Pipe Butt Fusions Using Tensile and Hydrostatic Test Methods (new standard): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2994-2013, Practice for the Installation of a Single-Sized Cured-In-Place Liner for Manholes of Various Shapes and Sizes (new standard): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F3034-2013, Specification for Billets Made by Winding Molten Extruded Stress-Rated High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) (new standard): 8/27/2013

Reaffirmation

ANSI/ASTM F725-1989 (R2013), Practice for Drafting Impact Test Requirements in Thermoplastic Pipe and Fittings Standards (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F725-1989 (R2008)): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F1365-1991 (R2013), Test Method for Water Infiltration Resistance of Plastic Underground Conduit Joints which Use Flexible Elastomeric Seals (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1365 -1991 (R2009)): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2207-2006 (R2013), Specification for Cured-in-Place Pipe Lining System for Rehabilitation of Metallic Gas Pipe (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2207-2006): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2231-2008 (R2013), Test Method for Charpy Impact Test on Thin Specimens of Polyethylene Used in Pressurized Pipes (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2231-2008): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2433-2009 (R2013), Test Method for Determining Thermoplastic Pipe Wall Stiffness (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2433-2009): 8/27/2013

Revision

ANSI/ASTM D2466-2013, Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 40 (revision of ANSI/ASTM D2466 -2006): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM D2467-2013, Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80 (revision of ANSI/ASTM D2467 -2013): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM E29-2013, Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications (revision of ANSI/ASTM E29-2008): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM E456-2013, Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics (revision of ANSI/ASTM E456-2012): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM E1402-2013, Guide for Sampling Design (revision of ANSI/ASTM E1402-2008): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM E2282-2013, Guide for Defining the Test Result of a Test Method (revision of ANSI/ASTM E2282-2009): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F405-2013, Specification for Corrugated Polyethylene (PE) Pipe and Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASTM F405-2005): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F439-2013, Specification for Chlorinated Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (CPVC) Plastic Pipe Fittings, Schedule 80 (revision of ANSI/ASTM F439-2012): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F585-2013, Practice for Insertion of Flexible Polyethylene Pipe into Existing Sewers (revision of ANSI/ASTM F585-1994 (R2007)): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F679-2013, Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Large-Diameter Plastic Gravity Sewer Pipe and Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASTM F679-2008): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F876-2013, Specification for Crosslinked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing (revision of ANSI/ASTM F876-2013): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F894-2013, Specification for Polyethylene (PE) Large Diameter Profile Wall Sewer and Drain Pipe (revision of ANSI/ASTM F894-2006): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F1473-2013, Test Method for Notch Tensile Test to Measure the Resistance to Slow Crack Growth of Polyethylene Pipes and Resins (revision of ANSI/ASTM F1473-2011): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F1675-2013, Practice for Life-Cycle Cost Analysis of Plastic Pipe Used for Culverts, Storm Sewers, and Other Buried Conduits (revision of ANSI/ASTM F1675-2009): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F1807-2013, Specification for Metal Insert Fittings Utilizing a Copper Crimp Ring for SDR9 Cross-Linked Polyethylene (PEX) Tubing and SDR9 Polyethylene of Raised Temperature (PE-RT) Tubing (revision of ANSI/ASTM F1807-2012): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F1866-2013, Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Plastic, Schedule 40, Drainage and DWV Fabricated Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASTM F1866-2007): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2418-2013, Specification for Polypropylene (PP) Corrugated Wall Stormwater Collection Chambers (revision of ANSI/ASTM F2418-2012): 8/27/2013

ANSI/ASTM F2817-2013, Specification for Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Gas Pressure Pipe and Fittings for Maintenance or Repair (revision of ANSI/ASTM F2817-2010): 8/27/2013

AWS (American Welding Society)

Revision

ANSI/AWS A5.01M/A5.01:2013 (ISO 14344:2010 MOD), Procurement guidelines for consumables - Welding and Allied Processes - Flux and Gas Shielded Electrical Welding Processes (revision of ANSI/AWS A5.01M/A5.01:2008 (ISO 14344:2002 MOD)): 9/17/2013

AWWA (American Water Works Association)

New Standard

ANSI/AWWA C653-2013, Disinfection of Water Treatment Plants (new standard): 9/17/2013

Reaffirmation

ANSI/AWWA J100-2010 (R2013), Risk and Resilience Management of Water and Wastewater Systems (reaffirmation of ANSI/AWWA J100 -2010): 9/13/2013

BIFMA (Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association)

Reaffirmation

ANSI/BIFMA/SOHO S6.5-2008 (R2013), Small Office / Home Office Furniture - Tests (reaffirmation of ANSI/BIFMA/SOHO S6.5-2008): 9/17/2013

CSA (CSA Group)

Reaffirmation

* ANSI/CSA LC 6-2008 (R2013), Standard for Natural Gas Diaphragm Pumps (reaffirmation of ANSI/CSA LC 6-2008): 9/17/2013

Revision

* ANSI LC 1-2013, Standard for Gas Piping Systems using Corrugated Stainless Steel Tubing (CSST) (same as CSA 6.26) (revision of ANSI LC 1-2005/CSA 6.26-2005 (R2010), ANSI LC 1a-2009/CSA 6.26a-2009 (R2010), and ANSI/AGA LC 1b-2011): 9/17/2013

* ANSI Z21.20, CSA C22.2 No. 199, UL 37-2013, Automatic Electrical Controls for Household and Similar Use - Part 2-5: Particular Requirements for Automatic Electrical Burner Control Systems (revision of ANSI Z21.20-2007 (R2012) and ANSI Z21.20a-2010 (R2012)): 9/17/2013

ISA (ISA)

New National Adoption

ANSI/ISA 60079-10-2 (12.10.05)-2013, Explosive Atmospheres - Part 10-2: Classification of areas - Combustible dust atmospheres (national adoption of IEC 60079-10-2 with modifications and revision of ANSI/ISA 12.10.05 (IEC 61241-10 Mod)-2004): 9/13/2013

ANSI/ISA 60079-11 (12.02.01)-2013 Edition 6.1, Explosive atmospheres - Part 11: Equipment protection by intrinsic safety "i" (national adoption of IEC 60079-11 with modifications and revision of ANSI/ISA 60079-11 (12.02.01)-2012): 9/6/2013

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

New National Adoption

INCITS/ISO/IEC 19757-8:2008/Cor 1:2013, Information technology - Document Schema Definition Languages (DSDL) - Part 8: Document Semantics Renaming Language (DSRL), Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 19757 -8:2008/Cor 1:2011): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 24754-1:2008 [2013], Information technology - Document description and processing languages - Minimum requirements for specifying document rendering systems - Part 1: Feature specifications for document rendering systems (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 24754-1:2008 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 24754:2008 [2008]): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 24754-1:2008/Cor 1:2013, Information technology - Document description and processing languages - Minimum requirements for specifying document rendering systems - Part 1: Feature specifications for document rendering systems, Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 24754 -1:2008/Cor 1:2011): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 11002:2008 (2013), Information technology - Multipath management API (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 11002:2008): 9/17/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 11989:2010 [2013], Information technology - iSCSI Management API (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 11989:2010): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 18045:2008 [2013], Information technology - Security techniques - Methodology for IT Security Evaluation (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 18045-2008 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 18045-2008): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd 1:2012, Information technology - Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.0 - Amendment 1: Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Amd 1:2012): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor 1:2013, Information technology - Open Document Format for Office Applications (OpenDocument) v1.0, Technical Corrigendum 1 (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 26300:2006/Cor 1:2010): 9/13/2013

Reaffirmation

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7501-2-1997 (R2013), Identification Cards - Machine Readable Travel Documents - Part 2: Machine Readable Visa (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7501-2-1997 (R2008)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7810-2003 (R2013), Identification Cards - Physical Characteristics (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7810-2003 (R2008)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7811-1-2002 (R2013), Identification cards - Recording technique - Part 1: Embossing (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7811-1-2002 (R2008)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7812-2-2000 (R2013), Identification Cards - Identification of Issuers - Part 2: Application and Registration Procedures (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7812-2-2000 (R2006)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7813-2001 (R2013), Information technology - Identification cards - Financial transaction cards (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7813-2001 (R2006)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-2-2008 (R2013), Identification cards - Integrated circuit cards - Part 2: Cards with contacts - Dimensions and location of the contacts (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-2-2008): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-4-1995 (R2013), Identification cards - Integrated circuit cards - Part 4: Organization, security and commands for interchange (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-4-1995 (R2004)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-12-2008 (R2013), Identification cards - Integrated circuit cards - Part 12: Cards with contacts - USB electrical interface and operating procedures (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-12-2008): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-13-2008 (R2013), Identification cards - Integrated circuit cards - Part 13: Commands for application management in a multi-application environment (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 7816-13-2008): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 8484-1987 (R2013), Information technology - Magnetic stripes on savingsbooks (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 8484-1987 (R2004)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 10536-3-2008 (R2013), Identification cards - Contactless integrated circuit(s) cards - Part 3: Electronic signals and reset procedures (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 10536-3 -2008): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 15457-2-2001 (R2013), Identification cards - Thin flexible cards - Part 2: Magnetic recording technique (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 15457-2-2001 (R2007)): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 23270-2008 (R2013), Information technology - C# Language Specification (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 23270 -2008): 9/13/2013

INCITS/ISO/IEC 24727-1-2008 (R2013), Identification cards - Integrated circuit card programming interfaces - Part 1: Architecture (reaffirmation of INCITS/ISO/IEC 24727-1-2008): 9/13/2013

NCPDP (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs)

Revision

ANSI/NCPDP SC Standard 2013071-2013, NCPDP SCRIPT Standard 2013071 (revision and redesignation of BSR/NCPDP SC MC000005201xxx#-201x): 9/17/2013

ANSI/NCPDP Specialized Standard 2013071-2013, NCPDP Specialized Standard 2013071 (revision and redesignation of BSR/NCPDP Specialized Standard MC000005201xxx#): 9/17/2013

NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

Revision

ANSI/NEMA PB 1.1-2013, General Instructions for Proper Handling, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Panelboards Rated 600 Volts or Less (revision of ANSI/NEMA PB 1.1-2007): 9/11/2013

ANSI/NEMA PB 2.1-2013, General Instructions for Proper Handling, Installation, Operation, and Maintenance of Deadfront Distribution Switchboards Rated 600 Volts or Less (revision of ANSI/NEMA PB 2.1-2007): 9/13/2013

TCNA (ASC A108) (Tile Council of North America)

Revision

* ANSI A137.2-2013, National Specifications for Glass Tile (revision of ANSI A137.2-2012): 9/13/2013

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

New Standard

ANSI/TIA 136-271-2013, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - Mobile Stations Minimum Performance for Global Circulation (new standard): 9/17/2013

ANSI/TIA 136-700-D-2013, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - Introduction to Teleservices (new standard): 9/17/2013

ANSI/TIA 136-710-C-2013, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - Short Message Service - Cellular Messaging Teleservice (new standard): 9/17/2013

ANSI/TIA 136-720-C-2013, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - Over-the-Air Activation Teleservice (OATS) (new standard): 9/17/2013

ANSI/TIA 136-730-A-2013, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - Over-the-Air Programming Teleservice (OPTS) (new standard): 9/17/2013

ANSI/TIA 136-741-2013, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - System Assisted Mobile Positioning Through Satellite (SAMPS) for Analog Systems (new standard): 9/17/2013

ANSI/TIA 136-910-C-2013, TDMA Third Generation Wireless - Informative Information (new standard): 9/17/2013

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

New Standard

ANSI/UL 565-2013, Standard for Safety for Liquid-Level Gauges for Anhydrous Ammonia and LP-Gas (Proposal dated 7-26-13) (new standard): 9/13/2013

Revision

ANSI/UL 796-2013, Standard for Safety for Printed-Wiring Boards (revision of ANSI/UL 796-2012a): 9/11/2013

ANSI/UL 796-2013a, Standard for Safety for Printed-Wiring Boards (revision of ANSI/UL 796-2012c): 9/11/2013

ANSI/UL 1449-2013, Standard for Safety for Surge Protective Devices (revision of ANSI/UL 1449-2012a): 9/16/2013

ANSI/UL 1449-2013a, Standard for Safety for Surge Protective Devices (revision of ANSI/UL 1449-2012a): 9/16/2013

ANSI/UL 60745-2-15-2013, Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools - Safety - Part 2-15: Particular Requirements for Hedge Trimmers (revision of ANSI/UL 60745-2-15 -2011): 9/13/2013

Project Initiation Notification System (PINS)

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

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

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

ANS (American Nuclear Society)

Office: 555 North Kensington Avenue
La Grange Park, IL 60526-5592

Contact: *Patricia Schroeder*

Fax: (708) 579-8248

E-mail: pschroeder@ans.org

BSR/ANS 15.16-201x, Emergency Planning for Research Reactors (revision of ANSI/ANS 15.16-2008)

Stakeholders: Research reactor licensees.

Project Need: Standard needs to be revised to be consistent with industry standards for emergency classification

This standard identifies the elements of an emergency plan that describes the approach to coping with emergencies and minimizing the consequences of accidents at research reactor facilities. The emphasis given each of these elements is commensurate with the potential risk involved. The emergency plan is implemented by emergency procedures.

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Office: 1220 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-4070

Contact: *Stephen Crimaudo*

Fax: 202-682-4797

E-mail: crimaudos@api.org

BSR/API Recommended Practice 754-201x, Process Safety Performance Indicators for the Refining and Petrochemical Industries (revision of ANSI/API Standard RP 754-2010)

Stakeholders: Refining and petrochemical industry owners/operators; government agencies; academia; labor unions; industry associations (refining and petrochemical); international organizations (refining and petrochemical); engineering consultants and experts.

Project Need: To revise and update the existing Recommended Practice.

This recommended practice (RP) identifies leading and lagging process safety indicators useful for driving performance improvement. As a framework for measuring activity, status, or performance, this document classifies process safety indicators into four tiers of leading and lagging indicators. Tiers 1 and 2 are suitable for nationwide public reporting and Tiers 3 and 4 are intended for internal use at individual sites. Guidance on methods for development and use of performance indicators is also provided.

ASA (ASC S1) (Acoustical Society of America)

Office: 35 Pinelawn Road
Suite 114E
Melville, NY 11747

Contact: *Susan Blaeser*

Fax: (631) 390-0217

E-mail: sblaeser@aip.org; asastds@aip.org

BSR/ASA S1.4-201x/Part 1/IEC 61672-1:201x, Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 1: Specifications (identical national adoption of IEC 61672-1:201x and revision of ANSI S1.4-1983 (R2006) and ANSI S1.43-1997 (R2007))

Stakeholders: Acousticians, noise control engineers, scientists, engineers, government agencies charged with enforcement of noise control or environmental regulations.

Project Need: This standard needs to be revised to harmonize with international standards and expand the scope to provide meaningful guidance for compliance and verification testing.

This part gives electroacoustical performance specifications for 3 kinds of sound-measuring instruments: a time-weighting sound-level meter that measures exponential-time-weighted, frequency-weighted sound levels; an integrating-averaging sound-level meter that measures time-averaged, frequency-weighted sound levels; and an integrating sound-level meter that measures frequency-weighted sound exposure levels.

BSR/ASA S1.4-201x/Part 2/IEC 61672-2:201x, Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 2: Pattern evaluation tests (identical national adoption of IEC 61672-2:201x)

Stakeholders: Acousticians, noise control engineers, scientists, engineers, government agencies charged with enforcement of noise control or environmental regulations.

Project Need: This standard should be adopted because there is currently no comparable American National Standard that covers pattern evaluation tests and to align with international practices.

This part provides details of the tests necessary to verify conformance to all mandatory specifications given in Part 1 for time-weighting, integrating-averaging, and integrating sound-level meters. Pattern-evaluation tests apply for each channel of a multi-channel sound-level meter, as necessary. Tests and test methods are applicable to class 1 and 2 sound-level meters. The aim is to ensure that all laboratories use consistent methods to perform pattern-evaluation tests.

BSR/ASA S1.4-201x/Part 3/IEC 61672-3:201x, Electroacoustics - Sound level meters - Part 3: Periodic tests (identical national adoption of IEC 61672-3:201x)

Stakeholders: Acousticians, noise control engineers, scientists, engineers, government agencies charged with enforcement of noise control or environmental regulations.

Project Need: This standard should be adopted because there is currently no comparable American National Standard that covers periodic testing and to align with international practices.

This part describes procedures for periodic testing of time-weighting, integrating-averaging, and integrating sound-level meters that were designed to conform to the class 1 or class 2 specifications of the second edition of IEC 61672-1. The aim of the standard is to ensure that periodic testing is performed in a consistent manner by all laboratories.

ASA (ASC S12) (Acoustical Society of America)

Office: 35 Pinelawn Road
Suite 114E
Melville, NY 11747

Contact: *Susan Blaeser*

Fax: (631) 390-0217

E-mail: sblaeser@aip.org; asastds@aip.org

BSR/ASA S12.6-2008, Methods for Measuring the Real-Ear Attenuation of Hearing Protectors (revision of ANSI/ASA S12.6 -2008)

Stakeholders: Purchasers of hearing protection, manufacturers of hearing protection, administrators and regulators of hearing protection.

Project Need: Minor updates are needed to clarify and/or correct various aspects of the requirements.

This standard specifies laboratory-based procedures for measuring, analyzing, and reporting the noise-reducing capabilities of hearing protection devices. The methods consist of psychophysical tests conducted on human subjects to determine real-ear attenuation at threshold. Two methods are provided, differing in their subject selection, training, hearing-protector fitting procedures, and experimenter involvement, but corresponding in all electroacoustic and psychophysical aspects.

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

Office: 2950 Niles Road
St Joseph, MI 49085

Contact: *Carla VanGilder*

Fax: (269) 429-3852

E-mail: vangilder@asabe.org

BSR/ASABE S604.1 MONYEAR-201x, Safety for Power Take-off (PTO), PTO Drive Shafts, and Power Input Connection (PIC) for Agricultural Field Equipment (revision of ANSI/ASABE S604-2009)

Stakeholders: Agricultural machinery/implement manufacturers.

Project Need: Revises references and eliminates information that is duplicated with the proposed adoptions of ISO 5673-1 and 2.

A guide to provide a reasonable degree of personal safety for operators other persons during normal operation servicing of power take-off (PTO) drive shafts of a tractor or self-propelled machine used in agriculture and the implement-input connection (IIC) of its implement. It is applicable only to those PTO drive shafts and guards mechanically linked to the shaft by at least two bearings. Applicable to PTO drive shafts guarded by location or to the mechanical characteristics of overrun devices and torque limiters, nor are environmental aspects considered; neither is it applicable to PTO drive shafts and their guards manufactured before the date of its publication.

ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers)

Office: 1801 Alexander Bell Dr
Reston, VA 20191

Contact: *James Neckel*

E-mail: jneckel@asce.org

* BSR/ASCE/EWRI 56-10/57-10-201x, Guidelines for the Physical Security of Water Utilities (supplement to ANSI/ASCE/EWRI 56 -2011)

Stakeholders: Utility staff.

Project Need: Creating guidelines for physical security for facilities used in potable water source, treatment, and distribution systems.

These wastewater/stormwater utilities guidelines recommend physical and electronic security measures for physical protection systems to protect against identified adversaries, referred to as the design basis threats (DBTs), with specified motivation, tools, equipment, and weapons. Additional requirements and security equipment may be necessary to defend against threats with greater capabilities.

ASTM (ASTM International)

Office: 100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959

Contact: *Corice Leonard*

Fax: (610) 834-3683

E-mail: accreditation@astm.org

BSR/ASTM WK43311-201x, New Specification for 4 to 60 inch [100 to 1500 mm] Annular Corrugated Profile Wall Polyethylene (PE) Pipe containing recycled PE for Gravity Flow Storm Sewer and Subsurface Drainage Applications (new standard)

Stakeholders: Sewer industry.

Project Need: This specification covers requirements and test methods for annular corrugated profile wall polyethylene pipe with an interior liner. The inside diameters covered are 4 to 60 in [100 to 1500 mm].

http://www.astm.org/search/fullsite-search.html?query=wk43311&

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

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

Contact: *Barbara Bennett*

Fax: (202) 638-4922

E-mail: comments@itic.org

INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013, Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 3: Registry metamodel and basic attributes (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 11179-3-2003 (R2013))

Stakeholders: ICT industry.

Project Need: Adoption of this International Standard will be beneficial to the ICT industry.

ISO/IEC 11179-3:2013 specifies the structure of a metadata registry in the form of a conceptual data model.

INCITS/ISO/IEC 15944-10:2013, Information technology - Business Operational View - Part 10: IT-enabled coded domains as semantic components in business transactions (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 15944-10:2013)

Stakeholders: ICT industry.

Project Need: Adoption of this International Standard will be beneficial to the ICT industry.

The primary purpose of ISO/IEC 15944-10:2013 is to provide, in a single consolidated document, an integrated approach for the key concepts and their definitions as well as rules pertaining to "coded domains" as they already exist in the multipart ISO/IEC 15944 eBusiness standard, especially Parts 1, 2, 5 and 8. It does so in a systematic and rules-based manner. As such, ISO/IEC 15944-10:2013 serves as a methodology and tool for an IT-enabled approach to existing widely used standards, specifications, authority files, pick-lists, etc.

INCITS/ISO/IEC 9973:2013, Information technology - Computer graphics, image processing and environmental data representation - Procedures for registration of items (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 9973:2013 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 9973:2006 [R2013])

Stakeholders: ICT industry.

Project Need: Adoption of this International Standard will be beneficial to the ICT industry.

ISO/IEC 9973:2013 specifies procedures to be followed in preparing, maintaining, and publishing the International Register of Items for any standard whose classes of items are applicable to this register. The items that may be registered fall into several broad categories including:
- computer graphics concepts;
- data structures used by relevant standards;
- spatial and environmental concepts; and
- profiles of relevant standards.

MSS (Manufacturers Standardization Society)

Office: 127 Park Street, NE
Vienna, VA 22180-4602

Contact: *Robert O'Neill*

Fax: (703) 281-6671

E-mail: boneill@mss-hq.org

BSR/MSS SP-134-201x, Valves for Cryogenic Service, including Requirements for Body/Bonnet Extensions (new standard)

Stakeholders: Paper, chemical, petroleum production and transport, petrochemical, nuclear power, hydroelectric power, fossil fuel power, and others that involve requirements for cryogenic valves.

Project Need: Defines the requirements for material, design, dimensions, fabrication, non-destructive examination and pressure testing of stainless steel and other alloy cryogenic service valves with body/bonnet extensions. This Standard Practice applies to cryogenic design gate, globe, butterfly, ball, and check valves, and may be used in conjunction with other valve-specific standards such as ASME B16.34.

This standard covers requirements for material, design, dimensions, fabrication, non-destructive examination and pressure testing of stainless steel and other alloy cryogenic service valves with body/bonnet extensions. Requirements for check valves for cryogenic service, which may not require body/bonnet extensions, are also covered. This standard applies to cryogenic gate, globe, butterfly, ball, and check valves, and may be used in conjunction with other valve-specific standards; including the following identified as a parent standard: ASME B16.34, API 600, API 602, API 603, API 608, and API 609, API 6D (identical to ISO 14313).

BSR/MSS SP-144-201x, Pressure Seal Bonnet Valves (new standard)

Stakeholders: Paper, chemical, petroleum production and transport, petrochemical, nuclear power, hydroelectric power, fossil fuel power, and others that involve requirements for pressure-seal bonnet valves.

Project Need: Establishes design and construction requirements for steel and alloy valves having pressure seal bonnets in the size range of NPS 2 (DN 50) through NPS 50 (DN 1250) and Pressure Classes 600, 900, 1500, 2500, and 4500. Applies to gate, globe, and check valves and may be used in conjunction with other valve-specific standards such as ASME B16.34.

This standard covers construction requirements for steel and alloy valves having pressure-seal bonnets in the size range of NPS 2 (DN 50) through NPS 50 (DN 1250) and pressure classes 600, 900, 1500, 2500, and 4500. This standard applies to gate, globe, and check valves and may be used in conjunction with other valve-specific standards; including the following identified in this Standard Practice as parent valve standards: API 594, API 600, API 603, API 623, and ASME B16.34.

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

Office: 15 Technology Parkway South
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

Contact: *Charles Bohanan*

Fax: (770) 446-6947

E-mail: standards@tappi.org

BSR/TAPPI T 448 om-201x, Water vapor transmission rate of paper and paperboard at 23 degrees C and 50% RH (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers of pulp, paper, packaging, or related products, consumers or converters of such products, and suppliers of equipment, supplies, or raw materials for the manufacture of such products.

Project Need: To conduct required five-year review of an existing TAPPI standard in order to revise it if needed to address new technology or correct errors.

This method provides for the gravimetric determination of the water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) of sheet materials at 23 C with an atmosphere of 50% RH on one side and a desiccant on the other.

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

Office: 1320 North Courthouse Road
Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22201

Contact: *Teesha Jenkins*

Fax: (703) 907-7727

E-mail: standards@tiaonline.org

BSR/TIA 455-80-D-201x, FOTP-80 IEC-60793-1-44 Measurement Methods and Test Procedures - Cut-off Wavelength (identical national adoption of IEC-60793-1-44)

Stakeholders: Telecom; optical-fiber manufacturers, developers and users.

Project Need: Adoption of an ISO or IEC standard.

This part of IEC 60793 establishes uniform requirements for measuring the cut-off wavelength of single-mode optical fibre, thereby assisting in the inspection of fibres and cables for commercial purposes. This standard provides methods for measuring the cut-off wavelength of cable, fibre, and jumper cable.

BSR/TIA 455-178-C-201x, FOTP-178 IEC 60793-1-32 Optical Fibres - Part 1-32: Measurement Methods and Test Procedures - Coating Strippability (identical national adoption of IEC 60793-1-32)

Stakeholders: Telecom; optical-fiber manufacturers, developers, and users.

Project Need: Adoption of an ISO or IEC standard.

This part of IEC 60793 is intended primarily for testing either fibres as produced by a fibre manufacturer or subsequently overcoated (tight-buffered) using various polymers. The test can be performed either on fibres as produced or after exposure to various environments. The object of this standard is to establish uniform requirements for the mechanical characteristic - coating strippability. This test quantifies the force required to mechanically remove the protective coating from optical fibres along their longitudinal axis.

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Office: 1285 Walt Whitman Road
Melville, NY 11747-3081

Contact: *Edward Minasian*

Fax: (631) 546-3305

E-mail: Edward.D.Minasian@ul.com

* BSR/UL 1699C-201x, Standard for Safety for System Combination Arc-Fault Circuit Protection (new standard)

Stakeholders: Authorities having jurisdiction, producers, supply chain, general interest, and testing and standards.

Project Need: To obtain national recognition of a standard covering system combination arc-fault circuit protection.

These requirements cover System Combination Arc-Fault Circuit Protection intended for installation in dwelling units and consisting of an Outlet Branch Circuit Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupter installed at the first outlet of a branch circuit in combination with a specified Molded Case Circuit Breaker installed as the branch circuit over current protective device.

American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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

ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers Contact Information

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

AAMI
Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation

4301 N Fairfax Drive
Suite 301
Arlington, VA 22203-1633
Phone: (703) 253-8274
Fax: (703) 276-0793
Web: www.aami.org

ADA (Organization)
American Dental Association

211 E. Chicago Ave
Chicago, IL 60611
Phone: (312) 440-2533
Fax: (312) 440-2529
Web: www.ada.org

AISI
American Iron and Steel Institute

25 Massachusetts Avenue, NW
Suite 800
Washington, DC 20001
Phone: (202) 452-7134
Fax: (202) 452-1039
Web: www.steel.org

AMCA
AMCA International, Inc.

30 West University Drive
Arlington Heights, IL 60004-1893
Phone: (847) 704-6295
Fax: (847) 253-0088
Web: www.amca.org

ANS
American Nuclear Society

555 North Kensington Avenue
La Grange Park, IL 60526-5592
Phone: (708) 579-8268
Fax: (708) 579-8248
Web: www.ans.org

API
American Petroleum Institute

1220 L Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005-4070
Phone: 202-682-8151
Fax: 202-682-4797
Web: www.api.org

ASA (ASC S12)
Acoustical Society of America

35 Pinelawn Road
Suite 114E
Melville, NY 11747
Phone: (631) 390-0215
Fax: (631) 390-0217
Web: acousticalsociety.org

ASABE
American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers

2950 Niles Road
St Joseph, MI 49085
Phone: (269) 932-7015
Fax: (269) 429-3852
Web: www.asabe.org

ASCE
American Society of Civil Engineers

1801 Alexander Bell Dr
Reston, VA 20191
Phone: 703-295-6176
Web: www.asce.org

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

1791 Tullie Circle, NE
Atlanta, GA 30329
Phone: (404) 636-8400
Fax: (404) 321-5478
Web: www.ashrae.org

ASQ (ASC Z1)
American Society for Quality

600 N Plankinton Ave
Milwaukee, WI 53201
Phone: (414) 272-8575
Fax: (414) 272-1734
Web: www.asq.org

ASSE (Safety)
American Society of Safety Engineers

1800 East Oakton Street
Des Plaines, IL 60018-2187
Phone: (847) 768-3411
Fax: (847) 296-9221
Web: www.asse.org

ASTM
ASTM International

100 Barr Harbor Drive
West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959
Phone: (610) 832-9743
Fax: (610) 834-3655
Web: www.astm.org

AWS
American Welding Society

8669 NW 36th Street
Miami, FL 33166
Phone: (305) 443-9353
Fax: (305) 443-5951
Web: www.aws.org

AWWA
American Water Works Association

6666 W. Quincy Ave.
Denver, CO 80235
Phone: (303) 347-6178
Fax: (303) 795-7603
Web: www.awwa.org

BIFMA
Business and Institutional Furniture Manufacturers Association

678 Front Ave. NW
Grand Rapids, MI 49504
Phone: 616-285-3963
Fax: 616-285-3765
Web: www.bifma.org

BPI
Building Performance Institute

107 Hermes Road
Suite 110
Malta, NY 12020
Phone: (877) 274-1274
Fax: (866) 777-1274
Web: www.bpi.org

CSA
CSA Group

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

DMSC, Inc.
Dimensional Metrology Standards Consortium, Inc.

1350 SW Alsbury Blvd., #514
Burleson, TX 76028-9219
Phone: (817) 461-1092
Fax: (682) 224-6201
Web: www.dmis.org

IAPMO (ASC Z124)
International Association of Plumbing & Mechanical Officials

5001 East Philadelphia Street
Ontario, CA 91761-2816
Phone: (909) 472-4106
Fax: (909) 472-4150
Web: www.iapmort.org

IEEE (ASC N42)
Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers

NIST
100 Bureau Drive, Mail Stop 8642
Gaithersburg, MD 20899-8462
Phone: (301) 975-5536
Fax: (301) 926-7416
Web: www.ieee.org

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

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

ITI (INCITS)
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards

1101 K Street NW
Suite 610
Washington, DC 20005-3922
Phone: (202) 626-5746
Fax: (202) 638-4922
Web: www.incits.org

MSS
Manufacturers Standardization Society

127 Park Street, NE
Vienna, VA 22180-4602
Phone: (703) 281-6613
Fax: (703) 281-6671
Web: www.mss-hq.org

NCPDP
National Council for Prescription Drug Programs

9240 East Raintree Drive
Scottsdale, AZ 85260
Phone: (512) 291-1356
Fax: (480) 767-1042
Web: www.ncpdp.org

NECA
National Electrical Contractors Association

3 Bethesda Metro Center
Suite 1100
Bethesda, MD 20814
Phone: (301) 215-4549
Fax: (301) 215-4500
Web: www.necanet.org

NEMA (Canvass)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association

1300 North 17th Street
Suite 1752
Rosslyn, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 841 3253
Fax: (703) 841-3353
Web: www.nema.org

NFPA
National Fire Protection Association

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

NSF
NSF International

789 N. Dixboro Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105
Phone: (734) 827-6819
Fax: (734) 827-7875
Web: www.nsf.org

SAIA (ASC A92)
Scaffold & Access Industry Association

400 Admiral Boulevard
Kansas City, MO 64106
Phone: (816) 595-4831
Web: www.saiaonline.org

SCTE
Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers

140 Philips Rd.
Exton, PA 19341
Phone: (610) 594-7308
Fax: (610) 363-7133
Web: www.scte.org

TAPPI
Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

15 Technology Parkway South
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092
Phone: (770) 209-7276
Fax: (770) 446-6947
Web: www.tappi.org

TCNA (ASC A108)
Tile Council of North America

100 Clemson Research Blvd.
Anderson, SC 29625
Phone: (864) 646-8453 ext.108
Fax: (864) 646-2821
Web: www.tileusa.com

TIA
Telecommunications Industry Association

1320 North Courthouse Road
Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22201
Phone: (703) 907-7706
Fax: (703) 907-7727
Web: www.tiaonline.org

UL
Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.

455 E Trimble Road
San Jose, CA 95131-1230
Phone: (408) 754-6684
Fax: (408) 754-6684
Web: www.ul.com

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

AIR QUALITY (TC 146)

ISO 17091:2013, Workplace air - Determination of lithium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide and calcium dihydroxide - Method by measurement of corresponding cations by suppressed ion chromatography, $142.00

FASTENERS (TC 2)

ISO 14581:2013, Fasteners - Hexalobular socket countersunk flat head screws, $70.00

ISO 14582:2013, Fasteners - Hexalobular socket countersunk head screws, high head, $60.00

INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES (TC 70)

ISO 15619:2013, Reciprocating internal combustion engines - Measurement method for exhaust silencers - Sound power level of exhaust noise and insertion loss using sound pressure and power loss ratio, $157.00

MACHINE TOOLS (TC 39)

ISO 28881/Cor1:2013, Machine tools - Safety - Electro-discharge machines - Corrigendum, FREE

NUCLEAR ENERGY (TC 85)

ISO 12749-2:2013, Nuclear energy, nuclear technologies, and radiological protection - Vocabulary - Part 2: Radiological protection, $157.00

OPTICS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS (TC 172)

ISO 10110-12/Amd1:2013, Optics and photonics - Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems - Part 12: Aspheric surfaces - Amendment 1, $20.00

ISO 14889:2013, Ophthalmic optics - Spectacle lenses - Fundamental requirements for uncut finished lenses, $60.00

ISO 8255-2:2013, Microscopes - Cover glasses - Part 2: Quality of materials, standards of finish and mode of packaging, $80.00

ROAD VEHICLES (TC 22)

ISO 15170-2/Cor1:2013, Road vehicles - Four-pole electrical connectors with pins and twist lock - Part 2: Tests and requirements - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO 6621-5:2013, Internal combustion engines - Piston rings - Part 5: Quality requirements, $98.00

SCREW THREADS (TC 1)

ISO 965-1:2013, ISO general purpose metric screw threads - Tolerances - Part 1: Principles and basic data, $120.00

SOCIETAL SECURITY (TC 223)

ISO 22398:2013, Societal security - Guidelines for exercises, $157.00

TOBACCO AND TOBACCO PRODUCTS (TC 126)

ISO 20773:2013, Cigarettes - Determination of nicotine-free dry particulate matter and nicotine in sidestream smoke - Method using a routine analytical linear smoking machine equipped with a fishtail chimney, $135.00

IEC Technical Reports

IMPLANTS FOR SURGERY (TC 150)

IEC/TR 62653:2013, Guidelines for the safe use of medical products in dialysis treatment, $192.00

ISO Technical Reports

ROAD VEHICLES (TC 22)

ISO/TR 12350:2013, Road vehicles - Injury risk curves for the evaluation of occupant protection in side impact tests, $250.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC 24739-3/Cor1:2013, Information technology - AT Attachment with Packet Interface - 7 - Part 3: Serial transport protocols and physical interconnect (ATA/ATAPI-7 V3) - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 23006-2:2013, Information technology - Multimedia service platform technologies - Part 2: MPEG extensible middleware (MXM) API, $164.00

ISO/IEC 23006-3:2013, Information technology - Multimedia service platform technologies - Part 3: Conformance and reference software, $142.00

IEC Standards

AUDIO, VIDEO AND MULTIMEDIA SYSTEMS AND EQUIPMENT (TC 100)

IEC 62680-1 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power - Part 1: Universal serial bus specification, revision 2.0, $374.00

IEC 62680-2 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Universal serial bus interfaces for data and power - Part 2: Universal serial bus - Micro-USB cables and connectors specification, revision 1.01, $275.00

BARE ALUMINIUM CONDUCTORS (TC 7)

IEC 62567 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Overhead lines - Methods for testing self-damping characteristics of conductors, $231.00

ELECTRIC TRACTION EQUIPMENT (TC 9)

IEC 60494-1 Ed. 2.0 b:2013, Railway applications - Rolling stock - Pantographs - Characteristics and tests - Part 1: Pantographs for main line vehicles, $187.00

IEC 60494-2 Ed. 2.0 b:2013, Railway applications - Rolling stock - Pantographs - Characteristics and tests - Part 2: Pantographs for metros and light rail vehicles, $187.00

IEC 62128-3 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Railway applications - Fixed installations - Electrical safety, earthing and the return circuit - Part 3: Mutual interaction of a.c. and d.c. traction systems, $209.00

IEC 62625-1 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Electronic railway equipment - On board driving data recording system - Part 1: System specification, $231.00

ELECTRICAL ACCESSORIES (TC 23)

IEC 61008-1 Amd.2 Ed. 3.0 b:2013, Amendment 2 - Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs) - Part 1: General rules, $33.00

IEC 61008-1 Ed. 3.2 b:2013, Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCBs) - Part 1: General rules, $770.00

IEC 61009-1 Amd.2 Ed. 3.0 b:2013, Amendment 2 - Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) - Part 1: General rules, $28.00

IEC 61009-1 Ed. 3.2 b:2013, Residual current operated circuit-breakers with integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCBOs) - Part 1: General rules, $770.00

FIBRE OPTICS (TC 86)

IEC 60794-1-2 Ed. 3.0 en:2013, Optical fibre cables - Part 1-2: Generic specification - Cross reference table for optical cable test procedures, $28.00

IEC 61300-3-25 Ed. 2.0 b:2013, Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-25: Examinations and measurements - Concentricity of the non-angled ferrules and non-angled ferrules with fibre installed, $50.00

INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL (TC 65)

IEC 61131-9 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Programmable controllers - Part 9: Single-drop digital communication interface for small sensors and actuators (SDCI), $374.00

IEC 61784-5-1 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 5-1: Installation of fieldbuses - Installation profiles for CPF 1, $231.00

IEC 61784-5-3 Ed. 3.0 b:2013, Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 5-3: Installation of fieldbuses - Installation profiles for CPF 3, $341.00

IEC 61158-4-16 Ed. 1.0 b:2007, Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-16: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 16 elements, $341.00

IEC 61158-4-17 Ed. 1.0 b:2007, Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 4-17: Data-link layer protocol specification - Type 17 elements, $209.00

IEC 61158-6-11 Ed. 1.0 b:2007, Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-11: Application layer protocol specification - Type 11 elements, $209.00

IEC 61158-6-16 Ed. 1.0 b:2007, Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 6-16: Application layer protocol specification - Type 16 elements, $165.00

IEC 61784-5-14 Ed. 2.0 b:2013, Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 5-14: Installation of fieldbuses - Installation profiles for CPF 14, $209.00

IEC 61784-5-16 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 5-16: Installation of fieldbuses - Installation profiles for CPF 16, $231.00

PIEZOELECTRIC AND DIELECTRIC DEVICES FOR FREQUENCY CONTROL AND SELECTION (TC 49)

IEC 61837-4 Ed. 1.0 b:2004, Surface mounted piezoelectric devices for frequency control and selection - Standard outlines and terminal lead connections - Part 4: Hybrid enclosure outlines, $50.00

SUPERCONDUCTIVITY (TC 90)

IEC 61788-18 Ed. 1.0 b:2013, Superconductivity - Part 18: Mechanical properties measurement - Room temperature tensile test of Ag- and/or Ag alloy-sheathed Bi-2223 and Bi-2212 composite superconductors, $231.00

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) 642-4946.

The following is a list of alphanumeric organization names that have been submitted to ANSI for registration. 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

NFC Forum

Public Review: August 23 to November 21, 2013

Sentinel Real Estate Corporation

Public Review: July 19 to October 16, 2013

Topcon Medical Systems

Public Review: August 23 to November 21, 2013

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

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

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

Information Concerning

American National Standards

INCITS Executive Board

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calls for Members

Society of Cable Telecommunications

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

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

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

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

Withdrawal of UL 2737 as an American National Standard

UL has announced the withdrawal of UL 2737 Standard for Crane Insulators as an American National Standard. For further information, please contact Ross Wilson (Ross.Wilson@ul.com).

ANSI Accredited Standards Developers

Application for Accreditation

Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute (PCI)

Comment Deadline: October 21, 2013

The Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute (PCI), a new ANSI Organizational Member in 2012, has submitted an application for accreditation as an ANSI Accredited Standards Developer (ASD) and proposed operating procedures for documenting consensus on PCI-sponsored American National Standards. PCI's proposed scope of standards activity is as follows:

> Voluntary consensus standards relative to the design, detailing, fabrication, transportation, and erection of precast and precast, prestressed concrete products

To obtain a copy of PCI's proposed operating procedures or to offer comments, please contact: Mr. Jason Krohn, P.E., Managing Director, Technical Activities, Precast/Prestressed Concrete Institute, 200 West Adams Street, Suite 2100, Chicago, IL 60606; phone: 312.583.6771; Email: jkrohn@pci.org. Please submit your comments to PCI by October 21, 2013, with a copy to the Recording Secretary, ExSC in ANSI's New York Office (e-mail: Jthompso@ANSI.org). As the proposed procedures are available electronically, the public review period is 30 days. You may view or download a copy of PCI's proposed operating procedures from ANSI Online during the public review period at the following URL: http://publicaa.ansi.org/sites/apdl/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fsites%2fapdl%2fDocuments%2fStandards%20Activities%2fPublic%20Review%20and%20Comment%2fANS%20Accreditation%20Actions&View=%7b21C60355%2dAB17%2d4CD7%2dA090%2dBABEEC5D7C60%7d.

Reaccreditation

Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI)

Comment Deadline: October 21, 2013

The Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI), an ANSI Organizational Member, has submitted revisions to its currently accredited policies and procedures for documenting consensus on CLSI-sponsored American National Standards, under which it was last reaccredited in April 2013. As the revisions appear to be substantive in nature, the reaccreditation process is initiated.

To obtain a copy of the revised policies and procedures or to offer comments, please contact: Ms. Luann Ochs, MS, Senior Vice-President – Operations, Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute, 950 West Valley Road, Suite 2500, Wayne, PA 19087; phone: 484.588.5940; e-mail: lochs@clsi.org. You may view/download a copy of the revisions during the public review period at the following URL: http://publicaa.ansi.org/sites/apdl/Documents/Forms/AllItems.aspx?RootFolder=%2fsites%2fapdl%2fDocuments%2fStandards%20Activities%2fPublic%20Review%20and%20Comment%2fANS%20Accreditation%20Actions&View=%7b21C60355%2dAB17%2d4CD7%2dA090%2dBABEEC5D7C60%7d. Please submit any public comments on the revised procedures to CLSI by October 21, 2013, with a copy to the ExSC Recording Secretary in ANSI's New York Office (e-mail: jthompso@ANSI.org).

ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB)

OHSAS BS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems

Notice of Accreditation

Certification Body

Orion Registrar, Inc.

The ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board is pleased to announce the following certification body has earned ANAB accreditation for OHSAS BS 18001 Occupational Health and Safety Management Systems:

Orion Registrar, Inc.
7850 Vance Drive, Suite 210
Arvada, CO 80003
www.orion4value.com
Lori Johnson
Phone: 303-456-6010
E-mail: lori@orion4value.com

ANSI Accreditation Program for Third Party Product Certification Agencies

Initial Accreditation

ASI Food Safety Consultants

Comment Deadline: October 21, 2013

Mr. Tom Huge – President
ASI Food Safety Consultants
7625 Page Avenue,
St. Louis, MO 63133
Tel: 800-477-0778
e-mail: thuge@asifood.com
Web: www.asifood.com

On September 11, 2013, the ANSI Accreditation Committee voted to approve a grant of Initial Accreditation to ASI food Safety Consultants for the following scope:

SQF Code 7th Edition

Processing:

Module 2: System elements

Module 9: GMP for pre-processing of animal products

Module 10: GMP for pre-processing of plant products

Module 11: GMP for processing of food products

Module 12: GMP for transport and distribution of food Products

Module 13: GMP for production of food packaging

Please send your comments by October 21, 2013 to Reinaldo Balbino Figueiredo, Senior Program Director, Product Certifier Accreditation, American National Standards Institute, 1899 L Street, NW, 11th Floor, Washington, DC 20036, Fax: 202-293-9287 or e-mail: rfigueir@ansi.org, or Nikki Jackson, Senior Program Manager, Product Certifier Accreditation, American National Standards Institute, 1899 L Street, NW, 11th Floor, Washington, DC 20036, Fax: 202-293-9287 or e-mail: njackson@ansi.org.

Initial Application

DFA of California (DFA)

Comment Deadline: October 21, 2013

Lorraine Carlson – Food Safety Operations Manager
DFA of California (DFA)
710 Striker Avenue
Sacramento, CA 95834
e-mail: loric@agfoodsafety.org
Web: www.agfoodafety.org

DFA of California has submitted a formal application for accreditation by ANSI for the following scope:

BRC Food and SQF Code 7th Edition

Please send your comments by October 21, 2013 to Reinaldo Balbino Figueiredo, Senior Program Director, Product Certifier Accreditation, American National Standards Institute, 1899 L Street, NW, 11th Floor, Washington, DC 20036, Fax: 202-293-9287 or e-mail: rfigueir@ansi.org, or Nikki Jackson, Senior Program Manager, Product Certifier Accreditation, American National Standards Institute, 1899 L Street, NW, 11th Floor, Washington, DC 20036, Fax: 202-293-9287 or e-mail: njackson@ansi.org.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

ISO Proposal for a New Field of ISO Technical Activity

Comment Deadline: October 4, 2013

SAC (China) and ANSI (US) have submitted to ISO a proposal for a new field of technical activity on Brand Evaluation with the following scope statement:

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

Anyone wishing to review the new work item proposal can request a copy of the proposal by contacting ANSI's ISO Team via e-mail: isot@ansi.org with submission of comments to Steve Cornish (scornish@ansi.org) by close of business on Friday, October 4th, 2013.

U.S. Technical Advisory Groups

Approval of TAG Accreditation

U.S. TAG to ISO TC 282 – Water Re-Use

ANSI's Executive Standards Council (ExSC) has formally approved the accreditation of the U.S. Technical Advisory Group to ISO TC 282, Water Re-Use under the Model Operating Procedures for U.S. Technical Advisory Groups to ANSI for ISO Activities (as contained in Annex A of the ANSI International Procedures) and with the American Society of Plumbing Engineers (ASPE) serving as TAG Administrator, effective September 11, 2013. For additional information, please contact: Ms. Gretchen Pienta, Director of Publications and Standards, American Society of Plumbing Engineers, 6400 Shafer Court, Suite 350, Rosemont, IL 60018; phone: 708.426.5427; e-mail: gpienta@aspe.org.

Information Concerning

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Call for International (ISO) Secretariat

ISO/TC 69/SC 4 Applications of statistical methods in process management

Currently, the U.S. holds a leadership position as secretariat of ISO/TC 69/SC 4 (Applications of statistical methods in process management). ANSI has delegated the responsibility for the administration of the secretariat for ISO/TC 69/SC 4 to ASQ. ASQ has advised ANSI of its intent to relinquish its role as delegated secretariat for this committee.

ISO/TC 69/SC 4 operates under the following scope:

> *Standardization in the application of statistical methods, including generation, collection (planning and design), analysis, presentation and interpretation of data.*
> *Note: ISO Council, by Council Resolution 12 / 1959 and Council Resolution 26 / 1961 has entrusted ISO / TC 69 with the function of advisor to all ISO technical committees in matters concerning the application of statistical methods in standardization.*

ANSI is seeking organizations in the U.S. that may be interested in assuming the role of delegated secretariat for ISO/TC 69/SC 4. Alternatively, ANSI may be assigned the responsibility for administering an ISO secretariat. Any request that ANSI accept direct administration of an ISO secretariat shall demonstrate that:

1. The affected interests have made a financial commitment for not less than three years covering all defined costs incurred by ANSI associated with holding the secretariat;
2. the affected technical sector, organizations or companies desiring that the U.S. hold the secretariat request that ANSI perform this function;
3. the relevant US TAG has been consulted with regard to ANSI's potential role as secretariat; and
4. ANSI is able to fulfill the requirements of a secretariat.

If no U.S. organization steps forward to assume the ISO/TC 69/SC 4 secretariat, or if there is insufficient support for ANSI to assume direct administration of this activity, then ANSI will inform the ISO Central Secretariat that the U.S. will relinquish its leadership of the committee. This will allow ISO to solicit offers from other countries interested in assuming the secretariat role.

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

Information Concerning

U.S. TAG to ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

U.S. Submissions to JTC 1 for Fast-Track Processing

NIST SP 800-147, BIOS Protection Guidelines (vers. 20130827)

Comment deadline: October 25, 2013

INCITS, the U.S. TAG to JTC 1, announces the proposed U.S. submission to JTC 1 for Fast-Track processing of NIST SP 800-147, BIOS Protection Guidelines (vers. 20130827) and the accompanying explanatory report.

At this time, INCITS, the U.S. TAG to JTC 1, is soliciting comments from the U.S. community on the appropriateness of the submission of this specification for Fast-Track processing into JTC 1. The scope of this project is:

> Provides requirements and guidelines for preventing the unauthorized modification of Basic Input/Output System (BIOS) firmware on PC client systems. Unauthorized modification of BIOS firmware by malicious software constitutes a significant threat because of the BIOS's unique and privileged position within the PC architecture. A malicious BIOS modification could be part of a sophisticated, targeted attack on an organization —either a permanent denial of service (if the BIOS is corrupted) or a persistent malware presence (if the BIOS is implanted with malware). As used in this publication, the term BIOS refers to conventional BIOS, Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI) BIOS, and Unified Extensible Firmware Interface (UEFI) BIOS. This International Standard applies to system BIOS firmware (e.g., conventional BIOS or UEFI BIOS) stored in the system flash memory of computer systems, including portions that may be formatted as Option ROMs. However, it does not apply to Option ROMs, UEFI drivers, and firmware stored elsewhere in a computer system. Subclause 7.2 provides platform vendors with requirements for a secure BIOS update process. Additionally, subclause 7.3 provides guidelines for managing the BIOS in an operational environment. While this International Standard focuses on current and future x86 and x64 client platforms, the controls and procedures are independent of any particular system design.

Please send all comments to INCITS Secretariat (comments@itic.org) no later than October 25, 2013.

To obtain a copy of the specification and explanatory report, please contact the INCITS Secretariat.

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

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

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1 Purpose, scope, and normative references

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1.5 Significant figures and rounding

When determining conformance with the specifications in this standard, the Absolute Method in ASTM E29 ~~(~~*Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance With Specifications*~~)~~ shall be used. When rounding data the Rounding Procedure in section 6.4 of ASTM E29 shall be used.

Reason: Revised per JC discussion at the 2012 DWA-TC annual meeting (November 28, 2012) to clarify rounding procedures by referencing ASTM E29.

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Annex A
(normative)

Toxicology review and evaluation procedures

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A.6 Risk estimation for published assessments

Calculation of the SPAC is intended to account for the potential contribution of a single substance by multiple products or materials in the drinking water treatment and distribution system. In any given drinking water treatment and distribution system, a variety of products and materials may be added to or contact the treated water prior to ingestion. The SPAC calculation is intended to ensure that the total contribution of a single substance from all potential sources in the drinking water treatment and distribution system does not exceed its acceptable concentration.

A.6.1 SPAC calculation for regulated substances

To calculate the SPAC, an estimate of the number of potential sources of the substance from all products in the drinking water treatment and distribution system shall be determined. The SPAC shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{promulgated regulatory value (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

If available the unrounded estimated risk estimation that the promulgated regulatory value is based on shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the promulgated regulatory value. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure, unless it is based on a regulatory value with more than one significant figure. In that case the SPAC shall be rounded to the same number of significant figures as the regulatory value.

A.6.2 SPAC calculation for other published risk assessments

Review of the risk assessment shall include evaluation of the risk estimation, if one is provided. If the existing risk estimation has been performed in a manner consistent with the procedures in Annex A, section A.7.3 for non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic endpoints, the SPAC shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{existing risk estimation (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

The unrounded value of the estimated risk estimation shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the existing risk estimation. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

If the existing risk estimation is not consistent with Annex A, section A.7.3, or a risk estimation is not provided, a TAC and SPAC shall be calculated for the substance according to the procedures in Annex A, section A.7.3.

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A.7 Risk estimation using new and updated risk assessments

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A.7.3 TAC calculation for quantitative risk assessment

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A.7.3.1.1 NOAEL or LOAEL approach

The substance data set shall be reviewed in its entirety, and the highest NOAEL for the most appropriate test species, relevant route of exposure, study duration, mechanism, tissue response, and toxicological endpoint shall be identified. If a NOAEL cannot be clearly defined from the data, the lowest LOAEL for the most appropriate test species, relevant route of exposure, and toxicological endpoint shall be utilized.

The general procedure for calculating the TAC using this approach is as follows:

a) determine the critical study and effect from which the NOAEL or LOAEL will be identified according to the following hierarchy (USEPA, 1993 and Dourson et al., 1994):

– adequate studies in humans;

– adequate studies in animal models most biologically relevant to humans (e.g., primates), or that demonstrate similar pharmacokinetics to humans;

– adequate studies in the most sensitive animal species (the species showing an adverse effect at the lowest administered dose using an appropriate vehicle, an adequate study duration, and a relevant route of exposure); and

– effects that are biologically relevant to humans.

b) calculate the reference dose (RfD) according to the following equation (based on USEPA, 1993):

$$\text{RfD (mg/kg/d)} = \frac{\text{NOAEL or LOAEL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

NOTE – When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the RfD calculation shall be adjusted to reflect a daily dosing schedule.

c) calculate the TAC based on the RfD with adjustment for significant contribution(s) of the substance from sources other than drinking water according to the following equation:

$$\text{TAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{[RfD (mg/kg/d) x BW (kg)] - [total contribution of other sources (mg/d)]}}{\text{DWI (L/d)}}$$

The calculated TAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

where:

NOAEL = Highest NOAEL for the critical effect in the most appropriate species identified after review of data set; if a NOAEL is not defined, the LOAEL shall be used with a corresponding adjustment in the uncertainty factor (see Annex A, Table A4).

BW = Assumed body weight of individual to be protected in kg (generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child, and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult).

UF = Uncertainty factor (total) based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4). These are often referred to as safety factors.

DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption per d (generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult).

NOTE 1 – In the absence of data to determine the drinking water contribution of a substance, a default drinking water contribution of 20% shall be applied (USEPA, 1991).

NOTE 2 – If calculation of the non-drinking water contribution of a substance exceeds the value of the (RfD x BW), verify that all potential exposures to the substance in the critical study have been accounted, e.g., is the substance present as a contaminant in the feed as well as dosed into the drinking water, etc.

A.7.3.1.2 Benchmark dose approach

The benchmark dose level (BMDL) for the substance shall be calculated by modeling the substance's dose response curve for the critical effect in the region of observed responses. The benchmark response (BMR) concentration shall be determined by whether the critical response is a continuous endpoint measurement or a quantal endpoint measurement. The BMR shall be calculated at the 10% response level.

The general procedure for calculating the TAC using the BMDL is as follows:

a) calculate the reference dose (RfD) according to the following equation:

$$\text{RfD (mg/kg/d)} = \frac{\text{BMDL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

NOTE – When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the RfD calculation shall be adjusted to reflect a daily dosing schedule.

b) calculate the TAC based on the RfD with adjustment for significant contribution(s) of the substance from sources other than water according to the following equation:

$$\text{TAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{[RfD (mg/kg/d) x BW (kg)] - [total contribution of other sources (mg/d)]}}{\text{DWI (L/d)}}$$

The calculated TAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

where:

BMDL = The lower confidence limit on the dose that produces a specified magnitude of change (10%) in a specified adverse response (BMD_{10}).

BW = Assumed body weight of individual to be protected in kg (generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child, and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult).

UF = Uncertainty factor (total) based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4). These are often referred to as safety factors.

DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption per day (generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult).

NOTE 1 – In the absence of data to determine the drinking water contribution of a substance, a default drinking water contribution of 20% shall be applied (USEPA, 1991).

NOTE 2 – If calculation of the non-drinking water contribution of a substance exceeds the value of the (RfD x BW), verify that all potential exposures to the substance in the critical study have been accounted, e.g., is the substance present as a contaminant in the feed as well as dosed into the drinking water, etc.

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A.7.4 SPAC calculation for new or updated risk assessments

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A.7.4.2 SPAC determination for quantitative risk assessment

To calculate the SPAC, an estimate of the number of potential sources of the substance from all products in the drinking water treatment and distribution system shall be determined. The SPAC shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{TAC (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

The unrounded value of the TAC shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the TAC. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

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A.8 Risk estimation for short-term exposure (STEL calculation)

The STEL shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{STEL (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{NOAEL or LOAEL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{BW (kg)}}{\text{DWI (L/d)}} = \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

NOTE – When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the STEL calculation shall be adjusted to reflect the dosing schedule.

The calculated STEL shall be rounded to one significant figure.

where:

NOAEL = Highest NOAEL for the critical effect in a study of less than or equal to 90 d duration (see Annex A, section A.5); if a NOAEL is not defined, the LOAEL shall be used with a corresponding adjustment to the uncertainty factor (see Annex A, Table A4).

BW = Assumed body weight of the individual to be protected (in kg), generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult. The default body weight shall reflect that of a child, in the absence of data which demonstrate that adults are more sensitive than children.

UF = Uncertainty factor based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4); also referred to as safety factors.

DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption in L/d, generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult. The default water consumption shall reflect that of a child, in the absence of data that demonstrate that adults are more sensitive than children.

Reason: Added rounding rules per 2012 DWA-SC JC annual meeting discussion.

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

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects

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1 Purpose, scope, and normative references

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1.6 Significant figures and rounding

For determining conformance with the specifications in this standard, the Absolute Method in ASTM E29 *Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance With Specifications* shall be used. When rounding data the Rounding Procedure in section 6.4 of ASTM E29 shall be used.

Reason: Revised per JC discussion at the 2012 DWA-SC annual meeting (November 29, 2012) to clarify rounding procedures by referencing ASTM E29.

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Annex A
(normative)

Toxicology review and evaluation procedures

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A.6 Risk estimation for published assessments

Calculation of the SPAC is intended to account for the potential contribution of a single substance by multiple products or materials in the drinking water treatment and distribution system. In any given drinking water treatment and distribution system, a variety of products and materials may be added to or contact the treated water prior to ingestion. The SPAC calculation is intended to ensure that the total contribution of a single substance from all potential sources in the drinking water treatment and distribution system does not exceed its acceptable concentration.

A.6.1 SPAC calculation for regulated substances

To calculate the SPAC, an estimate of the number of potential sources of the substance from all products in the drinking water treatment and distribution system shall be determined. The SPAC shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{promulgated regulatory value (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

If available the unrounded estimated risk estimation that the promulgated regulatory value is based on shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the promulgated regulatory value. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure, unless it is based on a regulatory value with more than one significant figure. In that case the SPAC shall be rounded to the same number of significant figures as the regulatory value.

A.6.2 SPAC calculation for other published risk assessments

Review of the risk assessment shall include evaluation of the risk estimation, if one is provided. If the existing risk estimation has been performed in a manner consistent with the procedures in Annex A, section A.7.3 for non-carcinogenic or carcinogenic endpoints, the SPAC shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{existing risk estimation (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

The unrounded value of the estimated risk estimation shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the existing risk estimation. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

If the existing risk estimation is not consistent with Annex A, section A.7.3, or a risk estimation is not provided, a TAC and SPAC shall be calculated for the substance according to the procedures in Annex A, section A.7.3.

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A.7 Risk estimation using new and updated risk assessments

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A.7.3 TAC calculation for quantitative risk assessment

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A.7.3.1.1 NOAEL or LOAEL approach

The substance data set shall be reviewed in its entirety, and the highest NOAEL for the most appropriate test species, relevant route of exposure, study duration, mechanism, tissue response, and toxicological endpoint shall be identified. If a NOAEL cannot be clearly defined from the data, the lowest LOAEL for the most appropriate test species, relevant route of exposure, and toxicological endpoint shall be utilized.

The general procedure for calculating the TAC using this approach is as follows:

a) determine the critical study and effect from which the NOAEL or LOAEL will be identified according to the following hierarchy (USEPA, 1993 and Dourson et al., 1994):

– adequate studies in humans;

– adequate studies in animal models most biologically relevant to humans (e.g., primates), or that demonstrate similar pharmacokinetics to humans;

– adequate studies in the most sensitive animal species (the species showing an adverse effect at the lowest administered dose using an appropriate vehicle, an adequate study duration, and a relevant route of exposure); and

– effects that are biologically relevant to humans.

b) calculate the reference dose (RfD) according to the following equation (based on USEPA, 1993):

$$\text{RfD (mg/kg/d)} = \frac{\text{NOAEL or LOAEL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

NOTE – When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the RfD calculation shall be adjusted to reflect a daily dosing schedule.

c) calculate the TAC based on the RfD with adjustment for significant contribution(s) of the substance from sources other than drinking water according to the following equation:

$$\text{TAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{[RfD (mg/kg/d) x BW (kg)] - [total contribution of other sources (mg/d)]}}{\text{DWI (L/d)}}$$

The calculated TAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

where:

NOAEL = Highest NOAEL for the critical effect in the most appropriate species identified after review of data set; if a NOAEL is not defined, the LOAEL shall be used with a corresponding adjustment in the uncertainty factor (see Annex A, Table A4).

BW = Assumed body weight of individual to be protected in kg (generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child, and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult).

UF = Uncertainty factor (total) based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4). These are often referred to as safety factors.

DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption per d (generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult).

NOTE 1 – In the absence of data to determine the drinking water contribution of a substance, a default drinking water contribution of 20% shall be applied (USEPA, 1991).

NOTE 2 – If calculation of the non-drinking water contribution of a substance exceeds the value of the (RfD x BW), verify that all potential exposures to the substance in the critical study have been accounted, e.g., is the substance present as a contaminant in the feed as well as dosed into the drinking water, etc.

A.7.3.1.2 Benchmark dose approach

The benchmark dose level (BMDL) for the substance shall be calculated by modeling the substance's dose response curve for the critical effect in the region of observed responses. The benchmark response (BMR) concentration shall be determined by whether the critical response is a continuous endpoint measurement or a quantal endpoint measurement. The BMR shall be calculated at the 10% response level.

The general procedure for calculating the TAC using the BMDL is as follows:

a) calculate the reference dose (RfD) according to the following equation:

$$\text{RfD (mg/kg/d)} = \frac{\text{BMDL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

NOTE – When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the RfD calculation shall be adjusted to reflect a daily dosing schedule.

b) calculate the TAC based on the RfD with adjustment for significant contribution(s) of the substance from sources other than water according to the following equation:

$$\text{TAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{[RfD (mg/kg/d) x BW (kg)] - [total contribution of other sources (mg/d)]}}{\text{DWI (L/d)}}$$

The calculated TAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

where:

BMDL = The lower confidence limit on the dose that produces a specified magnitude of change (10%) in a specified adverse response (BMD_{10}).

BW = Assumed body weight of individual to be protected in kg (generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child, and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult).

UF = Uncertainty factor (total) based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4). These are often referred to as safety factors.

DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption per day (generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult).

NOTE 1 – In the absence of data to determine the drinking water contribution of a substance, a default drinking water contribution of 20% shall be applied (USEPA, 1991).

NOTE 2 – If calculation of the non-drinking water contribution of a substance exceeds the value of the (RfD x BW), verify that all potential exposures to the substance in the critical study have been accounted, e.g., is the substance present as a contaminant in the feed as well as dosed into the drinking water, etc.

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A.7.4 SPAC calculation for new or updated risk assessments

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A.7.4.2 SPAC determination for quantitative risk assessment

To calculate the SPAC, an estimate of the number of potential sources of the substance from all products in the drinking water treatment and distribution system shall be determined. The SPAC shall be calculated as follows:

$$\text{SPAC (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{TAC (mg/L)}}{\text{estimated number of drinking water sources}}$$

The unrounded value of the TAC shall be used in the calculation of the SPAC. In the absence of specific data regarding the number of potential sources of the substance in the drinking water treatment and distribution system, the SPAC shall be calculated as 10% of the TAC. The calculated SPAC shall be rounded to one significant figure.

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A.8 Risk estimation for short-term exposure (STEL calculation)

The STEL shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{STEL (mg/L)} = \frac{\text{NOAEL or LOAEL (mg/kg/d)}}{\text{UF}} \times \frac{\text{BW (kg)}}{\text{DWI (L/d)}} = \frac{\text{number of d dosed per week}}{\text{7 d}}$$

NOTE – When other than daily dosing was used in the critical study, the STEL calculation shall be adjusted to reflect the dosing schedule.

The calculated STEL shall be rounded to one significant figure.

where:

NOAEL = Highest NOAEL for the critical effect in a study of less than or equal to 90 d duration (see Annex A, section A.5); if a NOAEL is not defined, the LOAEL shall be used with a corresponding adjustment to the uncertainty factor (see Annex A, Table A4).

BW = Assumed body weight of the individual to be protected (in kg), generally 10 kg [22 lbs] for a child and 70 kg [154 lbs] for an adult. The default body weight shall reflect that of a child, in the absence of data which demonstrate that adults are more sensitive than children.

UF = Uncertainty factor based upon the applicability of the test data in extrapolating to actual conditions of human exposure (see Annex A, Table A4); also referred to as safety factors.

DWI = Drinking Water Intake is the assumed average daily drinking water consumption in L/d, generally 1 L [0.26 gal] for a child and 2 L [0.53 gal] for an adult. The default water consumption shall reflect that of a child, in the absence of data that demonstrate that adults are more sensitive than children.

Reason: Added rounding requirements to Annex A per 2012 DWA-SC JC meeting discussion.

BSR/UL 2271, Standard for Batteries for Use In Light Electric Vehicle (LEV) Applications

1. The Proposed First Edition of the Joint UL/ULC Standard for Batteries for Use In Light Electric Vehicle (LEV) Applications, UL 2271/ULC-S2271.

6.26 NORMAL OPERATING REGION - That region of voltage, current and temperature within which a cell or electrochemical capacitor can be safely charged and discharged repetitively throughout its anticipated life. The manufacturer specifies these values, which are then used in the safety evaluation of the device and may vary as the device ages. The normal operating regions will include the following parameters for charging and discharging as specified by the manufacturer:

a) CHARGING TEMPERATURE LIMITS - The upper and lower limits of temperature, specified by the manufacturer for charging of the cell/capacitor. This temperature is measured on the casing.

b) DISCHARGE TEMPERATURE LIMITS - The upper and lower limits of temperature, specified by the manufacturer for discharging the cell/capacitor. This temperature is measured on the casing.

c) END OF DISCHARGE VOLTAGE - Refer to 6.15 ~~6.14~~.

d) MAXIMUM DISCHARGING CURRENT - The maximum discharging current rate, which is specified by the cell/capacitor manufacturer.

e) MAXIMUM CHARGING CURRENT - The maximum charging current in the normal operating region, which is specified by the cell/capacitor manufacturer. This value may vary with temperature.

f) UPPER LIMIT CHARGING VOLTAGE - The highest charging voltage limit in the normal operating region specified by the cell/capacitor manufacturer. This value may vary with temperature.

7.3 The following factors in (a) - (e) are taken into consideration when an enclosure employing nonmetallic materials is being judged. For a nonmetallic enclosure all of these factors are to be considered with respect to thermal aging. Dimensional stability of a polymeric enclosure is addressed by compliance to the mold stress relief test. Suitability to factors (a) - (e) below may be determined by the tests of this standard.

a) Resistance to impact;

b) Crush resistance;

c) Abnormal operations;

d) Severe conditions; and

e) Mold-Stress Relief Distortion.

9.2 A tool providing the mechanical advantage of a pliers, screwdriver, ~~hacksaw,~~ or similar tool, shall be the minimum mechanical capability required to open the enclosure.

10.7 A hole by which insulated wires pass through an internal or external opening in the enclosure ~~metal wall~~ shall be provided with a smoothly rounded bushing or shall have smooth surfaces, free of burrs, fins, sharp edges, and the like, upon which the wires may bear, to prevent abrasion of the insulation.

15.2 An analysis of potential hazards (including ~~a~~n failure modes and effects analysis (FMEA)) shall be conducted on the EESA to determine that events that could lead to a hazardous condition have been identified and addressed through design or other means. Documents that can be used as guidance for the safety analysis include:

a) The Standard for Analysis Techniques for System Reliability - Procedure for Failure Mode and Effects Analysis (FMEA), IEC 60812;

b) The Standard for Fault Tree Analysis (FTA), IEC 61025;

c) The Potential Failure Mode and Effects Analysis in Design (Design FMEA), Potential Failure Mode and Effects Analysis in Manufacturing and Assembly Processes (Process FMEA), SAE J1739;

d) The Procedures for Performing a Failure Mode, Effects, and Criticality Analysis, MIL-STD-1629A;

e) The Standard for Functional Safety of Electrical/Electronic/Programmable Electronic Safety-Related Systems Part 1: General Requirements, IEC 61508-1, and all parts.

15.6 A hazardous voltage EESA shall have a manual disconnect to prevent inadvertent access to hazardous voltage parts during servicing or during a collision. The manual disconnect shall:

a) Disconnect~~s~~ both poles of the hazardous voltage circuit;

b) Be accessible and able to be operated without the use of a tool in the event of a collision or during servicing;

c) Require manual action to break the electrical connection;

d) Ensure disconnection is physically verifiable and can include actual removal of the EESA from the vehicle or unplugging the EESA connector/plug; and

e) When engaged (i.e. under disconnection), it does not create exposed conductors capable of becoming energized and is insulated to prevent a shock hazard during actuation.

15.7 If a hazardous voltage automatic disconnect device is provided to isolate accessible conductive parts from the hazardous voltage circuit of the EESA, it shall:

a) Not be able to be reset automatically although it may be able to be reset deliberately upon clearing of the fault;

b) Disconnect~~s~~ both poles of the hazardous voltage circuit;

c) Be capable of handling full load disconnects of the hazardous voltage circuit that it is isolating; and

d) Not result in a hazardous condition upon automatic actuation.

18.1 Unless indicated otherwise, batteries shall be fully charged to the maximum operating state of charge (MOSOC) in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications for conducting the tests in this standard. After charging and prior to testing, the batteries shall be allowed to rest for a maximum period of 8 h at 25 ±5°C (77 ±9°F) ~~room ambient.~~

19.2 For detection of potential flammable concentrations that may be emitted during testing, a gas monitor suitable for detecting 25% of the lower flammability limit of the evolved gases being measured. A minimum of two sampling locations where concentrations may occur such as at vent openings or vent ducts shall be used for taking measurements.

Exception: As an alternative to using gas detection measurement to determine if there are flammable concentrations, non-compliant tests results for fire may include an evaluation for potential flammable concentrations of vapors with the use of a minimum of two continuous spark sources. The continuous spark sources are to provide at least two sparks per second with sufficient energy to ignite natural gas (or sufficient energy to ignite the potential vapor if more energy is required for ignition than would be needed to ignite natural gas) and are to be located near anticipated sources of vapor such as vent openings or at the vent duct.

25.3 The test is to be continued until the sample is fully discharged to a near zero voltage state or protective devices remaining in the circuit operate, and the monitored temperatures return to ambient or steady state, or explosion and/or fire occurs. If the DUT is operational after the test, it shall be subjected to a minimum of one charge/discharge cycle at the manufacturer's maximum specified values. The test shall be followed by an observation period per 18.7.

33.1.2 A fully charged DUT is to be dropped three times from a height of 1.0 ±0.01 m (39.4 ±0.4 in) to strike a flat concrete surface in a manner most representative of what would occur during lifting or handling of the DUT by the user. The concrete surface shall be at least 76-mm (3-in) thick and shall be large enough in area to cover the DUT. If the DUT is operational after the drop, it is to be subject to a minimum of one normal charge/discharge cycle in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. The DUT shall be subjected to an observation period per 18.7 and then examined. Monitoring for information purposes per 18.6 should be conducted during the test.

Exception: DUTs employing plastic enclosures that are intended for use in 0°C (32°F) temperatures shal l be conditioned for a minimum of 3 h at 0°C (32°F) (or temperature specified if lower than 0°C (32°F)) prior to conducting the drop test, which shall be conducted immediately after removing the samples from the cold conditioning.

33.2.2 After being equilibrated at room temperature, a fully charged DUT is to be dropped from a minimum height of 1.0 m (3.3 ft) to strike a flat concrete surface in the position most likely to produce the adverse results and in a manner and height most representative of what would occur during maintenance and handling/removal of the DUT during servicing.

38.2 While the DUT is in its normal operating orientation and with switches/contactors in closed position, it shall be subjected to an immersion. The DUT is to be immersed in salt water (5% by weight NaCl in H_2O) at room temperature for a minimum of 2 h or until any visible reactions have stopped. The water depth is to be sufficient to completely submerge the DUT.

Exception: Testing may be conducted at the module level that is representative of the energy storage assembly.

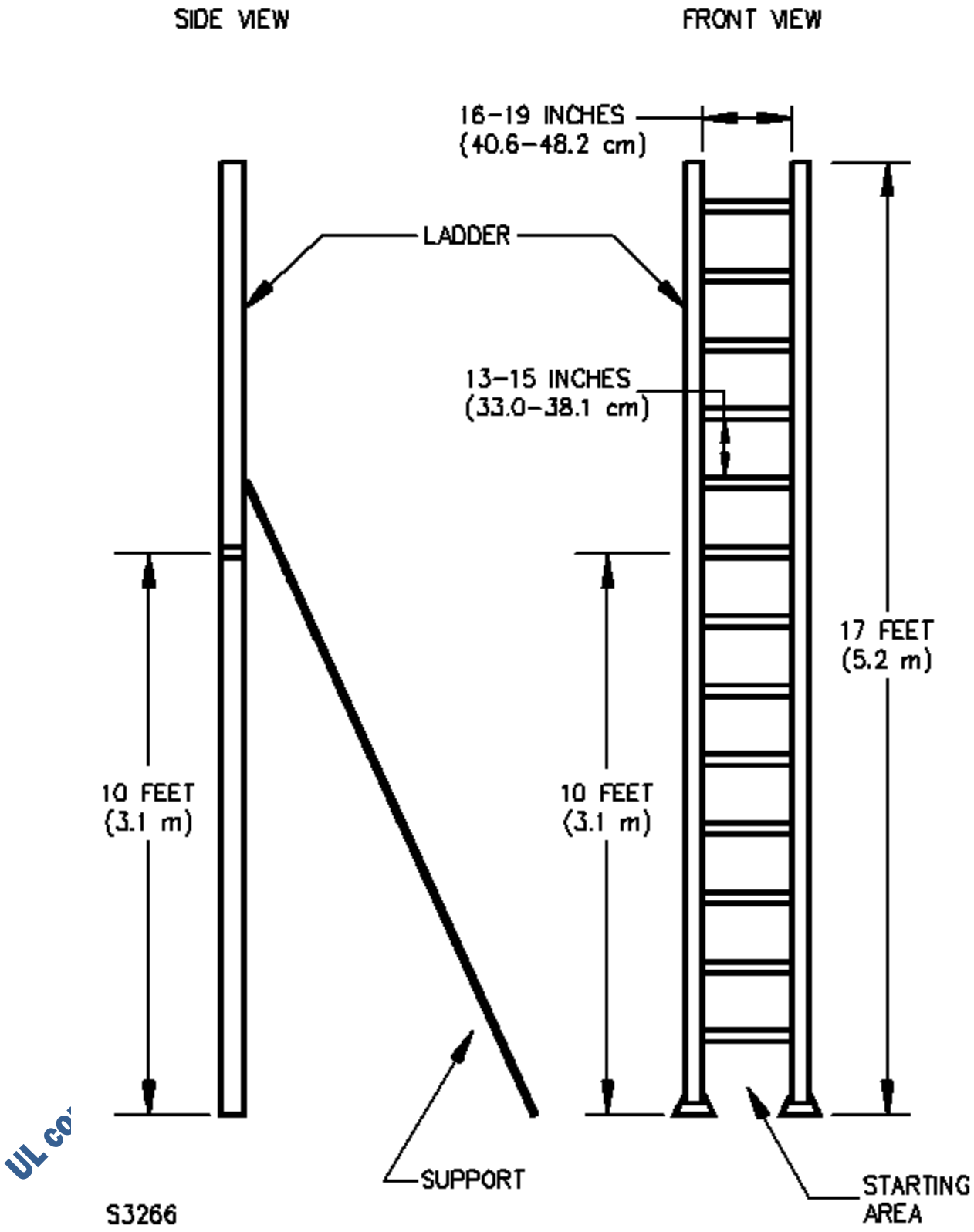
41.1 The purpose of this test is to evaluate the permanence of an adhesive label~~,~~ that has not been subjected to a previous evaluation program.

BSR/UL 1197, Standard for Safety for Immersion Suits

16.2 A rigid vertical ladder extending at least 17 feet (5.2 m) above a level floor is to be used for this test. ~~See Figure 16.1~~. The ladder shall have a rung width of 14 - 19 inches (355 - 483 mm), and a height between each rung of 10 - 15 inches (254 - 381 mm). ~~Each subject is to be timed two times climbing the ladder to a rung at least 10 feet (3.0 m) above the floor. The subject is then to don the suit and again be timed two times climbing to the same rung. The subject is to rest between climbs until no longer fatigued.~~

~~**Figure 16.1**~~

~~Climbing test~~



Delete Figure 16.1

16.3 Each subject is to be timed two times climbing the ladder to a rung at least 10 feet (3.0 m) above the floor. The subject is then to don the suit and again be timed two times climbing to the same rung. The subject is to rest between climbs until no longer fatigued.

BSR/UL 1310, Standard for Class 2 Power Units

1. Revision to allow non-metallic ground pins for increased stability

PROPOSAL

23.1.3 A ~~grounding means~~ metallic ground pin, if employed, shall be conductively connected to accessible metal parts. For units not having accessible dead metal parts, the grounding means shall be connected to:

a) The core of the transformer or other internal dead metal part;

b) The transformer secondary output; or

c) A grounding wire in the output cord which terminates at the output connector.

For a direct plug-in unit provided with a non-metallic ground pin, see 23.1.7.

23.1.7 A direct plug-in unit provided with a non-metallic ground pin for increased stability (dummy ground pin) shall comply with 23.1.8 and, if applicable, 23.1.9.

23.1.8 The orientation of the non-metallic ground pin with respect to the supply blades shall be in accordance with Figure 7.2 or 7.3.

23.1.9 A direct plug-in unit intended for use with a duplex receptacle where a non-metallic ground pin is oriented for insertion in the grounding contact of the receptacle adjacent to that used for the supply blades shall:

a) Render the supply contacts of the receptacle adjacent to that associated with the direct plug-in supply blades completely unusable; and

b) Be provided with the following marking or instruction:

1) "For use only with a duplex receptacle" or equivalent; or

2) A pictorial illustrating proper orientation in a duplex receptacle.

BSR/UL 1678, Standard *Household, Commercial, and Institutional-Use Carts, Stands and Entertainment Centers for Use with Audio and/or Video Equipment*

1. Revision of Requirements for the Simulated TV Test Fixture with Respect to Weight of Product and Center of Gravity

16.3.4 When performing the Tip Stability Test, a simulated television load is to be used to represent the loading of the television shelf or television mounting surface. The simulated television test fixture weight and configuration are determined by the specified television weight range recommended for use on the cart, stand or entertainment center by the manufacturer. See Table 16.1 for the free standing simulated television loading parameters. The test fixture to be used for the simulated free standing television load is shown in Figure 16.1. An example ~~The~~ test fixture for a television intended to be secured to a mounting surface provided as part of the cart, stand or entertainment center, is shown in Figure 16.2. Appendix C provides the reference for the weight to size ratio of CRT televisions for carts, stands and entertainment centers.

Exception No. 1: Simulated TV weight load test fixtures other than those specified in Figure 16.1 or Figure 16.2 may be used if found to provide the same test results as obtained by the specified test fixtures.

Exception No. 2: Simulated TV weight load test fixtures intended to be secured to a mounting surface other than those specified in Figure 16.2 may be used if they provide a center-of-gravity equivalent to 3 inches ± 1/2 inch out from the center of the bracket mounting surface.

16.3.9 ~~Figure 16.2 represents a center of gravity of the mounted television at 3 inches ± ½ inch from the bracket mounting surface. This is the default center of gravity for all mounted televisions.~~ All carts, stands or entertainment centers provided with a mounting surface shall comply with the stability and loading tests using simulated television test fixtures with the following ~~at this~~ center of gravity ~~position.~~ locations:

a) 3 inches ± 1/2 inch out from the center of the mounting bracket surface; and

b) 1 inch ± 1/2 inch out from the center of the mounting bracket surface.

Exception No. 1: A manufacturer may test and specify a center of gravity range or a distance from the front plane of the television to the mounting surface in the use and care instructions provided the 1 inch and 3 inch positions ~~is~~ are included within the range. The product shall be permanently marked in accordance with 24.7.

Exception No. 2: A cart, stand or entertainment center designed to mount a specific television or television series may be tested using that television series or simulated fixture with correct center of gravity ~~using the test fixture shown in Figure 16.2 with a center of gravity at other than 3 inches~~ provided the cart, stand or entertainment center is permanently marked as specified in 24.8.

BSR/UL 2515, Standard for Safety for Aboveground Reinforced Thermosetting Resin Conduit (RTRC) and Fittings

Proposal to revise tensile strength requirements:

PROPOSAL

5.16 Tensile strength

5.16.1 The minimum longitudinal tensile strength of the conduit shall not be less than ~~62.05 MPa (9000 psi)~~ 48.26 MPa (7000 psi) when tested in accordance with ASTM D 638, with no tolerance on relative humidity.