ANSI STANDARDS ACTION

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARDS INSTITUTE 25 W43RD STREET NY, NY 10036

VOL. 55, NO. 14 APRIL 5, 2024

CONTENTS

ISSN 0038-9633

Project Initiation Notification System (PINS)

Section 2.5.1 of the *ANSI Essential Requirements* (www.ansi.org/essentialrequirements) describes the Project Initiation Notification System (PINS) and includes requirements associated with a PINS Deliberation. Following is a list of PINS notices submitted for publication in this issue of ANSI Standards Action by ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers (ASDs). Please also review the section in Standards Action entitled "American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance" for information about American National Standards (ANS) maintained under the continuous maintenance option, as a PINS to initiate a revision of such standards is not required. Use the following Public Document Library url to access PDF & EXCEL reports of approved & proposed ANS: List of Approved and Proposed ANS. Directly and materially interested parties wishing to receive more information or to submit comments are to contact the sponsoring ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer directly **within 30 calendar days** of the publication of this PINS announcement.

AARST (American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists)

Gary Hodgden <StandardsAssist@gmail.com> | 527 N. Justice Street | Hendersonville, NC 28739 www.aarst.org

New Standard

BSR/AARST MAVI-202x, Vapor Intrusion Measurement and Sampling of Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Soil Gas (new standard)

Stakeholders: Environmental Consulting Firms; Regulatory Agencies; Soil Remediation Companies; Health and Safety Organizations; Academic Institutions; Industry Associations

Project Need: With increasing awareness of vapor intrusion risks and the potential impact on indoor air quality, there is a critical need for a standardized approach to vapor intrusion assessment through measurement and sampling. The standard will establish consistent framework and methodologies to be used in risk assessments, regulatory compliance, and informed decision-making. It will enhance the ability of environmental professionals to assess and mitigate potential hazards associated with indoor air contaminants from vapor intrusion.

Interest Categories: Environmental Consulting Firms; Regulatory Agencies; Soil Remediation Companies; Health and Safety Organizations; Academic Institutions; Industry Associations

This standard aims to establish minimum requirements and guidance for practices associated with measurement and sampling indoor air and sub-slab soil gas in order to assess potential risks to human health and the environment from vapor intrusion.

APCO (Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International)

Aimee Jarrell <jarrella@apcointl.org> | 351 N. Williamson Boulevard | Daytona Beach, FL 32114-1112 www.apcoIntl.org

Revision

BSR/APCO 1.114.2-202x, Best Practices for ECCs When Processing Vehicle Telematics Calls from Telematics Service Providers (revision of ANSI/APCO 1.114.1-2017)
Stakeholders: Public Safety Communications

Project Need: Telematics Service Providers (TSPs) offer a wide variety of programs to vehicle owners, including location-based services and automatic collision notification. Many of these services impact public safety. Today, Emergency Communications Centers (ECCs) receive consumer-initiated requests for emergency assistance which are routed through a TSP. The TSP will, in most cases, be located far away from the jurisdiction in which the incident occurs. In emergency situations, effective communication between the TSP and the local ECC is critical. The ECC telecommunicator and telematics operator must work in concert to provide timely, efficient, and effective assistance to the involved party.

Interest Categories: Users, Producers, General Interest

This standard is designed to identify best practices and necessary operational requirements for PSAPs to receive and process vehicle-initiated telematics calls. This document identifies three basic types of automatic crash notifications that may be received by the ECC; advanced automatic crash notification (ACN + crash severity), in-vehicle eCall, and stolen vehicle location request. It also provides recommendations on information exchange and response. Each public safety agency should apply local policy to ensure a consistent response for its area. Each situation encountered is different and the recommended actions to be taken may not be in the same order depending on the situation.

APCO (Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International)

Aimee Jarrell <jarrella@apcointl.org> | 351 N. Williamson Boulevard | Daytona Beach, FL 32114-1112 www.apcoIntl.org

Revision

BSR/APCO 1.115.2-202x, Core Competencies, Operational Factors, and Training for Next Generation Technologies in the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) (revision of ANSI/APCO 1.115.1-2018)
Stakeholders: Public Safety Communications

Project Need: Technological advancements in the Public Safety communications field continue to outpace both initial and recurring training programs. Minimum competencies and training for telecommunicators will evolve with the implementation of NG 911 and other emerging technologies. While standards exist for minimum training in legacy environments, and PSAPS will continue to operate under these standards for some time, the need exists for a forward-looking standard that addresses NG 911 and evolving technology.

Interest Categories: Users, Producers, General Interest

This standard addresses core competencies, operational factors, & training requirements for public safety telecommunicators specific to Next Generation Technologies. Topics include Processing, dispatch & utilization of multi-media systems; Operational factors, including but not limited to: Increased workload & multi-tasking; security requirements, impact of evolving voice & data networks; Conceptual understanding of NG Systems, Emergency Services Networks, and IP Networks; impacts of stress when handling graphic media; Utilization of non-traditional resources, i.e., Third party call centers, Telematics, etc.; Applications, both mobile and fixed.

APCO (Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International)

Aimee Jarrell <jarrella@apcointl.org> | 351 N. Williamson Boulevard | Daytona Beach, FL 32114-1112 www.apcoIntl.org

Revision

BSR/APCO 3.102.3-202x, Core Competencies and Minimum Training Standards for Emergency Communications Center (ECC) Supervisor (revision of ANSI/APCO 3.102.2-2017)
Stakeholders: Public Safety Communications

Project Need: To define the core competencies and minimum training requirements of the individual who is generally tasked with providing leadership and guidance to employees. The purpose of this standard is to provide a consistent foundation for the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to fulfill this critical function. This standard recognizes the need to supplement the training and core competencies identified within this standard with Agency specific information.

Interest Categories: Users, Producers, General Interest

This revision identifies the core competencies and minimum training standards for Emergency Communications Center (ECC) Supervisors. This position is typically tasked with managing daily operations, performing administrative duties, and maintaining employee relations. This position provides leadership and guidance to employees in order to achieve the agency's mission, while providing service to the public and emergency responders.

ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)

Ambria Calloway <Ambria.Calloway@X9.org> | 275 West Street, Suite 107 | Annapolis, MD 21401 www.x9.org

Revision

BSR X9.58-202X, Financial transaction messages - Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) - Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and cash benefit programs (revision of ANSI X9.58-2022)
Stakeholders: USDA FNS, SNAP State programs, SNAP EBT processors, SNAP third party processors, software developers, terminal manufacturers, retail grocers and their software providers.

Project Need: Standardization of the processing of SNAP EBT transactions provides cost efficiency, ease of conversion, data and reporting consistency for the SNAP program.

Interest Categories: Producer, Consumer, General Interest

The standard provides all parties involved in Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) transactions for SNAP and cash benefit programs with technical specifications for exchanging financial transaction messages between an acquirer and an EBT card issuer processor. It specifies message structure, format and content, data elements and values for data elements used in the Food Stamp program. The method by which settlement takes place is not within the scope of this standard.

NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

Brian Doherty <brian.doherty@nema.org> | 1300 N 17th Street, Suite 900 | Arlington, VA 22209 www.nema.org

New Standard

BSR/NEMA TM 40001-202x, Heavy Duty Traction Motors Standard (new standard)
Stakeholders: Electric Vehicle Charging Station Manufacturers, Electric Vehicle Manufacturers (automakers), Electric Vehicle Supply Equipment Manufacturers, Homebuilders, Building Managers, Regulators, Utilities

Project Need: NEMA Technology Roadmap

Interest Categories: Producers, User, General Interest, Government, Testing Laboratory

This standard will address the key characteristics and installation techniques of traction motors designed for heavy-duty vehicular operations. These can include busses, fleets, locomotives, and construction equipment. The standard will include a list of common terms and their definitions associated with heavy-duty traction motors.

RESNA (Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America)

Doug Weinbaum <dweinbaum@resna.org> | 2001 K Street, NW, 3rd Floor North | Washington, DC 20006 www.resna.org

New Standard

BSR/RESNA GFS-1-202x, Ground and Floor Surfacing Standards — Section 1 — Measurement of Firmness and Stability Using an Instrumented Surface Indenter (new standard)

Stakeholders: Consumer, persons with disabilities who have mobility impairments due to a lack of sensory input or mobility that is affected by one or more characteristics of the ground and floor surface. Agencies and land managers who must evaluate the accessibility of their indoor and outdoor ground and floor surfaces. Manufacturers of indoor and outdoor surfacing. Architects, landscape architects, and planners who specify indoor and outdoor ground and floor surfaces. Experts who design, specify, install, maintain, inspect, and test ground and floor surfaces for accessibility.

Project Need: Ground and floor surfaces that lack firmness and stability are more difficult for people with disabilities to traverse. There has been a need for a preferred test method to evaluate the firmness and stability of ground and floor surfaces along accessible routes that comply with the 2010 ADA Standards for Accessible Design and the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standards. Use of the preferred test method enables surface manufacturers to evaluate surface firmness, stability during R&D, and will allow facility owners and operators to verify the surface is firm and stable when newly installed and remains so as it ages, undergoes frequent use, and is exposed to environmental elements. Surfaces become firmer over time and others become less stable; still other surfaces require ongoing maintenance to remain firm and stable. The test method will allow facility owners to evaluate and confirm the firmness and stability of their surfaces and to schedule preventative maintenance, modifications, repairs, or replacement to ensure continued usability by people with disabilities and compliance with accessibility standards. In addition, ground surface and flooring manufacturers would be able to market their surface product line based on the firmness and stability characteristics that their surface provides in various environments.

Interest Categories: Surface, Assistive Technology, and Measurement Device Manufacturers/Designers—Representatives from different types of ground and floor surfacing, assistive technology, and measurement device manufacturers.
Users—People with disabilities, disability organizations, and facility owners/operators who use different types of interior and exterior ground and floor surfacing.
Accessibility Experts—Experts who specify or evaluate the accessibility of ground and floor surfacing or who consult on the design, specification, and/or testing of surfacing for accessibility.

The RESNA Ground and Floor Surfaces standards committee will first seek to initiate the development of specifications for a portable test method to measure the firmness and stability of all indoor and outdoor ground and floor surface types during product development, upon installation, and when evaluating accessible routes. The test method must be able to measure surfaces upon installation to evaluate the firmness and stability of the surface as installed and over the maintenance lifecycle of the surface. Additional test methods will be pursued in the future to measure other surface characteristics related to accessibility for people with disabilities.

Call for Comment on Standards Proposals

American National Standards

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

Ordering Instructions for "Call-for-Comment" Listings

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

Comments should be addressed to the organization indicated, with a copy to the Board of Standards Review, American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. e-mail: psa@ansi.org
* Standard for consumer products

Comment Deadline: May 5, 2024

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

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

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum 62.2L-202x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2022)
Proposed Addendum L would remove the option for intermittent (demand-controlled) room-level kitchen ventilation in Section 5.1. The option for continuous room-level kitchen ventilation would be retained in Section 5.2. The options for demand-controlled kitchen ventilation through a range hood or downdraft exhaust fan would also be retained. Because the standard allows for a low airflow rate for room-level kitchen ventilation in small kitchens, the proposal would require that this room-level ventilation be provided continuously to promote greater removal of kitchen pollution.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

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

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

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum 62.2n-202x, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2022)
Proposed Addendum n would provide a path for filters that comply with ASHRAE Standard 241 and that are installed in permanently installed equipment to use the filtered air delivery rate in Section 7.6.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

Comment Deadline: May 5, 2024

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)
180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 20092 | knguyen@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum aa to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022)
This proposed addendum revises the approach to classifying the toxicity of refrigerants.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)
180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 20092 | knguyen@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ab to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022)
This proposed addendum adds HCC and HCO for unsaturated hydrochloro-olefins.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)
180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 20092 | knguyen@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ad to BSR/ASHRAE Standard 34-202x, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022)
This proposed addendum revises Table E-1 to use lethality (acute toxicity) value (50% of lethality ATEL) as the basis for the R-1270 anesthetic value.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)
180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 20092 | knguyen@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ae to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022)
This proposed addendum adds ethers and cyclobutene to the list of substances which can be explicitly determined from the refrigerant numbers and corrects reference to the location of fractionation analysis under conditions of leakage in Normative Appendix B.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Online Comment Database at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/public-review-drafts

Comment Deadline: May 5, 2024

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)
180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092 | cking@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum b to Standard 72-202x, Method of Testing Open and Closed Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2022)
The purpose of 72-2022 Addendum b is to add language for chef bases/griddle stands, drawer units, and add tolerance to brass slugs for ambient measurement.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

ASHRAE (American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers, Inc.)
180 Technology Parkway, Peachtree Corners, GA 30092 | cking@ashrae.org, www.ashrae.org

Addenda

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum f to BSR/ASHRAE Standard 147-202x, Reducing the Release of Halogenated Refrigerants from Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Systems (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 147-2019)
This addendum makes changes to the title, purpose, and scope of Standard 147-2019.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

NSF (NSF International)
789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723 | arose@nsf.org, www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 49-202x (i191br1), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2022)
This standard applies to Class II (laminar flow) biosafety cabinetry designed to minimize hazards inherent in work with agents assigned to Biosafety Levels 1, 2, 3, or 4. It also defines the tests that shall be passed by such cabinetry to meet this standard.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Allan Rose <arose@nsf.org>

NSF (NSF International)
789 N. Dixboro Road, Ann Arbor, MI 48105-9723 | rbrooker@nsf.org, www.nsf.org

Revision

BSR/NSF 455-2-202x (i54r1), Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements (revision of ANSI/NSF 455-2-2022)
This standard is intended to define a standardized approach for auditing to determine the level of compliance of dietary supplement products to 21 CFR Part 111, as well as incorporating additional retailer requirements.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Rachel Brooker <rbrooker@nsf.org>

Comment Deadline: May 5, 2024

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF 455-2-202x (i64r1), Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements (revision of ANSI/NSF 455-2-2022)
This standard is intended to define a standardized approach for auditing to determine the level of compliance of dietary supplement products to 21 CFR Part 111, as well as incorporating additional retailer requirements.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Rachel Brooker <rbrooker@nsf.org>

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF/CAN 61-202x (i176r1), Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 61-2023)
This standard is intended to cover specific materials or products that come into contact with drinking water, drinking water treatment chemicals, or both. The focus of the standard is evaluation of contaminants or impurities imparted indirectly to drinking water.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Amy Jump <ajump@nsf.org>

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF/IPEC 363-202x (i15r1), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Excipients (revision of ANSI/NSF/IPEC 363-2019)
This standard is intended to define good manufacturing practices (GMP) for excipient manufacture and distribution for use in drug products. It sets minimum requirements for GMP applicable to all commercially available excipients.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Rachel Brooker <rbrooker@nsf.org>

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF/IPEC 363-202x (i16r1), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Excipients (revision of ANSI/NSF/IPEC 363-2019)
This standard is intended to define good manufacturing practices (GMP) for excipient manufacture and distribution for use in drug products. It sets minimum requirements for GMP applicable to all commercially available excipients.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Rachel Brooker <rbrooker@nsf.org>

Comment Deadline: May 5, 2024

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF/IPEC 363-202x (i17r1), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Excipients (revision of ANSI/NSF/IPEC 363)
This standard is intended to define good manufacturing practices (GMP) for excipient manufacture and distribution for use in drug products. It sets minimum requirements for GMP applicable to all commercially available excipients.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Rachel Brooker <rbrooker@nsf.org>

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

1603 Orrington Ave, Suite 2000, Evanston, IL 60201 | Jeffrey.prusko@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 330A-202x, Standard for Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use with Dispensing Devices Dispensing Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations Up To 85 Percent (E0 - E85) (revision of ANSI/UL 330A-2020)
(1) New joint standard, UL 330A Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use with Dispensing Devices Dispensing Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations Up To 85 Percent (E0 – E85).
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.comProposalsAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

1603 Orrington Ave, Suite 2000, Evanston, IL 60201 | Jeffrey.prusko@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 330B-202x, Standard for Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil (revision of ANSI/UL 330B-2020)
(1) New joint standard, UL 330B, Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use with Dispensing Devices Dispensing Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.comProposalsAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

100 Queen Street, Suite 1040, Ottawa, ON K1P 1J9 Canada | sabrina.khrebtov@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 514A-202X, Standard for Safety for Metallic Outlet Boxes (revision of ANSI/UL 514A-2022)
Topic 3 - Revision to Scope and Definition - Poke Through Floor Fitting.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx. Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable.

Comment Deadline: May 5, 2024

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

47173 Benicia Street, Fremont, CA 94538 | Derrick.L.Martin@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 746A-202x, Standard for Safety for Polymeric Materials - Short Term Property Evaluations (revision of ANSI/UL 746A-2024)
This proposal covers the addition of requirements for Dynamic Mechanical Analysis in UL 746A as new Section 47A.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Derrick Martin; Derrick.L.Martin@ul.org

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

47173 Benicia Street, Fremont, CA 94538 | Derrick.L.Martin@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 746B-202x, Standard for Safety for Polymeric Materials - Long Term Property Evaluations (revision of ANSI/UL 746B-2024)
This proposal covers the inclusion of requirements for Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA) as an alternate method to determine the Glass-Transition Temperature of Polyphthalamide (PPA) Generic Material in Table 7.1.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Derrick Martin; Derrick.L.Martin@ul.org

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

1603 Orrington Ave, Suite 2000, Evanston, IL 60201 | Jeffrey.prusko@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 842A-202x, Standard for Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 - E85) (revision of ANSI/UL 842A-2022)
(1) New joint standard, UL/ULC 842A, Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 – E85).
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.comProposalsAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

1603 Orrington Ave, Suite 2000, Evanston, IL 60201 | Jeffrey.prusko@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 842B-202x, Standard for Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil (revision of ANSI/UL 842B-2022)
(1) New joint standard, UL/ULC 842B, Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.comProposalsAvailable.

Comment Deadline: May 5, 2024

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

1603 Orrington Ave, Suite 2000, Evanston, IL 60201 | Jeffrey.prusko@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 2586A-202x, Standard for Hose Nozzle Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 - E85) (revision of ANSI/UL 2586A-2022)
(1) New joint standard, UL/ULC 2586A, Hose Nozzle Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 – E85).
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.comProposalsAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

1603 Orrington Ave, Suite 2000, Evanston, IL 60201 | Jeffrey.prusko@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 2586B-202x, Standard for Hose Nozzle Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil (revision of ANSI/UL 2586B-2022)
(1) New joint standard, UL/ULC 2586B, Hose Nozzle Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.comProposalsAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

1603 Orrington Ave, Suite 20000, Evanston, IL 60201 | Susan.P.Malohn@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Revision

BSR/UL 3730-202x, Standard for Safety for Photovoltaic Junction Boxes (revision of ANSI/UL 3730-2017 (R2021))
(1) Modification of Moist Carbon Dioxide/Sulphur Dioxide Test.
Click here to view these changes in full
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.comProposalsAvailable.

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

AARST (American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists)
527 N. Justice Street, Hendersonville, NC 28739 | StandardsAssist@gmail.com, www.aarst.org

Revision

BSR/AARST MA-MAMF-202x, Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Multifamily, School, Commercial and Multi-Use Buildings (revision of ANSI/AARST MA-MFLB-2023)
This standard of practice specifies procedures and minimum requirements when measuring radon concentrations in shared structures, or portions of shared structures, used for residential, non-residential or mixed-use purposes to determine if radon mitigation is necessary to protect current and future occupants. These protocols address low-rise and high-rise structures and procedures for testing whole buildings but also for testing only one or several individual rooms or dwellings within a shared building.
Single copy price: $TBD
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.aarst.org/public-review
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

AARST (American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists)
527 N. Justice Street, Hendersonville, NC 28739 | StandardsAssist@gmail.com, www.aarst.org

Revision

BSR/AARST MAH-202x, Protocol for Conducting Measurements of Radon and Radon Decay Products in Homes (revision of ANSI/AARST MAH-2023)
This standard of practice specifies procedures and minimum requirements for measuring radon concentrations in single-family residences to determine if radon mitigation is necessary to protect current and future occupants. This standard applies to homeowners, professionals, and any other party seeking to determine if radon mitigation is necessary for real estate or non-real estate purposes.
Single copy price: $TBD
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.aarst.org/public-review
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ABYC (American Boat and Yacht Council)
613 Third Street, Suite 10, Annapolis, MD 21403 | eparks@abycinc.org, www.abycinc.org

Revision

BSR/ABYC E-11-202x, AC and DC Electrical Systems on Boats (revision of ANSI/ABYC E-11-2023)
This standard addresses the design, construction, and installation of alternating current (AC) electrical systems and direct current (DC) electrical systems on boats.
Single copy price: $195.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: abycinc.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: comments@abycinc.org

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ABYC (American Boat and Yacht Council)

613 Third Street, Suite 10, Annapolis, MD 21403 | eparks@abycinc.org, www.abycinc.org

Revision

BSR/ABYC H-40-202x, Anchoring, Mooring, and Strong Points (revision of ANSI/ABYC H-40-2019)
This standard applies to the design, construction, selection, and installation of fittings and equipment that are attached to or carried on boats for anchoring, mooring, lifting, towing, and trailering.
Single copy price: $50.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: abycinc.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: comments@abycinc.org

AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association)

1001 N. Fairfax Street, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22314 | olson@agma.org, www.agma.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/AGMA 6001-F19, Design and Selection of Components for Enclosed Gear Drives (reaffirmation of ANSI/AGMA 6001-F19)
This standard outlines the basic practices for the design and selection of components, other than gearing, for use in commercial and industrial enclosed gear drives.
Single copy price: $250.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: tech@agma.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Todd Praneis <praneis@agma.org>

AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association)

1001 N. Fairfax Street, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22314 | olson@agma.org, www.agma.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/AGMA 6101-F19, Design and Selection of Components for Enclosed Gear Drives (Metric Edition) (reaffirmation of ANSI/AGMA 6101-F19)
This standard outlines the basic practices for the design and selection of components, other than gearing, for use in commercial and industrial enclosed gear drives.
Single copy price: $250.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: tech@agma.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Todd Praneis <praneis@agma.org>

AGMA (American Gear Manufacturers Association)

1001 N. Fairfax Street, Suite 500, Alexandria, VA 22314 | olson@agma.org, www.agma.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/AGMA ISO 18653-A06, Gears - Evaluation of Instruments for the Measurement of Individual Gears (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/AGMA ISO 18653-06)
This International Standard describes methods for the determination of instrument suitability for use in making gear measurements of involute, helix, pitch, and runout. Includes instruments that measure runout directly, or compute it from index measurements. Of necessity, it contains the estimation of measurement uncertainty with the use of calibrated gear artifacts.
Single copy price: $166.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: tech@agma.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Todd Praneis <praneis@agma.org>

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ANS (American Nuclear Society)

5200 Thatcher Road, Suite 142, Downers Grove, IL 60515 | kmurdoch@ans.org, www.ans.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ANS 8.19-2014 (R202x), Administrative Practices for Nuclear Criticality Safety (reaffirmation of ANSI/ANS 8.19-2014 (R2019))
This standard provides criteria for the administration of a nuclear criticality safety program for operations with fissile materials outside nuclear reactors in which there exists a potential for nuclear criticality accidents. This standard addresses the responsibilities of management, supervision, and nuclear criticality safety staff. It also addresses operating procedures, nuclear criticality safety process evaluations, and materials control.
Single copy price: $56.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: orders@ans.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Patricia Schroeder <pschroeder@ans.org>

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

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

Revision

BSR/ASHRAE Standard 29-202x, Method of Testing Automatic Ice Makers (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 29 -2015)
This revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 29-2015 prescribes a method of testing automatic ice makers by specifying procedures to be used when testing automatic ice makers; establishing the types of equipment to which the provisions of the standard apply; defining terms describing the equipment covered and terms related to testing; specifying the type of instrumentation and test apparatus required in testing; specifying a uniform method for calculation of results; and specifying data and results to be recorded.
Single copy price: $35.00
Obtain an electronic copy from: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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

Revision

BSR/ASME P30.1-202x, Planning for Load Handling Activities (revision of ANSI/ASME P30.1-2019)
This Standard establishes planning considerations and practices that apply to load handling equipment (LHE), other associated equipment, and activities when moving loads vertically or horizontally. The planning guidance contained in this Standard is divided into two categories dependent upon the nature of the load handling activity and the degree of exposure to the issues that impact safety. The categories are designated as standard lift plan and critical lift plan.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewPage.cfm
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Kathleen Peterson <petersonk@asme.org>

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

New Standard

BSR/ASTM WK5436-202x, Guide for Extension of Data for Fire-Resistive Joint System Tests Conducted in Accordance with ASTM E1966 (new standard)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

New Standard

BSR/ASTM WK88696-202x, Guide for Printing Method Effects on Facial Comparisons (new standard)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

New Standard

BSR/ASTM WK88697-202x, Guide for Standard Guide for Scanning of Facial Images (new standard)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM E2820-2017 (R202x), Test Method for Evaluating Thermal EMF Properties of Base-Metal Thermocouple Connectors (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM E2820-2017 (R2019))
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F782-2020 (R202x), Specification for Doors, Furniture, Marine (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F782-2020)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1069-2019 (R202x), Specification for Doors, Watertight, Gastight/Airtight and Weathertight, Individually Dogged, for Marine Use (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1069-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1070-2019 (R202x), Specification for Doors, Non-Tight, for Marine Use (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1070-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1073-2019 (R202x), Specification for Door Fittings, for Watertight /Gastight /Airtight, Weathertight, and Non-Tight Doors, for Marine Use (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1073-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1085-2020 (R202x), Specification for Mattress and Box Springs for Use in Berths in Marine Vessels (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1085-2020)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1092-2020 (R202x), Specification for Fiberglass (GRP) Pultruded Open-Weather Storm and Guard, Square Railing Systems (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1092-2020)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1142-2020 (R202x), Specification for Manhole Cover Assembly, Bolted, Semi-Flush, Oiltight and Watertight (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1142-2020)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1143-2019 (R202x), Specification for Manhole Cover Assembly, Bolted, Raised, Oiltight and Watertight (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1143-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1144-2019 (R202x), Specification for Manhole Cover Assembly, Bolted, Semi-Flush, Oiltight and Watertight, Hinged (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1144-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1196-2019 (R202x), Specification for Sliding Watertight Door Assemblies (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1196-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1197-2019 (R202x), Specification for Sliding Watertight Door Control Systems (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1197-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F1755M-1996 (R202x), Specification for Solid State Bargraph Meters for Shipboard Use (Metric) (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F1755M-1996 (R2018))
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F2044-2005 (R202x), Specification for Liquid Level Indicating Equipment, Electrical (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2044-2005 (R2019))
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F2361-2018 (R202x), Guide for Ordering Low Voltage (1000 Vac or Less) Alternating Current Electric Motors for Shipboard Service up to and Including Motors of 500 Horsepower (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2361 -2018)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASTM F2362-2009 (R202x), Specification for Temperature Monitoring Equipment (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASTM F2362-2009 (R2020))
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM D7445-202x, Specification for Rigid Poly(Vinyl Chloride) (PVC) Siding with Foam Plastic Backing (Backed Vinyl Siding) (revision of ANSI/ASTM D7445-2018)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E8-202x, Test Methods for Tension Testing of Metallic Materials (revision of ANSI/ASTM E8/E8M -2024)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E84-202x, Test Method for Surface Burning Characteristics of Building Materials (revision of ANSI/ASTM E84-2023D)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E119-202x, Test Methods for Fire Tests of Building Construction and Materials (revision of ANSI/ASTM E119-2023)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E136-202x, Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750c (revision of ANSI/ASTM E136-2024)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E814-202x, Test Method for Fire Tests of Penetration Firestop Systems (revision of ANSI/ASTM E814-2023A)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E2573-202x, Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Site-Fabricated Stretch Systems to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics (revision of ANSI/ASTM E2573-2019)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E2688-202x, Practice for Specimen Preparation and Mounting of Tapes to Assess Surface Burning Characteristics (revision of ANSI/ASTM E2688-2023)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E2708-202x, Terminology for Accreditation and Certification (revision of ANSI/ASTM E2708-2023)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E2750-202x, Guide for Extension of Data from Penetration Firestop System Tests Conducted in Accordance with ASTM E814 (revision of ANSI/ASTM E2750-2023)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ASTM (ASTM International)
100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

Revision

BSR/ASTM E3148-202x, Guide for Postmortem Facial Image Capture (revision of ANSI/ASTM E3148-2018)
https://www.astm.org/get-involved/technical-committees/ansi-review
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: accreditation@astm.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

AWWA (American Water Works Association)
6666 W. Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235 | mrohr@awwa.org, www.awwa.org

New Standard

BSR/AWWA D121-202x, Bolted Aboveground Thermosetting FRP Panel-Type Tanks for Water Storage (new standard)
This standard describes the design, fabrication, installation, construction, inspection, and testing of bolted aboveground thermosetting fiberglass-reinforced plastic (FRP) panel-type tanks for potable water, reclaimed water, and non-potable water. Requirements for the fabrication, handling design, construction, and testing of FRP panels, concrete and steel foundation structure members, foundation steels bolts, and accessories are included.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: ETSsupport@awwa.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: AWWA, Paul J. Olson (polson@awwa.org)

AWWA (American Water Works Association)
6666 W. Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235 | mrohr@awwa.org, www.awwa.org

Revision

BSR/AWWA B402-202x, Ferrous Sulfate (revision of ANSI/AWWA B402-2018)
This standard describes ferrous sulfate (FeSO4) in moist, dried, and solution (liquid) forms for the treatment of potable water, wastewater, or reclaimed water.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: ETSsupport@awwa.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: AWWA, Paul J. Olson (polson@awwa.org)

AWWA (American Water Works Association)
6666 W. Quincy Avenue, Denver, CO 80235 | mrohr@awwa.org, www.awwa.org

Revision

BSR/AWWA B407-202x, Liquid Ferric Chloride (revision of ANSI/AWWA B407-2018)
This standard describes ferric chloride in aqueous (liquid) form for use in the treatment of potable water, wastewater, and reclaimed water. Applications of the chemical include (1) water softening with lime or a combination of lime and soda ash to improve hardness reduction and coagulation, and (2) water clarification, as a coagulant, followed by settling or filtration.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: ETSsupport@awwa.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: AWWA, Paul J. Olson (polson@awwa.org)

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ESTA (Entertainment Services and Technology Association)

271 Cadman Plaza, P.O. Box 23200, Brooklyn, NY 11202-3200 | standards@esta.org, www.esta.org

Reaffirmation

BSR E1.44-2014 (R202x), Common Show File Exchange Format for Entertainment Industry Automation Control Systems - Stage Machinery (reaffirmation of ANSI E1.44-2014 (R2019))
This standard addresses common show file requirements for automated stage machinery control systems used in entertainment venues. It establishes a minimum level of design and performance guidelines for the integrated software design of processor based machinery control equipment. The purpose of this guidance is to ensure that users will be able to transfer, modify, and customize a "least common denominator' show file for the data required to tour entertainment productions from one facility to another, even when the facilities' physical conditions, hoist inventories, and placements, and the machinery control consoles and data topology differ.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://tsp.esta.org/tsp/documents/public_review_docs.php
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ESTA (Entertainment Services and Technology Association)

271 Cadman Plaza, P.O. Box 23200, Brooklyn, NY 11202-3200 | standards@esta.org, www.esta.org

Revision

BSR/E1.50-1-202x, Requirements for the Structural Support of Temporary LED, Video & Display Systems (revision of ANSI E1.50-1-2017)
ANSI E1.50-1 covers the support of temporary installations of large format modular display systems, LED, video and other self-illuminating display structures not otherwise addressed by existing standards. The scope of this standard includes planning and site preparedness, assembly and erection, suspension and safety of components, special access requirements, use, and dismantling of these systems.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://tsp.esta.org/tsp/documents/public_review_docs.php
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

FCI (Fluid Controls Institute)

1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115 | fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org, www.fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

Revision

BSR/FCI 87-1-202x, Classification and Operating Principles of Steam Traps (revision of ANSI/FCI 87-1-2017)
This standard is for the purpose of establishing and illustrating various classifications of Steam Traps in accordance with their basic principles of operation.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Leslie Schraff, fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169 | dbellis@nfpa.org, www.nfpa.org

Revision

BSR/NFPA 10-202x, Standard for Portable Fire Extinguishers (revision of ANSI/NFPA 10-2022)
The provisions of this standard apply to the selection, installation, inspection, maintenance, recharging, and testing of portable fire extinguishers and Class D extinguishing agents. The requirements given herein are minimum. The requirements shall not apply to permanently installed systems for fire extinguishment, even where portions of such systems are portable (such as hose and nozzles attached to a fixed supply of extinguishing agent).
Obtain an electronic copy from: www.nfpa.org/10Next
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169 | dbellis@nfpa.org, www.nfpa.org

Revision

BSR/NFPA 73-202x, Standard for Electrical Inspections for Existing Dwellings (revision of ANSI/NFPA 73-2020)
1.1 Scope. This standard provides criteria for identification of hazardous conditions of electrical systems in existing one-family, two-family, and multifamily dwellings, including mobile homes and manufactured homes.
Obtain an electronic copy from: www.nfpa.org/73Next
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)

One Batterymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169 | dbellis@nfpa.org, www.nfpa.org

Revision

BSR/NFPA 1850-202x, Standard on Protective Ensembles for Structural and Proximity Firefighting and Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) (revision, redesignation and consolidation of ANSI/NFPA 1851-2020, ANSI/NFPA 152-2019)
This standard shall specify the following: (1) The minimum selection, care, and maintenance requirements for structural firefighting protective ensembles and proximity firefighting protective ensembles, and the individual ensemble elements that include garments, helmets, gloves, footwear, and interface components that are certified as compliant with previous editions of NFPA 1971 and NFPA 1971 as incorporated in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1970; (2) Verification requirements of independent service providers (ISPs), manufacturers, and organizations for inspection, advanced cleaning, and repair services for structural firefighting and proximity firefighting protective garments certified as compliant with previous editions of NFPA 1971 and NFPA 1971 as incorporated in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1970; (3) Optional requirements for detergents, other cleaning agents, sanitizers, disinfectants, advanced cleaning or sanitizing machines, and advanced cleaning or sanitizing processes for their effective use for cleaning or sanitization of structural firefighting and proximity firefighting protective garments and hoods certified as compliant with previous editions of NFPA 1971 and NFPA 1971 as incorporated in the 2024 edition of NFPA 1970; (4) Optional requirements for detergents, other cleaning agents, sanitizers, disinfectants, advanced cleaning or sanitizing machines, and advanced cleaning...
Obtain an electronic copy from: www.nfpa.org/1850Next
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF 336-202x (i5r1), Sustainability Assessment for Commercial Furnishings Fabric (revision of ANSI/NSF 336-2018)
This standard provides pathways toward sustainability by establishing measurable criteria for multiple levels of achievement. It allows manufacturers flexibility in methods for conformance and certification. This standard assesses product characteristics in the areas of material and component inputs, water and energy use, recycling practices, and social accountability.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/higherlogic/ws/public/document?document_id=73986
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Andrea Burr <aburr@nsf.org>

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF/CAN 61-202x (i178r1), Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 61-2023)
This standard is intended to cover specific materials or products that come into contact with: drinking water, drinking water treatment chemicals, or both. The focus of the standard is evaluation of contaminants or impurities imparted indirectly to drinking water.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/higherlogic/ws/public/download/74053/61i178r1%20-%2061%20Reorganization%20Water%20Chemistry%20-%20JC%20Memo%20%26%20Ballot.pdf
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Amy Jump <ajump@nsf.org>

NSF (NSF International)

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

Revision

BSR/NSF/CAN 600-202x (i8r1), Health Effects Evaluation and Criteria for Chemicals in Drinking Water (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 600-2023)
The standard defines the toxicological review and evaluation procedures for the evaluation of substances imparted to drinking water through contact with drinking water system components (and drinking water additives). It is intended to establish the human health risk, if any, of the substances imparted to drinking water under the anticipated use conditions of the product. Table 4.1 of this Standard contains evaluation criteria that have been determined according to the requirements of this Standard.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.nsf.org/higherlogic/ws/public/download/73919/600i8r1%20TTC%20Criteria%20-%20JC%20Memo%20%26%20Ballot.pdf
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Amy Jump <ajump@nsf.org>

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

UAMA (ASC B74) (Unified Abrasives Manufacturers' Association)

30200 Detroit Road, Cleveland, OH 44145-1967 | djh@wherryassoc.com, www.uama.org

Reaffirmation

BSR B74.13-2016 (R202x), Markings for Identifying Grinding Wheels and Other Bonded Abrasives (reaffirmation of ANSI B74.13-2016)
The standard establishes a symbol for each of the most essential characteristics of a grinding wheel, and arranges these symbols in a uniform manner. This is a standard system of markings only.
Single copy price: $1.00 UAMA members; $17.00 non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: djh@wherryassoc.com
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

UAMA (ASC B74) (Unified Abrasives Manufacturers' Association)

30200 Detroit Road, Cleveland, OH 44145-1967 | djh@wherryassoc.com, www.uama.org

Revision

BSR B74.21-202x, Fatigue Proof Test Procedure for Vitrified Grinding Wheels (revision of ANSI B74.21-2002 (R2014))
The purpose of this procedure is too outline a proof test method that will increase the degree of surety at which a vitrified grinding wheel will not fail from normal operating stresses due to fatigue during its useful lifetime.
Single copy price: $5.10 UAMA members; $24.00 non-members
Obtain an electronic copy from: djh@wherryassoc.com
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

UAMA (ASC B74) (Unified Abrasives Manufacturers' Association)

30200 Detroit Road, Cleveland, OH 44145-1967 | djh@wherryassoc.com, www.uama.org

Withdrawal

ANSI B74.22-1991 (R2014), Design test for Type 27 Portable Grinding Wheels (withdrawal of ANSI B74.22-1991 (R2014))
This test procedure is limited to 9-inch x 1/4-inch Type 27 portable grinding wheels that can be cracked in such a manner that the crack is not visible to the operator. If the 9-inch x 1/4-inch wheel passes the test then 7-inch x 1/4-inch wheels of the same design are also consider to have passed since the test conditions on a 9-inch x 1/4-inch wheel are much more sever than on a 7-inch x 1/4-inch wheel.
Single copy price: $1.50 (UAMA Members); $22.00 (non-members)
Obtain an electronic copy from: djh@wherryassoc.com
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Same

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

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

National Adoption

BSR/UL 62990-2-202x, Standard for Safety for Workplace Atmospheres - Part 2: Gas Detectors - Selection, Installation, Use and Maintenance of Detectors for Toxic Gases and Vapours (national adoption with modifications of IEC 62990-2)
This proposal is for the Adoption of IEC 62990-2, Workplace Atmospheres - Part 2: Gas Detectors – Selection, Installation, Use and Maintenance of Detectors for Toxic Gases and Vapours, (first edition, issued by IEC June 2021) as a new IEC-based UL Standard, UL 62990-2 with US Differences.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable

Comment Deadline: May 20, 2024

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

100 Queen Street, Suite 1040, Ottawa, ON K1P 1J9 Canada | sabrina.khrebtov@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

New Standard

BSR/UL 2996-202X, Standard for Safety for In-Ground Boxes (new standard)
Topic 1. Proposed First Edition of the Standard for Safety for In-Ground Outlet Boxes.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: csds.ul.com/home/proposalsdefault.aspx
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: https://csds.ul.com/Home/ProposalsDefault.aspx Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

100 Queen Street, Suite 1040, Ottawa, Canada, ON | Jacob.Stewart@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

Reaffirmation

BSR/UL 60745-2-22-2014 (R202x), UL Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools - Safety - Part 2-22: Particular Requirements for Cut-Off Machines (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/UL 60745-2-22 -2014)
Reaffirmation and continuance of the First Edition of the Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools - Safety - Part 2-22: Particular Requirements for Cut-Off Machines, UL 60475-2-22, as an standard
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

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

Reaffirmation

BSR/UL 120101-2019 (R202x), Standard for Safety for Definitions and Information Pertaining to Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 120101-2019)
(1) Reaffirmation and continuance of the First Edition of the Standard for Safety for Definitions and Information Pertaining to Electrical Equipment in Hazardous Locations, UL 120101, as an standard.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable

Comment Deadline: June 4, 2024

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

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

New Standard

BSR/ASHRAE Standard 229-202x, Protocols for Evaluating Ruleset Application in Building Performance Models (new standard)
ASHRAE Standard 229-202x establishes tests and acceptance criteria for application of rule sets and related reporting in building performance models.
Single copy price: $35.00
Order from: standards.section@ashrae.org
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: http://www.ashrae.org/standards-research--technology/public-review-drafts

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASME B89.4.22-2004 (R202x), Methods for Performance Evaluation of Articulated Arm Coordinate Measuring Machines (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME B89.4.22-2004 (R2019))
The scope of this Standard pertains to the performance evaluation of articulated arm coordinate measuring machines. While any number of rotational joints can be evaluated, the Standard focuses on the more common configurations commercially available today and is limited to seven joints. The Standard addresses purely manual machines. While the application of this class of measuring machine continues to grow, at this point in time only contact probes are considered. This Standard establishes requirements and methods for specifying and testing the performance of AACMMs. In addition to clarifying the performance evaluation of AACMMs, this Standard seeks to facilitate performance comparisons among machines by unifying terminology, general machine classification, the treatment of environmental effects, and data analysis. This Standard attempts to define the simplest testing methods capable of yielding adequate results for most AACMMs and it is not intended to replace more complete tests that may be suitable for special applications.
Single copy price: $55.00
Order from: https://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewPage.cfm
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Justin Cassamassino <cassasmassinoj@asme.org>

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASME PTC 2-2001 (R202x), Definitions and Values (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME PTC 2-2001 (R2014))
The purpose of this Code is to provide definitions of terms and values of physical constants and conversion factors to comply with the requirements of ASME PTC 1, General Instructions. This Code contains standards for terms, units of measure, values of constants, symbols, and technical nomenclature that are to be used in all individual test codes.
Single copy price: $53.00
Order from: https://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewPage.cfm
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Donnie Alonzo <alonzod@asme.org>

Comment Deadline: June 4, 2024

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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

Reaffirmation

BSR/ASME PTC 19.1-2018 (R202x), Test Uncertainty (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME PTC 19.1-2018)
The Scope of this Standard is to specify procedures for evaluation of uncertainties in test measurements, parameters and methods, and, propagation of those uncertainties into the uncertainty of a test result. Depending on the application, uncertainty sources may be classified either by the presumed effect (systematic or random) on the measurement or test result, or by the process in which they may be quantified or their pedigree (Type A or Type B).
Single copy price: $165.00
Order from: https://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewPage.cfm
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Lydia Stanford

FCI (Fluid Controls Institute)

1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115 | fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org, www.fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

Revision

BSR/FCI 97-1-202x, Standard for Production Testing of Secondary Pressure Drainers (revision of ANSI/FCI 97-1 -2019)
The standard specifies production tests that are considered applicable to secondary pressure drainers. These tests may be conducted to ensure the correct functioning of either: (1) complete secondary pressure drainers; (2) the operating mechanisms thereof.
Single copy price: Free
Order from: Christopher Johnson <fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org>
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Leslie Schraff, fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

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

700 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20001 | comments@standards.incits.org, www.incits.org

New Standard

INCITS 569-202x, Information technology - Fibre Channel - Link Services - 5 (new standard)
Fibre Channel Extended Link Services provide an invaluable service for management and control of Fibre Channel systems. This project proposal recommends the development of additional and enhanced Extended Link Services functions to the Extended Link Services defined in the FC-LS-4 standard. The specific goals of the FC-LS-5 standard are to (a) specify new ELSs for Fabric congestion detection and avoidance; and (b) specify new and/or amended Link Services as required.
Single copy price: Free
Obtain an electronic copy from: https://standards.incits.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=161858&wg_abbrev=eb
Order from: https://standards.incits.org/apps/group_public/document.php?document_id=161858&wg_abbrev=eb
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Barbara Bennett <comments@standards.incits.org>

Comment Deadline: June 4, 2024

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

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

Revision

BSR/UL 193-202x, Standard for Alarm Valves for Fire-Protection Service (revision of ANSI/UL 193-2016 (R2021))
(1) Proposed New Edition of UL 193, Standard for Alarm Valves for Fire-Protection Service
Single copy price: Free
Order from: https://www.shopulstandards.com/
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable.

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

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

Revision

BSR/UL 2901B-202x, Standard for Vapor Corrosion Inhibitors for Use in Fire Sprinkler Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 2901B-2023)
(1) Add NFPA 14 to Scope of UL 2901B.
Single copy price: Free
Order from: https://www.shopulstandards.com/
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Follow the instructions in the following website to enter comments into the CSDS Work Area: https://csds.ul.com/ProposalAvailable

Project Withdrawn

In accordance with clause 4.2.1.3.3 Discontinuance of a standards project of the ANSI Essential Requirements, an accredited standards developer may abandon the processing of a proposed new or revised American National Standard or portion thereof if it has followed its accredited procedures. The following projects have been withdrawn accordingly:

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

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

BSR/ASABE S613-2.2 MONYEAR-202x, Tractors and self-propelled machinery for agriculture-Air quality systems for cabs-Part 2: Cab & HVAC design (new standard)
Send comments (copy psa@ansi.org) to: Carla Companion <companion@asabe.org>

Final Actions on American National Standards

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

ASA (ASC S1) (Acoustical Society of America)

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

ANSI/ASA S1.26-2014 (R2024), Methods for Calculation of the Absorption of Sound by the Atmosphere (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S1.26-2014 (R2019)) Final Action Date: 3/26/2024 | *Reaffirmation*

ASA (ASC S12) (Acoustical Society of America)

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

ANSI/ASA S12.42-2010 (R2024), Methods for the Measurement of Insertion Loss of Hearing Protection Devices in Continuous or Impulsive Noise Using Microphone-in-Real-Ear or Acoustic Test Fixture Procedures (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASA S12.42-2010 (R2020)) Final Action Date: 3/26/2024 | *Reaffirmation*

ASABE (American Society of Agricultural and Biological Engineers)

2590 Niles Road, Saint Joseph, MI 49085 | stell@asabe.org, https://www.asabe.org/

ANSI/ASABE/ISO 27850-MAR2024, Tractors for agriculture and forestry - Falling object protective structures - Test procedures and performance requirements (identical national adoption of ISO 27850:2013 and revision of ANSI/ASABE/ISO 27850-2013 MAY2016 (R2020)) Final Action Date: 3/26/2024 | *National Adoption*

ASCE (American Society of Civil Engineers)

1801 Alexander Bell Drive, Reston, VA 20191 | jneckel@asce.org, www.asce.org

ANSI/ASCE/EWRI 39-2024, Guidelines for Operational Hail Suppression Programs (revision of ANSI/ASCE/EWRI 39 -2015) Final Action Date: 4/1/2024 | *Revision*

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

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

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum e to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 147-2019, Reducing the Release of Halogenated Refrigerants from Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Systems (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 147-2019) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Addenda*

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum x to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Addenda*

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum y to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Addenda*

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum z to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Addenda*

ANSI/ASHRAE/ICC/IES/USGBC Addendum c to ANSI/ASHRAE/ICC/IES/USGBC Standard 189.1-2023, Standard for the Design of High-Performance Green Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE/ICC/IES/USGBC Standard 189.1-2023) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Addenda*

ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Addendum o to ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2022, Energy Standard for Sites and Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE/IES Standard 90.1-2022) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Addenda*

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

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

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 63.2-2024, Method of Testing Liquid-Line Filter Drier Filtration Capability (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 63.2-2017) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 133-2024, Method of Testing Direct Evaporative Air Coolers (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 133-2015) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 158.1-2024, Methods of Testing Capacity of Refrigerant Solenoid Valves (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 158.1-2019) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 200-2024, Methods of Testing Chilled Beams (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 200-2018) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 206-2024, Method of Testing for Rating of Multi-Purpose Heat Pumps for Residential Space Conditioning and Water Heating (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 206-2013 (R2017)) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 183-2024, Peak Cooling and Heating Load Calculations in Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 183-2007 (R2020)) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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

ANSI/ASME PTC 19.3-2024, Temperature Measurement (new standard) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *New Standard*

ASTM (ASTM International)

100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959 | accreditation@astm.org, www.astm.org

ANSI/ASTM E136-2024a, Test Method for Assessing Combustibility of Materials Using a Vertical Tube Furnace at 750C (revision of ANSI/ASTM E136-2024) Final Action Date: 3/1/2024 | *Revision*

AWS (American Welding Society)

8669 NW 36th Street, Suite 130, Miami, FL 33166-6672 | mdiaz@aws.org, www.aws.org

ANSI/AWS D17.1/D17.1M-2024, Specification for Fusion Welding for Aerospace Applications (revision of ANSI/AWS D17.1/D17.1M-2017-AMD2) Final Action Date: 3/25/2024 | *Revision*

AWWA (American Water Works Association)

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

ANSI/AWWA B701-2024, Sodium Fluoride (revision of ANSI/AWWA B701-2018) Final Action Date: 3/26/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/AWWA B702-2024, Sodium Fluorosilicate (revision of ANSI/AWWA B702-2018) Final Action Date: 3/26/2024 | *Revision*

B11 (B11 Standards, Inc.)

P.O. Box 690905, Houston, TX 77269 | cfelinski@b11standards.org, https://www.b11standards.org/

ANSI/B11.27-2024, Safety Requirements For Electrical Discharge Machines (revision of ANSI B11.27-2020) Final Action Date: 3/25/2024 | *Revision*

HI (Hydraulic Institute)

300 Interpace Parkway, Building A, 3rd Floor, #280, Parsippany, NJ 07054 | asisto@pumps.org, www.pumps.org

ANSI/HI 14.4-2018 (R2024), Rotodynamic Pumps for Installation, Operation, and Maintenance (reaffirmation and redesignation of ANSI/HI 14.4-2018) Final Action Date: 3/28/2024 | *Reaffirmation*

NSF (NSF International)

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

ANSI/NSF 49-2024 (i182r2), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2022) Final Action Date: 3/22/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/NSF 49-2024 (i192r1), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2022) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/NSF 244-2024 (i23r1), Supplemental Microbiological Water Treatment Systems - Filtration (revision of ANSI/NSF 244-2022) Final Action Date: 3/23/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/NSF 455-2-2024 (i55r1), Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements (revision of ANSI/NSF 455-2 -2022) Final Action Date: 3/23/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/NSF 455-2-2024 (i56r1), Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements (revision of ANSI/NSF 455-2 -2022) Final Action Date: 3/26/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/NSF 455-3-2024 (i44r1), Good Manufacturing Practices for Cosmetics (revision of ANSI/NSF 455-3-2022) Final Action Date: 3/28/2024 | *Revision*

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

12 Laboratory Drive, Research Triangle Park, NC 27709-3995 | Doreen.Stocker@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

ANSI/UL 60745-2-9-2009 (R2024), UL Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools - Safety - Part 2 -9: Particular Requirements for Tappers (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/UL 60745-2-9-2009 (R2019)) Final Action Date: 3/20/2024 | *Reaffirmation*

ANSI/UL 60745-2-12-2008 (R2024), UL Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools - Safety - Part 2-12: Particular Requirements for Concrete Vibrators (reaffirm a national adoption ANSI/UL 60745-2-12-2008 (R2019)) Final Action Date: 3/20/2024 | *Reaffirmation*

ANSI/UL 514B-2024, Standard for Safety for Conduit, Tubing, and Cable Fittings (revision of ANSI/UL 514B-2020) Final Action Date: 3/28/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/UL 1682-2024, Standard for Safety for Plugs, Receptacles, and Cable Connectors of the Pin and Sleeve Type (revision of ANSI/UL 1682-2022) Final Action Date: 3/28/2024 | *Revision*

ANSI/UL 62841-4-2-2024, Standard for Safety for Electric Motor-Operated Hand-Held Tools, Transportable Tools and Lawn and Garden Machinery - Safety - Part 4-2: Particular Requirements for Hedge Trimmers (revision of ANSI/UL 62841-4-2-2019) Final Action Date: 3/29/2024 | *Revision*

Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

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

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

INCITS Executive Board – ANSI Accredited SDO and US TAG to ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

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

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

Membership in the INCITS Executive Board is open to all directly and materially interested parties in accordance with INCITS membership rules. To find out more about participating on the INCITS Executive Board, contact Jennifer Garner at jgarner@itic.org or visit http://www.incits.org/participation/membership-info for more information.
Membership in all interest categories is always welcome; however, the INCITS Executive Board seeks to broaden its membership base in the following underrepresented categories:

- Producer-Software
- Producer-Hardware
- Distributor
- Service Provider
- Users
- Consultants
- Government
- SDO and Consortia Groups
- Academia
- General Interest

ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)

SCTE, an ANSI-accredited SDO, is the primary organization for the creation and maintenance of standards for the cable telecommunications industry. SCTE's standards mission is to develop standards that meet the needs of cable system operators, content providers, network and customer premises equipment manufacturers, and all others who have an interest in the industry through a fair, balanced and transparent process.
SCTE is currently seeking to broaden the membership base of its ANS consensus bodies and is interested in new members in all membership categories to participate in new work in fiber-optic networks, advanced advertising, 3D television, and other important topics. Of particular interest is membership from the content (program and advertising) provider and user communities.
Membership in the SCTE Standards Program is open to all directly and materially affected parties as defined in SCTE's membership rules and operating procedures.
More information is available at www.scte.org or by e-mail from standards@scte.org.

AARST (American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists)

527 N. Justice Street, Hendersonville, NC 28739 | StandardsAssist@gmail.com, www.aarst.org

BSR/AARST MAVI-202x, Vapor Intrusion Measurement and Sampling of Indoor Air and Sub-Slab Soil Gas (new standard)

ABYC (American Boat and Yacht Council)

613 Third Street, Suite 10, Annapolis, MD 21403 | eparks@abycinc.org, www.abycinc.org

BSR/ABYC H-40-202x, Anchoring, Mooring, and Strong Points (revision of ANSI/ABYC H-40-2019)
Interest Categories: Soliciting for categories: Manufacturer - Engines, Specialist Service

APCO (Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International)

351 N. Williamson Boulevard, Daytona Beach, FL 32114-1112 | jarrella@apcointl.org, www.apcoIntl.org

BSR/APCO 1.114.2-202x, Best Practices for ECCs When Processing Vehicle Telematics Calls from Telematics Service Providers (revision of ANSI/APCO 1.114.1-2017)

APCO (Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International)

351 N. Williamson Boulevard, Daytona Beach, FL 32114-1112 | jarrella@apcointl.org, www.apcoIntl.org

BSR/APCO 1.115.2-202x, Core Competencies, Operational Factors, and Training for Next Generation Technologies in the Emergency Communications Center (ECC) (revision of ANSI/APCO 1.115.1-2018)

APCO (Association of Public-Safety Communications Officials-International)

351 N. Williamson Boulevard, Daytona Beach, FL 32114-1112 | jarrella@apcointl.org, www.apcoIntl.org

BSR/APCO 3.102.3-202x, Core Competencies and Minimum Training Standards for Emergency Communications Center (ECC) Supervisor (revision of ANSI/APCO 3.102.2-2017)

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

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

BSR/ASME PTC 2-2001 (R202x), Definitions and Values (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME PTC 2-2001 (R2014))

FCI (Fluid Controls Institute)

1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115 | fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org, www.fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

BSR/FCI 87-1-202x, Classification and Operating Principles of Steam Traps (revision of ANSI/FCI 87-1-2017)

FCI (Fluid Controls Institute)

1300 Sumner Avenue, Cleveland, OH 44115 | fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org, www.fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

BSR/FCI 97-1-202x, Standard for Production Testing of Secondary Pressure Drainers (revision of ANSI/FCI 97-1 -2019)

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

700 K Street NW, Suite 600, Washington, DC 20001 | comments@standards.incits.org, www.incits.org

INCITS 569-202x, Information technology - Fibre Channel - Link Services - 5 (new standard)

NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

1300 N 17th Street, Suite 900, Arlington, VA 22209 | brian.doherty@nema.org, www.nema.org

BSR/NEMA TM 40001-202x, Heavy Duty Traction Motors Standard (new standard)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF 49-202x (i191br1), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2022)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF 336-202x (i5r1), Sustainability Assessment for Commercial Furnishings Fabric (revision of ANSI/NSF 336 -2018)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF 455-2-202x (i54r1), Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements (revision of ANSI/NSF 455-2 -2022)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF 455-2-202x (i64r1), Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements (revision of ANSI/NSF 455-2 -2022)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF/CAN 61-202x (i176r1), Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 61-2023)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF/CAN 61-202x (i178r1), Drinking Water System Components - Health Effects (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 61-2023)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF/CAN 600-202x (i8r1), Health Effects Evaluation and Criteria for Chemicals in Drinking Water (revision of ANSI/NSF/CAN 600-2023)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF/IPEC 363-202x (i15r1), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Excipients (revision of ANSI/NSF/IPEC 363-2019)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF/IPEC 363-202x (i16r1), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Excipients (revision of ANSI/NSF/IPEC 363-2019)

NSF (NSF International)

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

BSR/NSF/IPEC 363-202x (i17r1), Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) for Pharmaceutical Excipients (revision of ANSI/NSF/IPEC 363)

RESNA (Rehabilitation Engineering and Assistive Technology Society of North America)

2001 K Street, NW, 3rd Floor North, Washington, DC 20006 | dweinbaum@resna.org, www.resna.org

BSR/RESNA GFS-1-202x, Ground and Floor Surfacing Standards - Section 1 - Measurement of Firmness and Stability Using an Instrumented Surface Indenter (new standard)

UAMA (ASC B74) (Unified Abrasives Manufacturers' Association)

30200 Detroit Road, Cleveland, OH 44145-1967 | djh@wherryassoc.com, www.uama.org

ANSI B74.22-1991 (R2014), Design test for Type 27 Portable Grinding Wheels (withdrawal of ANSI B74.22-1991 (R2014))

UAMA (ASC B74) (Unified Abrasives Manufacturers' Association)

30200 Detroit Road, Cleveland, OH 44145-1967 | djh@wherryassoc.com, www.uama.org

BSR B74.13-2016 (R202x), Markings for Identifying Grinding Wheels and Other Bonded Abrasives (reaffirmation of ANSI B74.13-2016)

UAMA (ASC B74) (Unified Abrasives Manufacturers' Association)

30200 Detroit Road, Cleveland, OH 44145-1967 | djh@wherryassoc.com, www.uama.org

BSR B74.21-202x, Fatigue Proof Test Procedure for Vitrified Grinding Wheels (revision of ANSI B74.21-2002 (R2014))

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

100 Queen Street, Suite 1040, Ottawa, ON K1P 1J9 Canada | hilal.elmisilmani@ul.org, https://ulse.org/

BSR/UL 778-202x, Standard for Motor-Operated Water Pumps (revision of ANSI/UL 778-2021)

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

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

BSR/UL 2901B-202x, Standard for Vapor Corrosion Inhibitors for Use in Fire Sprinkler Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 2901B-2023)

American National Standards (ANS) Process

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

Where to find Procedures, Guidance, Interpretations and More…

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

• ANSI Essential Requirements: Due process requirements for American National Standards (always current edition):

www.ansi.org/essentialrequirements

• ANSI Standards Action (weekly public review announcements of proposed ANS and standards developer accreditation applications, listing of recently approved ANS, and proposed revisions to ANS-related procedures):

www.ansi.org/standardsaction

• Accreditation information – for potential developers of American National Standards (ANS):

www.ansi.org/sdoaccreditation

• ANS Procedures, ExSC Interpretations and Guidance (including a slide deck on how to participate in the ANS process and the BSR-9 form):

www.ansi.org/asd

• Lists of ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers (ASDs), Proposed ANS and Approved ANS:

www.ansi.org/asd

• American National Standards Key Steps:

www.ansi.org/anskeysteps

• American National Standards Value:

www.ansi.org/ansvalue

• ANS Web Forms for ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers:

https://www.ansi.org/portal/psawebforms/

• Information about standards Incorporated by Reference (IBR):

https://ibr.ansi.org/

• ANSI - Education and Training:

www.standardslearn.org

American National Standards Under Continuous Maintenance

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

The standard shall be maintained by an accredited standards developer. A documented program for periodic publication of revisions shall be established by the standards developer. Processing of these revisions shall be in accordance with these procedures. The published standard shall include a clear statement of the intent to consider requests for change and information on the submittal of such requests. Procedures shall be established for timely, documented consensus action on each request for change and no portion of the standard shall be excluded from the revision process. In the event that no revisions are issued for a period of four years, action to reaffirm or withdraw the standard shall be taken in accordance with the procedures contained in the ANSI Essential Requirements. The Executive Standards Council (ExSC) has determined that for standards maintained under the Continuous Maintenance option, separate PINS announcements are not required. The following ANSI Accredited Standards Developers have formally registered standards under the Continuous Maintenance option.

AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)

AARST (American Association of Radon Scientists and Technologists)

AGA (American Gas Association)

AGSC (Auto Glass Safety Council)

ASC X9 (Accredited Standards Committee X9, Incorporated)

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

ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)

ASTM (ASTM International)

GBI (Green Building Initiative)

HL7 (Health Level Seven)

Home Innovation (Home Innovation Research Labs)

IES (Illuminating Engineering Society)

ITI (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)

MHI (Material Handling Industry)

NBBPVI (National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors)

NCPDP (National Council for Prescription Drug Programs)

NEMA (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)

NFRC (National Fenestration Rating Council)

NISO (National Information Standards Organization)

NSF (NSF International)

PRCA (Professional Ropes Course Association)

RESNET (Residential Energy Services Network, Inc.)

SAE (SAE International)

TCNA (Tile Council of North America)

TIA (Telecommunications Industry Association)

TMA (The Monitoring Association)

ULSE (UL Standards & Engagement)

To obtain additional information with regard to these standards, including contact information at the ANSI Accredited Standards Developer, please visit ANSI Online at www.ansi.org/asd, select “American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance.” Questions? psa@ansi.org.

ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers (ASD) Contacts

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

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NFPA
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RESNA
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ISO & IEC Draft International Standards

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

COMMENTS

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

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

ORDERING INSTRUCTIONS

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

ISO Standards

Agricultural food products (TC 34)

ISO/DIS 24557.2, Pulses - Determination of moisture content - Air-oven method - 4/11/2024, $46.00

Aircraft and space vehicles (TC 20)

ISO/DIS 14622, Space systems - Structural design - Loads and induced environment - 6/20/2024, $53.00

ISO/DIS 20892, Space systems - Launch complexes modernization process - General requirements - 6/20/2024, $46.00

ISO/DIS 14620-4, Space systems - Safety requirements - Part 4: Spacecraft assembly, integration, and test - 6/14/2024, $62.00

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

ISO/DIS 10993-6, Biological evaluation of medical devices - Part 6: Tests for local effects after implantation - 6/14/2024, $112.00

Dentistry (TC 106)

ISO/DIS 18618, Dentistry - Interoperability of CAD/CAM systems - 6/14/2024, $146.00

Metallic and other inorganic coatings (TC 107)

ISO/DIS 12994, Electrodeposited nickel plus chromium coatings for automobile plastic parts—specification and test requirements - 6/15/2024, $53.00

Plain bearings (TC 123)

ISO/DIS 8838.2, Plain bearings - Water-lubricated plain bearing materials - 4/7/2024, $67.00

Plastics (TC 61)

ISO/DIS 8606, Fibre-reinforced plastics - Bulk moulding compound (BMC) and dough moulding compound (DMC) - Requirements and specifications - 6/20/2024, $53.00

Quality management and corresponding general aspects for medical devices (TC 210)

ISO 15223-1:2021/DAmd 1, - Amendment 1: Medical devices - Symbols to be used with information to be supplied by the manufacturer - Part 1: General requirements - Amendment 1: Addition of defined term for authorized representative and Modified EC REP symbol to not be country or region specific - 6/16/2024, $29.00

Refrigeration (TC 86)

ISO 16358-1:2013/DAmd 2, - Amendment 2: Air-cooled air conditioners and air-to-air heat pumps - Testing and calculating methods for seasonal performance factors - Part 1: Cooling seasonal performance factor - Amendment 2 - 6/16/2024, $29.00

Road vehicles (TC 22)

ISO/DIS 6518-1, Road vehicles - Ignition systems - Part 1: Vocabulary - 6/16/2024, $58.00

ISO/DIS 17987-1, Road vehicles - Local Interconnect Network (LIN) - Part 1: General information and use case definition - 6/20/2024, $46.00

Solid biofuels (TC 238)

ISO/DIS 17831-1, Solid biofuels - Determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 1: Pellets - 6/15/2024, $46.00

ISO/DIS 17831-2, Solid biofuels - Determination of mechanical durability of pellets and briquettes - Part 2: Briquettes - 6/17/2024, $40.00

Sustainable development in communities (TC 268)

ISO/DIS 37114, Sustainable cities and communities - Appraisal framework for datasets and data processing methods that create urban management information - 6/15/2024, $107.00

Technical drawings, product definition and related documentation (TC 10)

ISO/IEEE DIS 82079-2, Preparation of information for use (instructions for use) of products - Part 2: Assembly of self-assembly products - 6/14/2024, $107.00

Valves (TC 153)

ISO/DIS 12101, Industrial valves - Measurement, test and qualification procedures for fugitive emissions - Classification system and qualification procedures for type testing of stem seals for valves - 6/16/2024, $88.00

Water quality (TC 147)

ISO/DIS 7899-3, Water quality - Enumeration of intestinal enterococci - Part 3: Most probable number method - 6/17/2024, $58.00

Welding and allied processes (TC 44)

ISO/DIS 19828, Welding for aerospace applications - Visual inspection of welds - 6/15/2024, $62.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC DIS 23090-32, Information technology - Coded representation of immersive media - Part 32: Carriage of haptics data - 6/14/2024, $102.00

IEC Standards

All-or-nothing electrical relays (TC 94)

94/979/CDV, IEC 63522-37 ED1: Electrical relays -Tests and Measurements - Part 37: Terminal temperature rise at rated load, 06/21/2024

Capacitors and resistors for electronic equipment (TC 40)

40/3122/CDV, IEC 62391-2 ED2: Fixed electric double-layer capacitors for use in electronic equipment - Part 2: Sectional specfication - Electric double layer capacitors for power application, 06/21/2024

40/3136/NP, PNW 40-3136 ED1: Fixed resistors for use in electronic equipment - Part 4-20: Blank detail specification: Power resistors with axial leads for through-hole assembly on circuit boards (THT), for high performance electronic equipment, classification level P, and/or for high-performance high-reliable electronic equipment, classification level R, 06/21/2024

Electrical accessories (TC 23)

23K/92/CDV, IEC 63402-1 ED1: Energy efficiency systems - Smart grid - Application specification - Interface and framework for customer; Interface between the CEM and Home/Building Resource manager - General Requirements and Architecture, 06/21/2024

23A/1075A/NP, PNW 23A-1075 ED1: CDD Database - Cable tray systems and cable ladder systems, 05/10/2024

Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres (TC 31)

31J/363(F)/CDV, IEC 60079-19 ED5: Explosive atmospheres - Part 19: Equipment repair, overhaul and reclamation, 06/14/2024

Electrical Energy Storage (EES) Systems (TC 120)

120/366/DTR, IEC TR 62933-2-201 ED1: Review of testing for BESS in consideration of implementing repurpose and reuse batteries, 05/24/2024

Electrical equipment in medical practice (TC 62)

62D/2129/CD, IEC 60601-2-4/AMD2 ED3: Amendment 2 - Medical electrical equipment - Part 2-4: Particular requirements for the basic safety and essential performance of cardiac defibrillators, 05/24/2024

Electromagnetic compatibility (TC 77)

77/614/CD, IEC TS 61000-1-6 ED1: Electromagnetic compatibility (EMC) - Part 1-6: General - Guide to the evaluation of measurement uncertainty in EMC testing, 05/24/2024

Evaluation and Qualification of Electrical Insulating Materials and Systems (TC 112)

112/644/NP, PNW 112-644 ED1: Evaluation of hydrophobicity retention of polymeric insulating materials under high voltage stress with the dynamic drop test, 06/21/2024

Fibre optics (TC 86)

86A/2442(F)/FDIS, IEC 60793-1-46 ED2: Optical fibres - Part 1 -46: Measurement methods and test procedures - Monitoring of changes in attenuation, 04/26/2024

86A/2436/CDV, IEC 60794-1-110 ED1: Optical fibre cables - Part 1-110: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Mechanical tests methods - Kink, Method E10, 06/21/2024

86A/2434/CDV, IEC 60794-1-124 ED1: Optical fibre cables - Part 1-124: Generic specification - Basic optical cable test procedures - Mechanical tests methods - Installation test for microduct cabling, Method E24, 06/21/2024

86A/2450/CD, IEC TR 62284 ED2: Effective area measurements of single-mode optical fibres - Guidance, 06/21/2024

Flat Panel Display Devices (TC 110)

110/1619/CDV, IEC 62715-6-23 ED1: Flexible display devices - Part 6-23: Mechanical misaligned folding test method, 06/21/2024

Fluids for electrotechnical applications (TC 10)

10/1233/FDIS, IEC 60422 ED5: Mineral insulating oils in electrical equipment - Supervision and maintenance guidance, 05/10/2024

10/1219(F)/FDIS, IEC 63360 ED1: Fluids for electrotechnical application - Specification of gases alternative to SF6 to be used in electrical power equipment, 04/12/2024

Fuses (TC 32)

32B/751/NP, PNW 32B-751 ED1:: Low-Voltage Fuses. Part 100: General requirements and tests, 04/26/2024

Industrial-process measurement and control (TC 65)

65/1044(F)/FDIS, IEC 62443-2-1 ED2: Security for industrial automation and control systems - Part 2-1: Security program requirements for IACS asset owners, 04/12/2024

Lightning protection (TC 81)

81/764(F)/FDIS, IEC 62305-3 ED3: Protection against lightning - Part 3: Physical damage to structures and life hazard, 04/12/2024

Measuring equipment for electromagnetic quantities (TC 85)

85/917/CD, IEC 61557-18 ED1: Electrical safety in low voltage distribution systems up to 1 000 V AC and 1 500 V DC - equipment for testing, measuring or monitoring of protective measures - part 18: DC EV supply equipment monitoring device, 06/21/2024

Methods for the Assessment of Electric, Magnetic and Electromagnetic Fields Associated with Human Exposure (TC 106)

106/641/DTR, IEC TR 63167 ED2: Assessment of contact current related to human exposure to electric, magnetic and electromagnetic fields, 05/24/2024

Nuclear instrumentation (TC 45)

45B/1058/FDIS, IEC 62463 ED2: Radiation protection instrumentation - X-ray systems for the security screening of persons, 05/10/2024

45B/1059/FDIS, IEC 62709 ED2: Radiation protection instrumentation - Security screening of humans - Measuring the imaging performance of X-ray systems, 05/10/2024

45/972/NP, PNW 45-972 ED1: MRCS for nuclear and radiological applications - Performance and test requirements for underwater vehicles, 06/21/2024

Performance of household electrical appliances (TC 59)

59L/257/CDV, IEC 60879/AMD1 ED2: Amendment 1 - Comfort fans and regulators for household and similar purposes - Methods for measuring performance, 06/21/2024

Process Management for Avionics (TC 107)

107/416/FDIS, IEC 62668-1/AMD1 ED1: Amendment 1 - Process management for avionics - Counterfeit prevention - Part 1: Avoiding the use of counterfeit, fraudulent and recycled electronic components, 05/10/2024

Rotating machinery (TC 2)

2/2186/CD, IEC 60034-18-41 ED2: Rotating electrical machines - Part 18-41: Partial discharge free electrical insulation systems (Type I) used in rotating electrical machines fed from voltage converters - Qualification and quality control tests, 06/21/2024

2/2187/NP, PNW 2-2187 ED1: Rotating electrical machines - Part 37: Product data and properties for information exchange, 06/21/2024

Secondary cells and batteries (TC 21)

21A/880/FDIS, IEC 61960-4 ED2: Secondary cells and batteries containing alkaline or other non-acid electrolytes - Secondary lithium cells and batteries for portable applications - Part 4: Coin secondary lithium cells, and batteries made from them, 05/10/2024

Semiconductor devices (TC 47)

47E/828/CD, IEC 60747-5-18 ED1: Semiconductor devices - Part 5-18: Optoelectronic devices - Light emitting diodes - Test method of the macro photoluminescence for epitaxial wafers of micro light emitting diodes, 05/24/2024

47/2843/NP, PNW 47-2843 ED1: Semiconductor devices - Detection modules of autonomous land vehicle - Part 4: Testing methods of performance for millimeter-wave radar, 06/21/2024

47/2844/NP, PNW 47-2844 ED1: Semiconductor devices - Detection modules of autonomous land vehicle - Part 5: Testing methods of performance for ultrasonic modules, 06/21/2024

47/2845/NP, PNW 47-2845 ED1: Semiconductor devices - Detection modules of autonomous land vehicle - Part 6: Testing methods of performance for visual imaging modules, 06/21/2024

Solar photovoltaic energy systems (TC 82)

82/2226/CDV, IEC 63409-3 ED1: Photovoltaic power generating systems connection with grid - Testing of power conversion equipment - Part 3: Basic operations, 06/21/2024

Switchgear and controlgear (TC 17)

17C/933/FDIS, IEC 62271-200/AMD1 ED3: Amendment 1 - High-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 200: AC metal-enclosed switchgear and controlgear for rated voltages above 1 kV and up to and including 52 kV, 05/10/2024

Switchgear and Controlgear and Their Assemblies for Low Voltage (TC 121)

121A/599/CDV, IEC 60947-3/AMD1 ED4: Amendment 1 - Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 3: Switches, disconnectors, switch-disconnectors and fuse-combination units, 06/21/2024

(TC)

CIS/F/851/FDIS, CISPR 15/AMD1 ED9: Amendment 1 - Limits and methods of measurement of radio disturbance characteristics of electrical lighting and similar equipment, 05/10/2024

SyCLVDC/149/CD, IEC SRD 63317 ED1: LVDC industry applications, 06/21/2024

SyCSmartEnergy/251/CD, IEC SRD 63443 ED1: Distributed Energy Resource Aggregation Business System: Architecture and Service scenario, 06/21/2024

Terminology (TC 1)

1/2596A/CDV, IEC 60050-693 ED1: Management of network assets in power systems - Terminology, 06/07/2024

Transmitting equipment for radio communication (TC 103)

103/265/NP, PNW 103-265 ED1: Transmitting and receiving equipment for radiocommunication - Short-range radar technologies and their performance standards - Part 2: Transmitting waveforms with plural modulation schemes for short-range radar systems, 06/21/2024

103/267/NP, PNW 103-267 ED1: Transmitting and receiving equipment for radiocommunication - Radio over fibre technologies and their performance standard - Part 5: Airport multilateration system, 06/21/2024

Ultrasonics (TC 87)

87/851(F)/FDIS, IEC 63412-1 ED1: Ultrasonics - Shear-wave elastography - Part 1: Specifications for the user interface, 04/19/2024

Wearable electronic devices and technologies (TC 124)

124/275/CD, IEC 63517 ED1: Wearable electronic textiles - Test methods for performance of heating products - Heating temperature and power consumption, 06/21/2024

Wind turbine generator systems (TC 88)

88/1019/CD, IEC 61400-23 ED2: Wind energy generation systems - Part 23: Full-scale structural testing of rotor blades, 06/21/2024

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

(TC)

JTC1-SC25/3235/CD, ISO/IEC 11801-6/AMD1 ED1: Amendment 1 - Information technology - Generic cabling for customer premises - Part 6: Distributed building services, 06/21/2024

Newly Published ISO & IEC Standards

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

ISO Standards

Acoustics (TC 43)

ISO 7029:2017/Amd 1:2024, - Amendment 1: Acoustics - Statistical distribution of hearing thresholds related to age and gender - Amendment 1: Correction of parameter values for estimating the hearing threshold distribution, $23.00

Anaesthetic and respiratory equipment (TC 121)

ISO 16571:2024, Systems for evacuation of plume generated by medical devices, $223.00

ISO 81060-2:2018/Amd 2:2024, - Amendment 2: Non-invasive sphygmomanometers - Part 2: Clinical investigation of intermittent automated measurement type - Amendment 2, $23.00

Ergonomics (TC 159)

ISO 9241-115:2024, Ergonomics of human-system interaction - Part 115: Guidance on conceptual design, user-system interaction design, user interface design and navigation design, $166.00

Gas cylinders (TC 58)

ISO 10297:2024, Gas cylinders - Cylinder valves - Specification and type testing, $250.00

Implants for surgery (TC 150)

ISO 5832-1:2024, Implants for surgery - Metallic materials - Part 1: Wrought stainless steel, $54.00

Packaging (TC 122)

ISO 7965-1:2024, Packaging - Drop test - Part 1: Paper sacks, $81.00

Petroleum products and lubricants (TC 28)

ISO 6996:2024, Bunkering - Meter verification using master Coriolis mass flow meter, $124.00

Ships and marine technology (TC 8)

ISO 5411:2024, Ships and marine technology - Submersibles - Vocabulary, $166.00

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

ISO 16021:2024, Absorbent incontinence products for urine and/or faeces - Basic principles for evaluation of single-use adult products from the perspective of users and caregivers, $81.00

Transport information and control systems (TC 204)

ISO 24311:2024, Intelligent transport systems - Mobility integration - Controlled zone management for urban vehicle access restrictions (UVARs) using C-ITS, $166.00

ISO 15638-25:2024, Intelligent transport systems - Framework for collaborative telematics applications for regulated commercial freight vehicles (TARV) - Part 25: Overhead clearance monitoring, $166.00

Water quality (TC 147)

ISO 5667-3:2024, Water quality - Sampling - Part 3: Preservation and handling of water samples, $250.00

ISO Technical Reports

Corrosion of metals and alloys (TC 156)

ISO/TR 8547:2024, Corrosion of metals and alloys - Exposure test results in the Asian Monsoon region, $166.00

Ergonomics (TC 159)

ISO/TR 7250-2:2024, Basic human body measurements for technological design - Part 2: Statistical summaries of body measurements from national populations, $250.00

ISO Technical Specifications

Document imaging applications (TC 171)

ISO/TS 32007:2024, Document management - Portable Document Format - RichMedia annotations conforming to glTF assets, $81.00

Nuclear energy (TC 85)

ISO/TS 23406:2024, Nuclear sector - Requirements for bodies providing audit and certification of quality management systems for organizations supplying products and services important to nuclear safety (ITNS), $124.00

ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

ISO/IEC 27011:2024, Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Information security controls based on ISO/IEC 27002 for telecommunications organizations, $194.00

ISO/IEC 27561:2024, Information security, cybersecurity and privacy protection - Privacy operationalisation model and method for engineering (POMME), $194.00

IEC Standards

Electrical accessories (TC 23)

IEC 62752 Ed. 2.0 b:2024, In-cable control and protection device (IC-CPD) for mode 2 charging of electric road vehicles, $547.00

Electrical apparatus for explosive atmospheres (TC 31)

IEC 60079-10-1 Ed. 3.0 en Cor.1:2021, Corrigendum 1 - Explosive atmospheres - Part 10-1: Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, $0.00

Electrical equipment in medical practice (TC 62)

IEC 61223-3-8 Ed. 1.0 b:2024, Evaluation and routine testing in medical imaging departments - Part 3-8: Acceptance and constancy tests - Imaging performance of X-ray equipment for radiography and radioscopy, $483.00

Electrical installations of buildings (TC 64)

IEC 60364-7-706 Ed. 3.0 b:2024, Low-voltage electrical installations - Part 7-706: Requirements for special installations or locations - Conducting locations with restricted movement, $52.00

Industrial-process measurement and control (TC 65)

IEC 61784-5-3 Amd.1 Ed. 4.0 b:2024, Amendment 1 - Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 5-3: Installation of fieldbuses - Installation profiles for CPF 3, $26.00

IEC 61784-5-3 Ed. 4.1 en:2024, Industrial communication networks - Profiles - Part 5-3: Installation of fieldbuses - Installation profiles for CPF 3, $889.00

Insulating materials (TC 15)

IEC 60684-3-116 Ed. 4.0 b:2024, Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving - Sheets 116 and 117: Extruded polychloroprene, general purpose, $103.00

S+ IEC 60684-3-116 Ed. 4.0 en:2024 (Redline version), Flexible insulating sleeving - Part 3: Specifications for individual types of sleeving - Sheets 116 and 117: Extruded polychloroprene, general purpose, $176.00

Nuclear instrumentation (TC 45)

IEC 61526 Ed. 4.0 b:2024, Radiation protection instrumentation - Measurement of personal dose equivalents for X, gamma, neutron and beta radiations - Active personal dosemeters, $444.00

Safety of machinery - Electrotechnical aspects (TC 44)

IEC 62061 Ed. 2.1 en:2024, Safety of machinery - Functional safety of safety-related control systems, $1030.00

IEC 62061 Amd.1 Ed. 2.0 b:2024, Amendment 1 - Safety of machinery - Functional safety of safety-related control systems, $52.00

Secondary cells and batteries (TC 21)

IEC 61427-2 Amd.1 Ed. 1.0 b:2024, Amendment 1 - Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage - General requirements and methods of test - Part 2: On-grid applications, $52.00

IEC 61427-2 Ed. 1.1 en:2024, Secondary cells and batteries for renewable energy storage - General requirements and methods of test - Part 2: On-grid applications, $773.00

Switchgear and Controlgear and Their Assemblies for Low Voltage (TC 121)

IEC 61439-3 Ed. 2.0 b:2024, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 3: Distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO), $348.00

IEC 61439-3 Ed. 2.0 en:2024 CMV, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 3: Distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO), $696.00

IEC 61439-3 Ed. 2.0 en:2024 EXV, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 3: Distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO), $932.00

IEC 61439-3-EXV-CMV Ed. 2.0 en:2024 CMV, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear assemblies - Part 3: Distribution boards intended to be operated by ordinary persons (DBO), $1465.00

IEC 60947-5-1 Ed. 5.0 b:2024, Low-voltage switchgear and controlgear - Part 5-1: Control circuit devices and switching elements - Electromechanical control circuit devices, $515.00

Winding wires (TC 55)

IEC 60317-67 Amd.1 Ed. 1.0 b:2024, Amendment 1 - Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 67: Polyvinyl acetal enamelled rectangular aluminium wire, class 105, $13.00

IEC 60317-67 Ed. 1.1 en:2024, Specifications for particular types of winding wires - Part 67: Polyvinyl acetal enamelled rectangular aluminium wire, class 105, $103.00

IEC Technical Specifications

Wind turbine generator systems (TC 88)

IEC/TS 61400-11-2 Ed. 1.0 en:2024, Wind energy generation systems - Part 11-2: Acoustic noise measurement techniques - Measurement of wind turbine sound characteristics in receptor position, $483.00

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Call for U.S. TAG Administrator

ISO/TC 109 – Oil and gas burners

Response Deadline: April 19, 2024

There is currently no ANSI-accredited U.S. TAG Administrator for ISO/TC 109 – *Oil and gas burners* and therefore ANSI is not a member of this committee. The Secretariat for the committee is held by the United Kingdom (BSI).

ISO/TC 109 operates under the following scope:

Standardization concerning definitions, safeguards and security, construction, function and testing of oil and gas burners.

Excluded : storage tanks and pipe work, if they do not form part of the burner assembly.

Organizations interested in serving as the U.S. TAG Administrator or participating on a U.S. TAG should contact ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org).

Call for U.S. TAG Administrator

ISO/TC 114 – Horology and Subcommittees

Response Deadline: April 19, 2024

There is currently no ANSI-accredited U.S. TAG Administrator for ISO/TC 114 – *Horology*, or any of the active Subcommittees, and therefore ANSI is not a member of these committees. The Secretariats for the committees are held by:
ISO/TC 114 – *Horology*: Switzerland (SNV)
ISO/TC 114/SC 3 – *Shock resistant watches*: Switzerland (SNV)
ISO/TC 114/SC 5 – *Luminescence*: France (AFNOR)
ISO/TC 114/SC 9 – *Technical definitions*: France (AFNOR)
ISO/TC 114/SC 13 – *Watch-glasses*: Switzerland (SNV)
ISO/TC 114/SC 14 – *Table and wall clocks*: China (SAC)

ISO/TC 114 operates under the following scope:

Standardization in the field of instruments of small and large size intended for measuring time and time keeping :
- *terminology;*
- *technical definitions;*
- *standardization of overall dimensions;*
- *any other questions which may be proposed in the future.*

Organizations interested in serving as the U.S. TAG Administrator or participating on a U.S. TAG should contact ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org).

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Call for U.S. TAG Administrator

ISO/TC 254 – Safety of amusement rides and amusement devices

Response Deadline: April 19, 2024

There is currently no ANSI-accredited U.S. TAG Administrator for ISO/TC 254 – *Safety of amusement rides and amusement devices* and therefore ANSI is not a member of this committee. The Secretariat for the committee is held by the Russian Federation (GOST R).

ISO/TC 254 operates under the following scope:

Standardization in the field of safety of amusement rides and amusement devices.

Excluded: playgrounds, facilities and equipment covered by International Standards within the scope of ISO/TC 83.

Organizations interested in serving as the U.S. TAG Administrator or participating on a U.S. TAG should contact ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org).

Call for U.S. TAG Administrator

ISO/TC 47 – Chemistry

Comment Deadline: April 19, 2024

There is currently no ANSI-accredited U.S. TAG Administrator for ISO/TC 47 – *Chemistry* and therefore ANSI is not a member of this committee. The Secretariat for the committee is held by Japan (JISC).

ISO/TC 47 operates under the following scope:

Standardization in the field of the chemical industry in general, particularly the basic chemical products the use of which is current in widely different industries, and which have not been covered by any of the other technical committees of ISO.

Organizations interested in serving as the U.S. TAG Administrator or participating on a U.S. TAG should contact ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org).

International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

Establishment of ISO Technical Subcommittee

ISO/TC 4/SC 13 – Testing, measuring and evaluation

Comment Deadline: April 12, 2024

ISO/TC 4 – *Rolling bearings* has created a new ISO Subcommittee on *Testing, measuring and evaluation* (ISO/TC 4/SC 13). The Secretariat has been assigned to Sweden (SIS).

ISO/TC 4/SC 13 operates under the following scope:

Standardization of test, measurement and evaluation methods for dimensional, geometrical and functional characteristics of rolling bearings.

Excluded: Field performance evaluation and validation of bearing performance e.g. load ratings, as it falls within the scope of ISO/TC 4/SC 8

Organizations interested in serving as the U.S. TAG Administrator or participating on the U.S. TAG should contact ANSI's ISO Team (isot@ansi.org).

USNC TAG Administrator – Organization Needed

USNC TAG to IEC/SC 61D Appliances for air-conditioning for household and similar purposes

Response Deadline: May 3, 2024

Air-Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) is relinquishing its role as the USNC TAG Administrator for the USNC TAG to IEC/SC 61D *Appliances for air-conditioning for household and similar purposes*. The USNC is looking for a new organization to take on this USNC TAG Administratorship.

Please note that according to the rules and procedures of the USNC, a USNC TAG cannot exist without a USNC TAG Administrator. If we cannot find a new USNC TAG Administrator, the USNC will have to withdraw from international participation and register with the IEC as a Non-Member of this Committee.

If any organizations are interested in the position of USNC TAG Administrator for the USNC TAG to IEC/SC 61D, they are invited to contact Betty Barro at bbarro@ansi.org by 3 May 2024.

Please see the scope for SC 61D below:

Scope

To prepare international safety standards dealing with electrical equipment used in residential, commercial or light industrial applications primarily for the purpose of conditioning air and which contain a refrigeration or heating cycle using a motor compressor or based on the absorption principle.

Registration of Organization Names in the United States

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

Public Review

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

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

Proposed Foreign Government Regulations

Call for Comment

U.S. manufacturers, exporters, trade associations, U.S domiciled standards development organizations and conformity assessment bodies, consumers, or U.S. government agencies may be interested in proposed foreign technical regulations notified by Member countries of the World Trade Organization (WTO). In accordance with the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT Agreement), Members are required to notify to the WTO Secretariat in Geneva, Switzerland proposed technical regulations that may significantly affect trade. In turn, the Secretariat circulates the notifications along with the full texts. The purpose of the notification requirement is to provide global trading partners with an opportunity to review and comment on the regulations before they become final. The USA Enquiry Point for the WTO TBT Agreement is located at the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) in the Standards Coordination Office (SCO). The Enquiry Point relies on the WTO's ePing SPS&TBT platform to distribute the notified proposed foreign technical regulations (notifications) and their full texts available to U.S. stakeholders. Interested U.S. parties can register with ePing to receive e-mail alerts when notifications are added from countries and industry sectors of interest to them. The USA WTO TBT Enquiry Point is the official channel for distributing U.S. comments to the network of WTO TBT Enquiry Points around the world. U.S. business contacts interested in commenting on the notifications are asked to review the comment guidance prior to submitting comments. For non-notified foreign technical barriers to trade for non-agricultural products, stakeholders are encouraged to reach out as early as possible to the Office of Trade Agreements Negotiations and Compliance (TANC) in the International Trade Administration (ITA) at the Department of Commerce (DOC), which specializes in working with U.S. stakeholders to remove unfair foreign government-imposed trade barriers. The U.S. Department of Agriculture's Foreign Agricultural Service actively represents the interests of U.S. agriculture in the WTO committees on Agriculture, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures and Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT). FAS alerts exporters to expected changes in foreign regulations concerning food and beverage and nutrition labeling requirements, food packaging requirements, and various other agriculture and food related trade matters. Working with other Federal agencies and the private sector, FAS coordinates the development and finalization of comments on measures proposed by foreign governments to influence their development and minimize the impact on U.S. agriculture exports. FAS also contributes to the negotiation and enforcement of free trade agreements and provides information about tracking regulatory changes by WTO Members. The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) WTO & Multilateral Affairs (WAMA) office has responsibility for trade discussions and negotiations, as well as policy coordination, on issues related technical barriers to trade and standards-related activities.

Online Resources:
WTO's ePing SPS&TBT platform: https://epingalert.org/
Register for ePing: https://epingalert.org/en/Account/Registration
WTO committee on Agriculture, Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) measures:
https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/sps_e/sps_e.htm
WTO Committee on Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT): https://www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/tbt_e/tbt_e.htm
USA TBT Enquiry Point: https://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/usa-wto-tbt-enquiry-point
Comment guidance:
https://www.nist.gov/standardsgov/guidance-us-stakeholders-commenting-notifications-made-wto-members-tbt-committee
NIST: https://www.nist.gov/
TANC: https://www.trade.gov/office-trade-agreements-negotiation-and-compliance-tanc
Examples of TBTs: https://tcc.export.gov/report_a_barrier/trade_barrier_examples/index.asp.
Report Trade Barriers: https://tcc.export.gov/Report_a_Barrier/index.asp.
USDA FAS: https://www.fas.usda.gov/about-fas
FAS contribution to free trade agreements: https://www.fas.usda.gov/topics/trade-policy/trade-agreements
Tracking regulatory changes: https://www.fas.usda.gov/tracking-regulatory-changes-wto-members
USTR WAMA: https://ustr.gov/trade-agreements/wto-multilateral-affairs/wto-issues/technical-barriers-trade
Contact the USA TBT Enquiry Point at (301) 975-2918; E usatbtep@nist.gov or notifyus@nist.gov.

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum L
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2022

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum L to Standard 62.2-2022, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings

First Public Review (March 2024)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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

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

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

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FOREWORD

This proposed addendum would remove the option for intermittent (demand-controlled) room-level kitchen ventilation in Section 5.1. The option for continuous room-level kitchen ventilation would be retained in Section 5.2. The options for demand-controlled kitchen ventilation through a range hood or downdraft exhaust fan would also be retained. Because the standard allows for a low airflow rate for room-level kitchen ventilation in small kitchens, the proposal would require that this room-level ventilation be provided continuously to promote greater removal of kitchen pollution.

[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 L to 62.2-2022

Revise Table 5-1 as shown below.

Table 5-1 Demand Controlled Local Exhaust Airflow Rates

Application	Airflow
~~Enclosed kitchen~~	~~• Vented range hood (including appliance-range hood combinations): 100 cfm (50 L/s)~~ ~~• Other kitchen exhaust fans, including downdraft: 300 cfm (150 L/s) or a capacity of 5 ach~~
~~Nonenclosed~~ kKitchen	• Vented range hood (including appliance-range hood combinations): 100 cfm (50 L/s) • Other kitchen exhaust fans, including downdraft: 300 cfm (150 L/s)
Bathroom	50 cfm (25 L/s)

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum n
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 62.2-2022

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum n to Standard 62.2-2022, Ventilation and Acceptable Indoor Air Quality in Residential Buildings

First Public Review (March 2024)
(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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FOREWORD

This proposed addendum would provide a path for filters that comply with ASHRAE Standard 241 and that are installed in permanently-installed equipment to use the filtered air delivery rate in Section 7.6.

[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 n to 62.2-2022

Revise Section 4.1.4.1 as shown below (a dash is inserted between the words "permanently" and "installed"). Reference Addendum a to 62.2-2022. Published addenda are available for free on the ASHRAE website at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/standards-addenda.

4.1.4.1 Air Distribution System. Filtered air shall be supplied to or returned from all rooms in the habitable space through not less than one permanently-installed air-moving device.

Informative Note: A system of one or more permanently-installed air-moving devices that provides or does not provide space conditioning and supplies air from or returns air to the system's associated filter(s) from every bedroom and living area complies with this requirement.

Modify Section 7.6 as shown below. The remainder of Section 7.6 is unchanged. Reference Addendum a to 62.2-2022. Published addenda are available for free on the ASHRAE website at https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/standards-addenda.

7.6 Filtered Air Delivery Rate. Where qualifying filters are used in conjunction with permanently-installed air-moving devices, this section shall be used to determine the filtered air delivery rate (FADR) and the particle reduction factor (PRF) as needed. The FADR at any one time shall be the sum of the individual FADRs from permanently-installed air-moving devices operating at that time, calculated using Equation 7-1.

$$FADR = \sum_{i=1}^{n} FADR_i \quad (7\text{-}1)$$

where
$FADR$ = filtered air delivery rate at any one time
n = the number of permanently-installed air-moving devices providing an FADR at any one time
$FADR_i$ = the FADR for the i^{th} permanently-installed air-moving device, cfm/ft^2 (L/s/m^2)

If no permanently-installed air-moving devices are in operation, the FADR shall be zero.

7.6.1 Permanently-Installed Air-Moving Devices. The FADR for a permanently-installed air-moving device using a qualifying filter shall be determined using Equation 7-2 or Equation 7-3.

$$FADR_i = V_{ACS}/A_{floor} \quad (7\text{-}2)$$

where
$FADR_i$ = filtered air delivery rate for the ith permanently-installed air-moving device, cfm/ft^2 (L/s/m^2)
V_{ACS} = equivalent clean airflow rate for the ith permanently-installed air-moving device meeting the requirements of Section 7 of ASHRAE Standard 241, calculated from Section 7.2 or 7.3 of Standard 241, cfm (L/s)
A_{floor} = dwelling-unit floor area, ft^2 (m^2)

$$FADR_i = 0.85 \cdot Q_{recirculated,i}/A_{floor} \quad \text{~~(7-2)~~ (7-3)}$$

where
$FADR_i$ = filtered air delivery rate for the ith permanently-installed air-moving device, cfm/ft^2 (L/s/m^2)
$Q_{recirculated,i}$ = recirculated airflow of the ith permanently-installed air-moving device, cfm (L/s)
A_{floor} = dwelling-unit floor area, ft^2 (m^2)

Add new reference to Section 10 as shown below.

10. References

ASHRAE
180 Technology Pkwy
Peachtree Corners, GA 30092
(800) 527-4723; www.ashrae.org

ASHRAE Standard 241 (2023) Control of Infectious Aerosols Section 7.6.1

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum aa
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum aa to Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants

First Public Review (April 2024)
(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 https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/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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FOREWORD

This proposed addendum revises the approach to classifying the toxicity of refrigerants.

Note: 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 aa to Standard 34-2022

Modify Section 6 as follows. The remainder of Section 6 remains unchanged.

6. SAFETY GROUP CLASSIFICATIONS

[…]

6.1.2 Toxicity Classification. Refrigerants shall be assigned to one of two classes, A or B, based on the following: ~~allowable exposure.~~

~~a. Class A refrigerants have an OEL of 400 ppm or greater.~~

~~b. Class B refrigerants have an OEL of less than 400 ppm.~~

6.1.2.1 Class A. A refrigerant is assigned toxicity classification A where:

a. Where the refrigerant or refrigerant blend mortality toxic concentration factor (TCF), as described in Section 7.1.1a, ≥ 2500 ppm, expect when Section 6.1.2.3 applies,

b. Where the refrigerant or refrigerant blend

1. cardiac sensitization concentration as described in Section 7.1.1b, and

2. the anesthetic or central nervous system TCF as described in Section 7.1.1c, and

3. other escape-impairing and permanent injury concentration as described in Section 7.1.1d ≥ 10,000 ppm, except when Section 6.1.2.3, and

c. The occupational exposure limit (OEL) is ≥ 150 ppm.

6.1.2.2 Class B. Where a refrigerant does not comply with Section 6.1.2.1 for Class A, it shall be assigned toxicity classification B.

6.1.2.3 Exceptions. Non-aromatic flammable hydrocarbon refrigerants with fewer than six carbon atoms are exempt from the acute toxicity criteria.

Informative Note: Non-aromatic flammable hydrocarbons are known to pose low acute toxicity. Exemptions of these fluids are due to cardiac sensitization, anesthetic, or other escape-impairing symptoms and permanent injury toxic concentration factors being at concentrations higher than the values required for what are considered to be safe (regarding flammability hazards) laboratory practices. Where acute toxicity criteria under Section 6.1.2.1 may not be met, the safety classification is to be based on the occupational exposure limit (OEL).

[…]

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ab
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum ab to Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants

First Public Review (April 2024)
(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 https://www.ashrae.org/technical-resources/standards-and-guidelines/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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FOREWORD

This proposed addendum adds HCC and HCO for unsaturated hydrochloro-olefins.

Note: 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 ab to Standard 34-2022

Modify Section 5 as follows. The remainder of Section 5 remains unchanged.

5. DESIGNATION

[…]

5.2.2 Composition Designation Prefixes The identifying number, as determined by Section 4, shall be prefixed by the letter "C" for carbon and preceded by "B," "C," "F," or "I"—or a combination thereof in this sequence—to signify the presence of bromine, chlorine, fluorine, or iodine, respectively. Compounds that also contain hydrogen shall be further preceded by the letter "H" to signify the increased deterioration potential before reaching the stratosphere. The compositional designating prefixes for ether shall substitute an "E" for "C," such that "HFE," "HCFE," and "CFE" refer to hydrofluoroethers, hydrochlorofluoroethers, and chlorofluoroethers, respectively. The composition designating prefixes for halogenated olefins shall be either "CFC," "HCFC," "HCC," or "HFC" to refer to chlorofluorocarbon, hydrochlorofluorocarbon, hydrochlorocarbon or hydrofluorocarbon, respectively, or with substitution of an "O" for the carbon "C" as "CFO," "HCFO," "HCO," or "HFO" to refer to chlorofluoro-olefin, hydrochlorofluoro-olefin, hydrochloro-olefin or hydrofluoro-olefin, respectively.

[…]

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ad
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum ad to Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants

First Public Review (April 2024)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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FOREWORD

This proposed addendum revises Table E-1 to use lethality (acute toxicity) value (50 % of lethality ATEL) as the basis for the R-1270 anesthetic value.

Note: 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 ad to Standard 34-2022

Modify Table E-1 as shown. The remainder of Table E-1 remains unchanged.

(This appendix is not part of this standard. It is merely informative and does not contain requirements not 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.)

INFORMATIVE APPENDIX E—TOXICITY AND FLAMMABILITY DATA FOR SINGLE-COMPOUND REFRIGERANTS

Table E-1 Toxicity Table for Standard 34—ATEL, ODL, FCL, and RCL Values for Single-Compound Refrigerants[a] (ppm v/v)

		Cardiac Sensitization			Anesthesia										
Refrigerant R-[b]	Chemical Name	LC_{50}[b,c]	LOEL[d]	NOEL[d]	EC_{50}[e]	LOEL[f]	NOEL[g]	Other[h]	ATEL	ODL	FCL	RCL	LFL	ATEL Source	RCL Source
[…]															
1270	propene (propylene)	>490,000[s]	ND	ND	ND	~~ND~~ 69,000	~~10,000~~ ND	ND	1000	140,000	6700	1000	27,000	Sect 7.1.1 (b)	ATEL
[…]															

ND: None determined or not adequately defined according to criteria of this standard.

NA: Not applicable.

Note: The data shown in this table are rounded to three significant digits to avoid suggestion of artificial precision, but actual calculations used the data as published or converted to avoid propagation of errors in calculations, especially for blends. The ATEL and RCL concentrations are rounded to two significant figures.

[…]

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum ae
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2022

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum ae to Standard 34-2022, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants

First Public Review (April 2024)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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FOREWORD

This proposed addendum adds ethers and cyclobutene to the list of substances which can be explicitly determined from the refrigerant numbers and corrects reference to the location of fractionation analysis under conditions of leakage in Normative Appendix B.

Note: 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 ae to Standard 34-2022

Modify Section 4 as follows. The remainder of Section 4 remains unchanged.

4. NUMBER OF REFRIGERANTS

[…]

4.1 The identifying numbers assigned to the hydrocarbons, ~~and~~ halocarbons, and ethers of the methane, ethane, ethene, propane, propene, butane, butene, ~~and~~ cyclobutane, and cyclobutene series are such that the chemical composition of the compounds can be explicitly determined from the refrigerant numbers, and vice versa, without ambiguity. The molecular structure can be similarly determined for the methane, ethane, ethene, and most of the propane and propene, butane, butene, and cyclobutene series from only the identification number.

[…]

Modify Section B2.1 as follows. The remainder of Section B2.1 remains unchanged.

NORMATIVE APPENDIX B
DETAILS OF TESTING—FLAMMABILITY

[…]

B2.1 The applicant shall report results of a fractionation analysis made to determine vapor-phase and liquidphase compositions of refrigerant blends under conditions of leakage (see Section B2.~~3~~4) ~~and successive charge/recharge conditions (see Section B2.4)~~. The analysis shall be validated through experimentation. A computer or mathematical model may be used to identify the WCFF. If a computer or mathematical model is used, then the applicant shall identify the model used and shall submit experimental data that verify the accuracy of the model at the conditions that predict the WCFF.

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum b to
ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2022

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum b to Standard 72-2022, Method of Testing Open and Closed Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers

Second Public Review (April 2024)
(Draft Shows Proposed Independent Substantive Changes to Previous Public Review Draft)

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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BSR/ASHRAE Addendum b to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2022, *Method of Testing Open and Closed Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers*
Second ISC Public Review Draft

ASHRAE, 180 Technology Parkway Peachtree Corners GA 30092

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum b to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2022, *Method of Testing Open and Closed Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers*
Second ISC Public Review Draft

This is a review of Independent Substantive Changes that were made since the last Public Review. Text that was removed from the Public Review Draft is provided for reference but is shown in ~~strikeout~~, and text that has been added is shown with underlines.

3. DEFINITIONS

chef base or griddle stand: ~~commercial refrigeration equipment designed and marketed for the express purpose of having a griddle or other cooking appliance placed on top of it that is capable of reaching temperatures hot enough to cook food~~commercial refrigeration equipment that has a maximum height of 813 mm (32 in.), including any legs or casters, and that is designed and marketed for the express purpose of having a griddle or other cooking appliance placed on top of it that is capable of reaching temperatures hot enough to cook food.

[…]

5.4.1 Net Usable Volume.

For cases with drawers:

a. For drawers intended for use with pans, the net usable volume includes only the interior volume of the pan(s) in the drawer. The net usable volume shall be measured by the amount of water needed to fill all the pan(s) to within 13 mm (~~1/2~~ 0.5 in.) of the top rim or calculated by totaling the volume of all pans using the nominal values shown in ~~Table~~ Figure ____ below.
b. For drawer not intended for pans, the net usable volume shall be equal to the total volume of the drawer to the top edge of the drawer.

[…]

5.5.4 Refrigerators with Drawers

Test simulators shall be placed in refrigerators that have drawers as follows.

5.4.4.1 Simulator Locations in Drawers

For each drawer, there shall be two test simulators placed at each of the following locations: at the left end, at the right end, and at consistent 610 to 1220 mm (24 to 48 in.) intervals across the width of the drawer (for drawers wider than 1220 mm (48 in.). If simulators are to be placed at a pan edge or divider, the simulator shall be placed at the nearest adjacent location. For drawers with overall internal width of 1220 mm (48 in.) or less, only the left and right ends shall have test simulators. For each drawer with pans, one test simulator shall be placed on the bottom of the pan at each of the front and rear of the drawer. For each drawer without pans. Test simulators shall be placed in contact with the ~~unit~~ drawer end or ends unless load limiting stops are provided as part of the case.

[…]

5.4.8 Loading of Filler Material. The net usable volume where test simulators are not required shall be filled with filler material so that between 60% and 80% of the refrigerator ~~(shelf)~~ net usable volume is occupied by test simulators and filler material that uniformly occupy the space from the front to the rear and ~~also~~ keep simulators from moving during the test.

For drawers, ~~The~~ the net usable volume where test simulators are not required shall be filled with filler material so that between 60% and 80% of the ~~refrigerator~~ refrigerated drawer net usable volume is occupied by test simulators and filler material that uniformly occupy the space from the front to the rear and ~~also~~ keep simulators from moving during the test.

BSR/ASHRAE Addendum f
to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 147-2019

Public Review Draft

Proposed Addendum f to Standard 147-2019, Reducing the Release of Halogenated Refrigerants from Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Systems

First Public Review (April 2024)
(Draft shows Proposed Changes to Current Standard)

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FOREWORD

This addendum makes changes to the title, purpose, and scope of Standard 147-2019.

[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 f to 147-2019

Revise the title, purpose, and scope as shown below.

Title: Reducing the Release of ~~Halogenated~~ Refrigerants from Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Equipment and Systems

1. Purpose: This standard establishes practices and procedures that will reduce the inadvertent release of ~~halogenated~~ refrigerants.

2. Scope: The practices and procedures in this standard cover release reduction of ~~halogenated hydrocarbon and halogenated ether~~ refrigerants in the following circumstances:

a. From stationary refrigerating, air-conditioning, and heat-pump equipment and systems

b. During manufacture, installation, testing, operation, maintenance, repair, and disposal of such equipment and systems

Ammonia refrigerant and systems are excluded.

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

NSF/ANSI International Standard for Biosafety Cabinetry —

•

Normative Annex 1

(formerly Annex A)

Performance tests

•

N-1.6.3 **Personnel protection test** (system challenged with 1 × 10^8 to 8 × 10^8 *B. subtilis* spores in 5 min),

N-1.6.3.1 **Method**

•

g) For new and major modification redesign cabinet models, repeat the above steps after setting the cabinet airflow velocities at the manufacturer's recommended nominal set points ± 2 ft/min (0.01 m/s) - 10 ft/min (- 0.051 m/s) inflow using a direct airflow reading instrument and + 10 ft/min downflow (as high as downflow can be achieved by the blower):

— airflow velocity readjustments shall be made per the manufacturer's procedure;

— the overall average downflow velocity shall be used in making downflow adjustments; and

— removable equipment not essential to cabinet operation shall be removed to set the downflow velocity.

***Rationale**: In certain cases of developing new cabinets, there is experience with the blower not achieving the high downflow in set point airflow. This language would allow for the downflow set point to be as high as possible.*

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

NSF/ANSI Standard
for GMP for Dietary Supplements –

Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements

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2 Normative references

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USP, *Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements* (USP-2750)[1]

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4 Audit requirements

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4.5.78 Procedures shall be established for the handling of returned dietary supplements. These shall include appropriate quarantine of the returned product until QC personnel have determined its disposition. ~~Procedures shall be established for salvage and reprocessing operations according to Subpart P – Records and Recordkeeping.~~ [21 C.F.R. § 111.503, 21 C.F.R. § 111.510, & 21 C.F.R. § 111.535 (a, b1)]

4.5.79 QC operations shall be established to handle returned dietary supplements. Any returned dietary supplement shall be either destroyed or disposed of unless QC personnel have determined that the material can be salvaged or reprocessed. Any salvaged material shall be approved by QC personnel following a material review and disposition. [21 C.F.R. § 111.130, 21 C.F.R. § 111.515, & 21 C.F.R. § 111.520 & 21 C.F.R. § 111.535(b2, b3)]

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[1] United States Pharmacopeia. 12601 Twinbrook Parkway, Rockville, Maryland 20852-1790. <www.usp.org>

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NSF/ANSI Standard
for GMP for Dietary Supplements –

Good Manufacturing Practices for Dietary Supplements

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4 Audit requirements

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4.5 Operation

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4.5.55 Procedures shall be established for all packaging and labeling operations. [21 C.F.R. § 111.403]

4.5.56 QC operations shall be established for packaging and labeling operations. [21 C.F.R. § 111.127].

4.5.57 Before packaging and labeling operations begin, packaging and labels shall be examined to verify they conform to the MMR to ensure mislabeling does not occur. [21 C.F.R. § 111.410(c)].

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4.6 Performance evaluation

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~~**4.6.2** Packaging and labeling materials shall be examined before usage to determine that they conform to the MMR. [21 C.F.R. § 111.410(c)].~~

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NSF/ANSI/CAN Standard
for Drinking Water Additives –

Drinking Water System Components – Health Effects

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7 Process media

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7.5 Extraction procedures

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7.5.5.2 Filtration media, ion exchange resins, ~~synthetic media~~, and all other process media

Immediately after completion of wetting, or conditioning if applicable, the media sample shall be exposed in an appropriately sized vessel. The amount of media exposed per volume of exposure water (see Section 7.5.4) shall be sufficient to meet or exceed its specific weight per volume ratio in Table 7.2 and to generate sufficient exposure water to complete the selected analyses. The contents of the vessel shall be mixed to ensure that the entire sample is in contact with the exposure water. The vessel shall be sealed with PTFE, and the sample shall be exposed according to the schedule outlined in Table 7.4. The weight-to-volume ratio shall be recorded at the time of exposure and shall represent the evaluation dose.

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7.7.2 Process media except for activated carbon media and aeration packing media (without manufacturer's use concentration)

The concentration reported by the laboratory shall be normalized with the following equation:

$$\begin{matrix}\text{normalized}\\ \text{contaminant}\\ \text{concentration}\end{matrix} = \begin{matrix}\text{laboratory}\\ \text{contaminant}\\ \text{concentration}\end{matrix} \times \frac{\text{weight per volume ratio (mg/L)}}{\text{laboratory evaluation ratio (mg/L)}}$$

This equation shall be used to normalize filtration media, ion exchange resins, ~~synthetic media~~, and other media to the weight per volume ratios listed in Table 7.2.

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Table 7.1
Product-specific minimum test batteries for process media products

Product	Primary use	Analytes for virgin media	Analytes for regenerated / reactivated media
activated alumina	adsorption	metals, [a] nickel, and aluminum	see footnote b
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powdered activated carbon (PAC)	adsorption	metals, [a] GC/MS (base neutral acid scans)	see footnote b
metal-based media (e.g., granular iron, iron oxide, titanium dioxide, etc.)	adsorption	metals, [a] GC/MS (base neutral acid scans), and radionuclides	metals, [c] GC/MS (base neutral acid scans), VOCs and radionuclides
sand	filtration	metals, [a] GC/MS (base neutral acid scans)	see footnote b
~~synthetic~~ polymeric media	aeration, filtration	formulation dependent	see footnote b

[a] Metals: antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, thallium.

[b] These products are not typically regenerated or reactivated at remote locations. Therefore a minimum test battery has not been established. A full formulation review would be required for these products if they are evaluated under this standard.

[c] Metals (for reactivated and regenerated media): antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, thallium, aluminum, manganese, nickel, silver, tin, vanadium, zinc.

[d] GC/MS (base neutral acid scans) required if documentation identifying process controls intended to ensure complete activation/reactivation is not available.

Table 7.2
Process media exposure weight per volume ratios

Media type	Weight per volume [a]
media with manufacturer's use instructions	greater than or equal to manufacturer's recommended use concentration [b]
adsorption media:	—
activated alumina	625 ± 25 g/L
GAC and PAC	25 ± 5 g/L
anthracite and gravel: [c]	—
≤ $^3/_8$-in diameter particles	625 ± 25 g/L
> $^3/_8$-in diameter particles	1,250 ± 25 g/L

filter precoat media (e.g., perlite, diatomaceous earth)	10 times the manufacturer's recommended use concentration
filtration media other than anthracite or gravel	625 ± 25 g/L
ion exchange resins	625 ± 25 g/L
~~Synthetic~~ polymeric media	625 ± 25 g/L
point-of-entry (POE) system media	manufacturer's recommended use concentration [d]

[a] Weight per volume of the product on an "as shipped" basis.

[b] Media with manufacturer's recommended use concentration shall be exposed at this use concentration or higher.

[c] For the size range specified, not more than 8% by weight shall be either finer than or coarser than the designated size limit (ANSI/AWWA B100-96).

[d] For POE application media, this shall be the maximum value recommended by the manufacturer of the ratio of the weight of media[1] per UVV of a POE system.

Rationale: Removes the term "synthetic media" throughout the standard to eliminate confusion regarding which exposure protocol is correct for a given media type.

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

NSF/IPEC/ANSI Standard
for Pharmaceutical Excipeints –

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Excipeints

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7 Support

7.1 Resources

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7.1.3.1 Buildings and facilities
Contamination prevention shall be considered in the design, maintenance, refurbishing, or upgrading of buildings and facilities.
The organization shall conduct a risk assessment based on the organization's expressed, intended use of the excipient (see Section ~~7.1.3~~ 4.1) to identify areas in which the excipient is at risk of contamination,
cross-contamination, or mix-ups due to deficiencies in buildings and/or facilities. The risk assessment shall consider the following, at a minimum, to identify where the excipient is at risk of contamination:

— state of repair of the building and facility;
— suitable size, construction, ~~and~~ location, and locations including nearby operations;
~~NOTE — Where equipment is located outdoors there shall be suitable control to minimize the risk to excipient quality from the environment, including seasonal variations.~~
— ability to maintain a suitably clean building and facility environment;
— operations inside or outside of the building or facility that may affect the excipient quality; and
— presence of environmental contaminants, including microorganisms.

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NSF/IPEC/ANSI Standard
for Pharmaceutical Excipeints –

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Excipeints

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7 Support

7.1 Resources

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7.1.4.3 Controlled environment

Where the risk assessment has identified the need for a controlled environment, it shall be monitored to assure excipient quality is maintained.

Where an inert atmosphere is required, the gas shall be ~~treated as~~ considered a raw material as defined in Section 8.4.2.

If interruptions in the controlled environment occur, the organization shall perform an investigation to document adequate evidence and appropriate rationale to show such interruptions have not compromised the quality of the excipient.

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NSF/IPEC/ANSI Standard
for Pharmaceutical Excipeints –

Good Manufacturing Practices for Pharmaceutical Excipeints

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6 Planning

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6.3 Planning of changes

Changes to the QMS shall be performed in a structured manner with consideration for, as appropriate, the:

— intended changes can be realized;
— changes to roles and responsibilities;
— impact of the two previous points on interested parties;
— risks and opportunities arising from the changes have been evaluated; and
— impact on objectives and the plan to realize them.

Note: A change that may impact quality of the excipient or service provided is covered in 8.2.4

If it has been determined that a change impacts an interested party, then that party shall be notified.

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8 Operation

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8.2 Requirements for products and services

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8.2.4 Changes to requirements for products and services

Top management shall establish and maintain a robust change control program under the QMS (see 8.5.6). This program shall be designed to ensure that excipient quality is assessed and maintained in accord with principles of quality risk management when changes are planned and implemented, respectively.

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BSR/UL 330A, Standard for Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use with Dispensing Devices Dispensing Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations Up To 85 Percent (E0 – E85)

The following is being recirculated:

1. **New joint standard, UL 330A Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends With Nominal Ethanol Concentrations Up To 85 Percent (E0 – E85)**

PROPOSAL

4 Tube and Cover

4.1.2 The cover shall be made from a material resistant to the fuels anticipated by these requirements and to ozone.

5 Thickness of Cover

5.4 A dial micrometer graduated to 0.001 in (0.03 mm) that exerts a load of 2.82 – 3.00 oz (80 – 85 g) by means of a weight shall be used to measure thickness. The load shall be applied through a flat contact foot 0.25 ±0.01 in (6.4 ±0.3 mm) in diameter.

8 Electrical Bonding

8.1 A hose shall be constructed so as to provide an electrically conductive path continuously along its length in order to dissipate static electricity.

10 Materials

10.2.2.1.1 Static seals shall be evaluated in accordance with the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157, modified as indicated in 10.2.2.1.2 – 10.2.2.1.3. If a specific material complies with these requirements, the material can be considered to be qualified for system testing.

10.2.2.2.1 Dynamic seals shall be evaluated in accordance with the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157 modified as indicated in 10.2.2.2.2 – 10.2.2.2.3. If a specific material complies with these requirements, the material is qualified for system testing.

11 General

11.2 All tests involving a test fluid shall be performed using the test fluid specified for that test. For hose and hose assemblies rated for use with gasoline or a gasoline/ethanol blend with a nominal ethanol concentration of up to 25 % (E0 – E25), the test shall be performed using the CE25a test fluid. For hose and hose assemblies rated for use with gasoline or a gasoline/ethanol blend with a nominal ethanol concentration of up to 40 % (E0 – E40), the test shall be performed using the CE40a test fluid. For hose and hose assemblies rated for use with a gasoline/ethanol blend with a nominal ethanol concentration above 40 %, the test shall be performed using both the CE25a and CE85a test fluids. The CE25a and CE85a test fluids shall be prepared as described in Annex A. There shall be no substitution of test fluids.

12 Repeating Bending Test (Empty)

12.4.1 The position of the empty hose is shown in Figure 12.1. The hose shall be moved back and forth for a distance of 4 ft (1.22 m) at a rate of 470 cycles per h. The weight used on the end of the hose shall be the minimum required to make the hose conform to the curvature of the drums during the cycling.

13 Hydrostatic Strength Test

13.1.2 Hose intended for recovering vapors and previously subjected to the Repeated Bending Test (empty), Section 12, shall withstand a hydrostatic test pressure of 2.5 psig (17.2 kPa) for at least 1 min

without leakage, ballooning, or rupture. A hose assembly shall also withstand the test pressure without slippage, leakage of the couplings, or damage to the hose at the couplings.

13.2.1 Samples used for this test are those that have been subjected to either the Repeated Bending Test (Empty), described in Section 12, or the Long Term Exposure Test – Leakage and Electrical Continuity Sequence described in Section 30 and 18 respectively.

14 Resistance To External Pressure for Inner Vapor Recovery Hose

14.2.1 A 3 ft (0.91 m) coupled hose assembly shall be used for this test.

16 Permeation Test (For Low Permeation Hose)

16.3.5 All masses shall be measured and reported in grams to ±0.004 oz (±0.01 g).

Table 16.1
Torque requirements for pipe thread (NPT) connections

	Torque	
in	**lb-ft**	**(N·m)**
1/2	65	(88)
3/4	85	(115)
1	100	(136)
1-1/4	120	(163)
1-1/2	130	(176)

17 Electrical Resistance Tests for Hose Having Nonmetallic Electrically Conductive Materials

17.1.1 Hose relying on nonmetallic electrically conductive materials for electrical conductivity shall not have an electrical resistance greater than 70000 Ω/ft (229660 Ω/m) before and after the exposures specified in 17.4.1 and 17.4.2.

17.4.2 For hose having an electrically conductive cover, a separate sample, empty and capped at both ends, shall be subjected to each of the follow exposures:

a) 168 ± 0.5h immersion in distilled or deionized water at a temperature of 87 ±2°C (189 ±3.6°F) and then allowed to cool for 1 h at 23 ±2°C (73.4 ±3.6°F).

b) 168 ± 0.5 hours immersion in IRM 903 Oil at 23 ±2°C (73.4 ±3.6°F), then blotted to remove oil from the couplings and tested immediately.

18 Leakage and Electrical Continuity Test

18.1.1 A hose assembly (liquid hose for vapor recovery hose assemblies) shall not have an electrical resistance greater than 70000 Ω/ft (229660 Ω/m) before and after being pressurized with air, nitrogen or kerosene to 75 psig (517 kPa) for at least 1 min. While the hose assembly is pressurized, it shall show no visible signs of leakage.

18.3.1 A system that maintains a pressure of up to 75 psig (517 kPa) in a hose assembly filled with air, nitrogen or kerosene shall be used. The pressure shall be measured with a calibrated pressure gauge. The ohmmeter specified in 15.3.2 shall be used for measuring the electrical resistance of the hose.

18.4.1 The electrical resistance from coupling to coupling shall be measured by means of the ohmmeter specified in 15.3.2. When the coupling has a swivel, the swivel shall be rotated 360 ° while the leads of the ohmmeter are attached to the couplings, and highest reading obtained shall be considered the resistance of the hose assembly. The hose assembly (liquid hose for vapor recovery hose assemblies) shall then be pressurized to 75 psig (517 kPa) with air, nitrogen or kerosene and held for at least 1 min. The hose assembly shall be observed for leakage at the test pressure, and the electrical resistance shall be measured while the hose assembly is at 75 psig (517 kPa). When testing with air or nitrogen, the sample shall be immersed in water. When leakage occurs using air or nitrogen, the test shall be repeated with kerosene maintained at 75 psig (517 kPa) for at least one min.

20 Pull Test

20.4.2 The couplings on each end of the sample shall then be connected to corresponding companion parts. The assembly shall then be placed in the tension testing machine and connected so that both end-fittings, fitting joints, and the hose have a straight centerline corresponding to the direction of the machine pull. The machine grips shall be separated until the specified pull force has been reached.

24 Tensile Strength and Elongation Tests for Hose Components

24.3.3 The elongation shall be measured by means of a scale or other devices which shall be used in such a way as not to damage the specimen and indicates the elongation with an accuracy of 0.1 in (2.5 mm).

25 Accelerated Air Oven Aging Test for Hose Components

25.1.1 The tensile strength and ultimate elongation of specimens of components that have been conditioned for 70 ± 0.5 h in air at a temperature of 100 ±2°C (212 ±3.6°F) shall not be less than 80 % of the tensile strength or 50 % of the elongation of specimens that have not been oven conditioned.

27 Ultraviolet Light and Water Exposure Test

27.3.1 The hose samples shall be exposed to ultraviolet light and water spray in a Xenon-arc apparatus in accordance with the Standard Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices That Use Laboratory Light Sources, ASTM G151, and the Standard Practice for Operating Xenon Arc Light Apparatus for Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials, ASTM G155. The spectral power distribution of the xenon lamp shall conform to the requirement in Table 1 in ASTM G155 for a xenon lamp with daylight filters. The apparatus shall operate with a spectral irradiance of 0.35 $W/m^2 \cdot nm$ at 340 nm and a black-panel temperature of 63 ±3°C (145 ±5°F).

28 Immersion Tests for Hose Components

28.1.1.1 For non-metallic hose and hose assembly components subjected to frequent or continuous exposure to fuel, liquid or vapors, the tensile strength and ultimate elongation of specimens that have been immersed in applicable test fluid from 11.2 at 23 ±2.0°C (73.4 ±3.6°F) for 1000 ± 0.5 h shall not be less than 60 % of the corresponding properties of specimens that have not been immersed in the test fluid.

28.2.1.1 For non-metallic hose and hose assembly components subjected to frequent or continuous exposure to fuel, liquid or vapors, the volumetric swelling of specimens that have been immersed in the applicable test fluid as specified in 11.2 at 23 ±2.0°C (73.4 ±3.6°F) for 1000 ± 0.5 h shall not exceed 50 %.

29 Low Temperature Test

29.1.2 For a hose intended to be marked acceptable for use at - 54 ±2.0°C (- 65 ±3.6°F), the complete hose, after conditioning as specified in 29.4.1, shall be held at a temperature of - 54 ±2.0°C (- 65 ±3.6°F) for 16 ± 0.5 h and then bent around a mandrel having a diameter of ten times the nominal inside diameter of the hose, ±0.1 in (2.5 mm), while at a temperature of - 54 ±2.0°C (- 65 ±3.6°F). The hose shall not show cracking or other damage.

29.3.1 Apparatus for this test shall consist of a chamber that maintains a temperature of - 40 ±2°C (- 40 ±3.6°F) or - 54 ±2°C (- 65 ±3.6°F), and mandrels having diameters equal to ten times the nominal inside diameter of the hoses, ±0.1 in (±2.5 mm).

30 Long Term Exposure Test for Hose and Hose Assemblies

30.2.1 A one 11-ft (3.35 m) sample and a one 1-ft (0.3 m) hose or hose assembly sample for each test fluid exposure shall be tested. All inlet and outlet openings of the assemblies shall be sealed in accordance with 30.2.3.

30.3.3 The chamber temperature shall be increased to 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F). When the chamber reaches this temperature, the exposure period is considered to begin. The samples shall be exposed to the applicable test fluid at 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F) for approximately 168 h. At the end of this duration, the exposure period shall be halted and the chamber allowed to cool. The samples shall be subjected to a 50 psi (345 kPa) pressure for at least one min. The fluid shall then be drained from the samples and discarded. The samples shall immediately be refilled with new test fluid and the chamber temperature increased to 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F) again. The cycle of filling, exposure at elevated temperature, cooling, pressurizing and draining shall be repeated until the total time of exposure in the 60°C (140 °F) chamber is 2520 ±0.5 h.

31 Blending Cycle Test

31.4 A quick connect device shall be connected to the 1/4 in NPT opening at each end of the sample, and shall be used to facilitate the filling and draining of the applicable test fluids. A source of pressure may be used to assist in filling and draining the samples, however the pressure shall not exceed the rated pressure of the sample. Once the sample is filled, it shall be closed off and sealed.

31.5 The sample shall be filled with CE85a test fluid as described in Annex A. For vapor recovery hoses, only the fluid hose shall be filled. Once filled and closed off in accordance with 31.4, the sample is allowed to remain at rest for 85 ±0.5 h at an ambient temperature of 23 ± 2°C (73 ±3.6°F). The sample is then drained and immediately refilled with CE25a test fluid as described in Annex A. Once filled, the sample is allowed to remain at rest for 85 ±0.5 h at an ambient temperature of 23 ±2°C (73 ±3.6°F). This constitutes one cycle. The sample shall be subjected to a total of 4 cycles. At the end of each of the first three cycles, the sample shall be subjected to the Leakage and Electrical Continuity Test, Section 18, at rated pressure, but not less than 50 psi (345 kPa). After the fourth cycle, the sample shall be subjected to the Leakage and Electrical Continuity Test, Section 18, at 1.5 times rated pressure, but not less than 75 psi (517 kPa). There shall be no leakage during any of these tests or during the exposures.

ANNEX A - Test Fluids

A.1 Details

A1.1 There are three test fluids that are applicable for tests in this Standard. The fluids are designated by a format that fits the form of CEXXa; where “C” indicates ASTM Reference Fuel C (50 percent Isooctane, 50 percent Toluene); “E” indicates synthetic ethanol (designated CDA20); “XX” indicates percentage amount of the ethanol that is added to the solution; and “a” indicates aggressive elements that are added to the synthetic ethanol. The aggressive elements are used to represent contaminants that can

be found in actual use and are used to help represent the worst case test fluid. The aggressive elements are mixed in accordance with the Recommended Practice for Gasoline, Alcohol, and Diesel Fuel Surrogates for Material Testing, SAE J1681.

BSR/UL 330B, Standard for Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends With Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up To 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil

The following is being recirculated:

1. **New joint standard, UL 330B, Hose and Hose Assemblies for Use With Dispensing Devices Dispensing Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends With Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations Up To 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil**

PROPOSAL

8 Electrical Bonding

8.1 A hose shall be constructed so as to provide an electrically conductive path continuously along its length in order to dissipate static electricity.

12 Repeating Bending Test (Empty)

12.3.1 A bending machine, as shown in Figure 12.1 with drums having a radius of 7 ±0.06 in (178 ±1.5 mm), shall be used for this test. The vertical distance between centers of the drums is 17 in (431.8 mm). The horizontal distance between centers of the drums is 7 in (178 mm).

13 Hydrostatic Strength Test

13.1.1 Hose shall withstand a hydrostatic test pressure of 250 psig (1724 kPa) for at least 1 min without leakage, ballooning, or rupture.

13.1.2 Hose assemblies shall withstand a hydrostatic test pressure of 250 psig (1724 kPa) for at least 1 min without slippage, leakage of the couplings, or damage to the hose at the couplings.

14 Repeated Bending Test (Filled)

14.1.1 Hose and hose assemblies constructed of a hose that has not met the requirements of this section, when filled with the appropriate test fluid as specified in 11.2 shall be subjected to repeated bending, in the manner described in 12.4.1, for 3150 cycles per day for 6 d. There shall be no breakdown of the hose or any of its parts and the electrical resistance of the hose shall not be greater than 70000 Ω/ft (229660 Ω/m) before and after the test. The total loss of liquid during the bending periods shall not exceed that specified in Table 14.1.

15 Permeation Test (For Low Permeation Hose)

15.3.5 All masses shall be measured and reported in grams to ± 0.01 g (±0.004 oz).

19 Pull Test

19.3.2 The oven specified in Standard Test Method for Rubber – Deterioration in an Air Oven, ASTM D573, shall be used for this test.

21 Deformation Test

21.2 The center portion of an 18 in (457 mm) length of coupled hose shall be subjected to 50 cycles of deformation where the sample is compressed and decompressed by a square steel plate measuring 6 in (152 mm) on a side, mounted on a compression testing machine moving at a rate of 0.5 in (12.7 mm) /min. The sample shall be compressed to a point where the opposite sides of the tube just touch each other, and then the plate shall be returned to its original position. After 50 cycles the sample shall be visually examined for damage and shall be subjected to a hydrostatic pressure of 250 psig (1724 kPa) for at least 1 min.

23 Tensile Strength and Elongation Tests for Hose Components

23.4.2 The parts to be tested shall be separated from the hose reinforcements without the use of solvents, when possible, and without excessive stretch of the parts. When it is necessary to use a solvent, commercial isooctane shall be used. The separated parts shall then be placed so as to permit free evaporation of the solvent from the parts for at least 1 h before further preparation of specimens.

26 Immersion Tests for Hose Components

26.1.1.1 For non-metallic hose and hose assembly components subjected to exposure to fuel, liquid or vapors, the tensile strength and ultimate elongation of specimens that have been immersed in applicable test fluid from 11.2 at 23 ±2.0°C (73.4 ±3.6°F) for 1000 ± 0.5 h shall not be less than 60 % of the corresponding properties of specimens that have not been immersed in the test fluid.

26.2.4.3 Specimens to be tested in accordance with 26.2.1.2 shall be dried and immersed in IRM 903 Oil maintained at 100 ±2°C (212 ±3.6°F) for 70 ± 0.5 h. At the end of the immersion period, the specimens shall be cooled in fresh IRM 903 Oil maintained at 23 ±2°C (73.4 ±3.6°F) for 30 to 60 min.

27 Low Temperature Test

27.1.2 For a hose intended to be marked acceptable for use at - 54 ±2.0°C (- 65 ±3.6°F), the complete hose, after conditioning as specified in 27.4.1, shall be held at a temperature of - 54 ±2.0°C (- 65 ±3.6°F) for 16 ± 0.5 h and then bent around a mandrel having a diameter of ten times the nominal inside diameter of the hose, ±0.1 in (2.5 mm), while at a temperature of - 54 ±2.0°C (- 65 ±3.6°F). The hose shall not show cracking or other damage.

28 Long Term Exposure Test for Hose and Hose Assemblies

28.2.1 A one 11 ft (3.35 m) and a one 1 ft (0.3 m) hose or hose assembly sample for each test fluid exposure shall be tested. All inlet and outlet openings of the assemblies shall be sealed in accordance with 28.2.2.

28.3.3 The chamber temperature shall be increased to 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F). When the chamber reaches this temperature, the exposure period is considered to begin. The samples shall be exposed to the applicable test fluid at 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F) for approximately 168 ±0.5 h. At the end of this duration, the exposure period shall be halted and the chamber allowed to cool. The samples shall be subjected to a 50 psi (345 kPa) pressure for one min. The fluid shall then be drained from the samples and discarded. The samples shall immediately be refilled with new test fluid and the chamber temperature increased to 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F) again. The cycle of filling, exposure at elevated temperature, cooling, pressurizing and draining shall be repeated until the total time of exposure in the 60°C (140°F) chamber is 2520 ±0.5 h.

ANNEX A - Test Fluids

A1 Representative Aggressive Combustible Test Fuel Mixtures

A1.1 There are two test fluids that are applicable for tests in this Standard. The fluids are designated as FB25a and B100a. The test fluids represent chemical and physical characteristics of the fuels covered by this outline. See 1.2. The aggressive biodiesel contains elements that are used to represent contaminants that can be found in actual use and are used to help represent the worst case test fluid.

A1.2 The test fluid designations represent the following:

FB25a – An aggressive test fluid containing 25 % biodiesel with aggressive elements:

F = Reference Fuel F (No. 2 Grade S500) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Standard Test Method for Rubber Property – Effects of Liquids, ASTM D471.

B = Biodiesel (100 % Soy feedstock) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels, ASTM D6751.

a = Aggressive components to be mixed with B to form B100 as an aggressive Biodiesel Stock.

B100a - An aggressive test fluid containing 100 % biodiesel with aggressive elements:

BSR/UL 514A, *Standard for Safety for Metallic Outlet Boxes*

Topic 3 - Revision to Scope and Definition - Poke Through Floor Fitting

PROPOSAL

1.3A This standard also applies to poke-through floor fittings intended for use with flush, pedestal or recessed access floor box covers or for connection to surface metallic raceways ~~or~~and multioutlet assemblies.

1.4 This standard does not apply to cabinets and cutout boxes, boxes, and covers intended for use with raceway systems for surface wiring other than rigid or flexible conduit or electrical metallic tubing. This standard does not apply to boxes having a volume of more than 1640 cm3 (100 in3), other than multiple-gang boxes, flush-DEVICE BOXES, and CONDUIT BODIES intended for the larger trade sizes of conduit.

3.23 POKE-THROUGH FLOOR FITTING: A~~n~~ FLOOR BOX assembly intended to provide passage of wiring from one building story to another through a penetration drilled or cast through a concrete floor. It is used in conjunction with FLUSH, PEDESTAL, or RECESSED ACCESS FLOOR BOX COVERS or ~~floor mounted~~ for connection to surface metal raceways ~~or~~ and multioutlet assemblies suitable for floor mounting.

4 General requirements

4.7 Metal surface raceways and multioutlet assemblies suitable for floor mounting and intended for supply connection to poke-through floor fittings shall comply with the requirements for metal surface raceways and multioutlet assemblies suitable for floor mounting.

BSR/UL 746A, Standard for Safety for Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations

1. Addition of Requirements for Dynamic Mechanical Analysis as New Section 47A

PROPOSAL

47A Dynamic Mechanical Analysis

47A.1 Dynamic mechanical testing is a tool to obtain modulus (storage and loss) and thermal transition information of materials. The method for determining glass transition temperature (T_g) of thermoplastic materials (especially those that are thermally stable in the glass-transition region) by Dynamic Mechanical Analysis is described in the Standard Test Method for Assignment of the Glass Transition Temperature by Dynamic Mechanical Analysis, ASTM E1640, except:

a) Set the constant temperature ramp rate at 3°C (37.4°F) per minute;

b) Set the test frequency at 1 Hz;

c) Test specimen exhibiting moisture effect may be subjected to a sample drying step (first-heat cycle) prior to the DMA test;

d) Test specimens exhibiting mold history events that are eliminated on second heat may be subjected to a preliminary thermal cycle prior to the DMA test;

e) An anisotropic material should specify the direction of force applied on the sample; and

f) Specify the purge gas (air or nitrogen) in the report.

47A.2 Depending on the type of dynamic mechanical analyzer, the applied force on the sample can be in flexure, tension, or torsion. The sample geometry should be within the applicable operating range of the test equipment. For the test procedure on different types of applied force configurations, refer to:

a) Standard Test Method for Plastics – Dynamic Mechanical Properties: In Flexure (Three-Point Bending), ASTM D5023 (Plastics – Determination of dynamic mechanical properties – Part 5: Flexural vibration – Non-resonance method, ISO 6721-5);

b) Standard Test Method for Plastics – Dynamic Mechanical Properties: In Tension, ASTM D5026 (Plastics – Determination of dynamic mechanical properties – Part 4: Tensile vibration Non-resonance method, ISO 6721-4):

c) Standard Test Method for Plastics – Dynamic Mechanical Properties: In Flexure (Dual Cantilever Beam, ASTM D5418; or

d) Standard Test Method for Plastics: Dynamic Mechanical Properties: In Torsion (Plastics – Determination of dynamic mechanical properties – Part 7: Torsional vibration – Non-resonance method, ISO 6721-7)

as appropriate.

47A.3 The Standard Test Method for Assignment of the Glass Transition Temperature by Dynamic Mechanical Analysis, ASTM E1640, describes a method in which a polymer sample is placed in mechanical oscillation at a fixed frequency and changes in the viscoelastic response of the material are monitored as a function of temperature. The T_g value, as a reference of glass transition, of the tested material is indicated by the peak of tangent delta curve.

BSR/UL 746B, Standard for Safety for Polymeric Materials – Long Term Property Evaluations

1. Inclusion of Requirement for Dynamic Mechanical Analysis (DMA) as an Alternate Method to Determine Glass-Transition Temperature of Polyphthalamide (PPA) Generic Material in Table 7.1

PROPOSAL

Notes from the TC Project Manager:

a) The version of Table 7.1 shown in this proposal does not represent the complete version of the Table. The version of Table 7.1 shown in this proposal only include the requirements that are proposed to be revised.

b) The requirement identified in the proposed revision of Footnote "l" of Table 7.1 as Section 47A will be proposed by UL Solutions to be included in UL 746A as a new requirement for that standard. The proposal for UL 746A was posted in CSDS for ballot on April 5, 2024.

Table 7.1
Relative thermal indices based upon past field-test performance and chemical structure[a]

Material	ISO designation	Generic thermal index, °C
[l] PPA definition according to ASTM D5336 and ASTM D6779: polyphthalamide, PPA, n-a polyamide in which residues of terephthalic acid or isophthalic acid or a combination of the two comprise at least 55 molar percentage of the dicarboxylic acid portion of the repeating structural units in the polymer chain. Additionally, this definition includes only those polyphthalamide materials that have a Glass Transition Temperature (T_g) of at least 85°C, when determined through second-heat DSC testing in accordance with the Differential Scanning Calorimetry, Section 47 of the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations, UL 746A. In cases where it is not possible to detect the T_g by the DSC method, the T_g may be determined by DMA testing in accordance with the Dynamic Mechanical Analysis, Section 47A of the Standard for Polymeric Materials – Short Term Property Evaluations, UL 746A and be at least 95°C *Note: ~~Reprinted,~~ The definition of PPA is reprinted, with permission, from D5336~~-15a~~ Standard Classification System and Basis for Specification for Polyphthalamide (PPA) Injection Molding Materials, and D6779, Standards Classification System for and Basis of Specification for Polyamide Molding and Extrusion Materials (PA), copyright ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.* [m] Non-aromatic Polycarbonates including those based on isosorbide monomer receive a generic RTI assignment of 50°C.		

BSR/UL 842A, Standard for Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 – E85)

The following is being recirculated:

1. **New joint standard, UL/ULC 842A, Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 – E85)**

PROPOSAL

CONSTRUCTION

5 Materials

5.1.2.2.1 Metallic materials used for fluid confining parts shall be resistant to atmospheric corrosion. In addition, metallic materials that are required to operate to address safety (e.g. fusible links on shear valves) shall be resistant to atmospheric corrosion. Ferrous materials of a thickness specified in the following items are acceptable for the preceding when uncoated:

a) A casting having a wall thickness of not less than 0.25 in (6.4 mm) if shown by production test to be free of leakage and

b) Fabricated sheet steel parts having a minimum wall thickness of 0.093 in (2.36 mm).

5.2.3.1 For all materials, gaskets and seals that have been shown to comply with the applicable requirements for static seals in the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157, along with the Exception as noted in 5.2.2.1, the requirements of the Long Term Exposure Test, Section 12, shall be waived.

5.5.2 Valves intended for use with dispensing equipment that provides for a fixed blending option, at gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations above 25%, shall be evaluated in accordance with (a) or (b):

a) If intended to be located after the blending option such that it is only subjected to the final blended fuel, then the Blending Cycling Test, Section 22, is not required.

b) If intended to be located at or before the blending option such that it is subjected to different gasoline/ethanol blend levels, the meter shall be subjected to the Blending Cycling Test.

PERFORMANCE

12 Long Term Exposure Test

12.2.4 Material combinations at the product and closure interface will be as specified by the manufacturer. All closures for valves rated for gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 25% shall be fabricated of suitable materials. All closures for valves rated for gasoline/ethanol blends above 25% shall be fabricated of the materials representing permitted material to which the device may be connected such as aluminum closures representing an aluminum fitting or tube . Table 5.1 shall be used to determine the worst case material interactions based on the materials specified by the manufacturer. Materials specified by the manufacturer but not included in Table 5.1 shall be tested as necessary to represent worst case conditions.

12.2.5 Material combinations at the product and closure interface will be as specified by the manufacturer. All closures for devices rated for gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 25 % shall be fabricated of suitable materials. All closures for devices rated for gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations above 25 % shall be fabricated of the materials representing permitted material to which the device may be connected such as aluminum closures representing an aluminum fitting or tube. Table 5.1 shall be used to determine the worst case

metal interactions. Materials that are specified by the manufacturer, but are not included in Table 5.1, shall be tested as necessary to represent worst case conditions.

12.3.3 The chamber temperature is increased to 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F). When the chamber reaches this temperature, the exposure period begins. The samples are exposed to the applicable test fluid at 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F) for approximately 168 ±0.5 h. At the end of this duration, the exposure period is halted and the chamber is allowed to cool. The samples are subjected to a 50 psi (345 kPa) pressure for at least one min. The fluid shall then be drained from the samples and observed in accordance with 12.4.2. After this observation, the fluid shall be discarded. The samples shall then be immediately refilled with new test fluid and the chamber temperature allowed to increase to 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F) again. The total duration of the test shall equal 2520 ±0.5 h of exposure at 60 ±2°C (140 ±3.6°F).

14 External Leakage Test

14.6 In accordance with 14.5, the pressure indicating device shall comply with one of the following:

a) An analog gauge having a pressure range such that the test pressure is between 30 and 70% of the maximum scale reading of the gauge;

b) A digital pressure transducer, or other digital gauge, that is calibrated over a range of pressure that includes the test pressure; or

c) Other devices that are equivalent to the devices in (a) or (b).

15 Fire Test

15.3 The valve shall then be mounted and connected into a piping system, that utilizes the same size pipe couplings as the valve, and will place the valve inlet approximately 4 in (102 mm) above the surface of the kerosene that will be burned during the test. The kerosene shall be contained by a pan approximately 21 in (533 mm) in diameter and 2-1/2 in (63.5 mm) deep.

17 Endurance Test

17.1 A manually operated valve shall perform in its intended manner when tested as described in 17.3 – 17.11. There shall be no external leakage, no sticking of the valve, nor shall the valve become inoperative. Required corrosion protection shall not be impaired.

Exception: Flow limiters and emergency shutoff valves are not subjected to an endurance test.

17.2 An automatic closing manual-reset valve shall perform in its intended manner when tested as described in 17.3 –17.11. There shall be no external leakage, no sticking of the valve, nor shall the valve become inoperative. Required corrosion protection shall not be impaired.

17.3 The automatic closing manual-reset valve shall be operated for 6000 cycles. All other valves having automatic features shall perform as intended for at least 100000 cycles of operation. All valves shall be tested with kerosene or Soltrol® 170 with rated pressure on the valve seat.

NOTE Soltrol® is a Registered Trademark of Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP.

18 Endurance Test – Mechanical Line Leak Detectors

18.1 A sample of a mechanical line leak detector shall not leak after the detector has been subjected to the test described in 18.2.

19 Hydrostatic Strength Test

19.1 A valve shall withstand, without rupture, an internal hydrostatic pressure of 5 times the rated pressure of the valve for 1 min. The valve shall be tested in the open position and the outlets shall be sealed. The pressure shall be raised slowly to the required test pressure.

20 Moist Ammonia-Air Stress Cracking Test

20.1 After being subjected to the conditions described in 20.2 – 20.3, a pressure-confining brass part containing more than 15% zinc shall:

a) Show no evidence of cracking, delamination, or degradation, or

b) Perform as intended when subjected to the hydrostatic pressure test as described in 20.4.

20.4 After the exposure period, the samples shall be examined for cracks or other signs of stress corrosion using a microscope having a magnification of 25X. Pressure-confining parts exhibiting degradation as indicated in 20.1 (a) as a result of the test exposure described in 20.2 and 20.3 shall withstand, without rupture, a hydrostatic test pressure of five times the rated pressure of the valve, for at least 1 min.

22 Blending Cycling Test

22.5 The sample shall be filled with CE85a test fluid as described in Annex A. Once filled and closed off in accordance with 22.4, the sample is allowed to remain at rest for 85 ±0.5 h at an ambient temperature of 23 ±2°C (73 ±3.6°F). The sample shall then be drained and immediately refilled with CE25a test fluid as described in Annex A. Once filled, the sample is allowed to remain at rest for 85 ±0.5 h at an ambient temperature of 23 ±2°C (73 ±3.6°F). This constitutes one cycle. The sample shall be subjected to a total of 4 cycles. At the end of each of the first three cycles, the sample shall be subjected to the External Leakage Test, Section 14, at rated pressure, but not less than 50 psi (345 kPa). After the fourth cycle, the sample shall be subjected to the External Leakage Test at 1.5 times rated pressure, but not less than 75 psi (517 kPa). There shall be no leakage during any of these tests or during the exposures.

MARKING

25 General

25.1 Each valve shall be marked with the following:

a) The manufacturer's or private labeler's name or identifying symbol.

b) A distinctive catalog number or the equivalent.

c) The positions or direction of movement of levers or reset handles of non self-closing type valves. See 4.2.3.

d) The mounting directions for a valve intended to be installed in a definite position in order to function as intended.

e) The rated operating pressure, also the pressure at the seat when lower than the rated operating pressure.

f) The fuel rating for which they are intended. The marking shall be “Gasoline” for valves rated for gasoline only, shall be “E25” for valves rated for gasoline and gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 25 % ethanol (E0 – E25), shall be “E40” for valves rated for gasoline and gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 40 % ethanol (E0 – E40), or shall be “E85” for valves rated for gasoline and gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 85 % ethanol (E0 – E85). This marking shall be prominently displayed to identify the valve.

ANNEX A – Test Fluids

A1 Details

Table A1
Aggressive ethanol test fluid

Component	Units	1 L of CE85a	1 L of CE40a	1 L of CE25a
ASTM Reference Fuel C	Liter	0.150	0.600	0.750
Synthetic Ethanol	Liter	0.843	0.397	0.248
Deionized Water	Liter	0.007	0.003	0.002
Sodium Chloride	Gram	0.003	0.002	0.001
Sulfuric Acid	Milliliter	0.010	0.005	0.003
Glacial Acetic Acid	Milliliter	0.050	0.020	0.010

CE25a consists of a 75% ASTM Reference Fuel C and 25% aggressive ethanol mixture.

CE85a consists of a 15% ASTM Reference Fuel C and 85% aggressive ethanol mixture.
These three fluids may be used to condition samples as noted in each specific test that indicates that these fluids shall be used.

BSR/UL 842B, Standard for Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil

The following is being recirculated:

1. **New joint standard, UL/ULC 842B, Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil**

PROPOSAL

CONSTRUCTION

5 Materials

5.1.2.1 Metallic materials used for fluid confining parts shall be resistant to atmospheric corrosion. In addition, metallic materials that are required to operate to address safety (e.g. fusible links on a shear valve) shall be resistant to atmospheric corrosion. Ferrous materials of the thickness specified in the following items are acceptable for the preceding when uncoated:

a) A casting having a wall thickness of not less than 1/4 in (6.35 mm) if shown by production test to be free from leakage;

b) Standard pipe and fittings conforming to the Standard for Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe, ASME B36.10M; and

c) Fabricated sheet steel parts having a minimum wall thickness of 0.093 in (2.36 mm).

5.2.2.1.4 Static seals shall be subjected to the Compression Set Test in accordance with the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157, except for the following modifications:

a) The test duration shall be 1000 ±0.5 h;

b) The samples shall be immersed, at room temperature, in the test fluids while compressed for the entire test duration. No oven conditioning is required.

c) The applicable test fluids shall be as described in Annex A.

d) The recovery period shall consist of removing the sample from the compression device and immersing it in the applicable test fluid for 30 ±2 min at room temperature. The sample shall not be allowed to dry out due to exposure to air. The 30 min immersion shall use the same fluid as the test fluid for each sample.

e) For all materials, the average compression set is calculated and shall not exceed 35 %. For coated fabrics, alternate limits can be used with the average compression set not exceeding 70 %.

Exception: This requirement does not apply to composite or thermoplastic gasket materials as defined in accordance with the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157.

5.2.3.1 For all materials, gaskets and seals that have been shown to comply with the applicable requirements for static seals in the Standard for Gaskets and Seals, UL 157, along with the Exception as noted in 5.2.2.1, the requirements of the Long Term Exposure Test, Section 12, shall be waived.

PERFORMANCE

12 Long Term Exposure Test

12.2.1 Samples of the complete device shall be tested. All inlet and outlet openings of the samples shall be sealed in accordance with 12.2.3.

14 External Leakage Test

14.6 In accordance with 14.5, the pressure indicating device shall comply with one of the following:

a) An analog gauge having a pressure range such that the test pressure is between 30 and 70 % of the maximum scale reading of the gauge;

b) A digital pressure transducer, or other digital gauge, that is calibrated over a range of pressure that includes the test pressure; or

c) Other devices that are equivalent to the devices in (a) or (b).

15 Fire Test

15.3 The valve shall then be mounted and connected into a piping system, that utilizes the same size pipe couplings as the valve, and will place the valve inlet approximately 4 in (102 mm) above the surface of the kerosene that will be burned during the test. The kerosene shall be contained by a pan approximately 21 in (533 mm) in diameter and 2-1/2 in (63.5 mm) deep.

15.6 At the start of the test, the test valve shall be open. When the valve is for liquid shutoff service, the supply line and the valve shall be filled with the test liquid. This shall be accomplished by providing a trapped outlet on the discharge side of the valve. The manual shutoff valve shall remain closed until the fusible link has operated.

17 Endurance Test

17.2 An automatic closing manual-reset valve shall perform in its intended manner when tested as described in 17.3 –17.11. There shall be no external leakage, no sticking of the valve, nor shall the valve become inoperative. Required corrosion protection shall not be impaired.

17.3 The automatic closing manual-reset valve shall be operated for 6000 cycles. All other valves having automatic features shall perform as intended for at least 100000 cycles of operation. All valves shall be when tested with kerosene or Soltrol® 170 with rated pressure on the valve seat.

NOTE Soltrol® is a Registered Trademark of Chevron Phillips Chemical Company LP.

18 Endurance Test – Mechanical Line Leak Detectors

18.1 A sample of a mechanical line leak detector shall not leak after the detector has been subjected to the test described in 18.2.

19 Hydrostatic Strength Test

19.1 A valve shall withstand, without rupture, an internal hydrostatic pressure of 5 times the rated pressure of the valve for 1 min. The valve shall be tested in the open position and the outlets shall be sealed. The pressure shall be raised slowly to the required test pressure.

20 Moist Ammonia-Air Stress Cracking Test

20.1 After being subjected to the conditions described in 20.2 – 20.3, a pressure-confining brass part containing more than 15 % zinc shall:

a) Show no evidence of cracking, delamination, or degradation, or

b) Perform as intended when subjected to the hydrostatic pressure as described in 20.4.

20.4 After the exposure period, the samples shall be examined for cracks or other signs of stress corrosion using a microscope having a magnification of 25X. Pressure-confining parts exhibiting degradation as indicated in 20.1 (a) as a result of the test exposure described in 20.2 and 20.3 shall withstand, without rupture, a hydrostatic test pressure of five times the rated pressure of the valve, for at least 1 min.

MARKING

24 General

24.1 Each valve shall be marked with the following:

a) The manufacturer's or private labeler's name or identifying symbol.

b) A distinctive catalog number or the equivalent.

c) The positions or direction of movement of levers or reset handles of non self-closing type valves. See 4.2.3.

d) The mounting directions for a valve intended to be installed in a definite position in order to function as intended.

e) The rated operating pressure, also the pressure at the seat when lower than the rated operating pressure.

f) The fuel rating for which they are intended. The marking shall be "Diesel Fuel" or "B5" for valves rated for diesel fuel only, shall be "B20" for valves rated for diesel fuel and diesel fuel/biodiesel blends with nominal biodiesel concentrations up to 20 % biodiesel (B0 – B20), shall be "B99.9/B100" for valves rated for biodiesel fuel, shall be “Kerosene” for valves rated for kerosene, or shall be “Fuel Oil” for valves rated for fuel oil. This marking shall be prominently displayed to identify the valve.

ANNEX A – Test Fluids

A1 Representative aggressive combustible test fuel mixtures

The test fluid designations represent the following:

FB25a – An aggressive test fluid containing 25 % biodiesel with aggressive elements:

F = Reference Fuel F (No. 2 Grade S500) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Standard Test Method for Rubber Property – Effects of Liquids, ASTM D471.

B = Biodiesel (100 % Soy feedstock) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels, ASTM D6751.

a = Aggressive components to be mixed with B to form B100 as an aggressive Biodiesel Stock.

B100a – An aggressive test fluid containing 100 % biodiesel with aggressive elements:

B = Biodiesel (100 % Soy feedstock) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels, ASTM D6751.

a = Aggressive components to be mixed with B to form B100 as an aggressive Biodiesel Stock.

BSR/UL 2586A, Standard for Hose Nozzle Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 – E85)

The following is being recirculated:

1. **New joint standard, UL/ULC 2586A, Hose Nozzle Valves for Gasoline and Gasoline/Ethanol Blends with Nominal Ethanol Concentrations up to 85 Percent (E0 – E85)**

PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1A Hose nozzle valves for gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 85 % (E0 – E85) shall be constructed to comply with the following:

a) The requirements defined in the Standard for Hose Nozzle Valves for Flammable and Combustible Liquids, UL/ULC 2586 and

b) The requirements in this Standard.

1.3 These requirements cover hose nozzle valves of the manually operated and automatic type. When they form a part of an assembly which provides for additional functions or service, the requirements are outside the scope of these requirements.

1.8 Products intended to be rated for use with gasoline or gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations:

b) Up to 40 % (E0 – E40) shall be evaluated using both the CE25a and the CE40a test fluids or;

2 General

2.2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. Values in parentheses are explanatory or approximate information.

3 Glossary

3.2 BLENDING OPTION – Dispensing devices may be provided with an option that blends two specific fuels into one fuel to be dispensed. This blending occurs at the dispenser level and can be in two forms:

b) Variable blending – Blending at the dispenser level that blends two specific fuels into the fuel to be dispensed, but the fuel to be dispensed can be any of a number of previously set points. For example, variable blending includes blend options where gasoline and E85 can be blended to achieve E40 or E60 as the actual dispensed fuel.

3.7 HOSE NOZZLE VALVE, VAPOR RECOVERY – A system constructed to capture vapors displaced during filling operations. The vapors are not processed during the course of this activity.

a) Assist Nozzle – A vacuum or pump is used to draw the vapors back to the storage tank.

3.9 SEAL, STATIC – A seal that is not subject to mechanical movement or other applied forces other than compressing forces that are applied during installation and maintained during normal use conditions.

CONSTRUCTION

5 Materials

5.5.3 Hose nozzle valves intended for use with dispensing equipment that provides for a variable or fixed blending of gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 25 % are considered acceptable without further evaluation for the blending option.

PERFORMANCE

12 Long Term Exposure Test

12.2.3 Closures shall be provided to seal off inlet openings of all samples in accordance with 12.2.1. These closures shall be fabricated of materials as specified in 12.2.4. The closures shall be provided with a 1/4 inch NPT opening for connection to the test apparatus. All closures shall be installed by the manufacturer and provided with a torque rating. There will be no other adjustment to connections for the duration of the test.

12.3.3 The chamber temperature shall be increased to 140 ± 3.6°F (60 ±2°C). When the chamber reaches this temperature, the exposure period begins. The samples shall be exposed to the applicable test fluid at 140 ± 3.6°F (60 ±2°C) for approximately 168 ±0.5 h. At the end of this duration, the exposure period shall be halted and the chamber allowed to cool. The samples shall be subjected to a 50 psig (345 kPa) pressure for at least one min. The fluid shall then be drained from the samples and observed in accordance with 12.4.2. After this observation, the fluid shall be discarded. The samples shall then be immediately refilled with new test fluid and the chamber temperature is allowed to increase to 140 ± 3.6°F (60 ±2°C) again. The total duration of the test shall equal 1008 ±0.5 h of exposure at 140 ±3.6°F (60 ±2°C).

12.3.5 If the device contains any parts or surfaces that are plated or coated, if the device uses casting impregnation materials to eliminate porosity leakage, or if the device contains internal nonmetallic parts, the plating, coating, impregnation, or internal nonmetallic parts shall be tested both during and after this exposure. See 12.4.2 to 12.4.4.

13 External Leakage Test

13.4 For all tests, the inlet of the device shall be connected to the source of pressure of 25 psig (172 kPa) with the valve open and the outlet blocked. If a vacuum shutoff opening is provided it shall be sealed to prevent the test medium from returning into the nozzle. The test shall be repeated with a test pressure of 75 psig (517 kPa) with the valve closed and the outlet open.

13.6 In accordance with 13.5, the pressure indicating device shall comply with one of the following:

c) Other devices that are equivalent to the devices in (a) or (b).

14 Hose Nozzle Valve Guard Strength Test

14.2 Prior to the beginning of this test, a hose nozzle valve shall be found in compliance with the requirements for external leakage. See External Leakage Test, Section 13.

Exception: When alternate nonmetallic materials are used for the hose nozzle valve guard, the prior and after leakage tests are not required.

14.4

Exception: A hose nozzle valve that uses the same nonmetallic material for the operating lever guard and the vacuum cap only needs the drop test conducted on both parts after conditions a and b. The remaining conditions (c, d,and e) and drop tests only need to be conducted on the lever guard. Refer to 14.6 for the different conditions.

14.6 All hose nozzle valves that have a nonmetallic lever guard assembly and/or a nonmetallic vacuum cap shall be conditioned at the following temperatures and in the following fluids:

a) 24 ± 0.5 h at -40 ± 1.8°F (-40 ±1°C);

b) At least 60 d at 212 ± 1.8°F (100 ±1°C);

c) 168 ±0.5 h exposure to vapors of ASTM Reference Fuels C and H at 73 ± 3.6°F (23 ±2°C), 50 ±10 % RH;

d) 720 ± 0.5 h UV and water, or at least 1000 h Xenon (ASTM G151 and G155);

e) After three cycles of:

1) 24 ±0.5 h at 176 ± 1.8°F (80 ±1°C), 96 ±4 % RH;

2) 24 ±0.5 h at -40 ± 1.8°F (-40 ±1°C);

3) 24 ±0.5 h at , 176 ± 3.6°F (80 ±1°C) RH is not controlled; and

4) 24 ±0.5 h at -40 ± 3.6°F (-40 ±1°C)

15 Operation Test

15.1.5 For nozzles with an "Interlock" feature the nozzle shall be latched open at the flow rates as indicated below while the operator manually pulls the interlock device to activate the nozzle mechanism. While the liquid is flowing and the nozzle is held or latched open, the operator shall release the interlock to determine if the nozzle automatically closes. This shall be repeated 10 times at each flow rate.

Flow Rates

a) High latch (high flow) position with inlet flow pressure at 21.8 psig (150 kPa); and

b) Low latch (low flow) with inlet flow pressure at 8 psig (55 kPa).

17 Sensitivity Test

17.2 Compliance with 17.1 shall be determined by a series of tests in which a hose nozzle valve is inserted into a simulated fill opening having its bottom edge located 22 in ±0.5 in (559 mm ±12.7 mm) above a concrete floor. Prior to the test, the sample shall be attached to a 120 in ±1.0 in (3048 mm ±25.4 mm) length of gasoline hose of the same size as the inlet of the nozzle. The test shall be conducted by pulling the sample from the opening at both slow and fast rates in a manner such that the valve strikes the concrete before the hose. Five trials shall be made at each rate with the valve latched in each of its hold-open positions with no fluid.

Note: For nozzles with a "no pressure-no flow" feature, enough pressure shall be applied to hold the latch in the hold-open position.

18 Endurance Test

18.7 The endurance test shall be conducted with the air ambient at 70 ±10°F (21 ±5.5°C) when the specified temperature rating is within the range of -20°F (-29°C) to 125°F (52°C).

19 Bellows Secondary Shut Off Operation Test

19.1 A hose nozzle valve with a bellows secondary shut off feature shall perform as intended for 6000 cycles of operation. The sample shall be pressurized at its rated pressure with the valve in the closed position. The hose nozzle valve shall then be operated as intended to start the flow of the fluid and then the shut off mechanism shall be activated. The flow of test fluid shall shut off.

20 Visible Discharge Indicator Tests

20.1.1 A visible discharge indicator shall withstand without evidence of cracking or breakage a sudden temperature reduction from an initial temperature of 212 ± 1.8°F (100 ±1°C) to 32 ± 1.8°F (0±1°C).

23 Salt Spray Test

23.4 The apparatus for salt spray (fog) testing shall consist of a fog chamber with internal dimensions of 48 by 30 by 36 in (1220 by 760 by 910 mm), a salt solution reservoir, a supply of conditioned compressed air, one dispersion tower constructed in accordance with Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus, ASTM B117, for producing a salt fog, specimen supports, provision for heating the chamber, and the required means of control.

25 Marking Adhesion Test

25.2 Pressure-sensitive labels, or labels secured by cement or adhesive shall comply with the applicable requirements for permanence and legibility in the Standard for Marking and Labeling Systems, UL 969 or CSA C22.2 No. 0.15, Adhesive Labels. Representative samples of a label shall be subjected to exposure conditions for indoor use (Standard Atmosphere Test, Water Immersion Test and Oven Aging Test) or, when applicable, to exposure conditions for outdoor use (the above tests, plus Low Temperature and Ultraviolet Light and Water Exposure Test), to determine compliance with the applicable requirements for permanence and legibility in the Standard for Marking and Labeling Systems, UL 969 or CSA C22.2 No. 0.15, Adhesive Labels.

26 Blending Cycling Test

26.5 The sample shall be filled with CE85a test fluid as described in Annex A. Once filled and closed off in accordance with 26.4, the sample is allowed to remain at rest for 85 ±0.5 hours at an ambient temperature of 73 ±3.6°F (23 ±2°C). The sample is then drained and immediately refilled with CE25a test fluid as described in Annex A. Once filled, the sample is allowed to remain at rest for 85 ±0.5 hours at an ambient temperature of 73 ±3.6°F (23 ±2°C). This constitutes one cycle. The sample shall be subjected to a total of 4 cycles. At the end of each of the first three cycles, the sample shall be subjected to the External Leakage Test, Section 13, at rated pressure, but not less than 50 psig (345 kPa). After the fourth cycle, the sample shall be subjected to the External Leakage Test, Section 13, at 1.5 times rated pressure, but not less than 75 psig (517 kPa). There shall be no leakage during any of these tests or during the exposures.

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION

27 General

A liquid (kerosene, solvent, or mineral spirits having a specific gravity of less than 1) shall be flowed through the valve, with the lever in each position as specified above. The test conditions shall be established in the high latch position where the flow rate shall be set at a maximum of 5 US gal/min (19 L/min) or the flow pressure set at 8 psig (55 kPa) maximum. The automatic closing mechanism shall close reliably and positively at each latch open (or equivalent) position.

ANNEX A – Test Fluids

A.1 Details

Products intended to be rated for use with gasoline or gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentrations up to 25 % (E0 – E25) shall be evaluated using the CE25a test fluid as the only applicable test fluid. If the product is rated for use with gasoline or a gasoline/ethanol blends with a nominal ethanol

concentration of up to 40 % (E0 – E40), then the test shall be performed using both the CE25a test fluid and the CE40a test fluid. Products intended to be rated at gasoline/ethanol blends with nominal ethanol concentration up to 85 % shall be evaluated using both the CE25a test fluid and the CE85a test fluid.

BSR/UL 2586B, Standard for Hose Nozzle Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil

The following is being recirculated:

1. **New joint standard, UL/ULC 2586B, Hose Nozzle Valves for Diesel Fuel, Biodiesel Fuel, Diesel/Biodiesel Blends with Nominal Biodiesel Concentrations up to 20 Percent (B20), Kerosene, and Fuel Oil**

PROPOSAL

INTRODUCTION

1 Scope

1.1 These requirements cover hose nozzle valves that are intended to be used for the control of motor fuels as indicated in 1.2. They are of the type used in motor fuel dispensing equipment. Hose nozzle valves covered by this standard are for use with motor fuels which are handled at temperatures within the range of -20°F (-29°C) to 126°F (52°C) and an operating pressure of minimum 50 psig (345 kPa).

1.3 These requirements cover hose nozzle valves of the manually operated and automatic type. When they form a part of an assembly which provides for additional functions or service, the requirements are outside the scope of these requirements.

2 General

2.2.1 Values stated without parentheses are the requirement. .

3 Glossary

3.6 HOSE NOZZLE VALVE, VAPOR RECOVERY – A system constructed to capture vapors displaced during filling operations. The vapors are not processed during the course of this activity.

a) Assist Nozzle – A vacuum or pump is used to draw the vapors back to the storage tank.

CONSTRUCTION

6 Bodies and Covers

6.4 If the end connections of a vapor recovery fitting do not conform to the requirements specified in 6.3, the installation instructions which accompany each fitting shall indicate the specific equipment which shall be connected to the fitting.

PERFORMANCE

12 Long Term Exposure Test

12.3.3 The chamber temperature shall be increased to 140 ±3.6°F (60 ±2°C). When the chamber reaches this temperature, the exposure period begins. The samples shall be exposed to the applicable test fluid at 140 ±3.6°F (60 ±2°C) for approximately 168 ±0.5 h. At the end of this duration, the exposure period shall be halted and the chamber allowed to cool. The samples shall be subjected to rated pressure, but not less than 50 psig (345 kPa), for one min. The fluid shall then be drained from the samples and observed. After this observation, the fluid shall be discarded. The samples shall then be immediately refilled with new test fluid and the chamber temperature shall be allowed to increase to 140

±3.6°F (60 ±2°C) again. The total duration of the test shall equal 1008 ±0.5 h of exposure at 140 ±3.6°F (60 ±2°C).

12.3.5 If the device contains any parts or surfaces that are plated or coated, if the device uses casting impregnation materials to eliminate porosity leakage, or if the device contains internal nonmetallic parts, the plating, coating, impregnation, or internal nonmetallic parts are tested both during and after this exposure. See 12.4.2 to 12.4.4.

13 External Leakage Test

13.6 In accordance with 13.5, the pressure indicating device shall comply with one of the following:

a) An analog gauge having a pressure range such that the test pressure is between 30 and 70 % of the maximum scale reading of the gauge;

b) A digital pressure transducer, or other digital gauge, that is calibrated over a range of pressure that includes the test pressure; or

c) Other devices that are equivalent to the devices in (a) or (b).

14 Hose Nozzle Valve Guard Strength Test

14.2 Prior to the beginning of this test, a hose nozzle valve shall be found in compliance with the requirements for external leakage. See External Leakage Test, Section 13.

Exception: When alternate nonmetallic materials are used for the hose nozzle valve guard, the prior and after leakage tests are not required.

14.4 For all hose nozzle valves, the test sample shall be dropped ten times. For hose nozzle valves that have a nonmetallic operating lever guard assembly and/or a nonmetallic vacuum cap the test sample shall be dropped ten times on the guard and ten times on the vacuum cap. The spout of the test sample need not incorporate a shear groove or machined weak section, even though such is normally provided in the assembly. When the spout breaks off during the test, it shall be replaced and the test continued. At the completion of this test, the operating lever guard shall remain intact. The test nozzle valve shall function as intended when operated as specified in 15.1.1.

Exception: A hose nozzle valve that uses the same nonmetallic material for the operating lever guard and the vacuum cap only needs the drop test conducted on both parts after conditions a and b. The remaining conditions (c, d, and e) and drop tests only need to be conducted on the lever guard. Refer to 14.6 for the different conditions.

14.6 All hose nozzle valves that have a nonmetallic lever guard assembly and/or a nonmetallic vacuum cap shall be conditioned at the following temperatures and in the following fluids;

a) 24 ± 0.5 h at -40 ±1.8°F (-40 ±1°C);

b) At least 60 d at 212 ±1.8°F (100 ±1°C);

c) 168 ±0.5 h exposure to vapors of ASTM Reference Fuels C and H at 73 ±3.6°F (23 ±2°C), 50 ±10 % RH;

d) 720 ± 0.5 h UV and water, or at least 1000 h Xenon (ASTM G151 and G155);
e) After three cycles of:

1) 24 ±0.5 h at 176 ±1.8°F (80 ±1°C), 96 ±4 % RH;

2) 24 ±0.5 h at -40 ±1.8°F (-40 ±1°C);

3) 24 ±0.5 h at 176 ±1.8°F (80 ±1°C), RH is not controlled; and

4) 24 ±0.5 h at -40 ±1.8°F (-40 ±1°C).

Exception No. 1: Acetal polymers are not subjected to the fluid in (c).

Exception No. 2: The 720 h UV (d) is not required if the material has a UL 746C outdoor use rating and the exposure to UV light, water exposure and immersions tests have been conducted.

15 Operation Test

15.1.1 An automatic hose nozzle valve shall function as intended when operated at least ten times at each notch setting. The inlet flow pressure shall be limited to a gauge pressure of 8 psig (55 kPa) using an acceptable pumping unit, flow regulator, and pressure regulator. The resultant flow shall be measured. When the flow rate exceeds 5 US gal/min (19 L/min) at an inlet pressure of 8 psig (55 kPa), the test shall be conducted at a flow rate of 5 US gal/min (19 L/min) at any resulting inlet flow pressure.

Exception: The valve may be operated at a flow rate of 5 US gal/min (19 L/min) at any resulting inlet flow pressure when this is followed by operating the valve at an inlet flow pressure of 8 psig (55 kPa) at any resulting flow rate.

15.1.5 For nozzles with an "Interlock" feature the nozzle shall be latched open at the flow rates as indicated below while the operator manually pulls the interlock device to activate the nozzle mechanism. While the liquid is flowing and the nozzle held or latched open, the operator shall release the interlock to determine if the nozzle automatically closes. This shall be repeated 10 times in each flow rate.

Flow Rates

a) High latch (high flow) position with inlet flow pressure at 21.8 psig (150 kPa); and

b) Low latch (low flow) with inlet flow pressure at 8 psig (55 kPa).

17 Sensitivity Test

17.2 Compliance with 17.1 shall be determined by a series of tests in which a hose nozzle valve is inserted into a simulated fill opening having its bottom edge located 22 in ±0.5 in (559 mm ±12.7 mm) above a concrete floor. Prior to the test, the sample shall be attached to a 120 in ±1.0 in (3048 mm ±25.4 mm) length of motor fuel hose of the same size as the inlet of the nozzle. The test is conducted by pulling the sample from the opening at both slow and fast rates in a manner such that the valve strikes the concrete before the hose. Five trials shall be made at each rate with the valve latched in each of its hold-open positions with no fluid.

Note: For nozzles with a "no pressure-no flow" feature, enough pressure shall be applied to hold the latch in the hold-open position.

18 Endurance Test

18.7 The endurance test shall be conducted with the air ambient at 70 ±10°F (21 ±5.5°C) when the specified temperature rating is within the range of -20°F (-29°C) to 125°F(52°C).

19 Bellows Secondary Shut Off Operation Test

19.1 A hose nozzle valve with a bellows secondary shut off shall perform as intended for 6000 cycles of operation. The sample shall be pressurized at its rated pressure with the valve in the closed position. The hose nozzle valve shall then be operated as intended to start the flow of the fluid and then the shut off mechanism shall be activated. The flow of test fluid shall shut off.

23 Salt Spray Test

23.3 Each sample shall be subjected to 1000 ±0.5 h of exposure using a 5 % by weight sodium chloride solution in de-ionized water. The pH value of the collected solution shall be between 6.5 and 7.5 and with a specific gravity of 1.0255 – 1.0400 at 25°C (77°F). The temperature of the chamber shall be maintained at 95 ±3.6°F (35 ±2°C) throughout the test.

23.4 The apparatus for salt spray (fog) testing is to consist of a fog chamber with internal dimensions of 48 by 30 by 36 in (1220 by 760 by 910 mm), a salt solution reservoir, a supply of conditioned compressed air, one dispersion tower constructed in accordance with Standard Practice for Operating Salt Spray (Fog) Apparatus, ASTM B117, for producing a salt fog, specimen supports, provision for heating the chamber, and the required means of control.

24 Moist Ammonia-Air Stress Cracking Test

24.4 After the exposure period, the samples shall be examined for cracks or other signs of stress corrosion using a microscope having a magnification of 25X. Pressure-confining parts exhibiting degradation as indicated in 24.1(a) as a result of the test sample assembly process described in 24.2 and the test exposure described in 24.3 shall withstand, without rupture, a hydrostatic test pressure of five times the rated pressure of the valve, for 1 min.

MANUFACTURING AND PRODUCTION

26 General

26.1 To verify compliance with these requirements, the manufacturer shall provide the required production, control, inspection, and tests. The program shall include at least the following:

a) Seat and external leakage test of pressure parts of each assembled valve at an aerostatic pressure not less than the rated operating pressure of the valve, or

b) Seat and external leakage test of pressure parts of each assembled valve at a hydrostatic pressure not less than 1-1/2 times the rated operating pressure of the valve, and

c) External leakage test of each assembled valve intended to discharge to atmosphere at an aerostatic pressure between 5 and 10 psig (34 and 69 kPa), and

d) Operation of automatic parts and devices and

e) Automatic mechanism operation test – Valves equipped with hold-open latches shall be latched open at each of the notch positions. Valves without hold-open latches shall have the lever held open at approximately the same position as if a latch with notches was provided.

A liquid (kerosene, solvent, or mineral spirits having a specific gravity of less than 1) shall be flowed through the valve, with the lever in each position as specified above. The test conditions shall be established in the high latch position where the flow rate shall be set at a maximum of 5 US gal/min (19 L/min) or the flow pressure set at 8 psig (55 kPa) maximum. The automatic closing mechanism shall close reliably and positively at each latch open (or equivalent) position.

ANNEX A – Test Fluids

A.1 Representative aggressive combustible test fuel mixtures

The test fluid designations represent the following:

FB25a – An aggressive test fluid containing 25 % biodiesel with aggressive elements:

F = Reference Fuel F (No. 2 Grade S500) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Standard Test Method for Rubber Property – Effects of Liquids, ASTM D471.

B = Biodiesel (100 % Soy feedstock) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels, ASTM D6751.

a = Aggressive components to be mixed with B to form B100 as an aggressive Biodiesel

B100a – An aggressive test fluid containing 100 % biodiesel with aggressive elements:

B = Biodiesel (100 % Soy feedstock) in accordance with the Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels, ASTM D6751.

a = Aggressive components to be mixed with B to form B100 as an aggressive Biodiesel Stock.

The aggressive biodiesel containing <0.5 % volume combined water and decanoic acid shall be based on the approximate formula below (*) to achieve a final 1.00 ± 0.02 acid number of the mixture when measured in accordance with the Standard Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration, ASTM D664.

BSR/UL 3730, Standard for Safety for Photovoltaic Junction Boxes

1. Modification of Moist Carbon Dioxide/Sulphur Dioxide Test

PROPOSAL

34.2.1A The following test described in 34.2.1 – 34.2.9 is not required, unless requested by the manufacturer.

34.2.1 One complete sample of junction box, junction box component or specimen samples of materials representative of that used in the junction box shall be subjected to the test as described in 34.2.3 – 34.2.9.

~~*Exception: A junction box constructed of materials such as plastic, stainless steel or aluminum that are inherently resistant to atmospheric corrosion need not be tested.*~~