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: April 26, 2015

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

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum 62.1e-201x, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2013)

This proposed addendum modifies Section 8, Operation and Maintenance, incorporating calibration requirements for airflow monitoring sensors and systems and harmonizes Table 8.4.1 (Minimum Maintenance Activity and Frequency) with ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 180-2012, Standard Practice for Inspection and Maintenance of Commercial-Building HVAC Systems.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at 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 62.2h-201x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013)

Combined exhaust/supply terminations are regularly specified and provided with heating and energy recovery ventilators. Their use reduces building penetrations, labor, and associated system costs. Air leakage can also be reduced, resulting in space-conditioning energy savings. The durability of the structure can be improved through reducing entry pathways for bulk water. Manufacturer tests have shown that minimum cross-contamination of airflow results. There is currently no industry standard to test these units, so we propose that their performance be verified by the manufacturer.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at 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 62.2j-201x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013)

To date, no multifamily homes of even 2+ units has been able to get credit for any infiltration. This proposed change is to allow horizontally attached single-family homes to take a reduced infiltration credit, proportional to the percentage of exterior surface area that is not common. Fire-rated common walls typically have similar airtightness to other exterior walls, so this is a reasonable approximation of the effect of infiltration on attached housing.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at 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 62.2k-201x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013)

This proposed addendum creates a compliance path based on the use of recirculated air that has been filtered to reduce exposure in the interior of the building to particulate matter not exceeding 2.5 microns. It allows for a reduction in the required amount of whole-building ventilation needed to show compliance with the standard when the filtration requirements in the addenda are satisfied. This reduction in whole-building ventilation is in the form of a “credit” associated with filtration of what would otherwise be exhausted air that can be used to reduce the amount of whole-building ventilation that otherwise would be required by Section 4.1 of the standard.

Click here to view these changes in full

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

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

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES Addendum 189.1b-201x, Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1-2014)

This addendum modifies the mandatory requirement for peak load reduction in Section 7.3.4 relative to what was in addendum ce, not yet approved for publication.

Click here to view these changes in full

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/USGBC/IES Addendum 189.1by-201x, Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1-2014)

This addendum intends to provide a higher level of indoor moisture control, primarily to reduce the likelihood of microbial growth on interior surfaces and within the building envelope, than is currently required.

Click here to view these changes in full

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/USGBC/IES Addendum 189.1c-201x, Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE/USGBC/IES Standard 189.1-2014)

This addendum is intended to refernce ASHRAE Standard 202, Commissioning Process for Buildings and Systems, thus basing commissioning on an industry standard.

Click here to view these changes in full

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

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Revision

BSR/ASME B16.1-201x, Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASME B16.1-2010)

This Standard covers Classes 25, 125, and 250 Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings. It includes: (a) pressure–temperature ratings; (b) sizes and method of designating openings of reducing fittings; (c) marking; (d) materials; (e) dimensions and tolerances; (f) bolting and gaskets; and (g) pressure testing.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Carlton Ramcharran, (212) 591-7955, ramcharranc@asme.org

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Supplement

BSR/ASME PCC-2-201x, Repair of Pressure Equipment and Piping (supplement to ANSI/ASME PCC-2-2015)

This Standard provides methods for repair of equipment and piping within the scope of ASME Pressure Technology Codes and Standards after they have been placed in service. These repair methods include relevant design, fabrication, examination, and testing practices, and may be temporary or permanent, depending on the circumstances. The methods provided in this Standard address the repair of components when repair is deemed necessary based on appropriate inspection and flaw assessment. These inspection and flaw evaluation methods are not covered in this Standard, but are covered in other post-construction codes and standards.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Richard Lucas, (212) 591-7541, lucasr@asme.org

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 2-201x (i24r2), Food Equipment (revision of ANSI/NSF 2-2012)

Equipment covered by this Standard includes, but is not limited to, bakery, cafeteria, kitchen, and pantry units and other food-handling and -processing equipment such as tables and components, counters, hoods, shelves, and sinks.

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 42-201x (i83r2), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Aesthetic Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 42-201x (i83r1))

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. 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.

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 44-201x (i37r1), Residential Cation Exchange Water Softeners (revision of ANSI/NSF 44-2014)

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.

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 44-201x (i38r2), Residential Cation Exchange Water Softeners (revision of ANSI/NSF 44-201x (i38r1))

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.

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 53-201x (i99r2), Drinking water treatment units - Health effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2014)

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

Click here to view these changes in full

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 55-201x (i40r2), Ultraviolet Microbiological Water Treatment System (revision of ANSI/NSF 55-2014)

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.

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 58-201x (i68r2), Reverse Osmosis Drinking Water Treatment Systems (revision of ANSI/NSF 58-201x (i68r1))

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.

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 60-201x (i67r1), Drinking Water Treatment Chemicals - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 60-2014a)

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.

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 62-201x (i26r2), Drinking Water Distillation Systems (revision of ANSI/NSF 62-2014)

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. It is recognized that a system may be effective in controlling one or more of these contaminants, but systems are not required to control all.

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.)

Revision

BSR/UL 5A-201X, Standard for Safety for Nonmetallic Surface Raceways and Fittings (revision of ANSI/UL 5A-2008 (R2013))

Upon review of comments responding to UL's recirculation on 1-16-15, UL is recirculating a change (dated 3-27-15) to the proposed Fourth Edition of UL 5A.

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

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 217-201X, Standard for Safety for Smoke Alarms (revision of ANSI/UL 217-2012b)

Recirculation of changes for proposal published on 9-19-2014. Revised proposals for the following: (a) Firmware update requirements for alarms and accessories; (b) Alarm silence requirements for smoke alarms in multiple station Configurations; (c) Additional stability tests for multi-criteria smoke alarms employing CO gas sensors; and (d) IRLED - Light Degradation Determination.

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

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 913-201X, Standard for Safety for Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, III, Division 1, Hazardous (Classified) Locations (Ballot dated 03-27-15) (revision of ANSI/UL 913 -2013a)

Revisions to paragraph 7.1.4 to update the group listings to include Group E.

Click here to view these changes in full

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Vickie Hinton, (919) 549 -1851, Vickie.T.Hinton@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 1581-201X, Standard for Safety for Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords (Proposal dated 03-27-15) (revision of ANSI/UL 1581-2013a)

The proposal includes the following revisions: (1) Revision to remove testing using carbon-arc weatherometer.

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Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Ross Wilson, (919) 549 -1511, Ross.Wilson@ul.com

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Revision

BSR/UL 2560-201x, Standard for Safety for Emergency Call Systems for Assisted Living and Independent (revision of ANSI/UL 2560-2011)

Proposed new test methods for spread spectrum technologies; proposal to provide an additional option (the use of a symbol) for marking a device, such as a switch, intended for emergency service; and requirements for openings in non-resident-accessible equipment.

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Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Davis, (408) 754 -6722, Barbara.J.Davis@ul.com

Comment Deadline: May 11, 2015

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New National Adoption

BSR/AAMI HA60601-1-11-201x, Medical electrical equipment - Part 1-11: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Requirements for medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems used in the home healthcare environment (national adoption of IEC 60601-1-11:2015 with modifications and revision of ANSI/AAMI HA60601-1-11-2011)

Applies to the basic safety and essential performance of medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems which are intended, as indicated in the instructions for use by their manufacturer. for use in the home healthcare environment regardless of whether the ME equipment or ME system is intended for use by a lay operator or by trained healthcare personnel. The home healthcare environment includes:

- the dwelling place in which a patient lives; and

- other places where patients are present, excluding professional healthcare facility environments where operators with medical training are continually available when patients are present.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.aami.org/kws/public/document?document_id=5764&wg_abbrev=PUBLIC_REV

Order from: https://standards.aami.org/kws/public/document?document_id=5764&wg_abbrev=PUBLIC_REV

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

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New National Adoption

BSR/AAMI/ISO 7199-201x, Cardiovascular implants and artificial organs - Blood-gas exchangers (oxygenators) (identical national adoption of ISO 7199:201x and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199-2009 (R2014), ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199-2009/A1-2011 (R2014))

Specifies requirements for sterile, single-use, extracorporeal blood-gas exchangers (oxygenators) intended for supply of oxygen to, and removal of carbon dioxide from, the blood of humans. Also applies to heat exchangers and arterial filters that are integral parts of the oxygenator. Also applies to external equipment unique to the use of the device.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

Order from: Cliff Bernier, 703-253-8263; cbernier@aami.org

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

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New National Adoption

BSR/AAMI/ISO 15674-201x, Cardiovascular implants and artificial organs - Hardshell cardiotomy/venous reservoir systems (with/without filter) and soft venous reservoir bags (identical national adoption of ISO 15674:201x and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15674-2009 (R2014))

Specifies requirements for sterile, single-use, extracorporeal hard-shell cardiotomy/venous reservoir systems and soft venous reservoir bags intended for use as a blood reservoir during cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) surgery. Applies only to the blood reservoir aspects for multifunctional systems which can have integral parts such as blood-gas exchangers (oxygenators), blood filters, defoamers, blood pumps, etc.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

Order from: Cliff Bernier, 703-253-8263; cbernier@aami.org

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

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New National Adoption

BSR/AAMI/ISO 15675-201x, Cardiovascular implants and artificial organs - Cardiopulmonary bypass systems - Arterial blood line filters (identical national adoption of ISO 15675:201x and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15675-2009 (R2014))

Specifies requirements for sterile, single-use, arterial blood line filters intended to filter and remove emboli, debris, blood clots, and other potentially hazardous solid and gaseous material from the blood of humans during cardiopulmonary bypass surgery.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

Order from: Cliff Bernier, 703-253-8263; cbernier@aami.org

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

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New National Adoption

BSR/AAMI/ISO 18241-201x, Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems - Cardiopulmonary bypass systems - Venous bubble traps (identical national adoption of ISO 18241)

Specifies requirements for sterile, single-use, venous bubble traps intended to remove air entering the venous line during surgical procedures requiring extracorporeal circulatory support, which may include cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB), extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), or venovenous bypass for liver transplantation.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

Order from: Cliff Bernier, 703-253-8263; cbernier@aami.org

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

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New National Adoption

BSR/AAMI/ISO 18242-201x, Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems - Centrifugal blood pumps (identical national adoption of ISO 18242)

Specifies requirements for sterile, single-use, extracorporeal centrifugal blood pumps, whether coated, non-surface-modified, or surface-modified, intended for producing blood flow during extracorporeal circulation. Such blood flow is most commonly used to provide systemic perfusion during cardiopulmonary bypass, but also has applications for venovenous bypass, kinetic-assisted venous drainage, or extracorporeal membrane oxygenation.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

Order from: Cliff Bernier, 703-253-8263; cbernier@aami.org

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

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

New National Adoption

BSR/AAMI/ISO 25539-1-201x, Cardiovascular implants - Endovascular devices - Part 1: Endovascular prostheses (identical national adoption of ISO 25539-1 and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1-2003 (R2014), ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1-2003/A1-2005 (R2014))

Specifies requirements for the evaluation of endovascular systems (prostheses and delivery systems) and requirements with respect to nomenclature, design attributes, and information supplied by the manufacturer, based upon current medical knowledge. Guidance for the development of in vitro test methods is included in an informative annex to this standard. This standard should be considered as a supplement to ISO 14630, which specifies general requirements for the performance of non-active surgical implants.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

Order from: Cliff Bernier, 703-253-8263; cbernier@aami.org

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

AISC (American Institute of Steel Construction)

Revision

BSR/AISC 358-201x, Prequalified Connections for Special and Intermediate Steel Moment Frames for Seismic Applications (revision, redesignation and consolidation of ANSI/AISC 358-2010, ANSI/AISC 358-2010/S1-2011, ANSI/AISC 358-S2-2014)

AISC 358 is a specification for structural steel moment connections for use with special moment frames (SMF) and intermediate moment frames (IMF) in seismic applications. The 2016 edition combines and updates the existing AISC 358 standard and its supplements. It also includes two additional prequalified steel moment connections.

Single copy price: $35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: www.aisc.org/publicreview

Order from: Janet Cummins, (312) 670-5411, cummins@aisc.org

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Keith Grubb, grubb@aisc.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 10D-2/ISO 10427-2-2004 (R201x), Recommended Practice for Centralizer Placement and Stop Collar Testing (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 10D-2/ISO 10427-2-2004 (R2010))

Provides calculations for determining centralizer spacing, based on centralizer performance and desired standoff, in deviated and dogleg holes in wells for the petroleum and natural gas industries. It also provides a procedure for testing stop collars and reporting test results.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 10B-3/ISO 10426-3-2010 (R201x), Recommended Practice on Testing of Deepwater Well Cement Formulations (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 10B-3/ISO 10426-3-2004 (R2010))

Provides procedures for testing well cements and cement blends for use in the petroleum and natural gas industries in a deepwater environment.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 10B-4/ISO 10426-4-2010 (R201x), Recommended Practice on Preparation and Testing of Foamed Cement Slurries at Atmospheric Pressure (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 10B-4/ISO 10426-4-2004 (R2010))

Defines the methods for the generation and testing of foamed cement slurries and their corresponding unfoamed base cement slurries at atmospheric pressure.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 10B-5/ISO 10426-5-2010 (R201x), Recommended Practice on Determination of Shrinkage and Expansion of Well Cement Formulations at Atmospheric Pressure (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 10B-5/ISO 10426-5 -2007 (R2010))

Provides the methods for the testing of well cement formulations to determine the dimension changes during the curing process (cement hydration) at atmospheric pressure only. This is a base document, because, under real well-cementing conditions, shrinkage and expansion take place under pressure and different boundary conditions.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 10B-6/ISO 10426-6-2010 (R201x), Recommended Practice on Determining the Static Gel Strength of Cement Formulations (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 10B-6/ISO 10426-6-2010)

Specifies requirements and provides test methods for the determination of static gel strength (SGS) of cement slurries and related materials under simulated well conditions.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 10F/ISO 10427-3-2010 (R201x), Recommended Practice for Performance Testing of Cementing Float Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 10F/ISO 10427-3-2001 (R2010))

Describes testing practices to evaluate the performance of cementing float equipment for the petroleum and natural gas industries. This recommended practice is applicable to float equipment that will be in contact with water-based fluids used for drilling and cementing wells. It is not applicable to float equipment performance in non-water-based fluids.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 5A5/ISO 15463-2010 (R201x), Field Inspection of New Casing, Tubing, and Plain-End Drill Pipe (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 5A5/ISO 15463-2005 (R2010))

This International Standard covers the practices and technology commonly used in field inspection; however, certain practices may also be suitable for mill inspections. Covers the qualification of inspection personnel, a description of inspection methods, and apparatus calibration and standardization procedures for various inspection methods. The evaluation of imperfections and marking of inspected OCTG are included. Applicable to field inspection of OCTG and is not applicable for use as a basis for acceptance or rejection.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API Recommended Practice 2MOP-2010 (R201x), Marine Operations (reaffirmation of ANSI/API Recommended Practice 2MOP-2010)

API 2MOP provides requirements and guidance for the planning and engineering of marine operations, encompassing the design and analysis of the components, systems, equipment and procedures required to perform marine operations, as well as the methods or procedures developed to carry them out safely. This standard is applicable to marine operations for offshore structures.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 5A3/ISO 13678, 3rd Edition-2009 (R201x), Recommended Practice on Thread Compounds for Casing, Tubing, Line Pipe, and Drill Stem Elements (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 5A3/ISO 13678, 3rd Edition -2009)

This International Standard provides requirements, recommendations and methods for the testing of thread compounds intended for use on ISO/API thread forms, as well as proprietary casing, tubing, line pipe, and drill stem elements with rotary shouldered connections. The tests outlined are used to evaluate the critical performance properties and physical and chemical characteristics of thread compounds under laboratory conditions.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 5C3/ISO TR 10400-2009 (R201x), Technical Report on Equations and Calculations for Casing, Tubing, and Line Pipe Used as Casing or Tubing; and Performance Properties Tables for Casing and Tubing (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 5C3/ISO TR 10400-2009)

This standard illustrates the equations and templates necessary to calculate the various pipe properties, including: pipe performance properties such as axial strength, internal pressure resistance and collapse resistance; minimum physical properties; product assembly force (torque); product test pressures; critical product dimensions related to testing criteria; critical dimensions of testing equipment; and critical dimensions of test samples. For equations related to performance properties, extensive background information is also provided regarding their development and use. This is not intended to be submitted for consideration as an ISO standard.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API RP 7G-2, 1st Edition/ISO 10407-2-2009 (R201x), Recommended Practice for Drill Stem Element Inspection (reaffirmation of ANSI/API RP 7G -2,1st Edition/ISO 10407-2-2009)

Specifies the required inspection for each level of inspection and procedures for the inspection and testing of used drill stem elements. For the purpose of this standard, drill stem elements include drill pipe body, tool joints, rotary-shouldered connections, drill collar, HWDP, and the ends of drill stem elements that make up with them. This standard has been prepared to address the practices and technology commonly used in inspection.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API Specification 7-1/ISO 10424-1-2007 (R201x), Specification for Rotary Drill Stem Elements (reaffirmation of ANSI/API Specification 7-1 -2007)

This standard specifies requirements for the following drill stem elements: upper and lower kelly valves; square and hexagonal kellys; drill stem subs; standard steel and non-magnetic drill collars; and drilling and coring bits. This standard is not applicable to drill-pipe and tool joints; rotary shouldered connection designs; thread-gauging practice; or grand master, reference master, and working gauges.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API Spec 7-2/ISO 10424-2-2008 (R201x), Specification for Threading and Gauging of Rotary Shouldered Thread Connections (reaffirmation of ANSI/API Spec 7-2/ISO 10424-2-2008)

This standard specifies requirements on rotary shouldered connections for use in petroleum and natural gas industries, including dimensional requirements on threads and thread gauges, stipulations on gauging practice, gauge specifications, as well as instruments and methods for inspection of thread connections. These connections are intended primarily for use in drill-string components.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API Spec 5DP/ISO 11961-2009 (R201x), Specification for Drill Pipe (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/API Spec 5DP-2009)

This International Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for steel drill-pipes with upset pipe-body ends and weld-on tool joints for use in drilling and production operations in petroleum and natural gas industries for three product specification levels (PSL-1, PSL-2, and PSL-3). This International Standard covers the following grades of drill-pipe: grade E drill-pipe, and high-strength grades of drill-pipe, grades X, G, and S. This International Standard can also be used for drill-pipe with tool joints not specified by ISO or API standards. This International Standard is based on API Spec 5D and API Spec 7.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API Spec 10D/ISO 10427-1-2010 (R201x), Specification for Bow-Spring Casing Centralizers (reaffirmation of ANSI/API Spec 10D/ISO 10427 -1-2001 (R2010))

Provides minimum performance requirements, test procedures and marking requirements for bow-spring casing centralizers for the petroleum and natural gas industries. The procedures provide verification testing for the manufacturer's design, materials and process specifications, and periodic testing to confirm the consistency of product performance.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API Spec 10A, 24th Edition/ISO 10426-1-2010 (R201x), Specification for Cements and Materials for Well Cementing (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/API 10A/ISO 10426-1-2010)

This standard specifies requirements and gives recommendations for six classes of well cements, including their chemical and physical requirements and procedures for physical testing. This part of ISO 10426 is applicable to well cement classes A, B, C, and D, which are the products obtained by grinding Portland cement clinker and, if needed, calcium sulfate as an interground additive. Processing additives can be used in the manufacture of cement of these classes. Suitable set-modifying agents can be interground or blended during manufacture of class D cement. This is applicable to well cement classes G and H.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.org

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

API (American Petroleum Institute)

Reaffirmation

BSR/API Spec 5CRA/ISO 13680, 1st Edition-2009 (R201x), Specification for Corrosion Resistant Alloy Seamless Tubes for Use as Casing, Tubing and Coupling Stock (reaffirmation of ANSI/API Spec 5CRA/ISO 13680, 1st Edition-2009)

This International Standard specifies the technical delivery conditions for corrosion-resistant alloy seamless tubulars for casing, tubing, and coupling stock for two product specification levels: PSL-1, which is the basis of this International Standard; PSL-2, which provides additional requirements for a product that is intended to be both corrosion resistant and cracking resistant for the environments and qualification method specified in ISO 15156-3 and Annex G of this International Standard. At the option of the manufacturer, PSL-2 products can be provided in lieu of PSL-1.

Single copy price: $50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: cocob@api.org

Order from: Benjamin Coco, (202) 682-8056, cocob@api.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 62.2i-201x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013)

It is well recognized that there are differences between balanced and unbalanced ventilation, and there are also studies that suggest that there are benefits to distribution of ventilation air. This proposed addendum would serve to adjust ventilation flow rates based on these characteristics.

Single copy price: $35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: Free download at 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: Online Comment Database at http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

ECIA (Electronic Components Industry Association)

New Standard

BSR/EIA 364-84-201x, Residual Magnetism Test Procedure for Electrical Contact Used in Space Applications (new standard)

This standard establishes a test procedure to determine the residual magnetism of individual contacts within a connector during controlled laboratory tests designed to simulate conditions likely to be encountered in unusual atmospheres or high-altitude and space-flight environments.

Single copy price: $85.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: global.ihs.com (877) 413-5184

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

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

ECIA (Electronic Components Industry Association)

New Standard

BSR/EIA 710A-201x, Requirements Guide for Space Grade Electrical Connectors (new standard)

This requirements document is applicable to all types of single or multicontact electrical connectors including: circular, rectangular printed circuit, rectangular microminiature, rectangular D-subminiature, rectangular rack and panel, coaxial, and hermetic. This document will be used to determine the minimum requirements for space applications.

Single copy price: $88.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: global.ihs.com (877) 413-5184

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

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

IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America)

New Standard

BSR/IES DG-28-201x, Guide for Selection, Installation, Operations and Maintenance of Roadway Lighting Control Systems (new standard)

Today's digital technology, in both control systems and light sources, offers new potential to better control the lighting system and provide the right amount of lighting when required.

Single copy price: $45.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: pmcgillicuddy@ies.org

Order from: Patricia McGillicuddy, (212) 248-5000, ext 123, pmcgillicuddy@ies.org

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

IESNA (Illuminating Engineering Society of North America)

Reaffirmation

BSR/IESNA DG-3-2000 (R201x), Application of Luminaire Symbols on Lighting Design Drawing (reaffirmation of ANSI/IESNA DG-3-2000 (R2010))

This Design Guide provides a consistent guideline for creating a symbology for luminaires represented on drawings.

Single copy price: $20.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: IES

Order from: IES

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Patricia McGillicuddy, (212) 248-5000, ext 123, pmcgillicuddy@ies.org

NEMA (ASC C8) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

Revision

BSR ICEA S-100-685-201x, Standard for Thermoplastic Insulated and Jacketed Telecommunications Station Wire for Indoor/Outdoor Use (revision of ANSI ICEA S-100-685-2009)

This Standard covers station wire intended primarily for application on the premises of communications users. The wire is intended for use in transition applications requiring a combination of fire and weather resistance, such as between the point of demarcation (the network interface device/protector) and the telephone termination device within single- and multi-family dwellings. Materials, construction, and performance requirements are included in the Standard, together with applicable test procedures.

Single copy price: $125.40

Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nema.org/kws/groups/AN08-CC-SC/download.php/12599/S-100-685-2015%20Draft%2003.03.15.doc

Order from: Ryan Franks, (703) 841-3271, ryan.franks@nema.org

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

NSF (NSF International)

Revision

BSR/NSF 42-201x (i73r4), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Aesthetic Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 42-2014)

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. 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=27354&wg_abbrev=dwtu_jc

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 53-201x (i85r4), Drinking Water Treatment Units - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF 53-2014)

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

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: http://standards.nsf.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=27354&wg_abbrev=dwtu_jc

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

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

RESNET (Residential Energy Services Network, Inc.)

New Standard

BSR/RESNET/ICC 380-201x PDS-02, Standard for Testing Air Leakage of Building Enclosures, Air Leakage of Heating and Cooling Air Distribution Systems, and Airflow of Mechanical Ventilation Systems (new standard)

This proposed standard is applicable to all single-family dwelling units and all multifamily dwelling units in buildings three stories or less in height above ground. The standard defines procedures for measuring the air leakage of building enclosures, the air leakage of heating and cooling air distribution systems, and the airflow of mechanical ventilation systems and is to be used when evaluating the energy performance of residential buildings. The proposed standard complements and references other American National Standards.

Single copy price: $55.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: Electronic copy can be downloaded from the RESNET website at http://www.resnet.us/professional/standards/consensus

Order from: Rick Dixon, Standards Manager, RESNET, P.O. Box 4561, Oceanside, CA 92052

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Comments are submitted via RESNET's online comment form. See the links from webpage: http://www.resnet.us/professional/standards/consensus

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

Revision

BSR/SCTE 35-201x, Digital Program Insertion Cueing Message for Cable (revision of ANSI/SCTE 35-2013)

This standard supports frame accurate signaling of events in MPEG-2 transport streams along with associated descriptive data. This standard supports the splicing of MPEG-2 transport streams for the purpose of Digital Program Insertion, which includes advertisement insertion and insertion of other content types. An in-stream messaging mechanism is defined to signal splicing and insertion opportunities and it is not intended to ensure seamless splicing. As such, this recommendation does not specify the splicing method used or constraints applied to the streams being spliced, nor does it address constraints placed on splicing devices.

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 541 om-201x, Internal bond strength of paperboard (z-direction tensile) (new standard)

This method describes a procedure for measuring the internal fiber bond strength (z-direction tensile strength) of paperboard using an instrument that separates a specimen adhered between a 6.45-square centimeter (1-square inch) platen and a self-aligning platen.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.orgs

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)

Revision

BSR/TAPPI T 1008 sp-201x, Test conditions for fiber glass mat test methods (revision of ANSI/TAPPI T 1008 sp-2010)

This practice defines the preconditioning and test conditions for testing fiber glass mats.

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.)

Revision

BSR/UL 2577-201X, Standard for Safety for Suspended Ceiling Grid Low Voltage Systems and Equipment (revision of ANSI/UL 2577-2013a)

The following changes in requirements to the Standard for Suspended Ceiling Grid Low Voltage Systems and Equipment, UL 2577/ULC-S2577, are being proposed: (1) Correct references to Canadian Electrical Code, Part I; (2) Revise voltage references to correlate with Canadian Electrical Code, Part I; and (3) Correct inconsistency in reference to Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, in paragraph 37.3.1

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: Heather Sakellariou, (847) 664-2346, Heather.Sakellariou@ul.com

Comment Deadline: May 26, 2015

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASME B5.54-2010 (R201x), Methods for Performance Evaluation of Computer Numerically Controlled Machining Centers (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B5.54M-2005 (R2010))

This Standard establishes methodology for specifying and testing the performance of Computer Numerically Controlled (CNC) machining centers. In addition to clarifying the performance evaluation, this Standard facilitates performance comparisons between machines by unifying terminology, general machine classification, and the treatment of environmental effects. It provides a series of tests that should be used to perform acceptance testing (runoff) of new and reconditioned machines and could be used to verify continued capability of production machines, already in operation, through periodic testing. The set of acceptance tests and the specification limits for machine conformance shall be the subject of contractual agreement between the Supplier and the User. This Standard is rather comprehensive; therefore, for smaller and less expensive machines, the conformance to specifications could be based on a recommended subset of tests to evaluate machine performance.

Single copy price: $105.00

For Reaffirmations and Withdrawn standards, please view our catalog at http://www.asme.org/kb/standards

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Donnie Alonzo, (212) 591 -7004, dalonzo@asme.org

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASME B94.51M-2010 (R201x), Specifications for Band Saw Blades (Metal Cutting) (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B94.51M-1999 (R2010))

This Standard provides a useful criterion of practice in production, distribution, and use of metal cutting-band saw blades. It was developed to provide blades that will meet all normal requirements of consumers. Section 3, definitions, indicates the specific types in common usage and also defines the various elements. This Standard covers tooth shape, sizes, and tolerances for regular, skip-tooth, and hook-tooth band-saw blades; and it also sets out the determination of: (a) band-saw blade dimensions; (b) tooth form and set; (c) blade flatness and minimum hardness characteristics. Metric dimensions shown are based on the Renard R-40 system for conversion and are for guidance. This Standard applies to carbon hard edge flexible and tempered back band saw blades and intermediate and high speed steel and composite steel band saw blades. Information on friction cutting band saw blades is set forth in Appendix I.

Single copy price: $32.00

For Reaffirmations and Withdrawn standards, please view our catalog at http://www.asme.org/kb/standards

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Donnie Alonzo, (212) 591 -7004, dalonzo@asme.org

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASME B94.52M-1999 (R201x) , Specifications for Hacksaw Blades (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B94.52M-1999 (R2010))

This Standard provides a useful criterion of practice in production, distribution and use of hacksaw products. It was developed to provide blades that will meet all normal requirements of consumers. Section 3 definitions indicate the specific types in common usage and also defines the various elements. This Standard covers tooth shape, sizes, and tolerances for hand and power hacksaw blades in all types of materials; and it also sets out the determination of: (A) Hacksaw blade dimensions in all types of steel; (B) Tooth form and set; and, (C) Blade straightness and minimum hardness characteristics.

Single copy price: $32.00

For Reaffirmations and Withdrawn standards, please view our catalog at http://www.asme.org/kb/standards

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Donnie Alonzo, (212) 591 -7004, dalonzo@asme.org

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASME B94.54-1999 (R201x), Specifications for Hole Saws, Hole Saw Arbors, and Hole Saw Accessories (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B94.54 -1999 (R2010))

This Standard provides a useful criterion of practice in the production, distribution, and of high-speed steel, grit edge, and carbide-tipped nonadjustable hole saws and their accessories. This Standard covers definitions, standard sizes, dimensions, tolerances, tooth configuration, and quality requirements for the hole saws and their accessories covered by this Standard.

Single copy price: $32.00

For Reaffirmations and Withdrawn standards, please view our catalog at http://www.asme.org/kb/standards

Send comments (with copy to psa@ansi.org) to: Donnie Alonzo, (212) 591 -7004, dalonzo@asme.org

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

INCITS/ISO/IEC TR 13066-2:2012 [2015], Information technology - Interoperability with Assistive Technology (AT) - Part 2: Windows accessibility application programming interface (API) (Technical Report) (technical report)

ISO/IEC TR 13066-2:2012 provides information about the Microsoft® Windows® Automation Frameworks, including Microsoft Active Accessibility, User Interface (UI) Automation, and the common interfaces of these accessibility frameworks including the IAccessibleEx interface specification. It provides information on application programming interfaces (APIs) needed to use these frameworks. A primary goal of ISO/IEC TR 13066-2:2012 is to ensure that accessible software applications can be written in such a way that they are fully compatible with the Microsoft Accessibility APIs available on the Microsoft Windows operating system.

Single copy price: $265.00

Order from: http://webstore.ansi.org

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

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

INCITS/ISO/IEC TR 13066-3:2012 [2015], Information technology - Interoperability with assistive technology (AT) - Part 3: IAccessible2 accessibility application programming interface (API) (Technical Report) (technical report)

ISO/IEC TR 13066:2012 provides an overview to the structure and terminology of the IAccessible2 accessibility API.

It provides:

- a description of the overall architecture and terminology of the API;

- further introductory explanations regarding the content and use of the API beyond those found in Annex A of ISO/IEC 13066-1;

- an overview of the main properties, including:
  - o of user interface elements,
  - o of how to get and set focus,
  - o of communication mechanisms in the API;

- a discussion of design considerations for the API (e.g., pointers to external sources of information on accessibility guidance related to using the API);

- information on extending the API (and where this is appropriate);

- an introduction to the programming interface of the API (including pointers to external sources of information).

It provides this information as an introduction to the IAccessible2 API to assist:

- IT system level developers who create custom controls and/or interface to them;

- AT developers involved in programming "hardware to software" and "software to software" interactions.

Single copy price: $149.00

Order from: http://webstore.ansi.org

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

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

INCITS/ISO/IEC TS 20071-11:2012 [2015], Information technology - User interface component accessibility - Part 11: Guidance for alternative text for images (Technical Report) (technical report)

ISO/IEC TS 20071-11:2012 applies to all static images that are used in any type of electronic document. It also applies to individual images within a slide show of electronic images. ISO/IEC TS 20071-11:2012 does not apply to moving images (e.g., movies). The guidance contained in ISO/IEC TS 20071 -11:2012 is intended to be used by the person who creates content to be placed in an electronic document. There is no expectation that this person will have any additional expertise beyond understanding the contents of the document and why an image was chosen to be placed within the document. While the main intent of the guidance within ISO/IEC TS 20071-11:2012 is the creation of text alternatives, the information identified in this guidance could be placed in the main document text, reducing the length of the resulting text alternatives. However, placing information in the main document text does not fully replace the function of having some text alternatives for each image.

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

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

INCITS/ISO/IEC TR 30102:2012 [2015], Information technology - Distributed Application Platforms and Services (DAPS) - General technical principles of Service Oriented Architecture (Technical Report) (technical report)

ISO/IEC TR 30102:2012 describes the general technical principles underlying Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), including principles relating to functional design, performance, development, deployment, and management. It provides a vocabulary containing definitions of terms relevant to SOA. It includes a domain-independent technical framework, addressing functional requirements and non-functional requirements.

Single copy price: $240.00

Order from: http://webstore.ansi.org

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

Projects Withdrawn from Consideration

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

ACMI (Art & Creative Materials Institute)

BSR Z356.1-201x, Crayons (new standard)

Inquiries may be directed to David Baker, (202) 253-4347, dbaker@acminet.org

ACMI (Art & Creative Materials Institute)

BSR Z356.2-201x, Chalk (new standard)

ACMI (Art & Creative Materials Institute)

BSR Z356.3-201x, Adhesives (new standard)

ACMI (Art & Creative Materials Institute)

BSR Z356.4-201x, Modeling Materials (new standard)

ACMI (Art & Creative Materials Institute)

BSR Z356.5-201x, Paints and Inks (new standard)

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

BSR/ASSE 1003-2009 (R201x), Performance Requirements for Water Pressure Reducing Valves for Domestic Water Distribution Systems (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASSE 1003-2010)

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

BSR/ASSE 1004-2009 (R201x), Backflow Prevention Requirements for Commercial Dishwashing Machines (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASSE 1004 -2009)

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 HA60601-1-11-201x, Medical electrical equipment - Part 1 -11: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance - Collateral Standard: Requirements for medical electrical equipment and medical electrical systems used in the home healthcare environment (national adoption of IEC 60601-1-11:2015 with modifications and revision of ANSI/AAMI HA60601-1-11-2011)

Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.aami.org/kws/public/document?document_id=5764&wg_abbrev=PUBLIC_REV

BSR/AAMI/ISO 7199-201x, Cardiovascular implants and artificial organs - Blood-gas exchangers (oxygenators) (identical national adoption of ISO 7199:201x and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199-2009 (R2014), ANSI/AAMI/ISO 7199-2009/A1-2011 (R2014))

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

BSR/AAMI/ISO 15674-201x, Cardiovascular implants and artificial organs - Hardshell cardiotomy/venous reservoir systems (with/without filter) and soft venous reservoir bags (identical national adoption of ISO 15674:201x and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15674-2009 (R2014))

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

BSR/AAMI/ISO 15675-201x, Cardiovascular implants and artificial organs - Cardiopulmonary bypass systems - Arterial blood line filters (identical national adoption of ISO 15675:201x and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 15675-2009 (R2014))

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

BSR/AAMI/ISO 18241-201x, Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems - Cardiopulmonary bypass systems - Venous bubble traps (identical national adoption of ISO 18241)

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

BSR/AAMI/ISO 18242-201x, Cardiovascular implants and extracorporeal systems - Centrifugal blood pumps (identical national adoption of ISO 18242)

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

BSR/AAMI/ISO 25539-1-201x, Cardiovascular implants - Endovascular devices - Part 1: Endovascular prostheses (identical national adoption of ISO 25539-1 and revision of ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1-2003 (R2014), ANSI/AAMI/ISO 25539-1-2003/A1-2005 (R2014))

Obtain an electronic copy from: cbernier@aami.org

API (American Petroleum Institute)

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BSR/API MPMS Chapter 14.5, 4th Edition-201x, Calculation of Gross Heating Value, Relative Density, Compressibility and Theoretical Hydrocarbon Liquid Content for Natural Gas Mixtures for Custody Transfer (GPA 2172-09) (revision and redesignation of ANSI/GPA 2172/API MPMS CH. 14.5, 3rd Edition-2007)

BSR/API MPMS Chapter 22.6, 1st Edition-201x, Testing Protocol for Gas Chromatographs (new standard)

BSR/API MPMS Chapter 5.6, 2nd Edition-201x, Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons by Coriolis Meters (revision of ANSI/API MPMS Ch. 5.6 -2002 (R2007))

ECIA (Electronic Components Industry Association)

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E-mail: ldonohoe@ecianow.org

BSR/EIA 364-83A-201x, Shell - to - Shell Conductivity Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (revision and redesignation of ANSI/EIA 364 -83-1999 (R2013))

BSR/EIA 364-1004A-201x, Environmental Test Methodology for Verifying the Current Rating of Freestanding Power Contacts for Electrical Connectors and Sockets (revision and redesignation of ANSI/EIA 364-1004-2010)

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

Office: 18927 Hickory Creek Dr Suite 220
Mokena, IL 60448

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Phone: (708) 995-3017

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E-mail: conrad.jahrling@asse-plumbing.org

BSR/ASSE 1062-201x, Performance Requirements for Temperature Actuated Flow Reduction (TAFR) Valves for Individual Supply Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASSE 1062-2006)

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

Office: 15 Technology Parkway South
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092

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BSR/TAPPI T 684 om-201x, Gross heating value of black liquor (new standard)

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.org

BSR/TAPPI T 1011 om-201x, Basis weight of fiber glass mats (new standard)

Obtain an electronic copy from: standards@tappi.org

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

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E-mail: standards@tiaonline.org

BSR/TIA 5035-201x, Measurement Methods and Test Fixtures for Balun-Less Measurements of Balanced Components and Systems, Extending Frequency Capabilities to 2 GHz. (new standard)

BSR/TIA 5036-201x, Optical Fiber Cabling Component Standard (new standard)

BSR/TIA 5037-201x, Telecommunications - Telephone Terminal Equipment - Transmission Requirements for Digital Telephones with Handsets (new standard)

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Office: 455 E Trimble Road
San Jose, CA 95131-1230

Contact: *Paul Lloret*

Phone: (408) 754-6618

Fax: (408) 754-6618

E-mail: Paul.E.Lloret@ul.com

BSR/UL 5A-201X, Standard for Safety for Nonmetallic Surface Raceways and Fittings (revision of ANSI/UL 5A-2008 (R2013))

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

BSR/UL 1581-201X, Standard for Safety for Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords (Proposal dated 03-27 -15) (revision of ANSI/UL 1581-2013a)

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

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.

ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)

New Standard

ANSI X9.131-2015, Financial transaction messages - Electronic benefits transfer (EBT) - WIC retailer interface standard for smart cards (new standard): 3/24/2015

AWWA (American Water Works Association)

Revision

ANSI/AWWA C516-2015, Large Diameter Rubber-Seated Butterfly Valves Sizes 78 In. (2,000 mm) and Larger (revision of ANSI/AWWA C516-2010): 3/23/2015

CSA (CSA Group)

New Standard

ANSI B149.6-2015, Code for Digester Gas, Landfill Gas and Biogas Generation and utilization (new standard): 3/23/2015

ECIA (Electronic Components Industry Association)

Reaffirmation

ANSI/EIA 364-05B-2009 (R2015), Contact Insertion, Release and Removal Force Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-05B-2009): 3/23/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-16A-2009 (R2015), Stripping Force Test (Solderless Wrapped Connectors) Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-16A-2002 (R2009)): 3/23/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-19A-2008 (R2015), Torsional Insert Retention Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364 -19A-2001 (R2008)): 3/23/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-24B-2009 (R2015), Maintenance Aging Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-24B-2009): 3/23/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-30A-2009 (R2015), Capacitance Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors and Sockets (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364 -30A-2002 (R2009)): 3/23/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-33A-2009 (R2015), Inductance Measurement Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (100 nH-100 mH) (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-33A-2002 (R2009)): 3/23/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-37C-2009 (R2015), Contact Engagement and Separation Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-37C-2009): 3/23/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-40B-2009 (R2015), Crush Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-40B-2009): 3/24/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-44A-2009 (R2015), Corona Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-44-1998 (R2009)): 3/24/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-47A-2008 (R2015), Conductor Unwrap (Solderless Wrapped Connection) Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-47A-2001 (R2008)): 3/24/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-68A-2008 (R2015), Actuating Mechanism Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364 -68A-2001 (R2008)): 3/24/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-75A-2009 (R2015), Lightning Strike Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-75A-2009): 3/24/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-79-2014 (R2015), Insert Bond Strength Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-79-2009): 3/24/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-94-2009 (R2015), Transverse Extraction Force Test Procedure for Insulation Displacement Contacts (IDC) for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-94-2009): 3/24/2015

ANSI/EIA 364-98-2009 (R2015), Housing Locking Mechanism Strength Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/EIA 364-98-2009): 3/24/2015

NISO (National Information Standards Organization)

Stabilized Maintenance

ANSI/NISO Z39.23-1997 (S2015), Standard Technical Report Number Format and Creation (stabilized maintenance of ANSI/NISO Z39.23 -1997 (R2009)): 3/24/2015

UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

Reaffirmation

ANSI/UL 248-9-2005 (R2015), Standard for Safety for Low-Voltage Fuses - Part 9: Class K Fuses (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 248-9-2005 (R2010)): 3/24/2015

ANSI/UL 248-13-2005 (R2015), Standard for Safety for Low-Voltage Fuses - Part 13: Semiconductor Fuses (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 248-13-2005 (R2010)): 3/24/2015

ANSI/UL 312-2010 (R2015), Standard for Safety for Check Valves for Fire-Protection Service (Proposal dated 1-16-15) (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 312-2010): 3/20/2005

Revision

ANSI/UL 365-2015, Standard for Safety for Police Station Connected Burglar Alarm Units and Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 365-2010): 3/20/2015

ANSI/UL 365-2015b, Standard for Safety for Police Station Connected Burglar Alarm Units and Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 365-2010): 3/20/2015

ANSI/UL 609-2015a, Standard for Safety for Local Burglar Alarm Units and Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 609-2010): 3/20/2015

ANSI/UL 1076-2015, Standard for Safety for Proprietary Burglar Alarm Units and Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 1076-2010): 3/20/2015

ANSI/UL 1610-2015, Standard for Safety for Central-Station Burglar-Alarm Units (revision of ANSI/UL 1610-2010): 3/20/2015

ANSI/UL 1610-2015, Standard for Safety for Central-Station Burglar-Alarm Units (revision of ANSI/UL 1610-2010): 3/20/2015

ANSI/UL 1635-2015, Standard for Safety for Digital Alarm Communicator System Units (revision of ANSI/UL 1635-2004 (R2010)): 3/20/2015

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.

API (American Petroleum Institute)

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BSR/API Standard 505-201x, Recommended Practice for Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations at Petroleum Facilities Classified as Class I, Zone 0, Zone 1, and Zone 2 (new standard)

Stakeholders: Oil and gas operators and service companies.

Project Need: Revise current standard.

This document applies to the classification of locations for both temporarily and permanently installed electrical equipment. It is intended to be applied where there may be a risk of ignition due to the presence of flammable gases, flammable-liquid-produced vapors, mixed with air, under normal atmospheric conditions.

API (American Petroleum Institute)

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BSR/API MPMS Chapter 14.5, 4th Edition-201x, Calculation of Gross Heating Value, Relative Density, Compressibility and Theoretical Hydrocarbon Liquid Content for Natural Gas Mixtures for Custody Transfer (GPA 2172-09) (revision and redesignation of ANSI/GPA 2172/API MPMS CH. 14.5, 3rd Edition-2007)

Stakeholders: Natural gas producers, natural gas suppliers, natural gas processors.

Project Need: Provides procedures for calculating, at base conditions from composition, the properties of natural gas mixtures.

Presents procedures for calculating, at base conditions from composition, the following properties of natural gas mixtures: gross heating value, relative density (real and ideal), compressibility factor, and theoretical hydrocarbon liquid content which in the U.S. is typically expressed as GPM, the abbreviation for gallons of liquid per thousand cubic feet of gas.

BSR/API MPMS Chapter 22.6, 1st Edition-201x, Testing Protocol for Gas Chromatographs (new standard)

Stakeholders: Petrochemical suppliers, petrochemical purchasers, petrochemical measurement device manufacturers.

Project Need: Create a standardized testing protocol to assess the performance of gas chromatograph technology that will allow test results to be recognized by regulators and accepted by the user community in the natural gas industry.

This standard is a general GC performance test protocol. It specifies the scope and reporting requirements of GC tests for repeatability, reproducibility, and response linearity. The protocol specifies requirements for tests over a range of gas compositions, tests over a range of environmental conditions, and long-term performance tests.

BSR/API MPMS Chapter 5.6, 2nd Edition-201x, Measurement of Liquid Hydrocarbons by Coriolis Meters (revision of ANSI/API MPMS Ch. 5.6-2002 (R2007))

Stakeholders: Petrochemical suppliers, petrochemical purchasers, petrochemical measurement device manufacturers and purchasers.

Project Need: Update an industry standard to address current technology used in custody transfer applications for liquid hydrocarbons using Coriolis meters.

This standard is applicable to custody transfer applications for liquid hydrocarbons. Topics covered are: Applicable API standards used in the operation of Coriolis meters, proving and verification using both mass- and volume-based methods, installation, operation, and maintenance.

AWS (American Welding Society)

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Miami, FL 33166
Contact: *Rakesh Gupta*
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BSR/AWS A5.15-1990 (R201x), Specification for Welding Electrodes and Rods for Cast Iron (reaffirmation of ANSI/AWS A5.15-1990 (R2006))

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Keeping it as a national standard.

This specification prescribes requirements for for the classification of rods for oxyfuel gas welding, electrodes for gas metal arc welding, Electrodes for SMAW to weld cast irons.

BSR/AWS A5.19-92 (R201x), Specification for Magnesium Alloy Welding Electrodes and Rods (reaffirmation of ANSI/AWS A5.19 -1992 (R2006))

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Keeping it as a national standard.

This specification prescribes requirements for the classification of bare magnesium alloy welding electrodes and rods for use with gas metal arc, gas tungsten arc, oxyfuel gas, and plasma arc welding processes.

BSR/AWS A5.28/A5.28M-2005 (R201x), Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding (reaffirmation of ANSI/AWS A5.28/A5.28M-2005)

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Keeping it as a national standard.

This specification prescribes requirements for the classification of low-alloy steel electrodes (solid, composite stranded and composite metal cored) and rods (solid) for gas metal arc (GMAW), gas tungsten arc (GTAW), and plasma arc (PAW) welding.

BSR/AWS A5.29/A5.29M-201x, Specification for Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes for Flux Cored Arc Welding (revision of ANSI/AWS A5.29/A5.29M-2010)

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Adding new classifications.

This specification prescribes requirements for the classification of low-alloy steel electrodes for flux cored arc welding either with or without shielding gas. Iron is the only element whose content exceeds 10.5% in undiluted weld metal deposited by these electrodes.

BSR/AWS A5.36/A5.36M-201x, Specification for Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel Flux Cored Arc Welding and Metal Cored Electrodes for Gas Metal Arc Welding (revision of ANSI/AWS A5.36/A5.36M-2011)

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Adding new classifications.

This specification prescribes requirements for the classification of carbon and low-alloy steel cored electrodes for flux cored arc welding, either with or without shielding gas, and carbon and low-alloy steel metal cored electrodes for gas metal arc welding.

BSR/AWS A5.37/A5.37M-201X, Specification for Solid Carbon and Low-Alloy Steel Electrodes and Rods for Gas Shielded Arc Welding (new standard)

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Combining solid carbon steel and low-alloy steel filler metals for SMAW in one document.

This specification prescribes requirements for the classification of solid carbon and low-alloy steel electrodes and rods for gas metal arc (GMAW), gas tungsten arc (GTAW), and plasma arc (PAW) welding.

BSR/AWS A5.32M/A5.32:201X (ISO 14175:2008 MOD), Welding Consumables - Gases and Gas Mixtures for Fusion Welding and Allied Processes (revision of ANSI/AWS A5.32/A5.32M:2011 (ISO 14175:2008))

Stakeholders: Welding industry.

Project Need: Clarifying information.

This standard specifies requirements for the classification of gases and gas mixtures used in fusion welding and allied processes.

ECIA (Electronic Components Industry Association)

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BSR/EIA 364-83A-201x, Shell-to-Shell Conductivity Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors (revision and redesignation of ANSI/EIA 364 -83-1999 (R2013))

Stakeholders: Electronics, electrical, and telecommunications industries.

Project Need: Revise and redesignate current American National Standard.

This standard test procedure applies to mated plugs and receptacles or mated plugs and receptacles mounted to a bulkhead with conductive shells and/or mounting flange.

BSR/EIA 364-1004A-201x, Environmental Test Methodology for Verifying the Current Rating of Freestanding Power Contacts for Electrical Connectors and Sockets (revision and redesignation of ANSI/EIA 364-1004-2010)

Stakeholders: Electronics, electrical, and telecommunications industries.

Project Need: Revise and redesignate current American National Standard.

This standard describes recommended test sequences for verifying the specified current rating of freestanding contacts or electrical connectors and sockets used in power applications. These sequences may be used to qualify products with a specified current rating.

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

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BSR/ASSE 1062-201x, Performance Requirements for Temperature Actuated Flow Reduction (TAFR) Valves for Individual Supply Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASSE 1062-2006)

Stakeholders: Plumbing industry.

Project Need: Review technical intent of the standard to reflect public and industry needs.

This standard applies to Temperature Actuated, Flow Reduction (TAFR) Valves for Individual Supply Fittings (herein referred to as the “device”) which react to high-temperature water. These valves are intended for use inline with or are integrated into individual plumbing supply fittings such as shower heads, bath and utility faucets, and sink and lavatory faucets. When intended for use by people with disabilities, TAFR valves covered by this standard shall also comply with ANSI/ICC Standard A117.1.

NEMA (ASC C37) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

Office: 1300 North 17th Street
Suite 900
Rosslyn, VA 22209

Contact: *Gary MacFadden*

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BSR NEMA C37.50-201x, Low-Voltage AC Power Circuit Breakers Used in Enclosures - Test Procedures (revision and redesignation of ANSI C37.50-2012)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, contractors, builders.

Project Need: Update the existing standard for current industry practices.

Covers the test procedures for enclosed low-voltage ac power circuit breakers as follows: stationary or drawout circuit breakers of two- or three-pole construction; unfused or fused circuit breakers; and manually operated or power-operated circuit breakers with or without electromechanical or solid-state trip devices.

SPRI (Single Ply Roofing Institute)

Office: 411 Waverley Oaks Road
Suite 331B
Waltham, MA 02452

Contact: *Linda King*

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BSR/SPRI GTS-1-201x, Structural Test Standard for Gutter Systems Used with Low-Slope Roofs (revision and redesignation of ANSI/SPRI GD-1-2010)

Stakeholders: Building owners, code officials, architects, designers, specifiers, engineers, roofing consultants, roofing contractors, roofing material manufacturers.

Project Need: Revise existing GD-1 standard into a test standard and a design standard.

This standard provides methodology for the structural testing of Gutters used with low-slope roofing. This standard specifies structural testing for external Gutters used with low-slope (2 in 12 or less) roofing. This standard does not address water removal or the water-carrying capability of the gutter as other building codes already address this issue. This Standard does not consider downspouts or leaders.

TAPPI (Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry)

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BSR/TAPPI T 684 om-201x, Gross heating value of black liquor (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 determines the gross (or high) heating value of black liquor, containing up to 55% by mass of water, derived from sodium-based kraft pulping.

BSR/TAPPI T 1011 om-201x, Basis weight of fiber glass mats (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 covers the determination of the basis weight of fiber glass mat. The basis weight includes the fiber, binder and other materials incorporated into the finished web. Weight is reported as pounds per 100 square feet (i.e., not customary TAPPI paper units).

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

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BSR/TIA 5035-201x, Measurement Methods and Test Fixtures for Balun-Less Measurements of Balanced Components and Systems, Extending Frequency Capabilities to 2 GHz (new standard)

Stakeholders: Structured cabling manufacturers; Datacom equipment manufacturers; Datacom chip foundries; connector manufacturers; cable manufacturers; field tester manufacturers; test equipment manufacturers.

Project Need: Create new standard.

The scope is to provide necessary information to extend measurement capabilities to 2 GHz with sufficient accuracy to support category 8 cabling standards: ANSI/TIA-568-C.2-1 (when published).

BSR/TIA 5036-201x, Optical Fiber Cabling Component Standard (new standard)

Stakeholders: Designers; installers; building owners; building tenants.

Project Need: Create new standard.

This Standard is applicable to premises optical fiber cabling and components. Specified in this Standard are requirements for components, such as cable, connectors, connecting hardware and cords. Basic connectivity arrangements formed from these components are also defined. Connector test requirements and guidelines for field testing are also incorporated into this Standard.

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

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BSR/TIA 5037-201x, Telecommunications - Telephone Terminal Equipment - Transmission Requirements for Digital Telephones with Handsets (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, specifiers, and users of digital telephones and other communications devices providing voice transmission, regardless of protocol or digital format. Specifiers may include retail equipment buyers, enterprise and government procurement officers, etc.

Project Need: Create new standard.

This standard establishes audio transmission performance requirements for handset equipped digital telephones regardless of protocol or digital format. Transmission may be over any digital interface including Local or Wide Area Networks, Universal Serial Bus (USB), Firewire/IEEE Std 1394, public ISDN or digital over twisted pair wire. This includes TDM-based and packet-based (e.g., VoIP) telephones.

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)
- GBI (The Green Building Initiative)
- GEIA (Greenguard Environmental Institute)
- HL7 (Health Level Seven)
- IESNA (The Illuminating Engineering Society of North America)
- 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)
- PRCA (Professional Ropes Course Association)
- RESNET (Residential Energy Services Network)
- TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)
- UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

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

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

ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers Contact Information

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

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

AISC
American Institute of Steel Construction
1 East Wacker Drive
Suite 700
Chicago, IL 60601
Phone: (312) 670-8318
Fax: (312) 670-5403
Web: www.aisc.org

API
American Petroleum Institute
1220 L Street NW
Washington, DC 20005
Phone: (202) 682-8073
Fax: (202) 962-4797
Web: www.api.org

ASC X9
Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated
1212 West Street
Suite 200
Annapolis, MD 21401
Phone: (410) 267-7707
Fax: (410) 267-0961
Web: www.x9.org

ASHRAE
American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.
1791 Tullie Circle, NE
Atlanta, GA 30329
Phone: (678) 539-1214
Fax: (678) 539-2214
Web: www.ashrae.org

ASME
American Society of Mechanical Engineers
Two Park Avenue
New York, NY 10016
Phone: (212) 591-8521
Fax: (212) 591-8501
Web: www.asme.org

AWS
American Welding Society
8669 NW 36th ST # 130
Miami, FL 33166
Phone: (305) 443-9353, x 301
Fax: (305) 443-5951
Web: www.aws.org

AWWA
American Water Works Association
6666 W. Quincy Ave.
Denver, CO 80235
Phone: (303) 347-3178
Fax: (303) 795-7603
Web: www.awwa.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

ECIA
Electronic Components Industry Association
2214 Rock Hill Road
Suite 265
Herndon, VA 20170-4212
Phone: (571) 323-0294
Fax: (571) 323-0245
Web: www.ecianow.org

IAPMO (ASSE Chapter)
ASSE International Chapter of IAPMO
18927 Hickory Creek Dr Suite 220
Mokena, IL 60448
Phone: (708) 995-3017
Fax: (708) 479-6139
Web: www.asse-plumbing.org

IESNA
Illuminating Engineering Society of North America
120 Wall Street, 17th Floor
New York, NY 10005
Phone: (212) 248-5000, ext 123
Fax: (212) 248-5017
Web: www.iesna.org

ITI (INCITS)
InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards
1101 K Street, NW
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Washington, DC 20005-3922
Phone: (202) 626-5743
Fax: (202) 638-4922
Web: www.incits.org

NEMA (ASC C37)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 North 17th Street
Suite 900
Rosslyn, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 841-3253
Fax: (703) 841-3353
Web: www.nema.org

NEMA (ASC C8)
National Electrical Manufacturers Association
1300 North 17th Street
Suite 900
Rosslyn, VA 22209
Phone: (703) 841-3271
Fax: 703-841-3371
Web: www.nema.org

NISO
National Information Standards Organization
3600 Clipper Mill Road
Suite 302
Baltimore, MD 21211
Phone: (301) 654-2512
Fax: (410) 685-5278
Web: www.niso.org

NSF
NSF International
789 N. Dixboro Road
Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723
Phone: (734) 827-5643
Fax: (734) 827-7880
Web: www.nsf.org

RESNET
Residential Energy Services Network, Inc.
2170 S. El Camino Real
Suite 206
Oceanside, CA 92054
Phone: (760) 408-5860
Fax: (760) 806-9449
Web: www.resnet.us.com

SCTE
Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers
140 Philips Road
Exton, PA 19341-1318
Phone: (480) 252-2330
Fax: (610) 363-5898
Web: www.scte.org

SPRI
Single Ply Roofing Institute
411 Waverley Oaks Road
Suite 331B
Waltham, MA 02452
Phone: (781) 647-7026
Fax: (781) 647-7222
Web: www.spri.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

TIA
Telecommunications Industry Association
1320 North Courthouse Road
Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22201
Phone: (703) 907-7497
Fax: (703) 907-7727
Web: www.tiaonline.org

UL
Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.
12 Laboratory Drive
Research Triangle Park, NC 27709
-3995
Phone: (919) 549-1511
Fax: (631) 271-6200
Web: www.ul.com

ISO & IEC Draft International Standards

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

Comments

Comments regarding ISO documents should be sent to ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org); those regarding IEC documents should be sent to Charles T. Zegers, General Secretary of the USNC (czegers@ansi.org). The final date for offering comments is listed after each draft.

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ISO Standards

AIR QUALITY (TC 146)

ISO/DIS 17179, Stationary source emissions - Determination of the mass concentration of ammonia in flue gas - Performance characteristics of automated measuring systems - 6/30/2015, $107.00

CERAMIC TILE (TC 189)

ISO/DIS 10545-16, Ceramic tiles - Part 16: Determination of small colour differences and light reflectance values - 6/22/2015, FREE

LEARNING SERVICES FOR NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING (TC 232)

ISO/DIS 19366, Learning services outside formal education - Requirements - 6/21/2015, $58.00

OPTICS AND OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS (TC 172)

ISO/DIS 10110-11, Optics and photonics - Preparation of drawings for optical elements and systems - Part 11: Non-toleranced data - 6/21/2015, $33.00

PAPER, BOARD AND PULPS (TC 6)

ISO/DIS 8254-3, Paper and board - Measurement of specular gloss - Part 3: 20 degree gloss with a converging beam, TAPPI method - 3/23/2015, FREE

PLASTICS (TC 61)

ISO/DIS 19679, Plastics - Determination of aerobic biodegradation of non-floating plastic materials in a seawater/sediment interface - Method by analysis of evolved carbon dioxide - 6/20/2015, $53.00

ISO/DIS 20568-1, Plastics - Fluoropolymer dispersion and moulding and extrusion materials - Part 1: Designation system and basis for specifications - 6/22/2015, $71.00

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS (TC 45)

ISO/DIS 11424, Rubber hoses and tubing for air and vacuum systems for internal-combustion engines - Specification - 6/21/2015, $58.00

ISO/DIS 2782-1, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of permeability to gases - Part 1: Differential-pressure methods - 6/21/2015, FREE

TERMINOLOGY (PRINCIPLES AND COORDINATION) (TC 37)

ISO/DIS 18587, Translation services - Post-editing of machine translation output - Requirements - 6/20/2015, $62.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC 23001-8/DAmd2, Information technology - MPEG systems technologies - Part 8: Coding-independent code points - Amendment 2: Sample aspect ratio and additional transfer functions, colour primaries and matrix coefficients - 4/20/2015, FREE

ISO/IEC 14496-10/DAmd1, Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 10: Advanced Video Coding - Amendment 1: Level 5.2 and progressive high profile - 11/4/2024, FREE

ISO/IEC DIS 27000, Information technology - Security techniques - Information security management systems - Overview and vocabulary - 4/20/2015, FREE

ISO/IEC DIS 8824-4, Information technology - Abstract Syntax Notation One (ASN.1): Parameterization of ASN.1 specifications - 4/24/2015, $62.00

ISO/IEC DIS 8825-1, Information technology - ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Basic Encoding Rules (BER), Canonical Encoding Rules (CER) and Distinguished Encoding Rules (DER) - 4/24/2015, $107.00

ISO/IEC DIS 8825-3, Information technology - ASN.1 encoding rules: Specification of Encoding Control Notation (ECN) - 4/24/2015, $194.00

ISO/IEC DIS 8825-4, Information technology - ASN.1 encoding rules: XML Encoding Rules (XER) - 4/24/2015, $146.00

ISO/IEC DIS 8825-5, Information technology - ASN.1 encoding rules: Mapping W3C XML schema definitions into ASN.1 - 4/24/2015, $134.00

IEC Standards

SMB/5521/QP, Revised scope of IEC TC 40, Capacitors and resistors for electronic equipment, 04/10/2015

4/300/DC, Hydroelectric machines - Guide for installation procedures and tolerances: Parts 1 (General), 2 (Vertical Francis turbine or pump/turbine) and 11 (Vertical generator with a thrust bearing below the rotor)., 05/01/2015

8/1392/CD, IEC 62559-1 Ed.1: Use Case Methodology - Part 1: Concept and Processes in Standardization, 05/29/2015

20/1559/CDV, IEC 60702-3: Mineral insulated cables and their terminations with a rated voltage not exceeding 750 V - Part 3: Guide to use, 05/29/2015

23B/1177/CDV, Amendment 1 to IEC 61995-1 Ed.1: Devices for the connection of luminaires for household and similar purposes - Part 1: General requirements, 05/29/2015

23B/1178/CDV, Amendment 1 to IEC 61995-2 Ed.1: Devices for the connection of luminaires for household and similar purposes - Part 2: Standard sheets for DCL, 05/29/2015

23E/895/NP, PNW 23E-895: Electrical accessories - Circuit-breakers for overcurrent protection for household and similar installations - Part 3: Circuit-breakers for d.c. operation, 05/29/2015

25/517/CD, ISO 80003-2 Ed. 1.0:Quantities and units - Quantities for e-health - Part 2: Physics, 05/29/2015

25/518/CD, ISO 80003-3 Ed. 1.0: Quantities and units - Quantities for e-health - Part 3: Chemistry, 05/29/2015

29/867/FDIS, IEC 60118-0: Electroacoustics - Hearing aids - Part 0: Measurement of the performance characteristics of hearing aids, 05/01/2015

34B/1780/CD, IEC 60061 f67 Ed. 3: Lamp caps and holders together with gauges for the control of interchangeability and safety - Part 1: Lamp caps (Proposal for an amendment of the BA15 cap sheet), 05/29/2015

36/363/DTS, IEC/TS 62073/Ed2: Guidance on the measurement of hydrophobicity of insulator surfaces, 05/29/2015

46/549/CD, IEC 62153-4-6/Ed.2: Metallic Communication Cable test methods ? Part 4-6: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Surface transfer impedance - line injection method, 05/29/2015

46A/1239/CDV, IEC 61196-1-209: Coaxial communication cables - Part 1- 209: Environmental test methods - Thermal cycling, 05/29/2015

47A/956/CDV, IEC 62433-4 Ed.1: EMC IC modelling - Part 4: Models of Integrated Circuits for RF Immunity behavioural simulation - Conducted Immunity modelling (ICIM-CI), 05/29/2015

47A/961/NP, Semiconductor devices - Advanced hybrid integrated circuits - Alignment of stacked dies having fine pitch interconnect, 05/29/2015

47F/216/CD, IEC 62047-27 Ed.1: Semiconductor devices - Micro-electromechanical devices - Part 27: Bond strength test for glass frit bonded structures using micro-chevron-tests (MCT), 05/29/2015

48B/2426/CD, IEC 61076-2-113/Ed1: Connectors for electronic equipment - product requirements - Part 2-113: circular connectors - Detail specification for connectors with data and power contacts with M12 screw-locking, 05/29/2015

49/1128/CD, IEC 60679-1 Ed.4: Piezoelectric, dielectric and electrostatic oscillators of assessed quality - Part 1: Generic specification, 05/01/2015

57/1551/PAS, IEC/PAS 61850-9-3 Ed.1: Communication Networks and Systems for Power Utility Automation - Part 9-3: Precision Time Protocol Profile for Power Utility Automation, 05/01/2015

57/1553/CD, IEC 61970-552 Ed.2: Energy management system application program interface (EMS-API) - Part 552: CIMXML Model exchange format, 05/29/2015

65/590/DTS, IEC/TS 62872 Ed. 1.0: System interface between Industrial Facilities and the Smart Grid., 05/29/2015

65/591/DC, IEC 62443-4-1 Ed. 1: Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 4-1: Secure Product Development Lifecycle Requirements, 05/01/2015

66/556/CDV, IEC 61010-2-012 Ed.1: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 2 -012: Particular requirements for climatic and environmental testing and other temperature conditioning equipment, 05/29/2015

68/502/CD, IEC 60404-8-6 Ed.3: Magnetic materials - Part 8-6: Specifications for individual materials - Soft magnetic metallic materials, 05/29/2015

68/504/CD, IEC 60404-1 Ed.3: Magnetic materials - Part 1: Classification, 07/03/2015

82/947/DTS, IEC 62257-2 TS Ed.2: Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification - Part 2: From requirements to a range of electrification systems, 05/29/2015

82/948/DTS, IEC 62257-3 TS Ed.2: Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification - Part 3: Project development and management, 05/29/2015

82/949/DTS, IEC 62257-4 TS Ed.2: Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification - Part 4: System selection and design, 05/29/2015

82/950/DTS, IEC 62257-5 TS Ed.2: Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification - Part 5: Protection against electrical hazards, 05/29/2015

82/951/DTS, IEC 62257-6 TS Ed.2: Recommendations for renewable energy and hybrid systems for rural electrification - Part 6: Acceptance, operation, maintenance and replacement, 05/29/2015

86B/3882/NP, Future IEC 61300-2-54/Ed1: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 2-54: Tests - Corrosive atmosphere (mixed gas), 05/29/2015

87/566/NP, Ultrasonics - Physiotherapy systems - Field specifications and methods of measurement in the frequency range 20 kHz to 0.5 MHz, 05/29/2015

90/353/FDIS, IEC 61788-21: Superconductivity - Part 21: Superconducting wires - Test methods for practical superconducting wires - General characteristics and guidance, 05/01/2015

100/2451/CDV, IEC 62827-1 Ed. 1.0: Wireless Power Transfer - Management - Part 1: Common Components (TA 15), 05/29/2015

100/2472/NP, IPTV multimedia services and applications for IPTV - IPTV terminal devices: Basic model, 05/29/2015

101/466/NP, Electrostatic Control in Health Care Facilities, 05/29/2015

108/588A/CD, IEC 62368-3/Ed1: Audio/video, information and communication technology equipment - Safety - Part 3: Remote power feeding, 04/24/2015

108/589A/CD, IEC 62949/Ed1: Particular safety requirements for equipment to be connected to paired conductor communication networks, 04/24/2015

116/209F/CDV, IEC 62841-3-4/Ed1: Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 3-4: Particular requirements for transportable bench grinders, 05/01/2015

121B/27/CD, IEC 61439-1 Ed.3: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 1: General rules, 05/29/2015

3/1214A/FDIS, IEC 61175-1Ed1: Industrial Systems, Installations and Equipment and Industrial Products - Designation of Signals - Part 1: Basic Rules, 04/24/2015

8/1394/CD, Amendment 2 to IEC 60050-617 Ed.2: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 617: Organization/Market of Electricity, 05/08/2015

10/957/NP, Insulating liquids - Unused modified or blended esters and mixtures with esters for electrotechnical applications, 06/12/2015

15/746/CDV, IEC 62677-2/Ed1: Heat shrinkable low and medium voltage moulded shapes - Part 2 Methods of test, 06/12/2015

22F/376/DTR, Amendment 1 - IEC/TR 60919-3 Ed.2: Performance of high-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems with line-commutated converters - Part 3: Dynamic conditions, 05/08/2015

22F/377/DTR, Amendment 1 - IEC/TR 62544 Ed.1: High-voltage direct current (HVDC) systems - Application of active filters, 05/08/2015

29/867A/FDIS, IEC 60118-0: Electroacoustics - Hearing aids - Part 0: Measurement of the performance characteristics of hearing aids, 05/01/2015

31/1182/FDIS, IEC 60079-7/Ed5: Explosive atmospheres - Part 7: Equipment protection by increased safety "e", 05/08/2015

31/1183/NP, Electrostatic hand-held spraying equipment - Safety requirements - Part 1: Hand-held spraying equipment for ignitable liquid coating materials, 06/12/2015

31/1184/NP, Electrostatic hand-held spraying equipment - Safety requirements - Part 2: Hand-held spraying equipment for ignitable coating powder, 06/12/2015

31/1185/NP, Electrostatic hand-held spraying equipment - Safety requirements - Part 3: Hand-held spraying equipment for ignitable flock, 06/12/2015

45A/1008/FDIS, IEC/IEEE 62582-5 Ed.1: Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Electrical equipment condition monitoring methods - Part 5: Optical time domain reflectometry, 05/08/2015

46C/1011/CD, IEC 62807-1 Ed. 1: Hybrid telecommunication cables, 06/12/2015

56/1604/CDV, IEC 61078/Ed3: Reliability block diagrams, 06/12/2015

56/1615/Q, Revision of IEC 61163-2:1998 Reliability stress screening - Part 2: Electronic components, 04/17/2015

61/4870F/CDV, IEC 60335-2-113, Household and similar electrical appliances - Safety - Part 2-113: Particular requirements for cosmetic and beauty care appliances incorporating lasers and intense light sources, 05/08/2015

62B/977/FDIS, Amendment 2 to IEC 60601-2-33: Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-33: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of magnetic resonance equipment for medical diagnosis, 05/08/2015

62B/978/FDIS, Amendment 1 to IEC 60601-2-37: Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-37: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of ultrasonic medical diagnostic and monitoring equipment, 05/08/2015

65E/450/FDIS, IEC 61804-5 Ed. 1.0 Function blocks (FB) for process control and Electronic Device Description Language (EDDL) - Part 5: EDDL Builtin library, 05/08/2015

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66/556A/CDV, IEC 61010-2-012 Ed.1: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 2-012: Particular requirements for climatic and environmental testing and other temperature conditioning equipment, 05/29/2015

82/953/CD, IEC 61724-1 Ed.1: Photovoltaic system performance - Part 1: Monitoring, 06/12/2015

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100/2453/CDV, IEC 60958-4-2 Ed.1.0: Digital audio interface - Part 4 -2: Professional applications - Metadata and subcode (TA 4), 06/12/2015

100/2454/CDV, IEC 60958-4-4 Ed.1.0: Digital audio interface - Part 4 -4: Professional applications - Physical and electrical (TA 4), 06/12/2015

100/2473/CD, IEC 62827-2 Ed.1.0: Wireless Power Transfer - Management - Part 2: Multiple devices control management (TA 15), 06/12/2015

104/654/CD, IEC 60068-2-18 Ed.3: Environmental testing - Part 2-18: Tests - Test R and guidance: Water, 06/12/2015

121A/42/FDIS, Amendment 2 to IEC 60947-3 Ed.3: Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units, 05/08/2015

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CIS/B/628/FDIS, CISPR 11: Industrial, scientific and medical equipment - Radio-frequency disturbance characteristics - Limits and methods of measurement, 05/08/2015

CABPUB/109/FDIS, Final Draft ISO/IEC FDIS 17021-1, Conformity assessment - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of management systems - Part 1: Requirements, 05/01/2015

2/1782/CD, IEC 60034-30-2 TS Ed.1: Rotating electrical machines - Part 30-2: Efficiency classes of variable speed AC motors (IE-code), 06/19/2015

22G/295/CD, Amendment 1 - IEC 61800-5-1 Ed.2: Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 5-1: Safety requirements - Electrical, thermal and energy, 06/19/2015

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34C/1145/CD, IEC 62386-333 Ed.1: Digital addressable lighting interface - Part 333: Particular requirements for control devices - Manual Configuration (feature type 33), 06/19/2015

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57/1556/DC, Proposed Technical Report IEC TR 62357-2 on TC 57 Use Cases - Call for comments, 05/15/2015

62D/1236/NP, ISO 80601-2-xx: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2-xx: Particular requirements for basic safety and essential performance of home healthcare environment ventilatory support equipment for respiratory impairment, 06/19/2015

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65A/733/CD, IEC/TS 61508-3-1 Ed. 1.0 Functional safety of electrical/electronic/programmable electronic safety-related systems - Part 3-1: Software requirements - Reuse of pre-existing software elements to implement all or part of a safety function, 06/19/2015

66/558/CDV, IEC 61010-2-011 Ed.1: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use - Part 2 -011: Particular requirements for REFRIGERATED EQUIPMENT, 06/19/2015

69/359/CD, ISO15118-4 Ed.1.0: Road vehicles - Vehicle to grid communication interface - Part 4: Network and application protocol conformance test, 05/15/2015

86B/3886/FDIS, IEC 61300-3-35/Ed2: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-35: Examinations and measurements - Visual inspection of fibre optic connectors and fibre-stub transceivers, 05/15/2015

86B/3887/FDIS, IEC 61754-7-2/Ed1: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Fibre optic connector interfaces - Part 7-2: Type MPO connector family - Two fibre rows, 05/15/2015

86B/3888/FDIS, IEC 61755-3-31/Ed1: Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Connector optical interfaces - Part 3-31: Connector parameters of non-dispersion shifted single mode physically contacting fibres - Angled polyphenylene sulphide rectangular ferrules, 05/15/2015

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2/1784/CD, IEC 60034-23 Ed.1: Rotating electrical machines - Part 23: Repair, overhaul and reclamation, 06/26/2015

22G/297A/CD, Amendment 2 - IEC 61800-3 Ed.2: Adjustable speed electrical power drive systems - Part 3: EMC requirements and specific test methods, 06/19/2015

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33/577/FDIS, IEC 60143-3/Ed2: Series capacitors for power systems - Part 3: Internal fuses, 05/22/2015

45A/1012/NP, Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Management of ageing of sensors and transmitters - Part 2: Temperature sensors (proposed 62765-2), 06/26/2015

46C/1012/CD, IEC 62783-1/Ed 1.0: Twinax Cables for Digital Communications - Part 1: Generic Specification, 06/26/2015

46C/1013/CD, IEC 62783-2/Ed 1.0: Twinax Cables for Digital Communications - Part 2: Cable for Ethernet-over-Twinax Physical Interfaces, 06/26/2015

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46F/315/NP, Radio-frequency connectors - Part XX: Sectional specification for type L32-4 and L32-5 threaded multi-coaxial radio-frequency connectors, 06/26/2015

48B/2414/CDV, IEC 60603-7-82/Ed1: Connectors for electronic equipment - Part 7-82: Detail specification for 8-way, shielded, individual pair shielded, free and fixed connectors, for data transmission with frequencies up to 2 000 mhz, 06/26/2015

48B/2416/CDV, IEC 61076-3-110/Ed3: Connectors for electronic equipment - product requirements - Part 3-110: detail specification for free and fixed connectors for data transmission with frequencies up to 3 000 mhz, 06/26/2015

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57/1563/DTR, IEC 62357-200 TR Ed.1: Power systems management and associated information exchange - Part 200: Guidelines for migration to Internet Protocol version 6 (IPv6), 05/22/2015

62A/1007/FDIS, Amendment 1 to IEC 62304: Medical device software - Software life cycle processes, 05/22/2015

62D/1209/CDV, IEC 60601-2-19: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -19: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant incubators - Proposed Horizontal Standards, 06/26/2015

62D/1210/CDV, IEC 60601-2-20: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -20: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant transport incubators - Proposed Horizontal Standard, 06/26/2015

62D/1211/CDV, IEC 60601-2-21: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -21: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant radiant warmers - Proposed Horizontal Standard, 06/26/2015

62D/1212/CDV, IEC 80601-2-35: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -35: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of heating devices using blankets, pads and mattresses and intended for heating in medical use - Proposed Horizontal Standard, 06/26/2015

62D/1213/CDV, IEC 60601-2-50: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -50: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of infant phototherapy equipment - Proposed Horizontal Standard, 06/26/2015

62D/1220/CDV, IEC 60601-2-3: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -3: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of short-wave therapy equipment - Proposed Horizontal Standard, 06/26/2015

62D/1221/CDV, IEC 60601-2-6: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -6: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of microwave therapy equipment - Proposed Horizontal Standard, 06/26/2015

62D/1222/CDV, IEC 60601-2-10: Medical Electrical Equipment - Part 2 -10: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of nerve and muscle stimulators - Proposed Horizontal Standard, 06/26/2015

62D/1238/FDIS, IEC 80601-2-71: Medical electrical equipment - Part 2 -71: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of functional near-infrared spectroscopy (NIRS) equipment, 05/22/2015

65B/990/DTR, IEC TR 62010/Ed 2.0: Analyser Systems - Guidance for Maintenance Management, 05/22/2015

65E/453/CD, IEC 61987-11 Ed. 2.0 Industrial-process measurement and control - Data structures and elements in process equipment catalogues - Part 11: List of Properties (LOP) of measuring equipment for electronic data exchange - Generic structures, 05/22/2015

66/562/CDV, IEC 61010-2-120 Ed.1: Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control and laboratory use - Part 2 -120: Particular safety requirements for machinery, 06/26/2015

68/506/CD, Amendment 1 to IEC 60404-15 Ed.1: Magnetic materials - Part 15: Methods for the determination of the relative magnetic permeability of feebly magnetic materials, 07/24/2015

82/923/CDV, IEC 61730-1 Ed.2: Photovoltaic (PV) module safety qualification - Part 1: Requirements for construction, 06/26/2015

82/924/CDV, IEC 61730-2 Ed.2: Photovoltaic (PV) module safety qualification - Part 2: Requirements for testing, 06/26/2015

82/956/NP, Photovoltaic devices - Part 14: Outdoor infrared thermography of photovoltaic modules and plants (proposed IEC 60904-14 or alternatively IEC 60904-12-2), 06/26/2015

88/539/FDIS, IEC 61400-25-2 Ed.2: Wind turbines - Part 25-2: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants - Information models, 05/22/2015

88/540/FDIS, IEC 61400-25-3 Ed.2: Wind turbines - Part 25-3: Communications for monitoring and control of wind power plants - Information exchange models, 05/22/2015

91/1256/DC, Maintenance - Call for comments / proposals for amendment / revision on IEC 62090 Edition 1.0 and call for experts for maintenance team, 05/08/2015

95/329/DC, Review of IEC 60050-447 Ed. 1: International Electrotechnical Vocabulary - Part 447: Measuring relays, 05/01/2015

95/330/DC, Review of IEC 60255-1 Ed. 1: Measuring relays and protection equipment - Part 1: Common requirements, 05/01/2015

95/331/DC, Review of IEC 60255-26 Ed. 3: Measuring relays and protection equipment - Part 26: Electromagnetic compatibility requirements, 05/01/2015

95/332/DC, Review of IEC 60255-27 Ed. 2: Measuring relays and protection equipment - Part 27: Product safety requirements, 05/01/2015

105/527/CDV, IEC 62282-6-200 Ed.3: Fuel cell technologies - Part 6 -200: Micro fuel cell power systems - Performance test methods, 06/26/2015

110/640/CDV, IEC 62595-2 Ed.2: Display lighting unit - Part 2: Electro-optical measuring methods of LED backlight unit, 06/26/2015

110/656/CD, IEC 62679-3-3 Ed.1: Electronic Paper Displays - Part 3 -3: Optical measuring methods with integrated lighting unit, 05/22/2015

111/371/NP, IEC 62321-10 Ed.1.0 Determination of certain substances in electrotechnical products - Part 10: Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in polymers and electronics by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS), 06/26/2015

Newly Published ISO Standards

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

ISO/IEC JTC 1 Technical Reports

ISO/IEC TR 29195:2015, Traveller processes for biometric recognition in automated border, $149.00

AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS (TC 34)

ISO 11056/Amd2:2015, Sensory analysis - Methodology - Magnitude estimation method - Amendment 2, $22.00

FIRE SAFETY (TC 92)

ISO 5660-1:2015, Reaction-to-fire tests - Heat release, smoke production and mass loss rate - Part 1: Heat release rate (cone calorimeter method) and smoke production rate (dynamic measurement), $240.00

FLUID POWER SYSTEMS (TC 131)

ISO 18413:2015, Hydraulic fluid power - Cleanliness of components - Inspection document and principles related to contaminant extraction and analysis, and data reporting, $200.00

NUCLEAR ENERGY (TC 85)

ISO/ASTM 51608:2015, Practice for dosimetry in an X-ray (bremsstrahlung) facility for radiation processing at energies between 50 keV and 7.5 MeV, $123.00

ISO/ASTM 51649:2015, Practice for dosimetry in an electron beam facility for radiation processing at energies between 300 keV and 25 MeV, $173.00

ISO/ASTM 51707:2015, Guide for estimation of measurement uncertainty in dosimetry for radiation processing, $88.00

PHOTOGRAPHY (TC 42)

ISO 15781:2015, Photography - Digital still cameras - Measuring shooting time lag, shutter release time lag, shooting rate, and start-up time, $149.00

PLASTICS (TC 61)

ISO 23560:2015, Woven polypropylene sacks for bulk packaging of foodstuffs, $88.00

PLASTICS PIPES, FITTINGS AND VALVES FOR THE TRANSPORT OF FLUIDS (TC 138)

ISO 17778:2015, Plastics piping systems - Fittings, valves and ancillaries - Determination of gaseous flow rate/pressure drop relationships, $51.00

ISO 18851:2015, Plastics piping systems - Glass-reinforced thermosetting plastics (GRP) pipes and fittings - Test method to prove the structural design of fittings, $88.00

ROAD VEHICLES (TC 22)

ISO 12617:2015, Road vehicles - Liquefied natural gas (LNG) refuelling connector - 3,1 MPa connector, $123.00

ISO 6621-4:2015, Internal combustion engines - Piston rings - Part 4: General specifications, $173.00

ISO 8820-5:2015, Road vehicles - Fuse-links - Part 5: Fuse-links with axial terminals (Strip fuse-links) Types SF 30 and SF 51 and test fixtures, $123.00

ISO 8820-10:2015, Road vehicles - Fuse-links - Part 10: Fuse-links with tabs Type L (high current miniature), $88.00

RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS (TC 45)

ISO 6505:2015, Rubber, vulcanized or thermoplastic - Determination of tendency to adhere to and corrode metals, $88.00

SHIPS AND MARINE TECHNOLOGY (TC 8)

ISO 9876:2015, Ships and marine technology - Marine facsimile receivers for meteorological charts, $88.00

ISO 22554:2015, Ships and marine technology - Propeller shaft revolution indicators - Electric type and electronic type, $88.00

STEEL (TC 17)

ISO 16124:2015, Steel wire rod - Dimensions and tolerances, $88.00

SURFACE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (TC 201)

ISO 14707:2015, Surface chemical analysis - Glow discharge optical emission spectrometry (GD-OES) - Introduction to use, $88.00

TRACTORS AND MACHINERY FOR AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY (TC 23)

ISO 24253-1:2015, Crop protection equipment - Spray deposition test for field crop - Part 1: Measurement in a horizontal plane, $149.00

ISO 24253-2:2015, Crop protection equipment - Spray deposition test for field crop - Part 2: Measurement in a crop, $149.00

ISO Technical Reports

HEALTH INFORMATICS (TC 215)

ISO/TR 80001-2-7:2015, Application of risk management for IT-networks incorporating medical devices - Application guidance - Part 2-7: Guidance for Healthcare Delivery Organizations (HDOs) on how to self-assess their conformance with IEC 80001-1, $265.00

ISO Technical Specifications

TERMINOLOGY (PRINCIPLES AND COORDINATION) (TC 37)

ISO/TS 24620-1:2015, Language resource management - Controlled natural language (CNL) - Part 1: Basic concepts and principles, $88.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC 15444-1/Cor4:2015, Information technology - JPEG 2000 image coding system: Core coding system - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 23003-3/Amd2/Cor1, Information technology - MPEG audio technologies - Part 3: Unified speech and audio coding - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 23003-3/Cor3:2015, Information technology - MPEG audio technologies - Part 3: Unified speech and audio coding - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 23009-1/Cor1:2015, Information technology - Dynamic adaptive streaming over HTTP (DASH) - Part 1: Media presentation description and segment formats - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 14496-12/Cor3:2015, Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 12: ISO base media file format - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 14496-15/Cor1:2015, Information technology - Coding of audio-visual objects - Part 15: Carriage of network abstraction layer (NAL) unit structured video in ISO base media file format - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 15444-12/Cor3:2015, Information technology - JPEG 2000 image coding system - Part 12: ISO base media file format - Corrigendum, FREE

ISO/IEC 16963:2015, Information technology - Digitally recorded media for information interchange and storage - Test method for the estimation of lifetime of optical disks for long-term data storage, $240.00

ISO/IEC 19793:2015, Information technology - Open Distributed Processing - Use of UML for ODP system specifications, $265.00

ISO/IEC 29197:2015, Information technology - Evaluation methodology for environmental influence in biometric system performance, $149.00

ISO/IEC 30121:2015, Information technology - Governance of digital forensic risk framework, $51.00

ISO/IEC 11179-5:2015, Information technology - Metadata registries (MDR) - Part 5: Naming principles, $149.00

ISO/IEC 11695-2:2015, Identification cards - Optical memory cards - Holographic recording method - Part 2: Dimensions and location of accessible optical area, $51.00

ISO/IEC 13250-5:2015, Information technology - Topic Maps - Part 5: Reference model, $88.00

ISO/IEC 20006-2:2015, Information technology for learning, education and training - Information model for competency - Part 2: Proficiency level information model, $173.00

ISO/IEC 19763-12:2015, Information technology - Metamodel framework for interoperability (MFI) - Part 12: Metamodel for information model registration, $240.00

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 of choice for information technology developers, producers and users for the creation and maintenance of formal de jure IT standards. INCITS' mission is to promote the effective use of Information and Communication Technology through standardization in a way that balances the interests of all stakeholders and increases the global competitiveness of the member organizations.

The INCITS Executive Board serves as the consensus body with 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 has eleven membership categories that can be viewed at http://www.incits.org/participation/membership-info. Membership in all categories is always welcome. INCITS also seeks to broaden its membership base and looks to recruit new participants in the following under-represented membership categories:

- **Producer – Hardware**

  This category primarily produces hardware products for the ITC marketplace.

- **Producer – Software**

  This category primarily produces software products for the ITC marketplace.

- **Distributor**

  This category is for distributors, resellers or retailers of conformant products in the ITC industry.

- **User**

  This category includes entities that primarily reply on standards in the use of a products/service, as opposed to producing or distributing conformant products/services.

- **Consultants**

  This category is for organizations whose principal activity is in providing consulting services to other organizations.

- **Standards Development Organizations and Consortia**

  o "Minor" an SDO or Consortia that (a) holds no TAG assignments; or (b) holds no SC TAG assignments, but does hold one or more Work Group (WG) or other subsidiary TAG assignments.

- **Academic Institution**

  This category is for organizations that include educational institutions, higher education schools or research programs.

- **Other**

  This category includes all organizations who do not meet the criteria defined in one of the other interest categories.

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

Calls for Members

Society of Cable Telecommunications

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

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

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

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

ANSI Accredited Standards Developers

Accreditation Status

Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM)

In follow-up to an announcement earlier this year, which indicated that the Society for Human Resource Management (SHRM) intends to withdraw its status as an ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer, please be advised that SHRM remains an ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer. When SHRM withdraws its accreditation, another announcement will be published in Standards Action.

For further information, please contact SHRM directly: Deb Cohen Ph.D., SHRM-SCP SVP, Knowledge Development (Deb.Cohen@shrm.org).

Approvals of Reaccreditations

Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS)

At the direction of ANSI's Executive Standards Council (ExSC), the reaccreditation of the Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions (ATIS), an ANSI organizational member, has been approved under its recently revised operating procedures for documenting consensus on ATIS-sponsored American National Standards, effective March 20, 2015. For additional information, please contact: Ms. Kerrianne Conn, Manager, Knowledge Management , Alliance for Telecommunications Industry Solutions, 1200 G Street NW, Suite 500, Washington, DC 20005; phone: 202.434.8841; e-mail: kconn@atis.org.

American Brush Manufacturers Association (ABMA)

At the direction of ANSI's Executive Standards Council (ExSC), the reaccreditation of the American Brush Manufacturers Association (ABMA), an ANSI organizational member, has been approved under its recently revised operating procedures for documenting consensus on ABMA-sponsored American National Standards, effective March 20, 2015. For additional information, please contact: Mr. David Parr, Executive Director, American Brush Manufacturers Association, 736 Main Avenue, Suite 7, Durango, CO 81301-5479; phone: 630.258.4771; e-mail: dparr@abma.org.

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ANSI's Executive Standards Council has approved the reaccreditation of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), an ANSI Organizational Member, under its recently revised operating procedures for documenting consensus on ASME-sponsored American National Standards, effective March 19, 2015. For additional information, please contact: Mr. William Berger, Managing Director, Standards, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 2 Park Avenue, 6th Floor, New York, NY 10016-5990; phone: 212.591.8250; e-mail: BergerW@asme.org.

Withdrawal of ASD Accreditation

The Art and Creative Materials Institute (ACMI)

The Art and Creative Materials Institute (ACMI) has requested the formal withdrawal of its accreditation as a developer of American National Standards and the withdrawal of all of its currently registered projects. These actions are taken, effective March 17, 2015. For additional information, please contact: Mr. David H. Baker, Executive Director, The Art and Creative Materials Institute, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20006; phone: 202.253.4347; e-mail: David.Baker@dhbakerlaw.com.

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Call for US/TAG Participants

ISO/TC 291 – Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances

A new ISO Technical Committee, ISO/TC 291 - Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances, has been formed. The Secretariat has been allocated to DIN (Germany), and Underwriters Laboratories (UL) will serve as the US Technical Advisory Group (US/TAG) Administrator.

The scope of ISO/TC 291 is as follows:

> Standardization in the field of Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances, considering a whole appliance: terminology, classification, constructional and performance characteristics, test methods and marking. Excluded from this scope are cookstoves covered by the standards being developed in ISO/TC 285.

ANSI is currently a participating member of TC 291, Domestic Gas Cooking, and is in the process of organizing the US Technical Advisory Group (US/TAG). Anyone interested in joining the US TAG is invited to contact Nicolette Allen, US/TAG Secretary at Nicolette.Allen@ul.com.

New Field of ISO Technology

Waste Management, Recycling and Road Operation Service

Comment Deadline: April 17, 2015

DIN (Germany) has submitted to ISO a proposal for a new field of ISO technical activity on the subject of Waste Management, Recycling and Road Operation Service, with the following scope statement:

> Standardization of equipment for waste management, recycling, public cleaning and road operation. Taking into particular account technical and logistical aspects. Drafting of International Standards for products and procedures as well as safety requirements for the collection, transport, storage and transfer of solid and liquid waste.
>
> Sludge recovery, treatment and disposal and also water re-use are not covered by the scope of this ISO/TC, but are handled e.g. in ISO/TC 275 and ISO/TC 282.
>
> Exclusion: General environmental management (e.g., ISO 14000) and road traffic safety management systems aspects (e.g., ISO 39001), are to be handled by ISO/TC 207 and ISO/TC 241.

Anyone wishing to review this new proposal can request a copy by contacting ANSI's ISO Team via email: isot@ansi.org with submission of comments to Steve Cornish (scornish@ansi.org) by close of business on Friday, April 17, 2015.

U.S. Technical Advisory Groups

Reaccreditation

U.S. TAG to ISO TC 260 – Human Resource Management

Comment Deadline: April 27, 2015

The U.S. Technical Advisory Group (TAG) to ISO Technical Committee 260, Human resource management has submitted to ANSI supplemental procedures to the Model Procedures for U.S. Technical Advisory Groups to ANSI for ISO Activities (Annex A of the ANSI International Procedures) under which the TAG is currently accredited – these supplemental procedures are intended by the TAG to be part of the its accredited procedures. Consequently, the reaccreditation process is initiated.

To obtain a copies of the supplemental procedures or to offer comments, please contact the TAG Administrator to the US TAG to ISO/TC 260: Lee S. Webster, JD-MBA, SPHR, GPHR, Director, Talent Acquisition and Recruitment, University of Texas Medical Branch, 2200 Market Street, Room 1.300, Galveston, TX 77550-0001; phone: 409.747.4867; email: lswebste@utmb.edu. You may view/download a copy of the revised text during the public review period at the following URL: www.ansi.org/accredPR. Please submit any public comments on the revised procedures to UTMB by April 27, 2015, with a copy to the ExSC Recording Secretary in ANSI's New York Office (jthompso@ANSI.org).

Meeting Notices

AHRI Meeting

Development of AHRI Standard 1500, Performance Rating of Commercial Space Heating Boilers

The Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) will be holding an online meeting on March 31 from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. If you are interested in participating in the meeting or providing comments on the standard, please contact AHRI staff member Aykut Yilmaz at ayilmaz@ahrinet.org.

Green Building Initiative

GBI 01-201x Consensus Body

The fourth meeting of the Green Building Initiative - GBI 01-201x consensus body will be held via conference call and webinar:

Thursday, April 16, 2015

12:00 Noon – 2:00 PM Eastern Time

(A call-in number will be provided via email to attendees)

The purpose for this teleconference is for the Consensus Body members to review sections of the Working Draft of 01-201X document and hear initial reports from Subcommittees and questions/comments from the public.

The tentative agenda will be posted on the GBI webpage for the standard at: http://www.thegbi.org/ansi. All meetings are open to the public. Any member of the public or subcommittee participant that would like to attend the meeting should contact the Secretariat Vicki Worden preferably at least 10 days in advance of the meeting to ensure he/she is included in relevant communications in preparation for the meeting. To attend, and for additional information, please contact:

Emily Randolph
Secretariat Assistant for Green Building Initiative
Worden Associates, Inc.
207-230-4458 (direct)
emily@wordenassociates.com

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum e
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1-2013

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum e to Standard 62.1-2013, Ventilation for Acceptable Indoor Air Quality

Second Public Review (February 2015)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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

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

The appearance of any technical data or editorial material in this public review document does not constitute endorsement, warranty, or guaranty by ASHARE of any product, service, process, procedure, or design, and ASHRAE expressly disclaims such.

ASHRAE, 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta GA 30329-2305

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

FOREWORD

This proposed addendum modifies Section 8, Operation and Maintenance, incorporating calibration requirements for airflow monitoring sensors and systems and harmonizes Table 8.4.1 (Minimum Maintenance Activity and Frequency) with ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 180-2012, Standard Practice for Inspection and Maintenance of Commercial-Building HVAC Systems.

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

Addendum e to 62.1-2013

Modify Section 8 as shown below.

8.1 General

8.1.1 Application. The requirements of this section apply to buildings and their ventilation systems and their components constructed or renovated after the adoption date of this section.

8.1.2 Building Alterations or Change-of-Use. When buildings are altered or when changes in building use, occupant category, significant change in occupant density, other changes inconsistent with system design assumptions are made, the ventilation ~~Ventilation~~ system design, operation, and maintenance shall be reevaluated and the O&M manual updated as necessary. ~~when changes in building use or occupancy category, significant building alterations, significant changes in occupant density, or other changes inconsistent with system design assumptions are made.~~

8.2 Operations and Maintenance Manual. An Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual, either written or electronic, shall be developed and maintained on site or in a centrally accessible location for the working life of the applicable ventilation system equipment or components. This manual shall be updated as necessary. The manual shall include the O&M procedures, ventilation system operating schedules and any changes made thereto, final design drawings, maintenance schedules and any changes made thereto, and the maintenance requirements and frequencies ~~detailed in Section 8.4~~ summarized in Table 8.4.1.

8.3 Ventilation System Operation. Mechanical and natural ventilation systems shall be operated in a manner consistent with the O&M Manual. Systems shall be operated such that spaces are ventilated in accordance with Section 6 when they are expected to be occupied.

8.4 Ventilation System Maintenance

8.4.1 Ventilation System Components. The building ventilation system components shall be maintained in accordance with the O&M Manual or as otherwise required by this section and summarized in Table 8.4.1.

~~**8.4.1.1 Filters and Air-Cleaning Devices.** All filters and air-cleaning devices shall be replaced or maintained as specified by the O&M manual.~~

~~**8.4.1.2 Outdoor Air Dampers.** At a minimum of once every three months or as specified in the O&M manual, the outdoor air dampers and actuators shall be visually inspected or remotely monitored to verify that they are functioning in accordance with the O&M manual.~~

~~**8.4.1.3 Humidifiers.** Humidifiers shall be cleaned and maintained to limit fouling and microbial growth. Any automatic chemical-dosing equipment shall be calibrated and maintained in accordance with the O&M manual to maintain additive concentrations to comply with Section 5.12.1. These systems shall be inspected at a minimum of once every three months of operation and/or treated in accordance with the O&M manual.~~

~~**8.4.1.4 Dehumidification Coils.** All dehumidifying cooling coils shall be visually inspected for cleanliness and microbial growth regularly when it is likely that dehumidification occurs, but no less than once per year or as specified in the O&M manual, and shall be cleaned when fouling or microbial growth is observed.~~

~~**8.4.1.5 Drain Pans.** Drain pans shall be visually inspected for cleanliness and microbial growth at a minimum of once per year during the cooling season, or as specified in the O&M manual, and shall be cleaned if needed. Areas adjacent to drain pans that were subjected to wetting shall be investigated, cleaned if necessary, and the cause of unintended wetting rectified.~~

~~**8.4.1.6 Outdoor Air Intake Louvers.** Outdoor air intake louvers, bird screens, mist eliminators, and adjacent areas shall be visually inspected for cleanliness and integrity at a minimum of once every six months, or as specified in the O&M manual, and cleaned as needed. When visible debris or visible biological material is observed, it shall be removed. Physical damage to louvers, screens, or mist eliminators shall be repaired if such damage impairs their function in preventing contaminant entry.~~

~~**8.4.1.7 Sensors.** Sensors whose primary function is dynamic minimum outdoor air control, such as flow stations at an air handler and those used for demand control ventilation, shall have their accuracy verified as specified in the O&M Manual. This activity shall occur at a minimum of once every six months or periodically in accordance with the O&M Manual. A sensor failing to meet the accuracy specified in the O&M Manual shall be recalibrated or replaced.~~

~~**8.4.1.8 Outdoor Airflow Verification.** The total quantity of outdoor air to air handlers, except for units under 2000 cfm (1000 L/s) of supply air, shall be measured in minimum outdoor air mode once every five years. If measured minimum airflow rates are less than the design minimum rate (±10% balancing tolerance) documented in the O&M manual, they shall be adjusted or modified to bring them to the minimum design rate or evaluated to determine if the measured rates are in compliance with this standard.~~

~~**8.4.1.9 Cooling Towers.** Cooling tower water systems shall be treated to limit the growth of microbiological contaminants including *legionella sp.* in accordance with O & M Manual or the water treatment program.~~

~~**8.4.1.10 Equipment/Component Accessibility.** The space provided for routine maintenance and inspection around ventilation equipment shall be kept clear.~~

~~**8.4.1.11 Floor Drains.** Floor drains located in air plenums or rooms that serve as plenums shall be maintained to prevent transport of contaminants from the floor drain to the plenum.~~

~~**8.4.2 Microbial Contamination.** Visible microbial contamination shall be investigated and rectified.~~

~~**8.4.3 Water Intrusion.** Water intrusion or accumulation in ventilation system components such as ducts, plenums, and air handlers shall be investigated and rectified.~~

Modify Table 8.4.1 as shown below.

TABLE 8.4.1
Minimum Maintenance Activity and Frequency for
Ventilation System Equipment and Associated Components

Inspection/Maintenance Task	Frequency*
a Investigate system for water intrusion or accumulation. Rectify as necessary.	As necessary
b Verify equipment/component accessibility by keeping the space provided for routine maintenance and inspection clear.	Monthly
c Open cooling tower water systems shall be treated to limit the growth of microbiological contaminants including *legionella sp.*	Monthly
d Check for particulate accumulation on filters and air-cleaning devices. Clean or replace as necessary to ensure proper operation.	Quarterly
e Check ultraviolet lamp. Clean or replace as needed to ensure proper operation	Quarterly
f Visually inspect dehumidification and humidification devices. Clean and maintain to limit fouling and microbial growth. Measure relative humidity and adjust system controls as necessary.	Quarterly
g Closed cooling tower water systems shall be treated to limit the growth of microbiological contaminants including *legionella sp.*	Quarterly
h Maintain floor drains and trap primer located in air plenums or rooms that serve as air plenums to prevent transport of contaminants from the floor drain to the plenum	Semiannual
i Check control system and devices for evidence of improper operation. Clean, lubricate, repair, adjust, or replace as needed to ensure proper operation.	Semiannually
j Check P-trap. Prime as needed to ensure proper operation	Semiannually
k Check fan belt tension. Check for belt wear and replace if necessary to ensure proper operation. Check sheaves for evidence of improper alignment or evidence of wear and correct as needed.	Semiannually
l Check variable-frequency drive for proper operation. Correct as needed	Semiannually
m Check for proper operation of cooling or heating coil for damage or evidence of leaks. Clean, restore, or replace as required.	Semiannually
n Visually inspect outdoor air intake louvers, bird screens, mist eliminators, and adjacent areas for cleanliness and integrity; clean as needed; remove all visible debris or visible biological material observed, repair physical damage to louvers, screens, or mist eliminators if such damage impairs the item from providing the required outdoor air entry.	Semiannually
o Verify accuracy of sensors whose primary function is dynamic minimum outdoor air control, such as flow stations at an air handler and those used for demand control ventilation. Any sensor failing to meet the specified accuracy shall be recalibrated or replaced.	Semiannually
p Visually inspect natural ventilation openings and adjacent areas for cleanliness and integrity; clean as needed; remove all visible debris or visible biological material observed, repair physical damage to louvers, and screens, if such damage impairs the item from providing the required outdoor air entry. Manual and/or automatic opening apparatus shall be physically tested for proper operation and repaired or replaced as necessary.	Semiannually

q Verify the accuracy of permanently mounted sensors whose primary function is outdoor air delivery monitoring, outdoor air delivery verification, zone primary air measurement or dynamic minimum outdoor air control, such as flow stations at an air handler and those used for demand control ventilation. A sensor failing to meet the accuracy specified in the O&M Manual shall be recalibrated or replaced. Performance verification shall include output comparison to a measurement reference standard consistent with those specified for similar devices in ASHRAE Standard 41.2[XX] or ASHRAE Standard 111[16].	Semiannually
r Visually inspect outdoor air dampers and actuators or remotely monitor to verify for proper function	Annually
s Check air filter fit and housing seal integrity. Correct as needed.	Annually
t Check control box for dirt, debris and/or loose terminations. Clean and tighten as needed	Annually
u Check motor contactor for pitting or other signs of damage. Repair or replace as needed.	Annually
v Check fan blades and fan housing. Clean, repair, or replace as needed to ensure proper operation.	Annually
w Check integrity of all panels on equipment. Replace fasteners as needed to ensure proper integrity and fit/finish of equipment.	Annually
x Assess field serviceable bearings. Lubricate if necessary	Annually
y Check drain pan, drain line, and coil for biological growth. Clean as needed	Annually
z Check for evidence of buildup or fouling on heat exchange surfaces. Restore as needed to ensure proper operation	Annually
aa Inspect unit for evidence of moisture carryover from cooling coils beyond the drain pan. Make corrections or repairs as necessary.	Annually
ab Check for proper damper operation. Clean, lubricate, repair, replace, or adjust as needed to ensure proper operation	Annually
ac Visually inspect areas of moisture accumulation for biological growth. If present, clean or disinfect as needed	Annually
ad Check condensate pump. Clean or replace as needed.	Annually
ae Visually inspect exposed ductwork and external piping for insulation and vapor barrier for integrity. Correct as needed.	Annually
af Verify the total quantity of outdoor air delivered by air handlers set to minimum outdoor air mode. If measured minimum airflow rates are less than the design minimum rate documented in the O&M Manual, ± a 10 % balancing tolerance; (1) confirm the measured rate does not conform with the provisions of this standard and; (2) adjust or modify the air-handler components to correct the airflow deficiency. Ventilation systems shall be balanced in accordance with ASHRAE Standard 111[16], or equivalent, at least to the extent necessary to verify conformance with the total outdoor airflow and space supply airflow requirements of this standard. Exception: Units under 2000 cfm (1000 L/s) of supply air are exempt from this requirement	5 years

*~~a.~~ Minimum frequencies may be increased or decreased if indicated in the O&M manual
** National Institute of Standards and Technology, U.S. Department of Commerce, Gaithersburg, MD.

~~Item~~	~~Activity Code~~	~~Minimum Frequency *~~
~~Filters and air-cleaning devices~~	~~A~~	~~Every three months or as specified in the O & M Manual~~
~~Outdoor air dampers and actuators~~	~~B~~	~~Every 12 months or as specified in the O & M Manual~~
~~Humidifiers~~	~~C~~	~~Every 12 months or as specified in the O & M Manual~~
~~Dehumidification coils~~	~~D~~	~~Regularly when it is likely that dehumidification occurs but no less than once per year or as specified in the O & M Manual~~
~~Drain pans and other adjacent surfaces subject to wetting~~	~~D~~	~~Every 12 months during cooling season or as specified in the O & M Manual~~

~~Outdoor air intake louvers, bird screens, mist eliminators, and adjacent areas~~	~~E~~	~~Every six months or as specified in the O & M Manual~~
~~Sensors used for dynamic minimum outdoor air control~~	~~F~~	~~Every six months or periodically in accordance with O & M Manual~~
~~Air-handling systems except for units under 2,000 cfm (1000 L/s)~~	~~G~~	~~Once every five years~~
~~Cooling towers~~	~~H~~	~~Every one month for open systems, every three months for closed systems, or in accordance with O & M Manual or treatment system provider~~
~~Floor drains located in plenums or rooms that serve as air plenums~~	~~I~~	~~Periodically according to O & M Manual~~
~~Equipment/component accessibility~~	~~J~~	
~~Visible microbial contamination~~	~~K~~	
~~Water intrusion or accumulation~~	~~K~~	

~~**ACTIVITY CODE:**~~
~~A Maintain according to O & M Manual.~~
~~B Visually inspect or remotely monitor for proper function.~~
~~C Clean and maintain to limit fouling and microbial growth.~~
~~D Visually inspect for cleanliness and microbial growth and clean when fouling is observed.~~
~~E Visually inspect for cleanliness and integrity and clean when necessary.~~
~~F Verify accuracy and recalibrate or replace as necessary.~~
~~G Measure minimum quantity of outdoor air. If measured minimum air flow rates are less than 90% of the minimum outdoor air rate in the O & M Manual, they shall be adjusted or modified to bring them above 90% or shall be evaluated to determine if the measured rates are in conformance with this standard.~~
~~H Treat to limit the growth of microbiological contaminants.~~
~~I Maintain to prevent transport of contaminants from the floor drain to the plenum.~~
~~J Keep clear the space provided for routine maintenance and inspection around ventilation equipment.~~
~~K Investigate and rectify.~~

Add a new reference to Section 9 as shown below.

9. REFERENCES

[xx] *ASHRAE Standard 41.2-1987 (RA 1992), Standard Methods for Laboratory Airflow Measurement.* American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc., Atlanta, GA.

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum h
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum h to Standard 62.2-2013, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings

First Public Review (February 2015)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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

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ASHRAE, 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta GA 30329-2305

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FOREWORD

Combined exhaust/supply terminations are regularly specified and provided with heating and energy recovery ventilators (H/ERVs). Their use reduces building penetrations, labor, and associated system costs. By reducing the number of penetrations, air leakage can also be reduced, resulting in space conditioning energy savings. Further, the durability of the structure can be improved through reducing entry pathways for bulk water. Combined terminations are regularly approved and installed in single family and multifamily dwelling units across the country, and manufacturer tests have demonstrated that minimum cross-contamination of airflow results from these terminations. There is currently no industry standard by which to test these units, so we have simply proposed that their performance be verified by the manufacturer. The 10% cross contamination metric is based on language in ASHRAE Standard 62.1 that limits cross contamination of exhaust and supply streams in H/ERVs to 10% for "air with moderate contaminant concentration, mild sensory-irritation intensity, or mildly offensive odors".

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

Addendum h to 62.2-2013

Revise Section 6.8 as shown below.

6.8 Air Inlets. Air inlets that are part of the ventilation design shall be located a minimum of 10 ft (3 m) from known sources of contamination such as a stack, vent, exhaust hood, or vehicle exhaust. The intake shall be placed so that entering air is not obstructed by snow, plantings, or other material. Forced air inlets shall be provided with rodent/insect screens (mesh not larger than 1/2 in. [13 mm]).

Exceptions:

a. Ventilation openings in the wall may be as close as a stretched-string distance of 3 ft (1 m) from sources of contamination exiting through the roof or dryer exhausts.
b. No minimum separation distance shall be required between windows and local exhaust outlets in kitchens and bathrooms.
c. Vent terminations covered by and meeting the requirements of the *National Fuel Gas Code* (NFPA 54/ANSI Z223.1)[5] or equivalent.
d. Where a combined exhaust/intake termination is used to separate intake air from exhaust air originating in living space other than kitchens, no minimum separation distance between these two openings is required. For these combined terminations, the exhaust air concentration within the intake air flow shall not exceed 10%, as established by the manufacturer.

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum j
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum j to Standard 62.2-2013, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings

First Public Review (February 2015)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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FOREWORD

To date, no multifamily homes of even 2+ units has been able to get credit for any infiltration. This proposed change is to allow horizontally-attached single family homes to take a reduced infiltration credit, proportional to the percentage of exterior surface area that is not common. Fire-rated common walls typically have similar airtightness to other exterior walls, so this is a reasonable approximation of the effect of infiltration on attached housing.

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Addendum j to 62.2-2013

Revise Section 4.1.2 as shown below.

4.1.2 Infiltration Credit. If a blower door test has been done then a credit for estimated infiltration may be taken using the following procedure. Horizontally-attached single family dwelling units shall be permitted to utilize a blower door test result that includes common walls to take this credit, subject to the reduction factor A_{ext} in Equation 4.6.

Effective Annual Average Infiltration Rate (Q_{inf}). Effective Annual Average Infiltration Rate (Q_{inf}) shall be calculated using the normalized leakage calculated from measurements of envelope leakage using either ASTM E779[1] or CGSB 149.10[2]. The authority having jurisdiction may approve other means of calculating effective leakage area (ELA), such as the RESNET *Mortgage Industry National Home Energy Systems Standard*.[3]

ASTM Procedure. To calculate the ELA from ASTM E779[1], the leakage area for pressurization and depressurization (using a 4 Pa reference pressure) shall be averaged using Equation 4.2:

$$ELA = (L_{press} + L_{depress})/2 \qquad (4.2)$$

where
ELA = effective leakage area, ft^2 (m^2)
L_{press} = leakage area from pressurization, ft^2 (m^2)
$L_{depress}$ = leakage area from depressurization, ft^2 (m^2)

CGSB Procedure. To calculate the ELA from CGSB 149.10[2], the following modifications to the test procedure must be made: 1) all vents and intentional openings must be in the same configuration as specified in ASTM E779[1] (i.e., HVAC dampers and registers should be in the normal operating position, fireplace and other dampers should be closed unless they are required for test operation), 2) height and floor area must be reported consistently with the definitions of this standard, and 3) the leakage area as calculated from the CGSB procedure must be converted using Equation 4.3:

$$ELA = 0.61 \cdot (0.4)^{n-0.5} \cdot L_{cgsb} \quad (4.3)$$

where
n = exponent measured from the CGSB 149.10[2]
L_{cgsb} = CGSB leakage area, as modified above, ft^2 (m^2)

Normalized Leakage. Normalized leakage shall be calculated using Equation 4.4:

$$NL = 1000 \cdot \frac{ELA}{A_{floor}} \cdot \left[\frac{H}{H_r}\right]^z \quad (4.4)$$

where
NL = normalized leakage
ELA = effective leakage area, ft^2 (m^2)
A_{floor} = floor area of residence, ft^2 (m^2)
H = vertical distance between the lowest and highest above-grade points within the pressure boundary, ft (m)
Hr = reference height, 8.2 ft (2.5 m)
z = 0.4 for the purpose of calculating the Effective Annual Infiltration Rate below

Effective Annual Average Infiltration Rate (Q_{inf}).

Effective Annual Average Infiltration Rate (Q_{inf}) shall be calculated using Equation 4.5a or Equation 4.5b:

$$Q_{inf}(cfm) = \frac{NL \cdot wsf \cdot A_{floor}}{7.3} \quad \text{(I-P) (4.5a)}$$

where
NL = normalized leakage
wsf = weather and shielding factor from Normative Appendix B
A_{floor} = floor area of residence, ft^2

$$Q_{inf}(L/s) = \frac{NL \cdot wsf \cdot A_{floor}}{1.44} \quad \text{(SI) (4.5b)}$$

where
NL = normalized leakage
wsf = weather and shielding factor from Normative Appendix B
A_{floor} = floor area of residence, m^2

Required Mechanical Ventilation Rate (Q_{fan}).

Required Mechanical Ventilation Rate (Q_{fan}) shall be calculated using Equation 4.6:

$$Q_{fan} = Q_{tot} - (Q_{inf} \cdot A_{ext}) \quad (4.6)$$

where
Q_{fan} = required mechanical ventilation rate, cfm (L/s)
Q_{tot} = total required ventilation rate, cfm (L/s)
Q_{inf} = may be no greater than 2/3 $\cdot$ Q_{tot} (see Normative Appendix A for exceptions for existing buildings and Section 8.2.1 for multifamily buildings)

A_{ext} = 1 for single family detached homes, or the ratio of exterior envelope surface area that is not attached to garages or other dwelling units to total envelope surface area for single family attached homes.

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum k
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2013

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum k to Standard 62.2-2013, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Low-Rise Residential Buildings

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(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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FOREWORD

This proposed addendum creates a compliance path within the standard based on the use of recirculated air that has been filtered to reduce exposure in the interior of the building to particulate matter of not exceeding 2.5 microns. Research has shown that reduction of such particles (PM2.5) would result in overall air quality that is equal or better in quality than provided by the current version of this standard based on the DALY (Disability Adjusted Life Years) metric.

This proposed addendum allows for a reduction in the required amount of whole-building ventilation needed to show compliance with the standard when the filtration requirements in the addenda are satisfied. This reduction in whole- building ventilation is in the form of a 'credit' associated with filtration of what would otherwise be exhausted air that can be used to reduce the amount of whole building ventilation that otherwise would be required by Section 4.1 of the standard.

The filtration requirements consist of a combination filter efficiency and flow of recirculated air though that filter and are augmented with additional requirements associated with air distribution and the installation and maintenance of the ventilation system.

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Addendum k to 62.2-2013

Add a new Section 4.1.4 as shown below.

4.1.4 Ventilation-rate Reduction for Particle Filtration. This section describes the requirements necessary to apply a credit against the minimum total ventilation rate of this standard. This credit applies during any period in which the requirements of Sections 4.1.4.1, 4.1.4.2 and 4.1.4.3 are met. For those times,

$$Q_{filtration,credit} = 0.2 \cdot Q_{tot}$$

Where Q_{tot} is total ventilation rate of Section 4.1.1 as modified by Section 4.1.3 and any required additional airflow of Section A3; and $Q_{filtration,credit}$ is the credit for filtration which shall be used to reduce the total in Section 4.1 for that period.

4.1.4.1 Air Distribution System. The filtered air must be supplied to or returned from all rooms in the habitable space through an air handling system. Systems that combine filtration air distribution and HVAC distribution, such as an air handling system that supplies air from (or returns air to) the filter from every bedroom and living area, comply with this requirement, but are not required.

4.1.4.2 Particle Filtration. The filtered recirculated air must pass through a particle filter of at least MERV 11 as rated by ASHRAE Standard 52.2[10] or equivalent. Note that outdoor and recirculated air is still subject to the requirements of Section 6.7, which may require additional filtration depending on the system design.

4.1.4.2.1 Non-MERV-rated Filters. For those filters not rated by ASHRAE Standard 52.2[10], equivalent MERV rating shall be determined using Table 4.3. For filters rated by Standard AHRI 680[11], the equivalent MERV rating shall be the row for which the measured E1, E2, E3 is no less than the values in the table. Where the authority having jurisdiction has approved an alternative PM2.5 filtration efficiency rating, the equivalent MERV rating is the row for which that rating is no less than the value in the "PM2.5 efficiency" column of the table.

4.1.4.2.2 Filtration Factor. The filtration factor, f_{fr}, shall be determined using Table 4.3 and the MERV rating or equivalent MERV rating of the filter being used.

4.1.4.3 Air Flow Rate: The minimum air flow rate passing through the filter is given by the following equation:

$$Q_{fr} = f_{fr} Q_{tot}$$

Where Q_{fr} is the time-averaged flow rate of filtered, recirculated air delivered by the air handling system and f_{fr} is the value from Section 4.1.4.2. The period of time for averaging the flow shall be the smaller of the period the credit is taken for and one day. If that period is greater than 12 hours, suitable controls must be present to assure the system also provides at least 10% of Q_{fr} in every 12-hour period.

4.1.4.4 Installation and Maintenance. All filters must be readily accessible from within the occupiable space. Filter supports must be gasketed around all edges of the filters to minimize air bypass. In addition to the instruction and labeling requirements of Section 6.2, the filter rating required to meet the filtration requirements for this system must be prominently displayed on the filter housing access door.

TABLE 4.3
Equivalent MERV rating and Filtration Factors

MERV	f_{fr}	PM2.5 Efficiency	E1	E2	E3
11	4.3	35%	0	65	85
12	3.0	50%	0	80	90
13	2.1	70%	25	90	90
14	1.8	85%	75	90	90
15	1.7	90%	85	90	90
16	1.6	95%	95	95	95

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum b to Standard 189.1-2014

Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings

Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

First Public Review (March 2015)
(Draft Shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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FOREWORD

This addendum contains modifications to the mandatory requirement for peak load reduction in Section 7.3.4.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~strikethrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes. Only these changes are open for review and comment at this time. Additional material is provided for context only and is not open for comment except as it relates to the proposed substantive changes

Addendum b to 189.1-2014

Modify Section 7 as follows:

7.3.4 Peak Demand Reduction. *Building projects* shall contain automatic control systems that reduce building equipment loads to lower electric peak demand of the building.

~~**7.4.5 Power.** The power shall comply with Section 8 of ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1 with the following modifications and additions.~~

~~**7.4.5.1 Peak Load Reduction.** *Building projects* shall contain *automatic* systems, such as demand limiting or load shifting, that are capable of reducing electric peak demand of the building by not less than 10% of the projected peak demand. Standby power generation shall not be used to achieve the reduction in peak demand.~~

~~**Exception:** *Building projects* complying with the Alternate Renewables Approach in Section 7.4.1.1.2 and containing *automatic* systems, such as demand limiting or load shifting, that are capable of reducing electric peak demand by not less than 5% of the projected peak demand.~~

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum by to Standard 189.1-2014

Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings

Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

Second Full Public Review (March 2015)
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FOREWORD

These proposed changes to Standard 189.1 are intended to provide a higher level of indoor moisture control (primarily to reduce the likelihood of microbial growth on interior surfaces and within the building envelope) than is currently required by the standard's reference to Standard 62.1. These pressurization requirements address air infiltration under design cooling conditions, superseding Section 5.9.2 of Standard 62.1. Standard 62.1 only requires more outdoor air intake flow than exhaust airflow on a whole-building level at design conditions during mechanical cooling operation, which in some cases will not result in positive building pressure over the entire building facade. Due to indoor and outdoor temperature and local exhaust airflow rate fluctuations, and due to wind effects, this addendum includes building pressure control requirements during mechanical cooling operation.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and strikethrough (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes. Only these changes are open for review and comment at this time. Additional material is provided for context only and is not open for comment except as it relates to the proposed substantive changes.

Addendum by to 189.1-2014

Add new section as indicated:

8.3.1.4 Building Pressure. The requirements in Section 8.3.1.4 supercede the requirements in Section 5.9.2 of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.1. *Building projects* shall be designed in accordance with the following sections.

8.3.1.4.1 Mechanical Exhaust. Mechanical systems shall include controls capable of disabling exhaust fans and closing exhaust dampers whenever mechanical intake airflow is discontinued.

8.3.1.4.2 Exfiltration. Mechanical air-conditioning systems with dehumidification capability shall include system controls capable of maintaining static pressure inside the building, at the top floor, equal to or greater than the static pressure outside of the building during mechanical cooling operation.

Exception:

1. Where excess exhaust is required by process considerations such as certain industrial or healthcare facilities.
2. Warehouse facilities.
3. Buildings in climate zone 1b, 2b, 3b, 3c, 4b, 4c, 5, 6, 7 and 8

8.3.1.5 Environmental Tobacco Smoke …

Renumber subsequent sections accordingly.

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum c to Standard 189.1-2014

Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings

Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings

First Public Review (March 2015)
(Draft Shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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

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ASHRAE, 1791 Tullie Circle, NE, Atlanta GA 30329-2305

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

FOREWORD
This addendum is intended to incorporate ASHRAE Standard 202 (Commissioning Process for Buildings and Systems) into Standard 189.1 thus basing commissioning on an industry standard.

Note: In this addendum, changes to the current standard are indicated in the text by underlining (for additions) and ~~strikethrough~~ (for deletions) unless the instructions specifically mention some other means of indicating the changes. Only these changes are open for review and comment at this time. Additional material is provided for context only and is not open for comment except as it relates to the proposed substantive changes.

Addendum c to 189.1-2014

Modify Section 10.3.1.2 as follows:

10.3.1.2 Building Project Commissioning. For buildings that exceed 5000 ft^2 (500 m^2) of gross floor area, commissioning shall be performed in accordance with this section, using ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 202 or other ~~using~~ *generally accepted engineering standards* and handbooks acceptable to the *AHJ*. Buildings undergoing the *commissioning process* will be deemed to comply with the requirements of Section 10.3.1.1, "Building Acceptance Testing."

Add new Normative Reference to Section 11 as follows:
ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 202-2013 Commissioning Process for Buildings and Systems 10.3.1.2

ASME B16.1-~~2010~~ 20xx

(Revision of ASME B16.1-~~2005~~) 2010

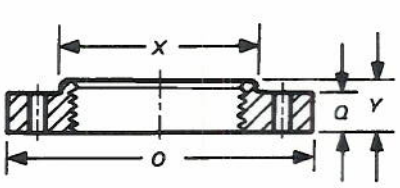
PROPOSED REVISION OF:

Gray Iron Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings

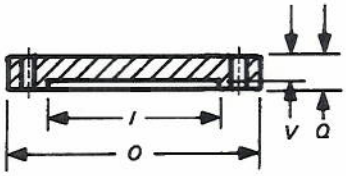
Classes 25, 125, and 250

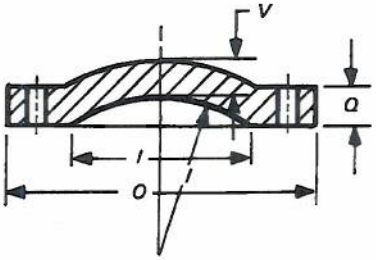
Draft Date: 03/2015

Table 9 Class 125 Flange and Bolting Dimensions



NPS 10 and Smaller Blind Flange





NPS 12 and Larger Blind Flange

NPS	Flanges: Diameter of Flange, O	Flanges: Thickness of Flange, Min., Q [Note (1)]	Hub: Diameter Min., X	Hub: Length of Hub and Threads, Min., Y [Note (2)]	Blind Flanges: Diameter of Port, I [Note (3)]	Blind Flanges: Wall Thickness, V [Note (4)]	Bolt Holes: Diameter of Bolt Circle	Bolt Holes: Diameter of Bolt Holes [Notes (5) and (6)]	Bolting: Number of Bolts	Bolting: Diameter of Bolts [Notes (7) and (8)]	Bolting: Length of Bolts [Notes (7) and (8)]	Bolting: Length of Bolt Stud With Two Nuts [Note (7)]
1	110	11.1	49	18	25	9.6	79	5/8	4	1/2	45	...
1 1/4	115	12.7	59	21	32	11.1	89	5/8	4	1/2	51	...
1 1/2	125	14.3	65	22	38	12.7	98	5/8	4	1/2	51	...
2	150	15.9	78	25	51	14.3	121	3/4	4	5/8	57	...
2 1/2	180	17.5	91	29	64	15.9	140	3/4	4	5/8	64	...
3	190	19.0	108	30	76	17.5	152	3/4	4	5/8	64	...
3 1/2	215	20.6	122	32	89	19.0	178	3/4	8	5/8	70	...
4	230	23.8	135	33	102	22.2	191	3/4	8	5/8	76	...
5	255	23.8	164	37	127	22.2	216	7/8	8	3/4	76	...
6	280	25.4	192	40	152	23.8	241	7/8	8	3/4	83	...
8	345	28.6	246	45	203	27.0	299	7/8	8	3/4	89	...
10	405	30.2	303	49	254	28.6	362	1	12	7/8	95	...
12	485	31.8	357	56	305	20.6	432	1	12	7/8	95	...
14	535	~~32.4~~	391	57	356	22.2	476	1 1/8	12	1	108	...
16	595	36.5	445	64	406	25.4	540	1 1/8	16	1	114	...
18	635	39.7	499	68	457	27.0	578	1 1/4	16	1 1/8	121	...
20	700	42.9	553	73	508	28.6	635	1 1/4	20	1 1/8	127	...
24	815	47.6	660	83	610	31.8	749	1 3/8	20	1 1/4	140	...
30	985	54.0	...	...	762	36.6	914	1 3/8	28	1 1/4	159	...
36	1170	60.3	...	...	914	41.3	1086	1 5/8	32	1 1/2	178	222
42	1345	66.7	...	...	1066	46.0	1257	1 5/8	36	1 1/2	191	235
48	1510	69.9	...	...	1219	50.8	1422	1 5/8	44	1 1/2	197	242
54 (9)	1685	76.2	...	...	...	...	1594	2	44	~~1 3/8~~	216	267
60 (9)	1855	79.4	...	...	...	...	1759	2	52	~~1 3/8~~	222	273
72 (9)	2195	88.9	...	...	...	...	2096	2	60	~~1 3/8~~	241	292
84 (9)	2535	98.4	...	...	...	...	2426	2 1/4	64	2	267	324
96 (9)	2875	108.0	...	...	...	...	2756	2 1/2	68	2 1/4	292	356

1 3/4

1 3/4

1 3/4

35.1

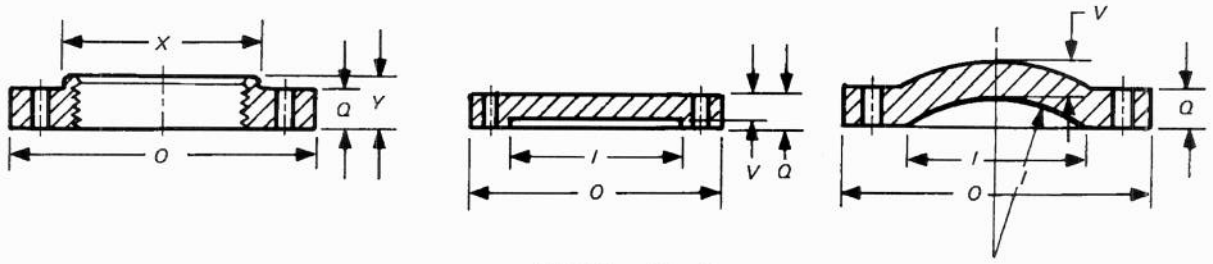
GENERAL NOTE: Dimensions are in millimeters.

NOTES:

(1) For facing, see para. 7.2.(a)
(2) For thread of threaded flanges, see paras. 7.5.1 and 7.5.2.
(3) All blind flange NPS 12 and larger must be dished with inside radius equal to the port diameter.
(4) For wall thickness tolerance, see para. 7.1.
(5) For flange bolt holes, see para. 7.6.
(6) For spot facing, see para. 7.7.
(7) For bolts and nuts, see para. 8.1.1.
(8) Bolt lengths to be compensated for when bolting steel to gray iron flanges.
(9) NPS 54 through 96 are included for convenience. Pressure-temperature ratings are the user's responsibility.

(10)

Table I-9 Class 125 Flange and Bolting Dimensions



NPS 10 and Smaller Blind Flange

NPS 12 and Larger Blind Flange

NPS	Flanges: Diameter of Flange, O	Flanges: Thickness of Flange, Min., Q [Note (1)]	Hub: Diameter Min., X	Hub: Length of Hub and Threads, Min., Y [Note (2)]	Blind Flanges: Diameter of Port, I [Note (3)]	Blind Flanges: Wall Thickness, V [Note (4)]	Bolt Holes: Diameter of Bolt Circle	Bolt Holes: Diameter of Bolt Holes [Notes (5) and (6)]	Bolting: Number of Bolts	Bolting: Diameter of Bolts	Bolting: Length of Bolts [Notes (7) and (8)]	Bolting: Length of Bolt Stud With Two Nuts [Note (7)]
1	4.25	0.44	1.94	0.69	1.00	0.38	3.12	5/8	4	1/2	2.00	. . .
1 1/4	4.62	0.50	2.31	0.81	1.25	0.44	3.50	5/8	4	1/2	2.00	. . .
1 1/2	5.00	0.56	2.56	0.88	1.50	0.50	3.88	5/8	4	1/2	2.00	. . .
2	6.00	0.62	3.06	1.00	2.00	0.56	4.75	3/4	4	5/8	2.50	. . .
2 1/2	7.00	0.69	3.56	1.12	2.50	0.63	5.50	3/4	4	5/8	2.50	. . .
3	7.50	0.75	4.25	1.19	3.00	0.69	6.00	3/4	4	5/8	2.50	. . .
3 1/2	8.50	0.81	4.81	1.25	3.50	0.75	7.00	3/4	8	5/8	3.00	. . .
4	9.00	0.94	5.31	1.31	4.00	0.88	7.50	3/4	8	5/8	3.00	. . .
5	10.00	0.94	6.44	1.44	5.00	0.88	8.50	7/8	8	3/4	3.00	. . .
6	11.00	1.00	7.56	1.56	6.00	0.94	9.50	7/8	8	3/4	3.50	. . .
8	13.50	1.12	9.69	1.75	8.00	1.06	11.75	7/8	8	3/4	3.50	. . .
10	16.00	1.19	11.94	1.94	10.00	1.12	14.25	1	12	7/8	4.00	. . .
12	19.00	1.25	14.06	2.19	12.00	0.81	17.00	1	12	7/8	4.00	. . .
14	21.00	1.38	15.38	2.25	14.00	0.88	18.75	1 1/8	12	1	4.50	. . .
16	23.50	1.44	17.50	2.50	16.00	1.00	21.25	1 1/8	16	1	4.50	. . .
18	25.00	1.56	19.62	2.69	18.00	1.06	22.75	1 1/4	16	1 1/8	5.00	. . .
20	27.50	1.69	21.75	2.88	20.00	1.12	25.00	1 1/4	20	1 1/8	5.00	. . .
24	32.00	1.88	26.00	3.25	24.00	1.25	29.50	1 3/8	20	1 1/4	5.50	. . .
30	38.75	2.12	. . .	. . .	30.00	1.44	36.00	1 3/8	28	1 1/4	6.50	. . .
36	46.00	2.38	. . .	. . .	36.00	1.62	42.75	1 5/8	32	1 1/2	7.00	9.00
42	53.00	2.62	. . .	. . .	42.00	1.81	49.50	1 5/8	36	1 1/2	7.50	9.50
48	59.50	2.75	. . .	. . .	48.00	2.00	56.00	1 5/8	44	1 1/2	8.00	9.50
54 (9)	66.25	3.00	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	62.75	2	44	1 3/4	8.50	10.50
60 (9)	73.00	3.12	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	69.25	2	52	1 3/4	9.00	11.00
72 (9)	86.50	3.50	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	82.50	2	60	1 3/4	9.50	11.50
84 (9)	99.75	3.88	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	95.50	2 1/4	64	2	10.50	13.00
96 (9)	113.25	4.25	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	108.50	2 1/2	68	2 1/4	11.50	14.00

GENERAL NOTE: Dimensions are in inches.

NOTES:

(1) For facing, see para. 7.2(a).
(2) For thread of threaded flanges, see paras. 7.5.1 and 7.5.2.
(3) All blind flanges NPS 12 and larger must be dished with inside radius equal to the port diameter.
(4) For wall thickness tolerance, see para. 7.1.
(5) For flange bolt holes, see para. 7.6.
(6) For spot facing, see para. 7.7.
(7) For bolts and nuts, see para. 8.1.
(8) Bolt lengths to be compensated for when bolting steel to cast iron flanges.
(9) NPS 54 through 96 are included for convenience. Pressure–temperature ratings are the user's responsibility.

MANDATORY APPENDIX II REFERENCES

The following is a list of publications referenced in this Standard. Unless otherwise specified, the latest edition shall apply:

ASME B1.1-2003, Unified Inch Screw Threads (UN and UNR Thread Form)[1]
ASME B1.20.1-1983 (R2001), Pipe Threads, General Purpose (Inch)[1]
ASME B16.5-2003, Pipe Flanges and Flanged Fittings: NPS ½ Through NPS 24 Metric/Inch Standard
ASME B16.21-2005, Nonmetallic Flat Gaskets for Pipe Flanges[1]
ASME B18.2.1-1996, Square and Hex Bolts and Screws (Inch Series)[1]
ASME B18.2.2-1987(R1999), Square and Hex Nuts (Inch Series)[1]
ASME PCC-1-2000, Guidelines for Pressure Boundary Bolted Flange Joint Assembly

American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME), Three Two Park Avenue, New York, NY 10016-5990; Order Department: 22 Law Drive, Box 2300, Fairfield, NJ 07007-2300

ASTM A126-04(2009), Specification for Gray Iron Castings for Valves, Flanges, and Pipe Fittings
ASTM A307-0407b, Specification for Carbon Steel Bolts and Studs, 60,000 psi Tensile Strength
ASTM E29-08 Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance With Specifications

ASTM International (ASTM), 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 1 2008

ISO 9001: 2000, Quality Management System – Requirements

International Organization for Standardization (ISO), ch. de la Voie-Creuse, 1 rue de Varembé, Case Postale 56, CH-1211, Genève 20, Switzerland/Suisse

MSS SP-6-20012007, Standard Finishes for Contact Faces of Pipe Flanges and Connecting-End Flanges of Valves and Fittings
MSS SP-9-2001(R2005)2008, Spot Facing for Bronze, Iron, and Steel Flanges
MSS SP-45-2003(R2008), Bypass and Drain Connections

Manufacturers Standardization Society of the Valve and Fittings Industry, Inc. (MSS), 127 Park Street, NE, Vienna, VA 22180

[1] May also be obtained from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036.

PART 2
REPAIR WELDING CONSIDERATIONS FOR Cr-Mo STEEL PRESSURE VESSELS
ARTICLE 2.15
Guide for Selection of Repair Technique

	General wall thinning	Local wall thinning	Pitting	Gouges	Blisters	Laminations	Circumferential cracks	Longitudinal cracks
Cr-Mo Repair	Y	Y	Y	Y	R	R	Y	Y

Nomenclature:
Y= Generally appropriate
S= Although it may be acceptable, is not generally used for this condition
R= May be used, but requires special caution

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope

Repair welding considerations in this article are applicable to pressure vessels for refinery, petrochemical, power generation and other services where the following requirements may be considered applicable.

1.2 Application

(a) This article describes weld repair considerations for pressure vessels made from Cr-Mo steels. The purpose of this article is to provide the reader with a high level overview of deterioration mechanisms and subsequent considerations that need to be made in developing a detailed repair, examination and testing plan required for the successful repair of Cr-Mo pressurevessels.
(b) The Cr-Mo materials listed in Table1 of this Article are susceptible to certain types of damage in elevated temperature service (e.g., see ref. 2, 3, and 4).
(c) The repair of creep damaged Cr-Mo steels, creep enhanced ferritic steels, vanadium modified steels or stainless steel cladding or weld overlay are not included in this Article, but will be covered in a separate Article.
(d) API RP 579-1/ASME FFS-1 and API RP 571 provide further information on temper embrittlement and other aging effects on the fracture toughness of Cr-Mo steels.

1.3 Design Temperature

The maximum design temperatures of these materials are as listed in the applicable codes of construction.

1.4 Applicable Materials

Typical generic Cr-Mo materials and their ASME designations are indicated in Table 1 however, equivalent international standard materials can also be used.

Table1: Applicable Cr-Mo Steels

Typical Materials	ASME Designation		
	Plates	Forgings	Vessel Piping Components
1Cr-½Mo	SA387-12 Cl.1 SA387-12 Cl.2	SA182-F12 SA336-F12	SA335-P12
1¼Cr-½Mo	SA387-11 Cl.1 SA387-11 Cl.2	SA182-F 11 SA336-F 11	SA335-P11
2¼Cr-1Mo	SA387-22 Cl.1 SA387-22 Cl.2	SA182-F22 CL.1 & 3 SA336-F22 CL.1 & 3	SA335-P22
3Cr-1Mo	SA387-21 Cl.1 SA387- 21 Cl.2	SA182-F21 SA336-F21 CL.1 & 3	SA335-P21
5Cr-½Mo	SA387-5 Cl.1 SA387-5 Cl.2	SA182-F5	SA335-P5
9Cr-1Mo	-	SA182-F9 SA336-F9	SA335-P9
2¼Cr-1Mo.	SA542-B Cl.4	SA541-22 Cl.3	-

2. LIMITATIONS

2.1 Additional Requirements

Part 1 of this Standard contains additional requirements. This Article shall be used in conjunction with Part 1 of PCC-2.

3. DESIGN

3.1 Feasibility Study of Repair Welding

(a) The materials listed in Table 1 may be repair welded provided an investigation has been performed to determine the cause of the damage and provided appropriate weld repair procedures are used.

(b) The structural integrity of the pressure vessel should be addressed prior to repairs together with the feasibility of the repairs and suitability of the pressure vessel for the intended service after the repairs. The serviceability or Fitness for Service Assessment should be based on API RP 579-1/ASME FFS-1 as shown in Figure.1.

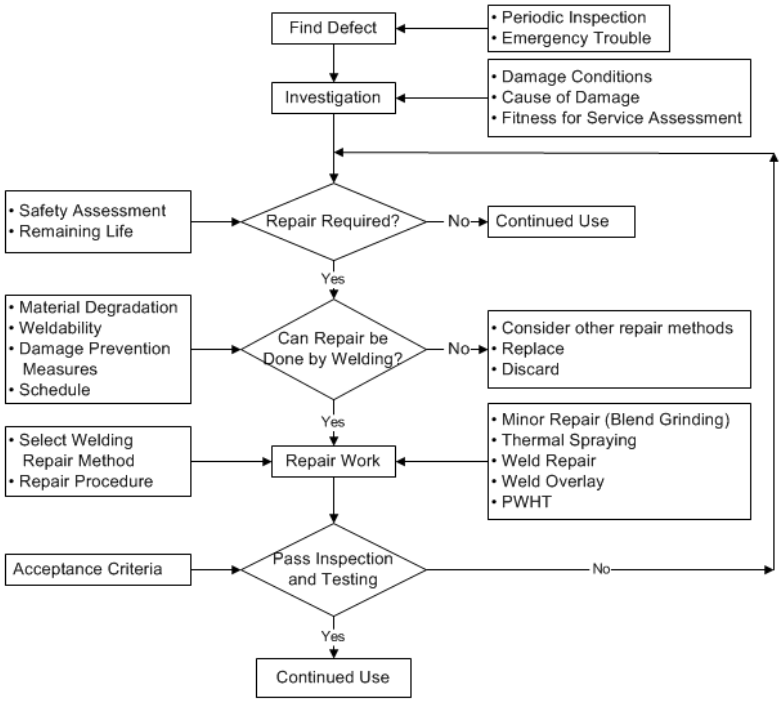


Figure 1: Standard Steps In Repair Welding

3.2 Evaluation of applicability of weld repair

3.2.1 Consideration of in-service degradation

(a) In-service degradation, as shown in Table 2 and Figure 2, shall be considered before developing a repair welding procedure.

(b) Typical considerations for in-service degradation for weld repair are shown in Table 3.

(c) Further information on in-service degradation is provided in API RP 571 and in WRC Bulletins 488, 489 and 490.

Type of Damage	Applicable Operational Conditions	Degradation Phenomena	Typical Susceptible Materials
Temper Embrittlement	370-580ºC (700-1,080ºF)	Toughness degradation in base metal and welds through the intergranular micro segregation of impurity elements as measured by the J factor for 2¼Cr & higher Cr base metals and X bar factor for weld metals as well as 1Cr & 1¼Cr base & weld metals	1Cr-½Mo 1¼Cr-0.5Mo 2¼Cr-1Mo 3Cr-1Mo 5Cr-1Mo Embrittlement manifests at lower temperatures during start up and shutdown
Creep Embrittlement	Over 454ºC (850 ºF) and with applied load	Carbide precipitation and crack initiation in the coarse grain HAZ of a localized stressed area such as at a nozzle attachment weld	1Cr-½Mo 1¼Cr- ½Mo
Hydrogen Attack	High temperature and high pressure hydrogen environment	Generation of methane bubbles, blisters and cracks See API 941	Low Cr materials in high hydrogen partial pressure environment
Hydrogen Embrittlement	High temperature, and high pressure hydrogen environment and start up and shut down conditions	Toughness degradation by hydrogen absorption.	1Cr-½Mo 1¼Cr-½Mo 2¼Cr-1Mo 3Cr-1Mo

Thermal Fatigue	Large temperature gradients during operation, start up and shutdown conditions	Fracture crack propagation	All materials

Table 2: Typical In-Service Degradation

3.3 Examples of Damage

(a) Figure 2 indicates some examples of damage that can occur in Cr-Mo pressure vessels with or without stainless steel cladding or weld overlay.

(b) The typical example shown is for high temperature high pressure (HTHP) pressure vessels in refining service.

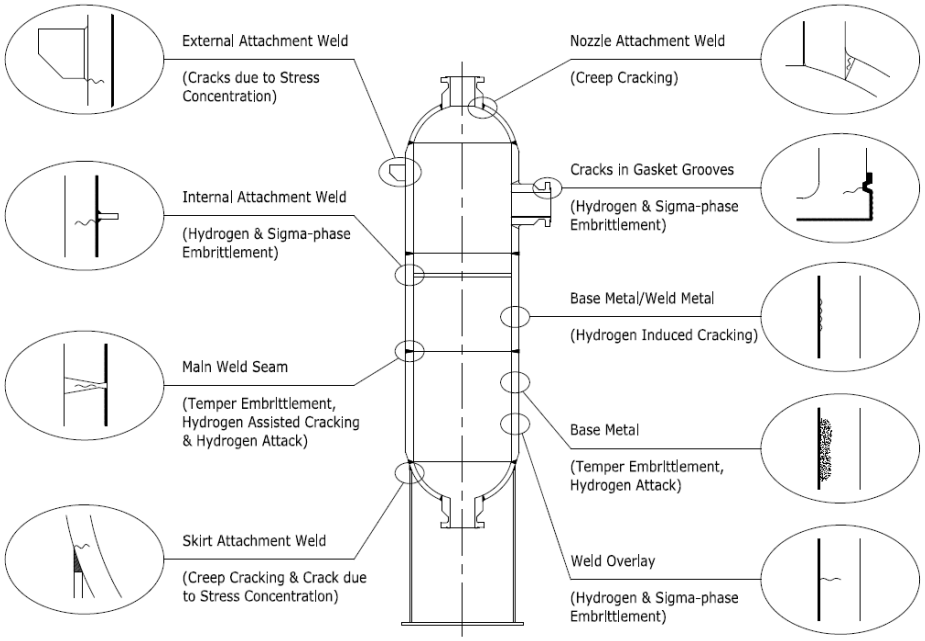


Figure 2: Examples of Damage Common to Cr-Mo Pressure Vessels

Type of Damage	Main Concerns	Repair Considerations
Temper embrittlement	• Low toughness at start up and shut down • Operating temperature limits • Weldability	• De-embrittled heat treatment above 600ºC(1100ºF) then rapid cooling • Use welding materials with low impurity levels
Creep embrittlement	• Detection by NDE • Flaw removal	• Elimination of stress riser and higher Cr material selection
Hydrogen attack	• Detection by NDE • Flaw removal	• Higher Cr material selection (ref. Nelson chart, API Std 941 • Stainless steel weld overlay cladding
Hydrogen embrittlement	• Toughness at operating temp • Weldability	• De-hydrogenation heat treatment above 300ºC (570ºF) 1 hr min • Low hydrogen welding process

Notes: (Table includes prevention/mitigation for repair and /or replacement)

Table 3: Typical Considerations For Weld Repair For In-Service Degradation

3.4 Development of Weld Repair Procedures

(a) The selection of weld repair method should be based on the reliability of the repaired area considering the future operation period as shown in Figure 3.

(b) Sleeve repair and partial patch repair methods (refer to Table 4) are normally applied temporarily and are not recommended for periods beyond the next upcoming shutdown or outage without appropriate nondestructive examination (NDE) and applicable Fitness for Service Assessment.

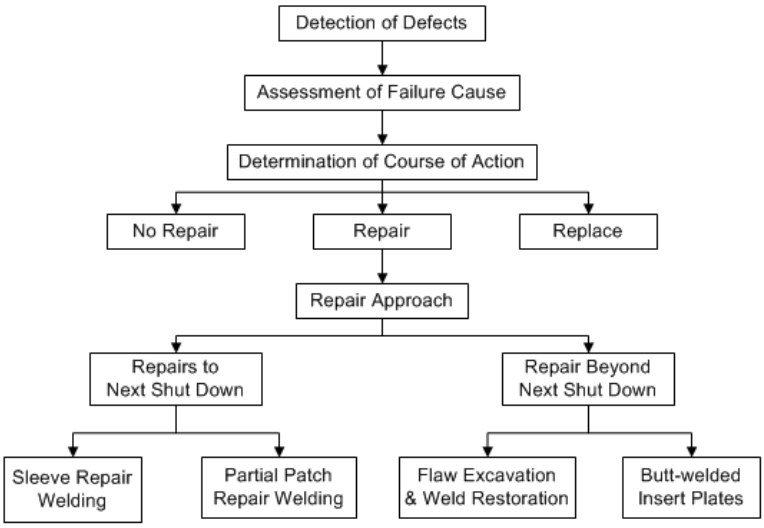


Figure 3: Flow Chart For The Selection Of Repair Welding Methods

3.5 Applicable Repair Welding Methods

Some applicable repair welding approaches and alternates to post weld heat treatment that are outlined in ASME PCC-2 are listed in Table 4 with some additional limitations and considerations.

3.6 Welding / Preheat

When the actual aged condition of the component to be repaired cannot be sufficiently evaluated for development of a repair welding procedure, a bead-on plate test* should be used to verify the repair welding procedure.

* A bead-on plate test is a type of self-restraint weld test used to evaluate the cracking sensitivity of the base materials and arc welding consumables, See PVP 2011-57809 and 57079 References.

Types of Repair	Applicable Repair Methods in ASME PCC-2	Remarks
Sleeve repair	Article 2.6	Replacement with type B sleeve at the first available opportunity is recommended
Overlay welding and or internal weld metal build up	Article 2.11	In case of corrosion metal loss, welding materials shall be selected considering cause of corrosion.
Butt-welded insert plates	Article 2.1	Thickness of insert plate shall generally not be thicker than shell or head.
Alternates To PWHT	Article 2.9	Refer to paragraph 4.7
Alternates to traditional welding preheat	Article 2.8	Welding strategies as indicated in PCC-2 Article 2.8 may provide permissible alternatives to preheat requirements

Table 4: Applicable Repair Methods In PCC-2

4. FABRICATION

4.1 Weld Repair Procedures

(a) Weld repair procedures may be developed as indicated in Table 5.

(b) The Welding Procedure Specification (WPS) shall be qualified in accordance with ASME BPV Code Section IX as applicable and/or the requirements imposed by the code of construction.

4.2 Preparation for welding

(a) For shielded metal arc (SMAW), drying of electrodes shall be carried out to minimize the potential for hydrogen cracking.

(b) Welding bevel surfaces shall be clean, dry and free of oil, paint or other contaminants

4.3 Welding Conditions

(a) In order to prevent hardening of welds, short length weld beads less than 2 inch (50 mm) bead length, should be avoided.

(b) Special precaution shall be taken to guard against brittle fracture due to local thermal temperature gradients

(c) For one side repair welding of piping, back shielding should be considered for 2¼Cr-1Mo and higher alloy steels.

Seq	Item	Procedure	Remarks

1	Identification of flaws		Dimension and location using VT followed by NDE (PT, MT, & UT)	Flaw size, distribution, location and depth
2	Removal of flaws		By grinding or gouging	Finish grinding is required
3	Examination of groove		Using MT or PT	Ensure complete removal of defects
4	Repair welding	Preheating	Mandatory for Cr-Mo steels	Temperature measured on both sides at the preheated area. See PCC-2 Art. 2.8
		Weld repair	Refer to Table 3	WPS/PQR required
		Welding materials	Equivalent or better grade of materials than those used during the original shop fabrication	Low hydrogen type for SMAW & FCAW materials
		Welding process	GTAW, SMAW or FCAW	Interpass temperature and heat input shall be controlled
		Post heating	Burner, electric resistance or induction heating	Prevention of cold cracking
		Finishing	Surface finishing by grinding	Removal of stress risers
5	Examination		Using MT,PT,UT & RT	Covering neighboring area
6	Local PWHT		As required by Code. See WRC 452 for additional guidelines	It may be necessary to guard against harmful thermal gradients
7	Examination		Using MT, PT, & Hardness checks	Recheck for defects
8	Pressure test		As required by applicable Codes	Heat pressure retaining material before and during pressurization to prevent brittle fracture

Note: MT: magnetic particle testing, VT : visual testing, PT: penetrant testing, RT: radiography, UT: ultrasonic testing

Table 5: Repair Approach Sequence

(d) The temper bead welding method may be considered after evaluation in some cases for low alloy welds when post weld heat treatment (PWHT) will not be carried out. See paragraph 4.7.

4.4 Preheating and Post Heating

(a) In order to prevent hardening of welds and cold cracking, preheating, post heating and dehydrogenation heat treatment (DHT) shall be mandatory requirements unless the following paragraphs stipulate otherwise.(b) Typical preheating and welding interpass temperatures are indicated in Table 6.

Steel	1Cr-½Mo, 1¼Cr-½Mo	2¼Cr-1Mo 3Cr-1Mo	5Cr-½Mo 9Cr-1Mo	. 2¼Cr-1Mo
P-No/Group	4-1	5A-1	5B-1	5C-1
Minimum Preheating Temp.ºC (ºF)	120 (250)	150 (300)	200 (390)	177 (350)
Maximum Interpass Temperature	300 (600)	300 (600)	300 (600)	300 (600)

Table 6: Typical Preheat and Interpass Temperatures

4.5 De-embrittlement Heat Treatment

When the materials are severely embrittled, a de-embrittlement heat treatment operation may be used to recover toughness of material as shown in Table 7.

4.6 Dehydrogenation Heat Treatment (DHT).

The preheat temperature should be maintained until PWHT or dehydrogeneration heat treatment is performed. When the materials are required to cool to ambient temperature after repair welding, dehydrogenation heating shall be carried out at a minimum of 300ºC (570ºF) for a minimum of 1 hr, or for a duration to be agreed between Purchaser and Fabricator in order to prevent cold cracking.

4.7 Post Weld Heat Treatment

(a) PWHT should be performed when required per applicable construction code or standards.

(b) Temper bead and other welding methods as detailed in Article 2.9 Alternates To Post Weld Heat Treatment may be applicable to some low chrome steels when corresponding WPS/PQR's are developed specifically for the welding repair considering welding position and welding circumstances.

(c) Temper bead methods are usually not appropriate for 2¼Cr-1Mo and higher chrome materials used for hydrogen service because of the high weld metal and HAZ hardnesses generated by the welding process.

(d) In case of local PWHT, the PWHT procedure shall be developed which shall also include the arrangement of thermocouples and insulation in order to minimize the thermal stresses generated during the PWHT operation. WRC 452 and AWS D10.10 provide guidelines for developing a PWHT plan with specific band widths (soak band, heated band and gradient control band) to ensure that thermal gradients are not harmful.

Type of Degradation	Materials and Services To Be Considered	De-Embrittlement

Hydrogen attack	All Cr-Mo steels at high temperature/pressure hydrogen services	Not applicable due to irreversible phenomena
Creep embrittlement	1Cr-½Mo, 1¼Cr-½Mo at over 480ºC (900 ºF)	
Temper embrittlement	2¼Cr-1Mo, 3Cr-1Mo at 370-580ºC (700-1,080 ºF)	Heating at not less than 600 ºC (1,120 ºF)
Hydrogen embrittlement	2¼Cr-1Mo, 3Cr-1Mo at high temperature hydrogen services	De-hydrogenation shut down operation or heat treatment at temperature not less than 300ºC (570ºF)

Table 7: De-embrittlement Heat Treatment

5. EXAMINATION

5.1 Nondestructive Examination

(a) NDE as indicated in Table 5 shall be considered at each step of repair welding work. The appropriate NDE procedure(s) for the applicable repair shall be selected to meet code requirements and provide the level of examination necessary for the repair.

(b) NDE procedures shall be in accordance with ASME BPV Code Section V and applicable construction code/standards

(c) NDE before repair welding of pressure boundary:

(1) The entire area of the pressure vessel that is to be repair welded shall be examined by means of visual examination (VT) or other NDE methods as may be applicable.to ensure that the area is free of any defect harmful to the repair operation, which may include welding, PWHT and pressure testing.

(2) The need for carrying out pressure testing after repairs as well as the pressure used in pressure testing shall be evaluated in consideration of service conditions.

(d) NDE after weld repair and after pressure test.

(1) Complete NDE shall be performed in an area that is at least the maximum of either 2T (where T is the thickness of material) or 100 mm (4) inches from the edge of the repair welded, preheated or post weld heat treated area in order to ensure the area is free of defects.

(2) NDE of that area shall also be performed after any pressure test that may have been carried out.

(e) Acoustic emission testing may also be an effective means of examination following completion of repairs.

(f) Where possible, in service NDE monitoring during operation is recommended for the repaired areas.

(g) In some instances, the use of NDE in lieu of pressure testing will be appropriate for repairs. Refer to PCC-2 Article 5.2 for Non Destructive Examinaton In Lieu Of Pressure Testing for Repairs and Alterations.

(h) Follow up NDE after the pressure vessel is returned to service shall be performed based on fitness-for service assessment requirements or applicable ISI Codes.

6. PRESSURE TESTING

(a) The requirement for the applicability of a pressure test subsequent to weld repairs shall be evaluated.

(b) If a pressure test is determined to be required after the repair welding of pressure bearing parts is completed, the pressure vessel or vessel part should be pressure tested in accordance with the requirements of the applicable construction Code. In lieu of the construction code pressure test requirements, PCC-2 Article 5.1 should be followed.

(c) The pressure test, when required, shall be performed at a temperature higher than the Facture Appearance Transition Temperature (FATT) and at or above the minimum temperature specified by the code of construction.in order to prevent brittle fracture during the pressure test.

(d) The toughness value of degraded materials shall be evaluated based on accumulated material database or samples obtained from vessel parts.

(e) For pressure vessels that are to be hydrotested that operate in hydrogen service, the hydrotest pressure shall be evaluated in consideration of hydrogen service conditions and shall be no higher than the vessel operating pressure.

(f) When a pressure test is to be carried out, consideration shall be given to the pressure train that the pressure vessel may be located in, the possibility of isolation of components within that train and consideration of the need for pressure testing the entire train

7 REFERENCES

API RP571, 2010 Damage Mechanisms Affecting Fixed Equipment in The Refining Industry, published by API, Washington, D.C.

WRC Bulletin 488, Damage Mechanisms Affecting Fixed Equipment in The Pulp and Paper Industry, published by the Welding Research Council, New York, NY.

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ASME PCC-3, Inspection Planning Using Risk-Based Methods published by ASME, New York, NY.
PVP2011-57809, Guideline for Repair Welding of Pressure Equipment in Refineries and Chemical Plants, Part 1 General, published by ASME, New York, NY.
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BS EN ISO 17642-2, 2005 Destructive test on welds in metallic materials- Cold cracking tests for weldments- Arc welding process- Self-restraint tests-Part 2: Self-restraint tests, published by the British Standards Association, London, UK.
WELDING JOURNAL, April 2002, Welding Process Effects in Weldability Testing of Steels, authored by Atkins, D; Thiessen, D; Nissley, N; Adonyi, Y; Published by the AWS, Miami FL.
API RP 934 series, published by API, Washington, D.C.

(a) 934-A, Recommended Practice for Materials and Fabrication Requirements for 2¼Cr-1Mo, 2¼Cr-1Mo-¼V, 3Cr-1Mo & 3Cr-1Mo-¼V Steel Heavy Wall Pressure Vessels for High Temperature, High Pressure Hydrogen Service

(b) 934-C, Recommended Practice for Materials and Fabrication Requirements for 1¼Cr-1/2Mo Steel Heavy Wall Pressure Vessels for High Pressure Hydrogen Service Operating at or below 825ºF (441ºC)

(c) 934-D, Technical Report on the Materials and Fabrication Issues of 1¼Cr-½Mo and 1Cr-½ Mo Steel Pressure Vessels

(d) 934-E, Recommended Practice for Materials and Fabrication Requirements for 1¼Cr-1/2Mo Steel Pressure Vessels for Service above 825ºF (440ºC)

ASME BPV Code Section IX, Welding and Brazing Qualifications, published by ASME, New York, NY.
ASME BPV Code Section V, Non Destructive Examination, published by ASME, New York, NY.
WRC Bulletin 452, Recommended Practices for Local Heating of Welds in Pressure vessels, published by the Welding Research Council, New York, NY
AWS D10.10, Local Heating of Piping and Tubing, published by AWS, Miami, FL

NSF International Standard
for Food Equipment –

Food equipment

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5 Design and construction

This section contains design and construction requirements for equipment covered within the scope of this Standard.

5.22 ~~Casters, rollers, and~~ gGliders

5.22.1 ~~Casters, rollers, and~~ gGliders shall meet the construction and materials requirements for nonfood zones.

5.22.2 ~~Casters, rollers, and~~ gGliders shall be easily cleanable.

5.22.3 Gliders shall not create upward facing recesses and/or pockets when installed.

5.23 Casters

5.23.1 Casters shall meet the construction and material requirements for nonfood zones.

5.23.2 Casters shall be easily cleanable.

5.23~~2~~.3 Tread surfaces shall be smooth and shall preclude scoring, staining, or breaking of floor coverings. Exposed wheel surfaces facing the horn, excluding the hub area, shall be readily accessible. Wheel tread surfaces on motorized food transport cabinets with pneumatic, semi-pneumatic, and conductive wheels need not be smooth.

5.23~~2~~.4 Caster wheels shall be non-spoked.

5.23~~2~~.5 If the closest surface of the horn leg parallel to the wheel side is 1.0 in wide (25 mm) or less, a minimum clearance of $^{1}/_{8}$ in (0.13 in, 3.2 mm) shall be provided between the sides of the wheels and the horn legs. If the surface is greater than 1.0 in (25 mm) wide, a minimum ¼ in (0.25 in, 6.4 mm) clearance shall be provided.

5.23~~2~~.6 A minimum clearance of ¼ in (0.25 in, 6.4 mm) shall be provided between the wheel tread and horn assembly. For swivel casters, the minimum clearance shall be $^{1}/_{8}$ in (0.13 in, 3.2 mm). Hooded horns with more than a 90° arc of the wheel covered shall not be used.

5.23~~2~~.7 Grease fittings shall be acceptable.

5.23~~2~~.8 Brakes and other locking devices are exempt from the caster clearance requirements in 5.23~~2~~.5 and 5.23~~2~~.6.

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

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Drinking water treatment units – Aesthetic effects

4 Materials

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4.2.3.3 A minimum sample volume of 2 L shall be collected at each sample point. If the water-holding volume of the product is greater than 2 L, the entire volume shall be collected in a suitable collection vessel, and a 2-L subsample obtained from this volume. If the water-holding volume of the product is less than 2 L, sufficient samples shall be exposed to provide the required 2-L volume of extractant water. The maximum number of samples exposed shall not exceed 16 with 125 mL of extractant water drawn from each sample. If the components with a water-holding volume that is less than 250 mL and is able to be identified as one that will only occur once in the flow path of dispensed treated water (such as diverters, faucets, RO shutoff valves, or specialty components) then a volume of 250 mL shall be drawn from each sample using a maximum number of 8 samples.

Reason: Revised* per *November 2008 JC Meeting discussion. For very small internal volume components such as plumbing fittings it is unreasonable to connect enough fittings to obtain 2L of internal volume. In most cases this means assembling over 500 fittings. This has no relevance to the actual end use of these fittings. In almost all cases you will not exceed two fittings for every pressure vessel in a system. Since 250 mL has been considered the minimum single use draw for sampling of DWTUs (one cup dispensed water), it is recommended that 125 mL (2 fittings for every 250 mL draw) be the minimum exposure volume.

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Residential cation exchange water softeners

4 Materials

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4.2.3.3 A minimum sample volume of 2 L shall be collected at each sample point. If the water-holding volume of the product is greater than 2 L, the entire volume shall be collected in a suitable collection vessel, and a 2-L subsample obtained from this volume. If the water-holding volume of the product is less than 2 L, sufficient products shall be exposed to provide the required 2 L volume of extractant water. The maximum number of samples exposed shall not exceed 16 with 125 mL of extractant water drawn from each sample. If the components with a water-holding volume that is less than 250 mL and is able to be identified as one that will only occur once in the flow path of dispensed treated water (such as diverters, faucets, RO shutoff valves, or specialty components) then a volume of 250 mL shall be drawn from each sample using a maximum number of 8 samples.

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Drinking water treatment units – Health Effects

4 Materials

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4.2.3.3 A minimum sample volume of 2 L shall be collected at each sample point. If the water-holding volume of the product is greater than 2 L, the entire volume shall be collected in a suitable collection vessel, and a 2-L subsample obtained from this volume. If the water-holding volume of the product is less than 2 L, sufficient samples shall be exposed to provide the required 2-L volume of extractant water. The maximum number of samples exposed shall not exceed 16 with 125 mL of extractant water drawn from each sample. If the components with a water-holding volume that is less than 250 mL and is able to be identified as one that will only occur once in the flow path of dispensed treated water (such as diverters, faucets, RO shutoff valves, or specialty components) then a volume of 250 mL shall be drawn from each sample using a maximum number of 8 samples.

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Ultraviolet microbiological water treatment units

4 Materials

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4.2.3.3 A minimum sample volume of 2 L shall be collected at each sample point. If the water holding volume of the product is greater than 2 L, the entire volume shall be collected in a suitable collection vessel, and a 2-L subsample obtained from this volume. If the water holding volume of the product is less than 2 L, sufficient products shall be exposed to provide the required 2-L volume of extractant water. The maximum number of samples exposed shall not exceed 16 with 125 mL of extractant water drawn from each sample. If the components with a water-holding volume that is less than 250 mL and is able to be

identified as one that will only occur once in the flow path of dispensed treated water (such as diverters, faucets, RO shutoff valves, or specialty components) then a volume of 250 mL shall be drawn from each sample using a maximum number of 8 samples.

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Reverse osmosis drinking water treatment systems

4 Materials

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4.4.3 Exposure

4.4.3.1 The system or component/s of a system shall be installed, flushed, and conditioned in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. If instructions are not provided, systems shall be operated with the outlet closed until the storage tank is full, or component/s shall be flushed with one unit volume using the exposure water (see 4.4.2) at an initial inlet static pressure of 340 kPa (50 psig). ~~Sufficient components or systems shall be exposed to provide the required volume for analysis, but no more than eight shall be exposed.~~

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4.4.3.3 A minimum sample volume of 2 L shall be collected at each sample point. If the water-holding volume of the product is greater than 2 L, the entire volume shall be collected in a suitable collection vessel, and a 2-L subsample obtained from this volume. If the water-holding volume of the product is less than 2 L, sufficient samples shall be exposed to provide the required 2-L volume of extractant water. The maximum number of samples exposed shall not exceed 16 with 125 mL of extractant water drawn from each sample. If the components with a water-holding volume that is less than 250 mL and is able to be identified as one that will only occur once in the flow path of dispensed treated water (such as diverters, faucets, RO shutoff valves, or specialty components) then a volume of 250 mL shall be drawn from each sample using a maximum number of 8 samples.

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Drinking water distillation systems

4 Materials

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4.2.3.3 A minimum sample volume of 2 L shall be collected at each sample point. If the water holding volume of the product is greater than 2 L, the entire volume shall be collected in a suitable collection vessel, and a 2-L subsample obtained from this volume. If the water holding volume of the product is less than 2 L, sufficient samples shall be exposed to provide the required 2-L volume of extractant water. The maximum number of samples exposed shall not exceed 16 with 125 mL of extractant water drawn from each sample. If the components with a water-holding volume that is less than 250 mL and is able to be identified as one that will only occur once in the flow path of dispensed treated water (such as diverters, faucets, RO shutoff valves, or specialty components) then a volume of 250 mL shall be drawn from each sample using a maximum number of 8 samples.

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

NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units –

Drinking water treatment units – Aesthetic effects

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5 Structural performance

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Table 5 – Structural integrity testing requirements

Complete systems	Hydrostatic pressure test[1]	Cyclic pressure test[1]
complete systems with pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
complete systems with pressure vessels having a diameter of ≥ 203 mm (8 in)	~~1.5~~ 2.4 x maximum working pressure or ~~1,040~~ 2,070 kPa (~~150~~ 300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
complete systems designed for open discharge[2]	1.5 x maximum working pressure or 1,040 kPa (150 psig)	10,000 cycles at 0 to 345 kPa (0 to 50 psig)
complete portable systems pressurized by user[3]	1.5 x maximum working pressure	none
metallic pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)[4]	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
metallic pressure vessels having a diameter of ≥ 203 mm (8 in)[4]	~~1.5~~ 2.4 x maximum working pressure or ~~1,040~~ 2,070 kPa (~~150~~ 300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
nonmetallic pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
nonmetallic pressure vessels having a diameter of ≥ 203 mm (8 in)	~~1.5~~ 2.4 x maximum working pressure or ~~1,040~~ 2,070 kPa (~~150~~ 300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
disposable metallic pressure vessels and components	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa	10,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working

Table 5 – Structural integrity testing requirements

	(300 psig)	pressure
valves and controls[5]	~~None~~ 3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure

[1] When a choice is given in the table, testing shall be done at the greater pressure.

[2] Components downstream of the system on/off valve that are not subject to pressure under the off mode, and that either contain no media subject to plugging or are not designed to contain media shall be exempt from the hydrostatic pressure test, but shall be watertight in normal use. Components that are downstream of the system on/off valve but upstream of media subject to clogging shall meet the requirements of this section.

[3] Portable systems designed to utilize only atmospheric pressure or gravity flow shall be exempt from the hydrostatic pressure test, but shall be watertight in normal use.

[4] Metallic pressure vessels require measurement of circumference and head deflection. The pressure vessel circumference shall not exhibit a permanent increase of more than 0.2% when measured at the midsection and at 30 cm (12 in) intervals. The top and bottom head deflection of the pressure vessel shall not exhibit a permanent deflection exceeding 0.5% of the vessel diameter.

[5] Subject to line pressure and tested as separate components.

Reason: Structural integrity requirements are being harmonized among the DWTU standards per the 2014 DWTU JC meeting (May 14, 2014).

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NSF/ANSI Standard for Drinking Water Treatment Units — Residential cation exchange water softeners

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5 Structural performance

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Table 5 – Structural integrity performance testing

Systems and components	**Hydrostatic pressure test[1]**	**Cyclic pressure test[1]**
complete systems with pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)	~~2,070 kPa (300 psig) or 2.4 x maximum working pressure, whichever is greater~~ 3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure~~, whichever is greater~~
complete systems with pressure vessels having a diameter ≥ 203 mm (8 in)	2.4 x maximum working pressure 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure

Table 5 – Structural integrity performance testing

Systems and components	Hydrostatic pressure test[1]	Cyclic pressure test[1]
complete disposable systems with pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)	~~2,070 kPa (300 psig) or 2.4 x maximum working pressure, whichever is greater~~ 3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	10,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure, whichever is greater
complete disposable systems with pressure vessels having a diameter ≥ 203 mm (8 in)	2.4 x maximum working pressure 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure, whichever is greater
~~components~~	~~2,070 kPa (300 psig) or 2.4 x maximum working pressure, whichever is greater~~	~~100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure, whichever is greater~~
disposable pressure vessels and components	~~2,070 kPa (300 psig) or 2.4 x maximum working pressure, whichever is greater~~ 3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	10,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure, whichever is greater
metallic pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)[2]	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
metallic pressure vessels having a diameter ≥ 203 mm (8 in) [2]	2.4 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
nonmetallic pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
nonmetallic pressure vessels having a diameter ≥ 203 mm (8 in)	2.4 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
valves and controls[3]	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure

[1] When a choice is given in the Table, testing shall be done at the greater pressure.

~~1~~[2] Metallic pressure vessels require measurement of permanent circumference and head deflection. The pressure vessel circumference shall not exhibit a permanent increase of more than 0.2% when measured at the midsection and at 30 cm (12 in) intervals. The top and bottom head deflection of the pressure vessel shall not exhibit a permanent deflection exceeding 0.5% of the vessel diameter.

[3] Subject to line pressure and tested as separate components.

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NSF/ANSI Standard
for Drinking Water Treatment Units —

Drinking water treatment units — Health effects

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5 Structural performance

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Table 5 – Structural integrity testing requirements

Complete systems	Hydrostatic pressure test[1]	Cyclic pressure test[1]
complete systems with pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
complete systems with pressure vessels having a diameter of ≥ 203 mm (8 in)	~~1.5~~ 2.4 x maximum working pressure or ~~1,040~~ 2,070 kPa (~~150~~ 300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
complete systems designed for open discharge[2]	1.5 x maximum working pressure or 1,040 kPa (150 psig)	10,000 cycles at 0 to 345 kPa (0 to 50 psig)
complete portable systems pressurized by user[3]	1.5 x maximum working pressure	none
metallic pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)[4]	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
metallic pressure vessels having a diameter of ≥ 203 mm (8 in)[4]	~~1.5~~ 2.4 x maximum working pressure or ~~1,040~~ 2,070 kPa (~~150~~ 300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
nonmetallic pressure vessels having a diameter < 203 mm (8 in)	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
nonmetallic pressure vessels having a diameter of ≥ 203 mm (8 in)	~~1.5~~ 2.4 x maximum working pressure or ~~1,040~~ 2,070 kPa (~~150~~ 300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
disposable pressure vessels and components	3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	10,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure
valves and controls[5]	~~None~~ 3 x maximum working pressure or 2,070 kPa (300 psig)	100,000 cycles at 0 to 1,040 kPa (0 to 150 psig) or maximum working pressure

[1] When a choice is given in the Table, testing shall be done at the greater pressure.

[2] Components downstream of the system on/off valve that are not subject to pressure under the off mode, and

Table 5 – Structural integrity testing requirements

Complete systems	Hydrostatic pressure test[1]	Cyclic pressure test[1]
that either contain no media subject to plugging or are not designed to contain media, shall be exempt from the hydrostatic pressure test, but shall be watertight in normal use. Components that are downstream of the system on/off valve, but upstream of media subject to clogging, shall meet the requirements of this section. [3] Portable systems designed to utilize only atmospheric pressure or gravity flow shall be exempt from the hydrostatic pressure test, but shall be watertight in normal use. [4] Metallic pressure vessels require measurement of circumference and head deflection. The pressure vessel circumference shall not exhibit a permanent increase of more than 0.2% when measured at the midsection and at 30-cm (12-in) intervals. The top and bottom head deflection of the pressure vessel shall not exhibit a permanent deflection exceeding 0.5% of the vessel diameter. [5] Subject to line pressure and tested as separate components		

Reason: Structural integrity requirements are being harmonized among the DWTU standards per the 2014 DWTU JC meeting (May 14, 2014).

[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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8 Miscellaneous water supply products

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8.8 Evaluation of contaminant concentrations

The normalized concentration of each ingredient of contaminant shall be no greater than the Single Product Allowable Concentration (SPAC) determined in accordance with the requirements of Annex A. For residential well application products, calculation of the SPAC for a specific contaminant under 8 shall consider such factors as the more limited number of materials in contact with the drinking water distribution system in a well installation~~., and the limited one-time use of many well application products (e.g., products used to drill and develop the well)~~

The Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) shall be used to evaluate the normalized concentration of ingredients and contaminants for well rehabilitation aids and well cleaners.

> NOTE - These applications typically occur at a frequency less than every 12 months, warranting the use of a Short Term Evaluation Level. Additionally, these products are used within the bore hole and flushed from the well casing annulus.

Reason: Revised per the 2014 DWA-TC JC meeting discussion to better reflect how these well application products are actually used. Well rehabilitaton aids and well cleaners are short-term exposure products that have limited use (e.g., added once per year), and should not be evaluated per the SPAC as for those products that are dosed daily.

BSR/UL 5A, Standard for Safety for Nonmetallic Surface Raceways and Fittings

1. Proposed Change to the Proposed Fourth Edition of the Binational Standard for Nonmetallic Surface Raceways and Fittings, UL 5A

PROPOSAL

2 Definitions

2.1 For the purpose of this Standard, the following definitions apply:

ACCESSORY - a part that may be added to a raceway system for a special purpose (for example, guards, hangers, retainers).

FITTING, RACEWAY - a part used to connect, change direction, or terminate a surface raceway (for example, a transition coupler, an end cap, a corner, a tee, an adapter, or a box) or a system specific wiring device that completes the system.

FIXTURE BOX - a box used for the support of a lighting fixture, lampholder, or other equipment intended for similar installation.

GROUNDING/BONDING CONDUCTOR - a conductor that is defined in the National Electrical Code (NEC) as an Equipment Grounding Conductor, and a conductor that is defined in the Canadian Electrical Code (CE Code), Part I, as a Bonding Conductor.

NONMETALLIC - a polymeric part.

SURFACE NONMETALLIC RACEWAY - a raceway for surface or suspension mounting with a nonmetallic base and a nonmetallic or metal cover.

SURFACE RACEWAY SYSTEM - a system consisting of a surface raceway and associated fittings, which may include wiring devices and accessories.

WIRING DEVICE - a part of an electrical system intended to carry, provide a means of connection to, or provide control of electrical energy within a raceway system (for example, switches or receptacles).

BSR/UL 217, Standard for Safety for Smoke Alarms

Recirculation of changes to the following proposals:

4. Firmware Update Requirements for Alarms and Accessories

5. Alarm Silence Requirements for Smoke Alarms in Multiple Station Configurations

7. IRLED – Light Degradation Determination

PROPOSALS

4. Firmware Update Requirements for Alarms and Accessories

12A.2.3 Products capable of receiving a firmware update shall be tested and evaluated for the following type of applicable firmware updates when the alarm device is subjected to the specified operating conditions:

a) Authentic Firmware Update:

1) Normal standby condition

2) Abnormal smoke condition

(a) When detecting smoke during a fire event, a software update shall not interfere with alarm detection and signaling ~~during a smoke alarm event~~.

(b) When firmware updates are proposed that could alter the alarm threshold or algorithm performance, the alarm (with firmware updates) shall be evaluated in the fire test room to ensure that the revised firmware does not affect the device's alarm thresholds or performance.

3) Fault condition

4) Loss of power

5) Battery trouble signal voltage level

6) Firmware transmission (data) interruption

b) Duplicate firmware version update:

1) Normal standby condition.

c) Corrupt firmware update:

1) Normal standby condition.

d) Unsigned manufacturer firmware update:

1) Normal standby condition.

12A.2.4 Successful firmware updates shall occur in 2 seconds or less and result in the alarm operating as intended following the update and comply with all applicable requirements as defined within this Standard.

5. Alarm Silence Requirements for Smoke Alarms in Multiple Station Configurations

ORIGINAL PROPOSAL

~~**33.10 Multiple Station Operation**~~

~~33.10.1 When single station smoke alarms are intended for multiple station connection, the smoke alarm that initiates an alarm signal shall be designed to be silenced by physically depressing the alarm silence feature on the initiating alarm.~~

~~33.10.2 A multiple-station interconnected smoke alarm that produces an alarm signal (wired, wireless, relay, audible and/or visual) shall be permitted to be silenced by either of the following:~~

~~a) By activating the alarm silence feature on any multiple station interconnected alarm, provided the smoke alarm that initiated the alarm signal remains in alarm, or~~

~~b) By physically depressing the alarm silence feature on the initiating alarm(s) in the presence of smoke, as noted in 10.1.~~

~~33.10.3 Regarding 33.10.2, in the event that the initiating alarm(s) cannot be silenced per the requirements in 10.1, it is permitted that the smoke alarms providing an alarm signal resulting from the multiple-station interconnect, excluding the initiating alarm(s), be silenced for a maximum of 10 minutes as specified in 10.2.~~

~~33.10.4 Upon activation of an alarm signal from a smoke alarm in the multiple-station circuit, or reactivation of the alarm signal from the originating smoke alarm, all alarms in the multiple-station interconnect shall reinitiate their alarm signal.~~

REVISED PROPOSAL

10 Alarm Silencing Feature (Single and Multiple Station)

~~10.1 Each smoke alarm shall be provided with an automatically resettable alarm silencing feature. The alarm silence feature shall have either a fixed or a variable time setting that desensitizes the alarm. Alarm silencing shall not disable the smoke alarm. Sensitivity shall not be reduced to more than 4 percent per foot obscuration (12.5 percent per meter) (0.0177 O.D. per foot) or 37.5pA MIC reading for ionization alarms. Following the silenced period, the alarm shall restore automatically to its intended operation. Silencing of one smoke alarm of a multiple station system shall not prevent an alarm operation from the other smoke alarms in the system. Each smoke alarm shall produce a distinctive audible or visible trouble signal while in the silence mode.~~

~~10.2 The maximum allowable alarm silence shall not exceed 10 minutes.~~

~~10.3 When a variable adjustment is provided on an alarm to vary the silenced period, the adjustment means shall be provided with a mechanical stop or the equivalent, so that the maximum alarm silence limit is not exceeded.~~

~~10.4 Smoke alarms powered by a non-replaceable battery shall be provided with a temporary alarm silencing means.~~

10.1 It is not prohibited that each single and multiple station smoke alarm be provided with an automatically resettable alarm silencing means that has a fixed or variable time setting which desensitizes the alarm for a maximum of 15 minutes. Alarm silencing shall not disable the smoke alarm. Sensitivity shall not be reduced to more than 4 percent per foot of obscuration (37.5pA). Each alarm shall produce a distinctive audible or visible trouble signal while in the silence mode. Following the silenced period, the alarm shall restore automatically to its intended operation. Silencing of one alarm of a multiple station system shall not prevent an alarm operation from the other alarms in the system. See 36.1 and 36.2.

10.2 When a variable adjustment is provided on an alarm to vary the silenced period, the adjustment means shall be provided with a mechanical stop, or the equivalent, so that the maximum 15-minute limitation is not exceeded.

10.3 Smoke alarms powered by a non-replaceable battery shall be provided with a temporary alarm silencing means.

10.4 When single station smoke alarms are configured in a multiple station connection (interconnection of two or more smoke alarms), the smoke alarm that initiates an alarm signal shall be designed to be silenced through a manual operation by physically depressing the alarm silence feature on the initiating alarm.

10.5 As an optional feature, the manufacturer is permitted to include an additional wireless communication remote silencing feature. If included and tested for compliance with the requirements outlined in 10.8, the wireless communication remote silence feature may be activated through a remote device and shall be capable of providing additional instructions for the user to confirm his physical proximity to the initiating smoke alarm. Manufacturers that include a wireless communication remote silencing feature shall include language on their remote device for the user to confirm his physical proximity to the initiating smoke alarm, and that the user verified the presence or absence of smoke/fire at the initiating alarm(s) before silencing the alarm signal using the remote device.

10.6 A multiple-station interconnected smoke alarm that produces an alarm signal (wired, wireless, relay, audible and/or visual) shall be permitted to be silenced by either of the following:

a) By activating the alarm silence feature on any multiple station interconnected smoke alarm, provided the smoke alarm that initiated the alarm signal remains in alarm; or

b) By physically depressing the alarm silence feature on the initiating smoke alarm(s), as noted in 10.1; or

c) By activating the wireless communication remote silencing feature using a remote device.

Exception: In the event that the initiating alarm(s) cannot be silenced per the requirements in 10.1, it is permitted that the smoke alarms providing an alarm signal resulting from the multiple-station interconnect, excluding the initiating alarm(s), be silenced but not exceed the limits defined in 10.1.

10.7 Upon activation of an alarm signal from a smoke alarm in the multiple-station circuit, or reactivation of the alarm signal from the originating smoke alarm, all alarms in the multiple-station interconnect shall re-initiate their alarm signal.

10.8 Smoke alarms with a wireless communication remote device and employing a remote alarm silence feature shall be tested in accordance with one of the following requirements:

a) The remote transmission radio of the smoke alarm shall comply with FCC Part 15.249 and the following frequency and field strength requirements:

1) Frequency range

(a) 2.4 GHz (2.4 GHz - 2.4835 GHz)

(b) 900 MHz (902 - 928 MHz)

(c) 5.8 GHz (5725 - 5875 MHz)

2) Field strength

(a) 94 dBuV/m @ 3m

or

b) The remote transmission radio of the smoke alarm shall comply with FCC Part 15.247 and the following frequency and field strength requirements:

1) Frequency range

(a) 2.4 GHz (2.4 GHz - 2.4835 GHz)

(b) 900 MHz (902 - 928 MHz)

(c) 5.8 GHz (5725 - 5875 MHz)

2) Field strength

(a) 30 dBm (1 W) (using antennas with directional gains < 6 dBi)

or

c) The manufacturer shall provide a defined test procedure, test frequency and field strength in compliance with FCC regulations that demonstrate the open field (line of sight) transmission range of the smoke alarm does not exceed 984 ft (300 m).

INSTRUCTIONS

95 General

95.5 For multiple-station interconnected smoke alarms with alarm silencing means, other than physically depressing the silence button, the silencing of the initiating alarm shall describe the following:

a) An example and information detailing the alarm information as communicated to the user;

b) As described in 10.2.2 all operating instructions shall include detailed information for the user to confirm that he has checked for the presence or absence of smoke at the initiating alarm before activating the silence feature;

c) As described in 10.2.2, all wireless communication remote device notifications shall include a means for the user to confirm that he has checked for the presence or absence of smoke at the initiating alarm before activating the silence feature.

7. IRLED – Light Degradation Determination

43 Reduction in Light Output Test

43.1 The sensitivity of a smoke alarm employing an LED as the functional light source shall not be reduced to less than the minimum levels when the light output from the LED is reduced to 50 percent of the intended output or to the light level anticipated at the end of the ~~failure rate prediction described in 3.3 and Section 4, Smoke Alarm Reliability Prediction~~ devices' specified lifetime. The light level anticipated at the end of the devices' specified lifetime shall be determined through manufacturer's testing of the LED. During this determination, the duty cycle and test temperatuure of the LED under test shall be selected such that the burn-in test length multiplied by the as-tested duty cycle, divided by the end-use duty cycle, and related to the maximum device operating temperature by using the Arrhenius equation (as described in SA6.5), is equal to or greater than the devices' specified lifetime.

43.2 Five samples, calibrated to the minimum sensitivity, shall be subjected to the Sensitivity Test, Section 38, while connected to a source of rated voltage and frequency. Following this, the light output from the LED is to be reduced to 50 percent of the intended output or to the light level anticipated at the end of the ~~failure rate prediction described in 3.3~~ devices' specified lifetime when less than 50 percent light reduction, by reducing the supply voltage to the smoke alarm, or an equivalent method. (The level of reduction of light is to be determined initially by means of a light meter intended for this use, review of curve sheets, or the equivalent.) The samples shall then be subjected to the Fire Tests, Section 46, and the Smoldering Smoke Test, Section 47. In no case shall the single criteria smoke alarm exceed the limits specified by Table 33.1or 38.1.1.

BSR/UL 913, Standard for Safety for Intrinsically Safe Apparatus and Associated Apparatus for Use in Class I, II, and III, Division 1, Hazardous (Classified) Locations

1. Revisions to Paragraph 7.1.4 to update the group listings to include Group E

PROPOSAL

7.1.4 * Intrinsically safe apparatus for use in Class II, Groups E, F, and G locations not enclosed in a dust-tight enclosure complying with the requirements in 7.2.1 - 7.2.3 shall comply with the spark ignition requirements specified in 7.1.3. In this case, it is to be assumed that all spacings do not comply with the separation distance requirements specified in UL 60079-11:2013 and that all connections between live or grounded parts and conductors are in the most unfavorable condition. The number of such connections is unlimited.

Exception: Intrinsically safe apparatus for use in Class II, Group E locations need not be enclosed in a dust-tight enclosure complying with the requirements in 7.2.1 - 7.2.3 when the apparatus complies with the UL 60079-11:2013 requirements for total immersion, or uncontrolled dust layer thickness.

BSR/UL 1581, Standard for Safety for Reference Standard for Electrical Wires, Cables, and Flexible Cords

1. Revision to remove testing using carbon-arc weatherometer

1200 ~~Carbon-Arc and~~ Xenon-Arc Tests

1200.15 TESTING AND PROPERTY-RETENTION LIMITS - The five conditioned specimens and the five unconditioned specimens are to be tested separately and in close succession for tensile strength and ultimate elongation. Nylon jackets are to be tested at a speed of 2 inches/min. The respective averages are to be calculated from the five tensile-strength and ultimate-elongation values obtained for the conditioned specimens and are to be divided by the averages of the five tensile-strength and ultimate-elongation values obtained for the unconditioned specimens. The wire, cable, or flexible cord is not appropriate for sunlight-resistant use where either the tensile-strength or ultimate-elongation ratio is less than 0.85 after 300 h of ~~carbon-arc exposure or~~ xenon-arc exposure or is less than 0.80 after 720 h of ~~carbon-arc exposure or~~ xenon-arc exposure, as specified in the wire standard. Service cable that does not comply with the requirement for 85 percent retention of physical properties and is retested after the sequence of exposures (100, 300, and 500 h) specified in UL 854 does not comply where the requirements for 65 percent retention and 15 and 5 percent rates of decrease are not met as stated in UL 854.

BSR/UL 2560, Standard for Safety for Emergency Call Systems for Assisted Living and Independent Living Facilities

1. Proposed new test methods for spread spectrum technologies

3.28A MESSAGE (CALL) - Communicated data that contains general information relating to the operation of the product, which may also include status information in the same message, and is transmitted via wired or wireless pathway from an origin to a destination.

3.28B MESSAGE (STATUS) - Communicated data that contains specific information relating to the status of the product and is transmitted via a wired or wireless pathway from an origin to a destination.

40.7.3 The test is to be conducted in the noise environment described in (a) - (d).

a) A receiver/transmitter combination at the minimum declared reference signal level shall operate for its intended signaling performance in the noise environment described in (b) and (c).

b) For the purpose of this requirement, the noise environment is one in which the interference signal level is equal to the maximum ambient noise level as measured at the receiver. This condition is intended to test the receiver's ability to discriminate the desired signal from background noise under worse-case conditions.

c) The noise environment is to be created by a white-noise generator modulating an RF signal generator in which the frequency is varied by twice the bandwidth about the signaling frequency. The signal strength and ambient noise levels are to be in accordance with the manufacturer's specified levels (see 40.11). The interference is to either emanate from a tuned 1/2 wave dipole antenna, capable of 360 degrees rotation in order to vary the polarization in both horizontal and vertical planes, or be injected into the product via a shielded electrical connection.

d) Operation of the receiver/transmitter combination shall comply with the requirements in 40.7.1 - 40.7.2 and 40.8.1 and 40.8.2, while in the noise environment.

Exception: The noise environment is not applicable to products utilizing spread spectrum technology.