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## American National Standards

### Call for comment on proposals listed

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

#### Ordering Instructions for "Call-for-Comment" Listings

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

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

\* Standard for consumer products

## Comment Deadline: August 31, 2014

### APSP (Association of Pool & Spa Professionals)

#### Revision

BSR/APSP/ICC 14-20xx, Standard for Portable Electric Spa Energy Efficiency (revision of ANSI/APSP 14-2011)

These requirements apply to factory-built residential portable electric spas and residential exercise spas (also known as swim spas) and portions of combination spas/swim spas that are used for bathing and are operated by a private owner.

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Carvin DiGiovanni, (703) 838-0083, [cdigiovanni@apsp.org](mailto:cdigiovanni@apsp.org)

### ICC (International Code Council)

#### Revision

BSR/ICC 500-201x, ICC/NSSA Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters (revision of ANSI/ICC 500-2008)

The objective of this Standard is to provide technical design and performance criteria that will facilitate and promote the design, construction, and installation of safe, reliable, and economical storm shelters to protect the public. It is intended that this Standard be used by design professionals, storm shelter designers, manufacturers, and constructors, building officials, emergency management personnel, and government officials to ensure that storm shelters provide a consistently high level of protection to the sheltered public.

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Edward Wirtschoreck, (888) 422-7233, [ewirtschoreck@iccsafe.org](mailto:ewirtschoreck@iccsafe.org)

### IICRC (The Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification)

#### New Standard

BSR/IICRC S100-201X, Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Cleaning of Textile Floor Coverings (new standard)

This standard describes the procedures, methods, and systems to be followed when performing professional commercial and residential textile floor coverings (e.g., carpet and rugs) maintenance and cleaning.

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Mili Washington, (360) 989-3030, [mili@iicrc.org](mailto:mili@iicrc.org)

### IICRC (The Institute of Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification)

#### Revision

BSR/IICRC S500-201x, Standard and Reference Guide for Professional Water Damage Restoration (revision of ANSI/IICRC S500-2006)

This Standard provides a specific set of practical standards for water damage restoration. It does not attempt to teach comprehensive water damage restoration procedures; rather, it provides the foundation for basic principles of proper restoration practices. It does not attempt to include exhaustive performance characteristics or standards for the manufacture or installation of structural components, materials and contents (personal property).

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Mili Washington, (360) 989-3030, [mili@iicrc.org](mailto:mili@iicrc.org)

### NSF (NSF International)

#### Revision

BSR/BSF/NSF 49-201x (i49r1), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2012)

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

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

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

### NSF (NSF International)

#### Revision

BSR/BSF/NSF 49-201x (i56r1), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2012)

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

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

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

### NSF (NSF International)

#### Revision

BSR/NSF 49-201x (i63r1), Biosafety Cabinetry: Design, Construction, Performance, and Field Certification (revision of ANSI/NSF 49-2012)

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

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

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

### UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)

#### Revision

BSR/UL 474-201x, Standard for Safety for Dehumidifiers (revision of ANSI/UL 474-2013)

The following is being proposed: (1) Addition of Heat Detecting Circuit Interrupter (HDCl) as an alternative to Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI).

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Jeff Prusko, (847) 664-3416, [jeffrey.prusko@ul.com](mailto:jeffrey.prusko@ul.com)

**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)****Revision**

BSR/UL 60745-2-2-201x, Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electrical Tools - Safety - Part 2-2: Particular Requirements for Screwdrivers and Impact Wrenches (revision of ANSI/UL 60745-2-2-2009 (R2013))

(1) Addition of national difference clauses to specify ratchet drivers in the scope of the standard and to clarify test requirements as they apply to ratchet drivers.

[Click here to view these changes in full](#)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Beth Northcott, (847) 664-3198, [Elizabeth.Northcott@ul.com](mailto:Elizabeth.Northcott@ul.com)

**Comment Deadline: September 15, 2014****AAMI (Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation)****New Standard**

BSR/AAMI ST91-201X, Comprehensive guide to flexible and semi-rigid endoscope reprocessing in health care facilities (new standard)

This standard provides guidelines for precleaning, leak-testing, cleaning, packaging (where indicated), storage, high-level disinfecting, and/or sterilizing of flexible gastrointestinal (GI) endoscopes, flexible bronchoscopes, surgical flexible endoscopes (e.g., flexible ureteroscopes), and semi-rigid operative endoscopes (e.g., choledochoscopes) in health care facilities. These guidelines are intended to provide comprehensive information and direction for health care personnel in the reprocessing of these devices and accessories.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: [https://standards.aami.org/kws/groups/PUBLIC\\_REV/download.php/4000/STwg84N029.pdf](https://standards.aami.org/kws/groups/PUBLIC_REV/download.php/4000/STwg84N029.pdf)

Order from: [standards@aami.org](mailto:standards@aami.org)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Susan Gillespie, (703) 525-4890, [sgillespie@aami.org](mailto:sgillespie@aami.org)

**AWC (American Wood Council)****Revision**

BSR/AWC NDS-201x, National Design Specification for Wood Construction (revision and redesignation of ANSI/AWC NDS-2012)

This specification provides requirements for structural and fire design of wood products, and their connections.

Single copy price: \$30.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: [info@awc.org](mailto:info@awc.org)

Order from: [info@awc.org](mailto:info@awc.org)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Bradford Douglas, (202) 463-2770, [bdouglas@awc.org](mailto:bdouglas@awc.org)

**BICSI (Building Industry Consulting Service International)****Revision**

BSR/BICSI 002-201X, Data Center Design and Implementation Best Practices (revision of ANSI/BICSI 002-2011)

This is a 3-year revision of ANSI/BICSI 002-2011. All content is being modified as needed, with new material being created to address developments within data center design.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: [jsilveira@bicsi.org](mailto:jsilveira@bicsi.org)

Order from: Jeff Silveira, (813) 903-4712, [jsilveira@bicsi.org](mailto:jsilveira@bicsi.org)

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

**FM (FM Approvals)****New Standard**

BSR/FM 6020-201x, Intermediate Bulk Containers (new standard)

This test standard provides a procedure and performance requirements for Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBCs) used for the storage of liquids with closed cup flash points greater than 200°F(93°C).

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: [josephine.mahnken@fmapprovals.com](mailto:josephine.mahnken@fmapprovals.com)

Order from: Josephine Mahnken, (781) 255-4813, [josephine.mahnken@fmapprovals.com](mailto:josephine.mahnken@fmapprovals.com)

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

**ITI (INCITS) (InterNational Committee for Information Technology Standards)****New National Adoption**

INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2014, Information technology - Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces - Programming language COBOL (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 1989:2014 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002 [R2013], INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002/TC1:2006 [R2013], INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002/TC2:2006 [R2012], and INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002/TC3:2010)

This International Standard specifies the syntax and semantics of COBOL. Its purpose is to promote a high degree of machine independence to permit the use of COBOL on a variety of data processing systems.

Single copy price: \$314.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: <http://webstore.ansi.org>

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

**MSS (Manufacturers Standardization Society)****New Standard**

BSR/MSS SP-96-2011, Guidelines on Terminology for Valves and Fittings (new standard)

The SP-96 standard lists and defines principle terms and acronyms widely used to describe general purpose valves, fittings, and related components; facilitating enhanced communication and standardization. It is comprised of separate sections which contain: (1) Acronyms for organizations whose documents are applicable to valves and fittings, and a brief summary of the applicable area of interest; (2) A glossary of terms used in valve and fitting specifications to describe design, operation, and performance characteristics; and (3) Abbreviations commonly used in the valve and fittings industry. Input towards next revision are welcome. Originally developed in 1986 and maintained under MSS Committee 302.

Single copy price: \$64.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: [standards@mss-hq.org](mailto:standards@mss-hq.org)

Order from: Michelle Pennington, (703) 281-6613, Ext 101, [mpennington@mss-hq.org](mailto:mpennington@mss-hq.org)

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Robert O'Neill, (703) 281-6613, [boneill@mss-hq.org](mailto:boneill@mss-hq.org)

**PLASA (PLASA North America)****New Standard**

BSR E1.30-11-201x, EPI 33 -- ACN Root Layer Protocol Operation on TCP (new standard)

E1.17 Profiles for Interoperability (EPIs) are parts of the E1.30 suite of standards documents that specify how conforming implementations are to operate in a particular environment or situation in order to guarantee interoperability. This part of E1.30, EPI 33, is an interoperability profile that specifies the operation and formats for the ACN Root Layer Protocol [Arch] operating on TCP.

Single copy price: Free

Obtain an electronic copy from: [http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/documents/public\\_review\\_docs.php](http://tsp.plasa.org/tsp/documents/public_review_docs.php)

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

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

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

BSR/SIA A92.10-2009 (R201x), Standard for Transport Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.10-2009)

This standard applies to Transport Platforms that are primarily used as a tool of the trade to vertically transport authorized persons, along with materials and necessary tools, to various access levels on a building or structure for construction, renovation, maintenance or other types of work.

Single copy price: \$45.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: [deanna@saiaonline.org](mailto:deanna@saiaonline.org)

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

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

**SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)****New Standard**

BSR/SCTE 193-1-201x, MPEG-4 AAC Family Audio System - Part 1: Coding Constraints for Cable Television (new standard)

This document defines the coding constraints on MPEG 4 AAC, HE AAC, and HE AAC v2 (referred to collectively in this document as the "AAC family") profile audio for cable television.

Single copy price: \$50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: [standards@scte.org](mailto:standards@scte.org)

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

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

**SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)****New Standard**

BSR/SCTE 193-2-201x, MPEG-4 AAC Family Audio System - Part 2: Constraints for Carriage over MPEG-2 Transport (new standard)

This document describes the carriage of MPEG-4 AAC, MPEG-4 HE AAC, and MPEG-4 HE AAC v2 (referred to collectively in this document as the "AAC family") profile audio in MPEG-2 transport systems.

Single copy price: \$50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: [standards@scte.org](mailto:standards@scte.org)

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

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

**SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)****Revision**

BSR/SCTE 130-9-201x, Recommended Practices for SCTE 130 Digital Program Insertion - Advertising Systems Interfaces (revision of ANSI/SCTE 130-9-2012)

The purpose of this procedure is to provide instructions to measure the Return Loss characteristics of a pair of type "F" connectors and the cable interface, inserted in the middle of a cable, from 5 MHz to 1002 MHz. This test method makes use of the time domain gating feature of the network analyzer to remove the near end and far end test set connector effects from a type "F" pair in the middle of the cable, joined by a type F (female) - type F (female) adapter.

Single copy price: \$50.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: [standards@scte.org](mailto:standards@scte.org)

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

**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)****Reaffirmation**

BSR/UL 268A-2009 (R201x), Standard for Safety for Smoke Detectors for Duct Application (reaffirmation of ANSI/UL 268A-2009)

Reaffirmation of current ANS which covers air duct smoke detectors intended for indoor use within or protruding into a duct, or mounted in a housing with sampling tubes extending into or traversing a duct. Air duct smoke detectors are intended to be installed in ducts where the maximum air temperature inside the duct does not exceed 100°F (38°C), nor does the minimum temperature become less than 32°F (0°C), in accordance with NFPA 72 and NFPA 90A.

Single copy price: Contact comm2000 for pricing and delivery options

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

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

**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)****Revision**

BSR/UL 132-201X, Standard for Safety for Safety Relief Valves for Anhydrous Ammonia and LP-Gas (Proposal dated 8/1/14) (revision of ANSI/UL 132-2010)

(1) Addition of construction requirements as: New 5.5 and 5.6, and Diaphragms, New Section 8A; Addition of Test Requirements for: Deformation, New Section 10A; External Leakage, New Section 10B; Hydrostatic Strength, New Section 10C; Bending, New Section 10D; Exposure to Ultraviolet Light, New Section 15A; LP-Gas Compatibility, New Section 17A; and Accelerated-Aging, New Section 18A.

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Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Linda Phinney, (408) 754-6684, [Linda.L.Phinney@ul.com](mailto:Linda.L.Phinney@ul.com)

**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)****Revision**

BSR/UL 514B-201x, Standard for Safety for Conduit, Tubing and Cable Fittings (revision of ANS/UL 514B-2012)

(1) Proposed revision and addition of requirements specific to conduit bodies to distinguish between requirements applicable to conduit bodies for use with rigid PVC conduit and requirements applicable to conduit bodies for use with rigid metal conduit, electrical metallic tubing and intermediate metal conduit; (2) Proposed revision and addition of construction and marking requirements specific to the dimensional criteria for conduit bodies to align with changes to the 2014 National Electrical Code; (3) Proposed revision of requirements for conduit bodies to clarify that the cross-sectional area of a conduit body is internal to the body; (4) Proposed revision and deletion of requirements for thread count for the connection of conduit as a result of the introduction of thread gaging requirements; (5) Proposed addition and revision of construction and test requirements to clarify existing requirements specific to reducing washers for use in wet locations or liquid-tight applications; (6) Proposed addition of clause 5.19.4 to clarify construction and test requirements for sealing-type conduit locknuts for use in wet locations or liquid-tight applications; (7) Proposed addition of construction and test requirements applicable to sealing rings; (8) Proposed addition of requirements to specify tools required for the assembly of fitting samples to be tested; (9) Proposed revision to clause 8.5.3 to allow the use of demineralized water as a substitute for distilled water for the metallic coating thickness test; (10) Proposed revision to clause 8.5.4 to align the test method for the Metallic Coatings Thickness Test with similar tests in other UL standards; (11) Proposed revision to clause 8.7.4 to align the test method for the Wet Locations Test with similar tests in other UL standards; and (12) Proposed revision to table 16 to specify thickness requirements for powdered iron and steel material.

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Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Beth Northcott, (847) 664-3198, [Elizabeth.Northcott@ul.com](mailto:Elizabeth.Northcott@ul.com)

**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)****Revision**

BSR/UL 514C-201x, Standard for Safety for Nonmetallic Outlet Boxes, Flush-Device Boxes, and Covers (revision of ANSI/UL 514C-2014a)

(1) Clarification of the use of sealing compound for damming scrub-water solution when conducting Scrub-Water Exclusion Test; (2) Correlation of RTI requirements for polymeric box extenders; (3) Revisions to section 53, Resistance to Ultraviolet Light and Water, by adding an option for xenon-arc method; (4) Revisions to improve the correlation of fixture/luminaire and ceiling-suspended fan support requirements between UL 514C and the Standard for Metallic Outlet Boxes, UL 514A; and (5) Revisions to improve the correlation of floor box requirements between UL 514C and the Standard for Metallic Outlet Boxes, UL 514A.

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**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)****Revision**

BSR/UL 864-201x, Standard for Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems (revision of ANSI/UL 864-2012)

The following topics for the Standard for Safety for Control Units and Accessories for Fire Alarm Systems, UL 864, are being recirculated: (2) Revision of the short-range radio frequency device test methods; (3) Operation and annunciation during a ground fault on battery-operated wireless devices; (8) Revision to combination system requirement; (10) Addition of minimum rechargeable standby power safety margin; (12) Revisions added for new and revised class designations and operation for NACs, IDCs, and SLCs; (13) Additional requirements to address concerns regarding compatibility after field software updates; (15) Revisions to emergency voice alarm systems equipment requirements; (16) Revisions to remote, central and proprietary services equipment requirements; (19) Releasing (non-extinguishing and non-water based) devices; and (23) Revision to permit electronic media for installation wiring diagram.

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Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Ritu Madan, (847) 664-3297, [ritu.madan@ul.com](mailto:ritu.madan@ul.com)

**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)****Revision**

BSR/UL 60745-2-13-201x, Standard for Safety for Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools - Safety - Part 2-13: Particular Requirements for Chain Saws (revision of ANS/UL 60745-2-13-2011)

(1) Proposed addition of national differences applicable in Canada only to specify that other than class 2C chain saws shall comply with the applicable requirements in CSA No. Z62.1, The Standard for Chain Saws; (2) Proposed addition of a national difference to clause 19.101, clause 19.101DV, to allow for a reduction in handle clearances for lower-power chain saws.

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

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**Comment Deadline: September 30, 2014**

Reaffirmations and withdrawals available electronically may be accessed at: [webstore.ansi.org](http://webstore.ansi.org)

**ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)****Reaffirmation**

BSR/ASME A112.14.3-2000 (R201x), Grease Interceptors (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASME A112.14.3-2000 (R2004))

This Standard covers general product requirements as well as the performance criteria for the testing and rating of grease interceptors, whose rated flows are 100 gpm (380 L/m) or less.

Single copy price: \$35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: <http://cstools.asme.org/publicreview>

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

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Angel Guzman, (212) 591-8018, [guzman@asme.org](mailto:guzman@asme.org)

**ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)****Revision**

BSR/ASME PASE-201x, Safety Standard for Portable Automotive Service Equipment (revision, redesignation, and consolidation of ANSI/ASME PALD-2009 and ANSI/ASME ASP-2010)

The standardization of safety and performance requirements for potable automotive service equipment including but not limited to: (a) attachments, adapters, and accessories; (b) hydraulic hand jacks; (c) transmission jacks; (d) engine stands; (e) vehicle support stands; (f) emergency tire changing jacks; (g) mobile lifts; (h) service jacks; (i) wheel dollies; (j) shop cranes; (k) auxiliary stands; (l) automotive ramps; (m) high-reach supplementary stands; (n) fork lift jacks; (o) vehicle transport lifts; (p) vehicle moving dollies; (q) wheel lift jacks; (r) shop presses; (s) oil filter crushers; (t) oil and antifreeze handlers; (u) strut spring compressors; and (v) portable hydraulic power kits.

This standard includes requirements for safety, health, design, production, construction, maintenance, performance, or operation of electrical, mechanical, hydraulic, or pneumatically powered equipment, and qualification of personnel.

Single copy price: Free

Order from: Mayra Santiago, (212) 591-8521, [ansibox@asme.org](mailto:ansibox@asme.org)

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

**ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)****Withdrawal**

ANSI/ASME B18.5.2.2M-1982 (R2010), Metric Round Head Square Neck Bolts (withdrawal of ANSI/ASME B18.5.2.2M-1982 (R2010))

This Standard provides requirements for metric round head square neck bolts.

Single copy price: \$35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: <http://cstools.asme.org/publicreview>

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

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Calvin Gomez, (212) 591-7021, [gomezcc@asme.org](mailto:gomezcc@asme.org)

**ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)****Withdrawal**

ANSI/ASME B18.8.100M-2000 (R2010), Spring Pins - Coiled Type, Spring Pins - Slotted, Machine Dowel Pins - Hardened Ground, and Grooved Pins (Metric Series) (withdrawal of ANSI/ASME B18.8.100M-2000 (R2010))

This Standard provides requirements for metric spring pins (coiled type, slotted, machine dowel, hardened ground, and grooved).

Single copy price: \$75.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: <http://cstools.asme.org/publicreview>

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

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Calvin Gomez, (212) 591-7021, [gomezcc@asme.org](mailto:gomezcc@asme.org)

## **ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)**

### ***Withdrawal***

ANSI/ASME B18.8.200M-2000 (R2010), Cotter Pins, Headless Clevis Pins, and Headed Clevis Pins (Metric Series) (withdrawal of ANSI/ASME B18.8.200M-2000 (R2010))

This Standard provides requirements for metric cotter pins (headless, clevis, and headed clevis).

Single copy price: \$65.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: <http://cstools.asme.org/publicreview>

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

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Calvin Gomez, (212) 591-7021, [gomezca@asme.org](mailto:gomezca@asme.org)

## **ASME (American Society of Mechanical Engineers)**

### ***Withdrawal***

ANSI/ASME B18.30.1M-2000 (R2010), Open End Blind Rivets with Break Mandrels (Metric Series) (withdrawal of ANSI/ASME B18.30.1M-2000 (R2010))

This Standard provides requirements for metric open-end blind rivets with break mandrels.

Single copy price: \$35.00

Obtain an electronic copy from: <http://cstools.asme.org/publicreview>

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

Send comments (with copy to [psa@ansi.org](mailto:psa@ansi.org)) to: Calvin Gomez, (212) 591-7021, [gomezca@asme.org](mailto:gomezca@asme.org)

## **Projects Withdrawn from Consideration**

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

### **AMCA (Air Movement and Control Association)**

BSR/AMCA 240-2006 (R201x), Laboratory Methods of Testing Positive Pressure Ventilators for Aerodynamic Performance Rating (reaffirmation of ANSI/AMCA 240-2006)

### **SCTE (Society of Cable Telecommunications Engineers)**

BSR/SCTE DVS 975-201x, Enhanced AC-3 Audio Systems and Transport Constraints for Cable Television (new standard)

# Call for Members (ANS Consensus Bodies)

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

## AGA (ASC B109) (American Gas Association)

**Office:** 400 North Capitol Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20001

**Contact:** Michael Bellman

**Phone:** (202) 824-7183

**E-mail:** mbellman@aga.org

BSR B109.4-201x, Self-Operated Diaphragm-Type Natural Gas Service Regulators (revision of ANSI B109.4-1998 (R2008))

## ASSE (ASSE International Chapter of IAPMO)

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

**Contact:** Conrad Jahrling

**Phone:** (708) 995-3019

**Fax:** (708) 479-6139

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

BSR/ASSE 1061-201x, Performance Requirements for Push-Fit Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASSE 1061-2011)

## CEA (Consumer Electronics Association)

**Office:** 1919 South Eads Street  
Arlington, VA 22202

**Contact:** Veronica Lancaster

**Phone:** (703) 907-7697

**Fax:** (703) 907-4197

**E-mail:** vlancaster@ce.org; dwilson@ce.org

BSR/CEA 2034-A-201x, Standard Method of Measurement for In-Home Loudspeakers (revision and redesignation of ANSI/CEA 2034-2013)

## ECA (Electronic Components Association)

**Office:** 2214 Rock Hill Road  
Suite 170  
Herndon, VA 20170-4212

**Contact:** Laura Donohoe

**Phone:** (571) 323-0294

**Fax:** (571) 323-0245

**E-mail:** ldonohoe@eciaonline.org

BSR/EIA 364-65C-201x, Mixed Flowing Gas Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors and Sockets (revision and redesignation of ANSI/EIA 364-65B-2009)

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

## FCI (Fluid Controls Institute)

**Office:** 1300 Sumner Avenue  
Cleveland, OH 44115

**Contact:** Leslie Schraff

**Phone:** (216) 241-7333

**Fax:** (216) 241-0105

**E-mail:** fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

BSR/FCI 13-1-201x, Determining Condensate Loads to Size Steam Traps (new standard)

BSR/FCI 79-1-201x, Standard for Proof of Pressure Ratings for Pressure Regulators (revision of ANSI/FCI 79-1-2009)

BSR/FCI 87-1-201x, Classification and Operating Principles of Steam Traps (revision of ANSI/FCI 87-1-2009)

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

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

**Contact:** Deborah Spittle

**Phone:** (202) 626-5746

**Fax:** (202) 638-4922

**E-mail:** comments@itic.org

INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2014, Information technology - Programming languages, their environments and system software interfaces - Programming language COBOL (identical national adoption of ISO/IEC 1989:2014 and revision of INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002 [R2013]; INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002/TC1:2006 [R2013]; INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002/TC2:2006 [R2012]; and INCITS/ISO/IEC 1989:2002/TC3:2010)

## MedBiq (MedBiquitous Consortium)

**Office:** 5801 Smith Avenue  
Davis 3110C  
Baltimore, MD 21209

**Contact:** Valerie Smothers

**Phone:** (410) 735-6142

**Fax:** (410) 735-4660

**E-mail:** vsmothers@jhmi.edu

BSR/MEDBIQ FI.10.1-201x, Financial Interest and Disclosure Reporting (new standard)



**NCSBN (National Council of State Boards of Nursing)**

**Office:** 111 E. Wacker Drive, Suite 2900  
Chicago, IL 60601-4277

**Contact:** *Greg Pulaski*

**Phone:** (312) 525-3681

**Fax:** (312) 279-1032

**E-mail:** gpulaski@ncsbn.org

BSR/NCSBN 001-201x, Criminal Background Checks for Licensure as a Nurse (new standard)

**NECA (National Electrical Contractors Association)**

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

**Contact:** *Diana Brioso*

**Phone:** (301) 215-4549

**Fax:** (301) 215-4500

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

BSR/NECA 409-201X, Standard for Installing and Maintaining Dry-Type Transformers (revision of ANSI/NECA 409-2009)

**NEMA (ASC C78) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)**

**Office:** 1300 North 17th Street  
Suite 1752  
Rosslyn, VA 22209

**Contact:** *Karen Willis*

**Phone:** (703) 841-3277

**Fax:** (703) 841-3377

**E-mail:** Karen.Willis@nema.org

BSR/NEMA C78.377-201x, Electric Lamps: Specifications for the Chromaticity of Solid State Lighting Products (revision of ANSI/NEMA ANSLG C78.377-2011)

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

**Office:** 400 Admiral Boulevard  
Kansas City, MO 64106

**Contact:** *DeAnna Martin*

**Phone:** (816) 595-4831

**E-mail:** deanna@saiaonline.org

BSR/SIA A92.10-2009 (R201x), Standard for Transport Platforms (reaffirmation of ANSI/SIA A92.10-2009)

**UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)**

**Office:** 333 Pfingsten Road  
Northbrook, IL 60062

**Contact:** *Beth Northcott*

**Phone:** (847) 664-3198

**Fax:** (847) 664-3198

**E-mail:** Elizabeth.Northcott@ul.com

BSR/UL 514B-201x, Standard for Safety for Conduit, Tubing and Cable Fittings (revision of ANS/UL 514B-2012)

# 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.

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

### **Addenda**

- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum 34e-2014, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2013): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum 34f-2014, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2013): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum 34g-2014, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2013): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum 34h-2014, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2013): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum 34i-2014, Designation and Safety Classification of Refrigerants (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 34-2013): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum an to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2014, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum a to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 140-2014, Standard Method of Test for the Evaluation of Building Energy Analysis Computer Programs (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 140-2011): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum a to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 145.2-2014, Test Method for Assessing the Performance of Gas-Phase Air-Cleaning Systems: Air-Cleaning Devices (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 145.2-2011): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum at to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2014, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum au to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2014, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum av to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2014, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum aw to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2014, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum ax to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2014, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012): 7/3/2014
- ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum az to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2014, BACnet - A Data Communication Protocol for Building Automation and Control Networks (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 135-2012): 7/3/2014

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum b to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 145.2-2014, Test Method for Assessing the Performance of Gas-Phase Air-Cleaning Systems: Air-Cleaning Devices (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 145.2-2011): 7/3/2014

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum c to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 145.2-2014, Test Method for Assessing the Performance of Gas-Phase Air-Cleaning Systems: Air-Cleaning Devices (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 145.2-2011): 7/3/2014

ANSI/ASHRAE Addendum d to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 52.2-2014, Method of Testing General Ventilation Air Cleaning Devices for Removal Efficiency by Particle Size (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 52.2-2012): 7/3/2014

ANSI/ASHRAE/ASHE Addendum 170b-2014, Ventilation of Health Care Facilities (addenda to ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 170-2013): 7/3/2014

### **New Standard**

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 181P-2014, Methods of Testing for Rating Liquid to Liquid Heat Exchangers (new standard): 7/3/2014

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 185.2-2014, Method of Testing Ultraviolet Lamps for Use in HVAC&R Units or Air Ducts to Inactivate Microorganisms on Irradiated Surfaces (new standard): 7/3/2014

### **Reaffirmation**

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 150-2000 (R2014), Method of Testing the Performance of Cool Storage Systems (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 150-2000 (R2004)): 7/3/2014

ANSI/ASHRAE/ACCA Standard 183-2007 (R2014), Peak Cooling and Heating Load Calculations in Buildings Except Low-Rise Residential Buildings (reaffirmation of ANSI/ASHRAE/ACCA 183-2007 (R2011)): 7/3/2014

### **Revision**

ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2014, Method of Testing Open and Closed Commercial Refrigerators and Freezers (revision of ANSI/ASHRAE Standard 72-2005): 7/3/2014

## **UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)**

### **Revision**

- \* ANSI/UL 817-2014a, Standard for Safety for Cord Sets and Power-Supply Cords (revision of ANSI/UL 817-2014): 7/24/2014
- \* ANSI/UL 817-2014b, Standard for Safety for Cord Sets and Power-Supply Cords 18 (proposal dated 05-09-14) (revision of ANSI/UL 817-2014): 7/24/2014

# Project Initiation Notification System (PINS)

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

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

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

## AGA (ASC B109) (American Gas Association)

**Office:** 400 North Capitol Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20001

**Contact:** *Michael Bellman*

**E-mail:** [mbellman@aga.org](mailto:mbellman@aga.org)

- \* BSR B109.4-201x, Self-Operated Diaphragm-Type Natural Gas Service Regulators (revision of ANSI B109.4-1998 (R2008))

Stakeholders: Manufacturers and users (e.g., gas utility).

Project Need: Expand the scope of the current standard to address nonmetallic High Density Polyethylene (HDPE) underground service regulators.

The current standard addresses materials and testing for metallic service regulators. This proposed revision adds material and tests for HDPE underground service regulators. The proposed revision can be viewed on AGA's website: <http://www.aga.org/MEMBERCENTER/GOTOCOMMITTEEPAGES/B109/Pages/default.aspx>. The same website includes details on an upcoming ANSI B109 Committee Meeting on Monday, September 15, 2014.

## AISC (American Institute of Steel Construction)

**Office:** One East Wacker Drive  
Suite 700  
Chicago, IL 60601

**Contact:** *Cynthia Duncan*

**Fax:** (312) 986-9022

**E-mail:** [duncan@aisc.org](mailto:duncan@aisc.org)

- BSR/AISC 303-201x, Code of Standard Practice for Steel Buildings and Bridges (new standard)

Stakeholders: Building owners, including municipalities, state and federal governments; structural steel fabricators; contractors; architects; structural engineers of record.

Project Need: This standard provides contractual requirements for steel building design and is referenced by other AISC standards.

This Code sets forth criteria for the trade practices involved in steel buildings, bridges, and other structures, where other structures are defined as those structures designed, fabricated, and erected in a manner similar to buildings with building-like vertical and lateral load-resisting elements.

## API (American Petroleum Institute)

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

**Contact:** *Nathaniel Wall*

**E-mail:** [walln@api.org](mailto:walln@api.org)

- BSR/API Standard 661-201x, Air-Cooled Heat Exchangers for General Refinery Service (new standard)

Stakeholders: Petroleum, natural gas, and petrochemical industry equipment manufacturers-service suppliers, petroleum refinery/petrochemical plant owner-operators and consultants/contracted experts (other).

Project Need: This Proposed ANS is required to meet the business needs specific to operator-users in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries, which when followed by manufacturers, vendors, and operator-users, will result in the installed equipment operating safely, reliably, and economically.

It is intended for proposed ANSI/API 661 to replace without technical changes, API Standard 661, 7th Ed. Editions of Std. 661 prior to the 7th were American National Standards. This proposed ANS will give requirements and recommendations for the design, materials, fabrication (including welding), inspection, testing, noise levels and preparation for shipment of air-cooled heat exchangers with horizontal bundles used in the petroleum, petrochemical, and natural gas industries. It is to be used by equipment manufacturers, vendors, and purchasers to develop and define specifications that must be conveyed when building, selling, and buying air-cooled heat exchangers.

**APSP (Association of Pool & Spa Professionals)**

**Office:** 2111 Eisenhower Ave.  
Alexandria, VA 22314

**Contact:** Carvin DiGiovanni

**Fax:** (703) 838-0083

**E-mail:** cdigiovanni@apsps.org

- \* BSR/APSP/ICC/NPC 12-201X, Standard for the Plastering of Swimming Pools and Spas (new standard)

Stakeholders: Engineers; architects; designers; pool builders; plastering subcontractors; pool service industry; Cement & concrete laboratories; Cement & concrete failures analysts; Federal, State, and Local Government agencies; State and/or local health department; Homeowners.

Project Need: (1) Unite the swimming pool plastering industry in the proper usage of materials and methodologies, based on common and proven industry trade practice (or best practice); (2) Set basic regulations and requirements for swimming pool plastering; allowing the architect, engineer, and builder to properly specify, based on common and proven industry trade practice; and (3) Include a non-mandatory section explaining the rationale for instances where the swimming pool plastering material or application necessarily deviate from other types of plastering or other trade practice.

The initial scope will be limited to common trade practice (or best practice) materials and application that are of primary concern, or that are "basic", in producing good cementitious interior finishes for swimming pools. Future revisions will increase the overall definition, regulation, or requirement, as necessary. The scope will be limited to the hard-troweled smooth-interior finish plastering and the exposed-aggregate interior finish for swimming pools. Pre-blends or other proprietary materials will not be within the scope of this Standard.

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

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

**Contact:** Conrad Jahrling

**Fax:** (708) 479-6139

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

- \* BSR/ASSE 1061-201x, Performance Requirements for Push-Fit Fittings (revision of ANSI/ASSE 1061-2011)

Stakeholders: Plumbing industry.

Project Need: Revise technical intent of certain sections to reflect practice and public need.

Establishes the minimum performance requirements for push-fit fittings as an alternative method of connecting fittings with valves and tubing on potable water distribution systems and hydronic heat systems. There are other applications for push-fit fittings, including compressed air systems and gas piping systems. However, the performance requirements and tests in this standard were developed for fittings installed in potable water distribution systems and hydronic heat systems only.

**ASTM (ASTM International)**

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

**Contact:** Corice Leonard

**Fax:** (610) 834-3683

**E-mail:** accreditation@astm.org

- BSR/ASTM WK46770-201x, New Specification for 4 to 60 Polypropylene Pipe for Land Drainage Applications (new standard)

Stakeholders: Land Drainage industry.

Project Need: This specification covers requirements and test methods for dual-wall polypropylene pipe and fittings for land drainage applications that includes gravity-flow subsurface drainage systems or water table control. The nominal inside diameters covered are 4 to 60. <http://www.astm.org/DATABASE.CART/WORKITEMS/WK46770.htm>

- BSR/ASTM WK46782-201x, New Practice for Achievement-Based Digital Badges (new standard)

Stakeholders: Personnel Certificate Programs industry.

Project Need: Standard for the design, development, delivery, issuance, management, and display of achievement-based digital badges.

<http://www.astm.org/DATABASE.CART/WORKITEMS/WK46782.htm>

**CEA (Consumer Electronics Association)**

**Office:** 1919 South Eads Street  
Arlington, VA 22202

**Contact:** Veronica Lancaster

**Fax:** (703) 907-4197

**E-mail:** vlancaster@ce.org; dwilson@ce.org

- \* BSR/CEA 2034-A-201x, Standard Method of Measurement for In-Home Loudspeakers (revision and redesignation of ANSI/CEA 2034-2013)

Stakeholders: Consumers, manufacturers, audio retailers.

Project Need: To revise ANSI/CEA 2034.

This standard describes an improved method for measuring and reporting the performance of a loudspeaker in a manner that should help consumers better understand the performance of the loudspeaker and convey a reasonably good representation of how it may sound in a room, based on its off-axis response and how this response affects the consumer's experience. Finally, it includes a number of informational annexes to help readers gain a more thorough understanding of techniques for acquiring loudspeaker data in both anechoic and non-anechoic environments, as well as methods for using this acquired data to predict loudspeaker performance. This standard applies only to loudspeaker systems, and not to raw transducers. This standard is being revised to align it with CEA 2010-B, Standard Method of Measurement for Powered Subwoofers.

**ECA (Electronic Components Association)**

**Office:** 2214 Rock Hill Road  
Suite 170  
Herndon, VA 20170-4212

**Contact:** *Laura Donohoe*

**Fax:** (571) 323-0245

**E-mail:** ldonohoe@eciaonline.org

BSR/EIA 364-65C-201x, Mixed Flowing Gas Test Procedure for Electrical Connectors and Sockets (revision and redesignation of ANSI/EIA 364-65B-2009)

Stakeholders: Electronics, Electrical and Telecommunications industries.

Project Need: Revise current ANS.

This standard establishes the test procedure for producing environmentally related corrosive atmospheres to determine the reaction of plated or unplated surfaces when exposed to different concentrations of flowing gas mixtures.

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

Stakeholders: Electronics, Electrical and Telecommunications industries.

Project Need: Reactivate and revise current standard.

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

**FCI (Fluid Controls Institute)**

**Office:** 1300 Sumner Avenue  
Cleveland, OH 44115

**Contact:** *Leslie Schraff*

**Fax:** (216) 241-0105

**E-mail:** fci@fluidcontrolsinstitute.org

BSR/FCI 13-1-201x, Determining Condensate Loads to Size Steam Traps (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, specifiers of steam trap equipment.

Project Need: The industry needs a standard to help determine condensate loads to size steam traps, which will provide reliable and efficient function of steam traps.

The standard is intended to assist users in estimating condensate loads using generally accepted formulas. The result is then used to size a steam trap with sufficient safety factor to cover the flow throughout the range without being grossly oversized.

BSR/FCI 79-1-201x, Standard for Proof of Pressure Ratings for Pressure Regulators (revision of ANSI/FCI 79-1-2009)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, and specifiers of regulators.

Project Need: The industry needed a standard to create common guidelines for establishing pressure ratings for use by manufacturers, users, specifiers, and approval bodies in order to provide consistent pressure containment integrity.

This standard describes the recommended proof testing of pressure regulators for operation at or below the manufacturer's rated pressure.

BSR/FCI 87-1-201x, Classification and Operating Principles of Steam Traps (revision of ANSI/FCI 87-1-2009)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, users, specifiers of steam trap equipment.

Project Need: The industry needed to establish standards for determining capacities of industrial steam traps since many factors affect steam trap capacity which led to confusion in the past.

This standard is for the purpose of establishing and illustrating various classifications of steam traps in accordance with their basic principles of operation.

**MedBiq (MedBiquitous Consortium)**

**Office:** 5801 Smith Avenue  
Davis 3110C  
Baltimore, MD 21209

**Contact:** *Valerie Smothers*

**Fax:** (410) 735-4660

**E-mail:** vsmothers@jhmi.edu

\* BSR/MEDBIQ FI.10.1-201x, Financial Interest and Disclosure Reporting (new standard)

Stakeholders: Healthcare professionals, journals, continuing education providers, schools, societies, teaching hospitals, and government agencies.

Project Need: Financial ties and other commitments or relationships can unduly influence the content of education, published research, or care delivery. A technology standard for financial interest and disclosure reporting is essential to enable sharing of this data and relieve clinicians and researchers of the administrative burden of sending duplicative data to the organizations that require this data.

We propose developing requirements and XML data specifications for financial interest and disclosure data. Analyses performed by the IOM Committee on Conflict of Interest in Medical Research, Education, and Practice will inform this work, including the report "Conflict of Interest in Medical Research, Education, and Practice."

**NCSBN (National Council of State Boards of Nursing)**

**Office:** 111 E. Wacker Drive, Suite 2900  
Chicago, IL 60601-4277

**Contact:** *Greg Pulaski*

**Fax:** (312) 279-1032

**E-mail:** gpulaski@ncsbn.org

BSR/NCSBN 001-201x, Criminal Background Checks for Licensure as a Nurse (new standard)

Stakeholders: Professional nursing associations or societies, hospital systems and major employers, member boards and NCSBN associate members, regulatory representatives, education and training programs and institutions, members of the public, licensed nurses, legislators, law enforcement.

Project Need: The primary purpose of Boards of Nursing is to protect the public. One way this is accomplished is by the enforcement of minimum standards for licensure. This standard will help determine if an applicant has a criminal history that could have a significant impact on the ability to safely care for and interact with patients/clients.

The National Council of State Boards of Nursing proposes this standard, which would require a biometrics-based state and federal criminal background check for all applicants consistent with Public Law 92-544. It is the purpose of this Standard to assist each state to pass legislation consistent with Public law 92-544 to require state and federal fingerprint-based criminal background checks. The Standard is written to allow the use of new biometric technologies as they emerge. The standard applies specifically to applications for licensure by examination, endorsement, reactivation, and reinstatement.

**NECA (National Electrical Contractors Association)**

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

**Contact:** *Diana Brioso*

**Fax:** (301) 215-4500

**E-mail:** [diana.brioso@necanet.org](mailto:diana.brioso@necanet.org); [neis@necanet.org](mailto:neis@necanet.org)

- \* BSR/NECA 409-201X, Standard for Installing and Maintaining Dry-Type Transformers (revision of ANSI/NECA 409-2009)

Stakeholders: Electrical contractors and their customers, inspectors, specifiers, electricians.

Project Need: National Electrical Installation Standards (developed by NECA in partnership with other industry organizations) are the first performance standards for electrical construction. They go beyond the basic safety requirements of the National Electrical Code to clearly define what is meant by installing products and systems in a "neat and workmanlike" manner.

This standard describes the installation and maintenance procedures for single- and three-phase general-purpose dry-type distribution and power transformers and associated accessories rated 600 Volts AC or less, and 0.25 kVA or more. This publication applies to indoor and outdoor, ventilated and non-ventilated, two-winding transformers used for supplying power, heating, and lighting loads for commercial, institutional, and industrial use in nonhazardous locations both indoors and outdoors.

**NEMA (ASC C78) (National Electrical Manufacturers Association)**

**Office:** 1300 North 17th Street  
Suite 1752  
Rosslyn, VA 22209

**Contact:** *Karen Willis*

**Fax:** (703) 841-3377

**E-mail:** [Karen.Willis@nema.org](mailto:Karen.Willis@nema.org)

- \* BSR/NEMA C78.377-201x, Electric Lamps: Specifications for the Chromaticity of Solid State Lighting Products (revision of ANSI/NEMA ANSLG C78.377-2011)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers, designers, testing labs, and end users.

Project Need: This project is to investigate the need for a tighter specification than the 7-step Macadam ellipse for SSL products.

The purpose of this revision is to investigate the need for a tighter specification than the 7-step Macadam ellipse for SSL indoor products and to also justify moving from Macadam's ellipses to quadrangles.

**PMI (Project Management Institute)**

**Office:** 14 Campus Blvd  
Newtown Square, PA 19073-3299

**Contact:** *Lorna Scheel*

**Fax:** (610) 356-4647

**E-mail:** [lorna.scheel@pmi.org](mailto:lorna.scheel@pmi.org)

- BSR/PMI 99-001-201x, A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge - Fifth Edition (PMBOK® Guide - Sixth Edition) (revision of ANSI/PMI 99-001-2013)

Stakeholders: Anyone interested in the project management profession such as senior executives, program managers, managers of projects, members of project management offices, functional managers with employees assigned to project teams, educators teaching project management related subjects, consultants and other specialists in project management and related fields, trainers developing project management educational programs, researchers analyzing project management, etc.

Project Need: The project management profession has matured over the past two years and the Standard needs to be updated to meet this maturation.

A Guide to the Project Management Body of Knowledge - Sixth Edition (PMBOK® Guide - Sixth Edition) is a basic reference and the global standard for the project management profession. The PMBOK® Guide identifies and describes the subset of the project management body of knowledge that is recognized as good practice. A cover-to-cover revision is planned for continuous improvement and to address needed modifications, and to relocate substantial portions of the text into guidance/informational sections. A team is currently being formed with an expected completion date of 2016.

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

**Office:** 100 Clemson Research Blvd.  
Anderson, SC 29625

**Contact:** *Katelyn Simpson*

**Fax:** (864) 646-2821

**E-mail:** [KSimpson@tileusa.com](mailto:KSimpson@tileusa.com)

- \* BSR A118.1-201x, Specifications for Dry-Set Cement Mortar (revision of ANSI A118.1-2012)

Stakeholders: Ceramic tile installers, contractors, and builders (labor interest category), related material manufacturers (manufacturing interest category), distributors, retailers and consumers (user interest category), and affiliated industries (e.g., stone) and other general interest users of this standard (general interest category).

Project Need: Stakeholders have suggested that revisions be made to various sections of this standard.

This specification describes the test methods and the minimum requirements for standard dry-set cement mortar.

- \* BSR A118.4-201x, Specifications for Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortars (revision of ANSI A118.4-2012)

Stakeholders: Ceramic tile installers, contractors, and builders (labor interest category), related material manufacturers (manufacturing interest category), distributors, retailers and consumers (user interest category), and affiliated industries (e.g., stone) and other general interest users of this standard (general interest category).

Project Need: Various stakeholders have suggested revisions be made to various sections of this standard.

This specification describes the test methods and the minimum requirements for modified dry-set cement mortar.

- \* BSR A118.11-201x, Specifications for EGP (Exterior Glue Plywood) Latex-Portland Cement Mortar (revision of ANSI A118.11-1999 (R2010))

Stakeholders: Ceramic tile installers, contractors, and builders (labor interest category), related material manufacturers (manufacturing interest category), distributors, retailers and consumers (user interest category), and affiliated industries (e.g., stone) and other general interest users of this standard (general interest category).

Project Need: Various stakeholders have suggested revisions be made to various sections of this standard.

This specification describes the test methods and the minimum requirements for EGP Latex-Portland cement mortar.

- \* BSR A118.15-201x, Specifications for Improved Modified Dry-Set Cement Mortar (revision of ANSI A118.15-2012)

Stakeholders: Ceramic tile installers, contractors, and builders (labor interest category), related material manufacturers (manufacturing interest category), distributors, retailers and consumers (user interest category), and affiliated industries (e.g., stone) and other general interest users of this standard (general interest category).

Project Need: Various stakeholders have suggested revisions be made to various sections of this standard.

This specification describes the test methods and the minimum requirements for improved modified dry-set cement mortar.

#### **UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)**

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**Contact:** *Mitchell Gold*

**Fax:** (847) 664-2850

**E-mail:** Mitchell.Gold@ul.com

- BSR/UL 347A-201x, Standard for Safety for Medium Voltage Power Conversion Equipment (new standard)

Stakeholders: Power Conversion industry.

Project Need: Development of new ANSI standard.

These requirements cover enclosed medium voltage power conversion equipment, such as variable frequency controllers, that control and transfer power to motors. These requirements also cover power-supply modules, input/output modules, and electronic assemblies, for use in or with power conversion equipment.

#### **UL (Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.)**

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- BSR/UL 1462-201X, Standard for Safety for Mobile Home Pipe Heating Cable (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers and users of mobile home pipe heating cables.

Project Need: To obtain national recognition of a standard covering mobile home pipe heating cables.

UL 1462 covers mobile home pipe heating cable intended to reduce the likelihood of water freezing in exposed pipes of mobile homes in accordance with Article 550 of the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70. Cable units employing different heating conductors, insulation, or other forms of construction may be examined and tested in accordance with the intent of this outline, and if found to be substantially equivalent, may be covered.

- BSR/UL 1588-201X, Standard for Safety for Roof and Gutter De-Icing Cable Units (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers and users of roof and gutter de-icing cable units.

Project Need: To obtain national recognition of a standard covering roof and gutter de-icing cable units.

UL 1588 covers roof and gutter de-icing cable units intended for permanent connection. These cable units are intended for use in accordance with Article 426 of the National Electrical Code, NFPA 70.

- BSR/UL 2049-201x, Standard for Safety for Residential Pipe Heating Cable (new standard)

Stakeholders: Manufacturers and users of residential pipe heating cables.

Project Need: To obtain national recognition of a standard covering residential pipe heating cables.

UL 2049 covers residential pipe heating cable intended to reduce the likelihood of water freezing in exposed pipes of residences. They are considered appliances in accordance with Article 422 of NFPA 70. Cable units employing different heating conductors, insulation, or other forms of construction may be examined and tested, and if found to be substantially equivalent, may be covered. They may be installed on metal or rigid plastic pipes. Plastic pipes are considered to have a maximum long-term thermal exposure limit of 50°C absolute. These heating cables are limited to applications where they are not exposed to weather unless additionally evaluated for outdoor use.

# American National Standards Maintained Under Continuous Maintenance

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

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

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

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

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

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



# ANSI-Accredited Standards Developers Contact Information

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

|   |   |   |  |
|---|---|---|--|
| <p><b>AAMI</b><br/>Association for the Advancement of<br/>Medical Instrumentation<br/>4301 N Fairfax Drive<br/>Suite 301<br/>Arlington, VA 22203-1633<br/>Phone: (703) 525-4890<br/>Fax: (703) 276-0793<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.aami.org">www.aami.org</a></p>             | <p><b>ASSE (Organization)</b><br/>ASSE International Chapter of IAPMO<br/>18927 Hickory Creek Dr Suite 220<br/>Mokena, IL 60448<br/>Phone: (708) 995-3019<br/>Fax: (708) 479-6139<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.asse-plumbing.org">www.asse-plumbing.org</a></p> | <p><b>ICC</b><br/>International Code Council<br/>4051 West Flossmoor Road<br/>Country Club Hills, IL 60478-5795<br/>Phone: (888) 422-7233<br/>Fax: (708) 799-0320<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.iccsafe.org">www.iccsafe.org</a></p>   | <p><b>NEMA (ASC C78)</b><br/>National Electrical Manufacturers<br/>Association<br/>1300 North 17th Street<br/>Suite 1752<br/>Rosslyn, VA 22209<br/>Phone: (703) 841-3277<br/>Fax: (703) 841-3377<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.nema.org">www.nema.org</a></p> |
| <p><b>AGA (ASC B109)</b><br/>American Gas Association<br/>400 North Capitol Street, NW<br/>Washington, DC 20001<br/>Phone: (202) 824-7183<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.aga.org">www.aga.org</a></p>   | <p><b>ASTM</b><br/>ASTM International<br/>100 Barr Harbor Drive<br/>West Conshohocken, PA 19428-2959<br/>Phone: (610) 832-9744<br/>Fax: (610) 834-3683<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.astm.org">www.astm.org</a></p>  | <p><b>IIIRC</b><br/>the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning<br/>and Restoration Certification<br/>4317 NE Thurston Way<br/>Suite #200<br/>Vancouver, WA 98662<br/>Phone: (360) 989-3030<br/>Fax: (360) 693-4858<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.thecleantrust.org">www.thecleantrust.org</a></p> | <p><b>NSF</b><br/>NSF International<br/>789 N. Dixboro Road<br/>Ann Arbor, MI 48105<br/>Phone: (734) 827-3817<br/>Fax: (734) 827-7875<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.nsf.org">www.nsf.org</a></p>  |
| <p><b>AISC</b><br/>American Institute of Steel<br/>Construction<br/>One East Wacker Drive<br/>Suite 700<br/>Chicago, IL 60601<br/>Phone: (312) 670-5410<br/>Fax: (312) 986-9022<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.aisc.org">www.aisc.org</a></p>                                     | <p><b>AWC</b><br/>American Wood Council<br/>222 Catocin Circle<br/>Suite 201<br/>Leesburg, VA 20175<br/>Phone: (202) 463-2770<br/>Fax: (202) 463-2791<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.awc.org">www.awc.org</a></p>   | <p><b>ITI (INCITS)</b><br/>InterNational Committee for<br/>Information Technology Standards<br/>1101 K Street NW<br/>Suite 610<br/>Washington, DC 20005-3922<br/>Phone: (202) 626-5746<br/>Fax: (202) 638-4922<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.incits.org">www.incits.org</a></p>              | <p><b>PLASA</b><br/>PLASA North America<br/>630 Ninth Avenue<br/>Suite 609<br/>New York, NY 10036-3748<br/>Phone: (212) 244-1505<br/>Fax: (212) 244-1502<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.plasa.org">www.plasa.org</a></p>                                       |
| <p><b>API</b><br/>American Petroleum Institute<br/>1220 L Street, NW<br/>Washington, DC 20005-4070<br/>Phone: (202) 682-8157<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.api.org">www.api.org</a></p>  | <p><b>BICSI</b><br/>Building Industry Consulting Service<br/>International<br/>8610 Hidden River Parkway<br/>Tampa, FL 33637<br/>Phone: (813) 903-4712<br/>Fax: (813) 971-4311<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.bicsi.org">www.bicsi.org</a></p>                    | <p><b>MedBiq</b><br/>MedBiquitous Consortium<br/>5801 Smith Avenue<br/>Davis 3110C<br/>Baltimore, MD 21209<br/>Phone: (410) 735-6142<br/>Fax: (410) 735-4660<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.medbiq.org">www.medbiq.org</a></p>  | <p><b>PMI (Organization)</b><br/>Project Management Institute<br/>14 Campus Blvd<br/>Newtown Square, PA 19073-3299<br/>Phone: (313) 404-3507<br/>Fax: (610) 356-4647<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.pmi.org">www.pmi.org</a></p>                               |
| <p><b>APSP</b><br/>Association of Pool &amp; Spa<br/>Professionals<br/>2111 Eisenhower Ave.<br/>Alexandria, VA 22314<br/>Phone: (703) 838-0083<br/>Fax: (703) 838-0083<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.apsp.org">www.apsp.org</a></p>  | <p><b>CEA</b><br/>Consumer Electronics Association<br/>1919 South Eads Street<br/>Arlington, VA 22202<br/>Phone: (703) 907-7697<br/>Fax: (703) 907-4197<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.ce.org">www.ce.org</a></p>   | <p><b>MSS</b><br/>Manufacturers Standardization<br/>Society<br/>127 Park Street, NE<br/>Vienna, VA 22180-4602<br/>Phone: (703) 281-6613<br/>Fax: (703) 281-6671<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.mss-hq.org">www.mss-hq.org</a></p>   | <p><b>SAIA (ASC A92)</b><br/>Scaffold &amp; Access Industry Association<br/>400 Admiral Boulevard<br/>Kansas City, MO 64106<br/>Phone: (816) 595-4831<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.saiaonline.org">www.saiaonline.org</a></p>                                |
| <p><b>ASHRAE</b><br/>American Society of Heating,<br/>Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning<br/>Engineers, Inc.<br/>1791 Tullie Circle, NE<br/>Atlanta, GA 30329<br/>Phone: (678) 539-1143<br/>Fax: (678) 539-2159<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.ashrae.org">www.ashrae.org</a></p> | <p><b>ECA</b><br/>Electronic Components Association<br/>2214 Rock Hill Road<br/>Suite 170<br/>Herndon, VA 20170-4212<br/>Phone: (571) 323-0294<br/>Fax: (571) 323-0245<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.eciaonline.org">www.eciaonline.org</a></p>                  | <p><b>NCSBN</b><br/>National Council of State Boards of<br/>Nursing<br/>111 E. Wacker Drive, Suite 2900<br/>Chicago, IL 60601-4277<br/>Phone: (312) 525-3681<br/>Fax: (312) 279-1032<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.ncsbn.org">www.ncsbn.org</a></p>  | <p><b>SCTE</b><br/>Society of Cable Telecommunications<br/>Engineers<br/>140 Philips Road<br/>Exton, PA 19341-1318<br/>Phone: (480) 252-2330<br/>Fax: (610) 363-5898<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.scte.org">www.scte.org</a></p>                             |
| <p><b>ASME</b><br/>American Society of Mechanical<br/>Engineers<br/>Two Park Avenue<br/>New York, NY 10016<br/>Phone: (212) 591-8521<br/>Fax: (212) 591-8501<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.asme.org">www.asme.org</a></p>  | <p><b>FCI</b><br/>Fluid Controls Institute<br/>1300 Sumner Avenue<br/>Cleveland, OH 44115<br/>Phone: (216) 241-7333<br/>Fax: (216) 241-0105<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.fluidcontrolsinstitute.org">www.fluidcontrolsinstitute.org</a></p>                     | <p><b>NECA</b><br/>National Electrical Contractors<br/>Association<br/>3 Bethesda Metro Center<br/>Suite 1100<br/>Bethesda, MD 20814<br/>Phone: (301) 215-4549<br/>Fax: (301) 215-4500<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.necanet.org">www.necanet.org</a></p>                                    | <p><b>TCNA (ASC A108)</b><br/>Tile Council of North America<br/>100 Clemson Research Blvd.<br/>Anderson, SC 29625<br/>Phone: (864) 646-8453<br/>Fax: (864) 646-2821<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.tileusa.com">www.tileusa.com</a></p>                        |
|   | <p><b>FM</b><br/>FM Approvals<br/>1151 Boston-Providence Turnpike<br/>Norwood, MA 02062<br/>Phone: (781) 255-4813<br/>Fax: (781) 762-9375<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.fmglobal.com">www.fmglobal.com</a></p>   |   | <p><b>UL</b><br/>Underwriters Laboratories, Inc.<br/>12 Laboratory Dr.<br/>Research Triangle Park, NC 27709<br/>Phone: (919) 549-0973<br/>Fax: (919) 549-0973<br/>Web: <a href="http://www.ul.com">www.ul.com</a></p>  |



# 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](http://www.ansi.org). All paper copies are available from Standards resellers (<http://webstore.ansi.org/faq.aspx#resellers>).

## ISO Standards

### ACOUSTICS (TC 43)

[ISO 16251-1:2014](#), Acoustics - Laboratory measurement of the reduction of transmitted impact noise by floor coverings on a small floor mock-up - Part 1: Heavyweight compact floor, \$88.00

### AGRICULTURAL FOOD PRODUCTS (TC 34)

[ISO 5555/Amd1:2014](#), Animal and vegetable fats and oils - Sampling - Amendment 1: Flexitanks, \$22.00

### AIR QUALITY (TC 146)

[ISO 14385-1:2014](#), Stationary source emissions - Greenhouse gases - Part 1: Calibration of automated measuring systems, \$173.00

[ISO 14385-2:2014](#), Stationary source emissions - Greenhouse gases - Part 2: Ongoing quality control of automated measuring systems, \$165.00

### BANKING AND RELATED FINANCIAL SERVICES (TC 68)

[ISO 9564-2:2014](#), Financial services - Personal Identification Number (PIN) management and security - Part 2: Approved algorithms for PIN encipherment, \$51.00

### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT (TC 207)

[ISO 14046:2014](#), Environmental management - Water footprint - Principles, requirements and guidelines, \$173.00

### FLUID POWER SYSTEMS (TC 131)

[ISO 7241:2014](#), Hydraulic fluid power - Dimensions and requirements of quick-action couplings, \$88.00

### PAINTS AND VARNISHES (TC 35)

[ISO 17463:2014](#), Paints and varnishes - Guidelines for the determination of anticorrosive properties of organic coatings by accelerated cyclic electrochemical technique, \$108.00

### PLASTICS (TC 61)

[ISO 844:2014](#), Rigid cellular plastics - Determination of compression properties, \$88.00

### ROLLING BEARINGS (TC 4)

[ISO 199:2014](#), Rolling bearings - Thrust bearings - Geometrical product specification (GPS) and tolerance values, \$173.00

### RUBBER AND RUBBER PRODUCTS (TC 45)

[ISO 6101-3:2014](#), Rubber - Determination of metal content by atomic absorption spectrometry - Part 3: Determination of copper content, \$99.00

[ISO 6101-4:2014](#), Rubber - Determination of metal content by atomic absorption spectrometry - Part 4: Determination of manganese content, \$99.00

### SHIPS AND MARINE TECHNOLOGY (TC 8)

[ISO 8728:2014](#), Ships and marine technology - Marine gyro-compasses, \$108.00

### SMALL TOOLS (TC 29)

[ISO 9361-1:2014](#), Indexable inserts for cutting tools - Ceramic inserts with rounded corners - Part 1: Dimensions of inserts without fixing hole, \$114.00

### SOIL QUALITY (TC 190)

[ISO 14388-1:2014](#), Soil quality - Acid-base accounting procedure for acid sulfate soils - Part 1: Introduction and definitions, symbols and acronyms, sampling and sample preparation, \$123.00

[ISO 14388-2:2014](#), Soil quality - Acid-base accounting procedure for acid sulfate soils - Part 2: Chromium reducible sulfur (CRS) methodology, \$123.00

[ISO 14388-3:2014](#), Soil quality - Acid-base accounting procedure for acid sulfate soils - Part 3: Suspension peroxide oxidation combined acidity and sulfur (SPOCAS) methodology, \$132.00

### STEEL (TC 17)

[ISO 683-4:2014](#), Heat-treatable steels, alloy steels and free-cutting steels - Part 4: Free-cutting steels, \$139.00

### SURFACE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS (TC 201)

[ISO 14706:2014](#), Surface chemical analysis - Determination of surface elemental contamination on silicon wafers by total-reflection X-ray fluorescence (TXRF) spectroscopy, \$149.00

### TERMINOLOGY (PRINCIPLES AND COORDINATION) (TC 37)

[ISO 24617-4:2014](#), Language resource management - Semantic annotation framework (SemAF) - Part 4: Semantic roles (SemAF-SR), \$189.00

### TEXTILES (TC 38)

[ISO 3074:2014](#), Wool - Determination of dichloromethane-soluble matter in combed sliver, \$58.00

[ISO 18068:2014](#), Cotton fibres - Test method for sugar content - Spectrophotometry, \$66.00

## ISO Guides

### OTHER

[ISO Guide 80:2014](#), Guidance for the in-house preparation of quality control materials (QCMs), \$199.00

## ISO Technical Reports

### ACOUSTICS (TC 43)

[ISO/TR 17534-2:2014](#), Acoustics - Software for the calculation of sound outdoors - Part 2: General recommendations for test cases and quality assurance interface, \$132.00

## ISO/IEC JTC 1, Information Technology

[ISO/IEC 10118-4/Cor1:2014](#), Information technology - Security techniques - Hash-functions - Part 4: Hash-functions using modular arithmetic - Corrigendum, FREE

[ISO/IEC 29199-4/Amd1:2014](#), Information technology - JPEG XR image coding system - Part 4: Conformance testing - Amendment 1: Additional JPEG XR conformance test streams, \$22.00

[ISO/IEC 23001-4:2014](#), Information technology - MPEG systems technologies - Part 4: Codec configuration representation, \$240.00

[ISO/IEC 27036-2:2014](#), Information technology - Security techniques - Information security for supplier relationships - Part 2: Requirements, \$180.00

[ISO/IEC 29182-6:2014](#), Information technology - Sensor networks: Sensor Network Reference Architecture (SNRA) - Part 6: Applications, \$123.00

[ISO/IEC 29167-11:2014](#), Information technology - Automatic identification and data capture techniques - Part 11: Crypto suite PRESENT-80 security services for air interface communications, \$108.00

[ISO/IEC TS 18661-1:2014](#), Information technology - Programming languages, their environments, and system software interfaces - Floating-point extensions for C - Part 1: Binary floating-point arithmetic, \$211.00

## IEC Standards

### ALARM SYSTEMS (TC 79)

[IEC 60839-5-1 Ed. 2.0 b:2014](#), Alarm and electronic security systems - Part 5-1: Alarm transmission systems - General requirements, \$254.00

[IEC 60839-11-2 Ed. 1.0 b:2014](#), Alarm and electronic security systems - Part 11-2: Electronic access control systems - Application guidelines, \$206.00

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

[IEC 60958-3 Ed. 3.0 b:2006](#), Digital audio interface - Part 3: Consumer applications, \$339.00

[IEC 60958-3 Amd.1 Ed. 3.0 b:2009](#), Amendment 1 - Digital audio interface - Part 3: Consumer applications, \$43.00

[IEC 60958-3 Ed. 3.1 b:2009](#), Digital audio interface - Part 3: Consumer applications, \$484.00

### ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT IN MEDICAL PRACTICE (TC 62)

[IEC 60601-1 Amd.1 Ed. 3.0 b cor.1:2014](#), Corrigendum 1 - Amendment 1 - Medical electrical equipment - Part 1: General requirements for basic safety and essential performance, \$0.00

### FIBRE OPTICS (TC 86)

[IEC 62343-2 Ed. 2.0 b:2014](#), Dynamic modules - Part 2: Reliability qualification, \$157.00

[IEC 62343-5-1 Ed. 1.0 b:2009](#), Dynamic modules - Test methods - Part 5-1: Dynamic gain tilt equalizer - Response time measurement, \$121.00

[IEC 61300-3-47 Ed. 1.0 en:2014](#), Fibre optic interconnecting devices and passive components - Basic test and measurement procedures - Part 3-47: Examinations and measurements - End face geometry of PC/APC spherically polished ferrules using interferometry, \$97.00

### FUSES (TC 32)

[IEC 60282-1 Amd.1 Ed. 7.0 b:2014](#), Amendment 1 - High-voltage fuses - Part 1: Current-limiting fuses, \$61.00

[IEC 60282-1 Ed. 7.1 b:2014](#), High-voltage fuses - Part 1: Current-limiting fuses, \$484.00

### INDUSTRIAL-PROCESS MEASUREMENT AND CONTROL (TC 65)

[IEC 61158-5-11 Ed. 1.0 b:2007](#), Industrial communication networks - Fieldbus specifications - Part 5-11: Application layer service definition - Type 11 elements, \$351.00

### NUCLEAR INSTRUMENTATION (TC 45)

[IEC 62705 Ed. 1.0 b:2014](#), Nuclear power plants - Instrumentation and control important to safety - Radiation monitoring systems (RMS): Characteristics and lifecycle, \$157.00

### PERFORMANCE OF HOUSEHOLD ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES (TC 59)

[IEC 60311 Amd.2 Ed. 4.0 b:2009](#), Amendment 2 - Electric irons for household or similar use - Methods for measuring performance, \$43.00

[IEC 60311 Ed. 4.2 b:2009](#), Electric irons for household or similar use - Methods for measuring performance, \$424.00

[IEC 62929 Ed. 1.0 b:2014](#), Cleaning robots for household use - Dry cleaning: Methods of measuring performance, \$303.00

### TOOLS FOR LIVE WORKING (TC 78)

[IEC 60903 Ed. 3.0 b:2014](#), Live working - Electrical insulating gloves, \$303.00

[IEC 60984 Ed. 2.0 b:2014](#), Live working - Electrical insulating sleeves, \$278.00

## IEC Technical Reports

### LAMPS AND RELATED EQUIPMENT (TC 34)

[IEC/TR 62778 Ed. 2.0 en cor.1:2014](#), Corrigendum 1 - Application of IEC 62471 for the assessment of blue light hazard to light sources and luminaires, \$0.00

### SUPERCONDUCTIVITY (TC 90)

[IEC/TR 61788-20 Ed. 1.0 en:2014](#), Superconductivity - Part 20: Superconducting wires - Categories of practical superconducting wires - General characteristics and guidance, \$121.00

# Proposed Foreign Government Regulations

## Call for Comment

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

The National Center for Standards and Certification Information (NCSCI) at the National Institute of Standards and Technology

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

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

# Information Concerning

## American National Standards

### INCITS Executive Board

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

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

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

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

- **Producer – Hardware**

This category primarily produces hardware products for the ITC marketplace.

- **Producer – Software**

This category primarily produces software products for the ITC marketplace.

- **Distributor**

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

- **User**

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

- **Consultants**

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

- **Standards Development Organizations and Consortia**

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

- **Academic Institution**

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

- **Other**

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

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

### Calls for Members

#### Society of Cable Telecommunications

##### ANSI Accredited Standards Developer

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

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

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

## International Organization for Standardization (ISO)

### Call for comments

#### ISO/TMB – Standards under Systematic Review

##### ISO/IEC Guide 98-4:2012

Every International Standard published by ISO shall be subject to systematic review in order to determine whether it should be confirmed, revised/amended, converted to another form of deliverable, or withdrawn at least once every five years.

ISO has launched Systematic Review ballots on the following standards that are the responsibility of the ISO/TMB:

- ISO/IEC Guide 98-4:2012, Uncertainty of measurement -- Part 4: Role of measurement uncertainty in conformity assessment

As there is no accredited U.S. TAG to provide the U.S. consensus positions on this document, we are seeking comments from any directly and materially affected parties.

Organizations or individuals interested in submitting comments or in requesting additional information should contact [ISOT@ansi.org](mailto:ISOT@ansi.org).

## Calls for US/TAGs and US/TAG Administrators

### ISO/TC 82/SC 7 – Mine Reclamation Management

A new ISO Technical Committee ISO/TC 82/SC 7 – Mine reclamation management has been formed. The Secretariat has been allocated to KATS (Korea). The scope of ISO/TC 82 is as follows:

#### Standardization of:

- specifications relating to specialised mining machinery and equipment used in opencast mines (e.g., conveyors, high wall miners, rock drill rigs and continuous surface miners) and all underground mining machinery and equipment for the extraction of solid mineral substances, but excluding the preparation and processing of the minerals;
- recommended practice in the presentation of plans and drawings used in mine surveying;
- methods of calculation of mineral reserves;
- mine reclamation management;
- design of structures for mining industry.

#### Excluded:

- standardization of equipment and protective systems to be used in explosive atmospheres (dealt with by IEC/TC 31);
- earth-moving machinery dealt with by ISO/TC 127.

Organizations interested in obtaining additional information about this new committee should contact ANSI at [isot@ansi.org](mailto:isot@ansi.org).

## ISO Proposal for a New Field of ISO Technical Activity

### Electoral Administration

#### Comment Deadline: September 12, 2014

INTECO (Costa Rica) has submitted to ISO the attached proposal for a new field of ISO technical activity on the subject of Electoral Administration, with the following scope statement:

Standardization in the field of electoral administration and management, including, but not limited to, the registration of electors, the registration of political organizations and candidates, electoral logistics and planning, vote casting, vote counting and declaration of results, citizenship electoral education, oversight of campaign financing, electronic voting systems, electoral crimes and jurisprudence, electoral observation and methodologies, as well as any other aspects related to the organization of an electoral process.

Further explanation and rationale is provided in the document.

Anyone wishing to review this new proposal can request a copy by contacting ANSI's ISO Team via e-mail: [isot@ansi.org](mailto:isot@ansi.org) with submission of comments to Steve Cornish ([scornish@ansi.org](mailto:scornish@ansi.org)) by close of business on Friday, September 12, 2014.

## International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)

### ASQ Relinquishes USNC TAG Administratorship for IEC/TC 56

#### Comment Deadline: August 15, 2014

The American Society for Quality (ASQ) has announced to the USNC Office that it is relinquishing immediately its assignment as the TAG Administrator for the following USNC Technical Advisory Group:

#### **USNC TAG for IEC/TC 56 - Dependability**

##### Scope IEC/TC 56

To prepare international standards in the field of dependability, in all appropriate technological areas, including those not normally dealt with by IEC Technical Committees. Dependability covers the availability performance and its influencing factors: reliability performance, maintainability performance and maintenance support performance (including management of obsolescence). The standards provide systematic methods and tools for the dependability assessment and management of equipment, services and systems throughout their life cycles.

The standards cover generic aspects on reliability and maintainability programme management, testing and analytical techniques, software and system dependability, life cycle costing, technical risk analysis and project risk management. This includes standards related to product issues from component reliability to guidance for engineering dependability of systems, standards related to process issues from technological risk analysis to integrated logistics support and standards related to management issues from dependability program management to managing for obsolescence.

If any entities are interested in being considered for assignment as TAG Administrator for this TAG, they are invited to contact Tony Zertuche, USNC Deputy General Secretary at [tzertuche@ansi.org](mailto:tzertuche@ansi.org). The USNC Technical Management Committee (TMC) will consider the expressions of interest received and will allocate this assignment as appropriate.

## Meeting Notices

### ANSI Accredited U.S. TAG to ISO TC 35 (Paints and Varnishes) and SC12 and SC14

ANSI accredited U.S. TAG to ISO TC 35 Paints and Varnishes, and SC12 and SC14 will meet Monday September 22, 2014 in Alexandria, VA in conjunction with the NACE International Corrosion Technology Week. U.S. national interested parties who are directly and materially affected by the ISO committee work and wish to attend the TAG meeting or become a TAG member should contact TAG administrator Ed Barrett at [Ed.Barrett@NACE.org](mailto:Ed.Barrett@NACE.org) or 281-228-6295.

### ANSI Accredited U.S. TAG to ISO TC 156 (Corrosion of Metals and Alloys)

ANSI accredited U.S. TAG to ISO TC 156, Corrosion of Metals and Alloys, will meet Tuesday September 23, 2014 in Alexandria, VA in conjunction with the NACE International Corrosion Technology Week. U.S. national interested parties who are directly and materially affected by the ISO committee work and wish to attend the TAG meeting or become a TAG member should contact TAG administrator Ed Barrett at [Ed.Barrett@NACE.org](mailto:Ed.Barrett@NACE.org) or 281-228-6295.

**BSR/APSP/ICC 14-20xx**

## Portable Electric Spa Energy Efficiency Standard

## 1 Scope

1.1 These requirements apply to factory-built residential portable electric spas and residential exercise spas (also known as swim spas) and portions of combination spas/swim spas that are used for bathing and are operated by a private owner.

1.2 This standard is meant to establish minimum energy efficiency requirements for portable electric spas and swim spas. This standard shall be met notwithstanding certain variations in equipment, materials, and design (refer to ANSI/APSP-6).

1.3 These requirements do not apply to public spas (ANSI/APSP-2), permanently installed or inground spas (ANSI/APSP-3), or other spas, such as those operated for medical treatment, physical therapy or other purposes.

## 3 Definitions

Model: Any collection of appliance units to which the manufacturer has assigned the same model number.

Model number: A combination of letters, digits, or characters representing the manufacturer, brand, design, or performance of an appliance.

Basic model: A unit of a given type of appliance (or class thereof) that are manufactured by one manufacturer, that have the same primary energy source, and that do not have any differing electrical, hydraulic, physical, or functional characteristics that affect energy consumption

## 5 Test Method

5.1 Purpose: To measure the energy consumption of a portable electric spa in standby mode, using a repeatable and reproducible test procedure. The results will be used to calculate the standby power demand for each basic model.

## 5.6.4 Data Recording

5.6.4.1 Record the Make, Model, Serial Number and Measured Volume of the Basic model tested.

5.6.4.2 Record Spa Cover Manufacturer and Model number

6.2.1 The normalized standby power( $P_{norm}$ ) shall not be greater than the maximum allowable standby power

( $P_{max}$  Watts):

$P_{max} = 40 + 3.75V^{(2/3)}$  Watts

Where: V=fill volume in gallons

6.3 The measured standby power for swim spas ( $P_{meas}$ ) shall be normalized ( $P_{norm}$ ) to a temperature difference of 22°F (-5.6°C) using the equation:

$P_{norm} = P_{meas} (\Delta T_{std} / \Delta T_{meas})$

Where:  $\Delta T_{std} = 22^\circ\text{F} (-5.6^\circ\text{C})$

$\Delta T_{meas} = T_{water\ avg} - T_{air\ avg}$

$T_{water\ avg}$  = Average water temperature during test

$T_{air\ avg}$  = Average air temperature during test.

6.3.1 The normalized standby power( $P_{norm}$ ) shall not be greater than the maximum allowable standby power

( $P_{max}$  Watts):

$P_{max} = 5(V^{2/3})$  Watts      Where: V=fill volume in gallons

7 Label Requirements

7.1 The spa shall be marked by the manufacturer as shown in Figure 7.1 where readily visible on the shell or front skirt panel during the point of sale. The marking shall be on a removable adhesive-backed label and shall only be removed by the consumer.

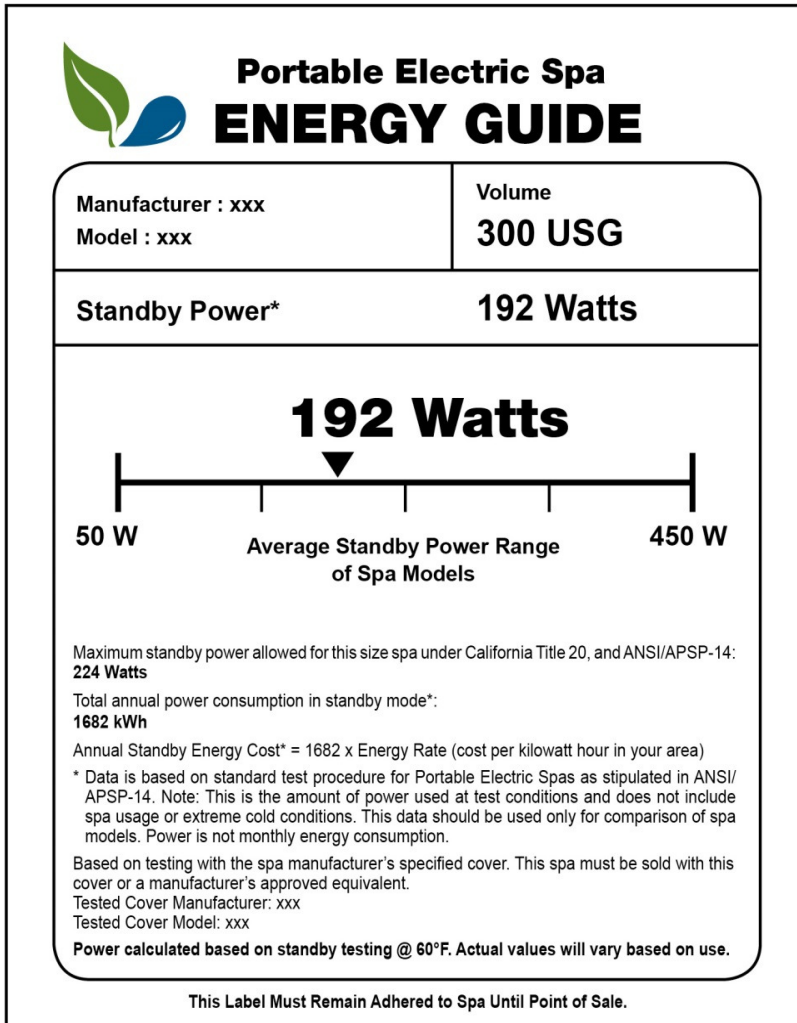


Figure 7.1 (a)



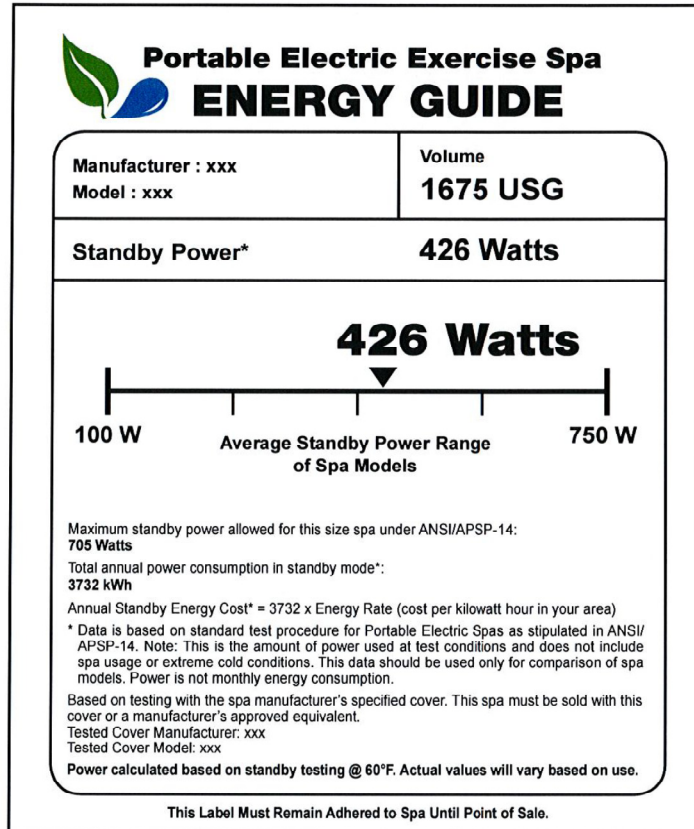


Figure 7.1 (b)

## 7.2 Label Design

7.2.1 The label shall be formatted as shown in figure 7.1 and as directed in 7.2 and contain the following model specific information.

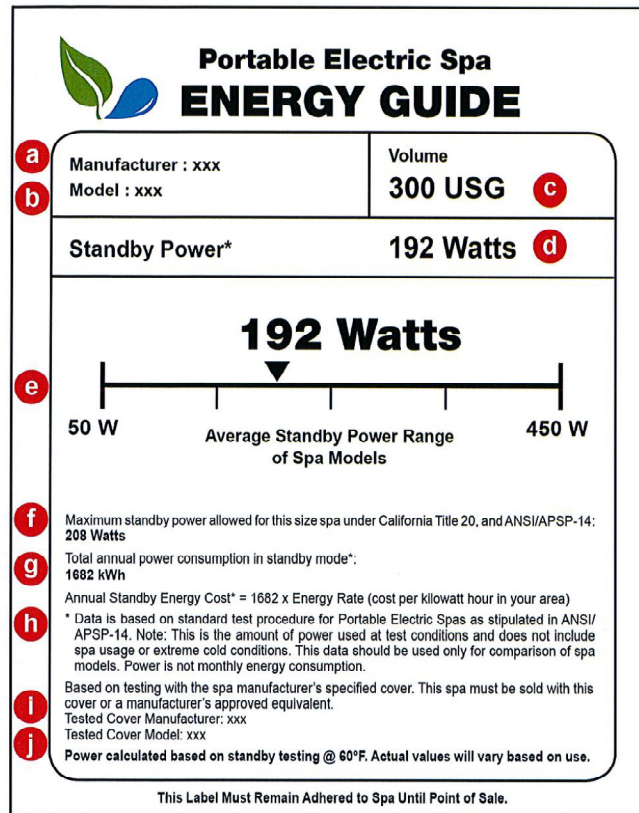


Figure 7.2

- a. [Spa manufacturer](#)
- b. [Spa model](#)
- c. [Spa volume](#)
- d. [Standby power](#)
- e. [Standby power chart arrow location and standby power value](#)
- f. [Maximum standby power allowed](#)
- g. [Total annual power consumption in standby mode](#)
- h. [Standby Power x 8760 hours per year](#)
- i. [Specified cover manufacturer](#)
- j. [Specified cover model](#)

### 7.3 Label Specifications

7.3.1 Label shall be printed on a removable adhesive-backed white polymer label or the equivalent

7.3.2 Text color shall be black. Leaf color: equivalent to Pantone 363 green (also permitted to be black) Water color: equivalent to Pantone 7691 blue (also permitted to be black)

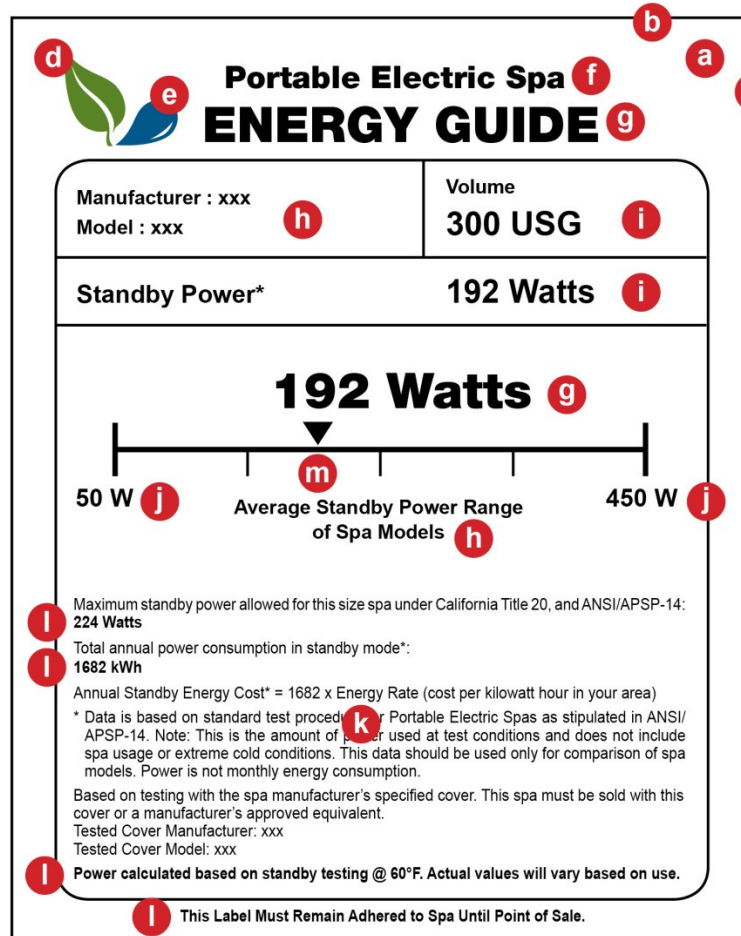


Figure 7.3

- Minimum Label width: 5 inches
- Minimum Label height: 6.25 inches
- Leaf color: equivalent to Pantone 363 green (also permitted to be black)
- Water color: equivalent to Pantone 7691 blue (also permitted to be black)
- Font: Helvetica Neue Black. Character height shall not be less than 15 pt type.
- Font: Helvetica Neue Black. Character height shall not be less than 24 pt type.
- Font: Arial Bold. Character height shall not be less than 9.5 pt type.
- Font: Arial Bold. Character height shall not be less than 16 pt type.
- Font: Arial Bold. Character height shall not be less than 12 pt type.
- Font: Arial. Character height shall not be less than 8 pt type, and may be horizontally scaled to no less than 85%.
- Font: Arial. Character height shall not be less than 8 pt type, and may be horizontally scaled to no less than 85%.
- Font: Arial Bold. Character height shall not be less than 8 pt type, and may be horizontally scaled to no less than 85%.
- The standby power chart arrow shall be scaled at the appropriate location between the minimum and maximum power range using the standby power value for the spa which is being installed.

**International Code Council**  
**ICC/NSSA STANDARD FOR**  
**THE DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF STORM SHELTERS**  
**ICC 500-2013 edition**  
**Public Comment Draft #4**

*The ICC Consensus Committee on Storm Shelters has held 1 public meeting to develop the fourth public comments draft of the ICC 500-2013 Standard for the Design and Construction of Storm Shelters. Public comments are requested on the strike-out/underline portions only of this third public comments draft. The public comment deadline is August 31, 2014. Go to <http://www.iccsafe.org/cs/standards/ISSTM/Pages/default.aspx> for more information.*

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**Proposal No.**  
**IS-STM55-11/12**  
**Section 304.10**

**Modify proposal as follows:**

**304.10 Storm shelters connected to host buildings.** Where an element or component of the host building is connected to a storm shelter, the storm shelter shall be designed to resist the maximum force that could be transmitted to the shelter equal to the ultimate failure strength of the connection or element being connected, whichever is lower, ~~loads transmitted through that those connections equal to 1.5 times the nominal strength of the connections~~ concurrent with the other wind loads on the storm shelter required by Chapter 3.

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## BSR-IICRC S100 Draft Standard for Textile Floorcovering Cleaning - Substantive Changes Dated July 2014

Note: This document includes only the substantive changes made since the last public review. Additions are underlined, and deletions are shown in strikethrough. Editorial and clarification changes are not included here. Changes made to the Standard are also made in the corresponding section of the S100 Reference Guide.

### 1.12.1 Principle 1: General Safety Considerations

The safety and health of cleaners shall be a primary concern of their employers. OSHA 29 CFR Part 1910, the *General Industry Standard*, applies to all textile floor covering cleaning whether accomplished on-location or in an in-plant facility. Reasonable efforts should be made to inform building occupants of, and protect them from, similar health and safety issues.

General safety considerations shall include, but are not limited, to:

- driving safely to and from the work site;
- proper parking procedures (e.g., ground guides, parking brakes, wheel chocks, exhaust gases, where appropriate);
- proper storage, mixing, and use of chemicals, both in-plant and on-location;
- proper use of electrical or other mechanical equipment;
- engineering controls, as necessary (e.g., guards on rotating or hot equipment components, ventilation when using dry solvents);
- proper use of personal protective equipment (e.g., gloves, goggles, respirators);
- use of warning signs, where appropriate (e.g., tripping or slip and fall hazards),  
and
- slip, trip, and fall hazards.

### **1.1.5 Principle 5: Drying**

~~Special circumstances can affect drying time. It is the customer's responsibility to assist in expediting drying. In commercial or institutional buildings, for example, customers may need to provide an override for automatic shut offs on HVAC systems during after work hours to ensure continuous dry airflow.~~

Since drying time is affected by both outdoor and indoor atmospheric condition, customers should assist in expediting drying. In commercial or institutional buildings, for example, customers should override automatic shut-offs on HVAC systems after work hours to ensure continuous dry airflow.

### **2.2.2 Wool**

Cleaners should be aware that wool fibers are hygroscopic, which means wool has the power to readily absorb off moisture.

### 2.5.1 For Wet Solvent or Aqueous Cleaning

~~Water is excluded as a primary solvent if either the soil cannot be reasonably made water soluble or the material being cleaned has poor compatibility with water. Water may be also contraindicated where drying is hastened, and necessitated dry times may be achieved through hydrocarbon solvents that have greater volatility.~~

In the majority of cleaning methods water is used as a primary solvent, due to its ability to dissolve or suspend a variety of soils. When compared to dry solvents, water-based cleaning agents are less expensive, less toxic, less polluting and usually safer to use. Aqueous cleaning agents should not be used if the material being cleaned has poor compatibility with water. Water may be also contraindicated where rapid drying is desirable.

### 2.6.4 Carpet Protectors

~~Some stain resistance may be obtained due to the enhanced repellency; the staining liquid can be quickly removed from the surface of fibers before it has a chance to cause staining.~~

Fluorochemical protectors inhibit staining, while they also create a soil-retardant barrier. Silicone-based protectors should not be used as these may cause yellowing and they void many carpet manufacturers' warranties.

## 2.8 Odors

~~Chemical reactive methods can be comprised of various means to chemically alter odor emissions, or to chemically alter the odor producing compound. These can include pairing agents, which are chemical compounds that bond with odorous compounds, producing tertiary byproducts devoid of malodor. Enzymes can also be used, which break down organic materials into simpler molecules that either are more easily eliminated by cleaning or are altogether innocuous and odor free.~~

Deodorants or odor counteractants are often employed to chemically treat contaminants that are emitting unpleasant odors. There are four deodorizing principles: remove the source (as practical); clean off significant residue, recreate the conditions of penetration using an appropriate odor counteractant, and seal as necessary. Deodorization specialists should be consulted if odors persist after normal cleaning.

### 11.2.1 Initial Inspection with Customers

~~After making appropriate introductions, it is recommended that cleaners should ask customers to point out specific areas to be cleaned. While on this inspection, it is recommended that cleaners listen carefully as customer's voice concerns about the carpet, furnishings on the carpet, and processing considerations (e.g., carpet use, maintenance, drying times, and cleaning methods). It is recommended that cleaners take write notes on their work order about those concerns.~~

### 11.2.3 Use Issues

~~It is recommended that Cleaners should note carpet conditions to include, but not be limited to:~~

- 1       ▪ traffic lanes and wear patterns;
- 2       ▪ condition of seams;
- 3       ▪ ripples in the carpet;
- 4       ▪ odors;
- 5       ▪ stains or discolorations, such as color loss;
- 6       ▪ possible delamination problems;
- 7       ▪ heavily soiled areas impacted with particulate soils;
- 8       ▪ flow of traffic, not only in major walkways, but also within specific rooms;
- 9       ▪ where traffic is channeled around furniture;
- 10      ▪ evaluation of soiling conditions so that cleaners can be better prepared to apply
- 11      the proper chemistry and methods to maximize cleaning results;
- 12      ▪ pivot areas in halls, at room entries, and within each room;
- 13      ▪ proximity of traffic areas to major soil sources;
- 14      ▪ all entry areas;
- 15      ▪ soil-generating work areas (e.g., garages, entryways, copier rooms), and
- 16      ▪ kitchens or food processing areas that are also major sources of oily soils that
- 17      serve as a binder for tracked-in particle soil.

#### 18   **11.2.11        Cleaning Expectations**

19   ~~It is recommended that~~ Cleaners should document concerns about the carpet cleaning  
20   process and attempt to anticipate potential outcomes.

#### 21   **12.7 Spotting Kits**

- 22      ▪ flip-top spotting bottles: spotting agents that do not have their own applicator  
23      bottle should be put in these bottles. The contents ~~should~~ shall be clearly labeled;

#### 24   **12.8.1 Basic Spotting Chemical List**

- 25      ▪ volatile dry solvent (VDS): VDS should be used in a well-ventilated area for  
26      spotting only, and not for overall carpet cleaning. Volatile means that the solvent  
27      evaporates rapidly and completely. VDS should be used for spotting only, and  
28      never for general or overall cleaning of carpet. Dry solvents can affect adhesives  
29      used to join the primary and secondary backings of tufted carpet. Overuse or  
30      misuse of dry solvents can result in localized delamination and sprouting of tufts.  
31      Apply dry solvents to the spot or stain only.

#### 32   **13.2.1 Positioning the Production Vehicle**

33   Caution ~~should~~ shall be exercised when positioning the vehicle so that exhaust is not  
34   pointed toward or too close to the entry, open windows, or the heating, ventilation and air  
35   conditioning (HVAC) intake, that carbon monoxide could enter the building. This  
36   precaution includes engines with exhausts that may be used during the course of  
37   cleaning (e.g., generators, truck-mounted extractors, etc.)

38   Where hoses cross, entry pathways into a residence, trip hazard warning signs shall be  
39   used or other paths of entry into a residence, it is recommended that signs be placed to  
40   ~~warn customers or pedestrians of potential trip hazards.~~

41  
42

1 **15.1 Area Rugs Introduction**

2

3 ~~It is recommended~~ Area rug cleaners should use professional judgment to determine  
4 how to apply this Standard and Reference Guide on a case-by-case basis; however,  
5 carelessness is never acceptable and common sense and professional judgment should  
6 prevail.

7 **15.5.2 Rug Cleaning**

8 It is recommended that Rug cleaning ~~should~~ be performed in a specialized facility,  
9 rather than on-location, since in-plant cleaning provides control over cleaning variables.

10 Rugs in residences that are subjected to light traffic and soil should be cleaned on a  
11 regular basis. Rugs in commercial buildings that are subjected to heavy traffic and soil  
12 should be cleaned more frequently.

13 **15.5.3 Dry Soil Removal**

14 After dusting, ~~it is recommended that~~ the face of the rug should be vacuumed to remove  
15 loosened soil.

16 Compressed air dusters use high pressure, high-CFM airflow to force dry soil from the  
17 rug, which ~~should~~ shall be used with appropriate environmental and safety precautions,  
18 including proper PPE (e.g., respiratory and eye protection)

19

DRAFT



## BSR-IICRC S500 Draft Standard for Professional Water Damage Restoration

**Note:** This document includes only the substantive changes made since the last public review: Additions are underlined, and deletions are shown in strikethrough. Editorial and clarification changes are not included here. Changes made to the Standard are also made in the corresponding section of the S500 Reference Guide.

**Disclaimer:** Restorers should use their professional judgment throughout each and every project. However the use of professional judgment is not a license to not comply with this Standard. On occasion, a project might have unique circumstances that may infrequently allow for a deviation from the standard.

**Important Definitions:** For the practical purposes of this document, it was deemed appropriate to highlight and distinguish the critical restoration methods and procedures from the less critical, by characterizing the former as the ~~perceived and recommended~~ “standard of care”. ~~Ultimately, it is the responsibility of the restorer to verify on a case by case basis that application of this Standard and Reference Guide is appropriate.~~

### A.2 Purpose

~~It is the purpose of this Standard to define criteria and methodology to be used by the restorer for inspecting and investigating water damage and associated contamination, and for establishing water damage restoration work plans and procedures. Subject to the limitations contained in the Disclaimer on page three (3), it is the purpose of this Standard to define criteria and methodology to be used by the restorer for inspecting and investigating water damage and associated contamination, and for establishing water damage restoration work plans and procedures.~~

This Standard and Reference Guide is not intended to be either exhaustive or inclusive of all pertinent requirements, methods or procedures that might be appropriate on a particular water damage restoration project. Restorers should use professional judgment throughout each and every project. ~~However the use of professional judgment is not a license to not comply with this Standard.~~

### B: Definitions

**airflow** – Air movement, whether uncontrolled (e.g., convection; infiltration or exfiltration) or controlled (managed). ~~The controlled or managed movement of air.~~ Two commonly used airflow measurements are volumetric flow (e.g., cubic feet per minute) and velocity (e.g., feet per minute).

**Category 3** - Category 3 water is grossly contaminated and can contain pathogenic, toxigenic or other harmful agents and can cause significant adverse reactions to humans if contacted or consumed. Examples of Category 3 water can include, but are not limited to: sewage; ~~toilet~~ wasteline backflows that originate from beyond the ~~toilet~~ trap regardless of visible content or color; all forms of flooding from seawater; rising water from rivers or streams; and other contaminated water entering or affecting the indoor environment, such as wind-driven rain from hurricanes, tropical storms, or other weather-related events if they carry trace levels of contaminants (e.g., ~~silt, organic matter,~~ pesticides, or toxic organic substances)

**Regulated, Hazardous Materials, and Mold** - ... The presence of any of these substances does not constitute a change in category; but qualified persons shall abate regulated materials, or should remediate mold prior to drying. ~~regulated materials shall be properly abated by qualified abatement contractors and mold should be remediated by qualified mold remediators~~

**Class of water intrusion** - a classification of the estimated evaporation load and is used when calculating the initial humidity control (e.g., dehumidification, ventilation). It is based on the approximate amount of wet surface area, and the permeance and porosity of affected materials left within the drying environment at the time drying is initiated. Initial information to determine Class should be gathered

during the inspection process. The Classes are divided into four separate descriptions, Class 1, 2, 3, and 4.

**Class 1** - (least amount of water absorption and evaporation load): Water intrusion where some porous and semi-porous materials (e.g., plaster, wood, concrete, masonry, oriented strand board (OSB)) have absorbed minimal moisture; and where other wet, porous materials (e.g., carpet, gypsum board, fiber-fill insulation, concrete masonry unit (CMU), textiles) represent less than ~5% of the combined floor, wall and ceiling surface area in the space. ~5% or less of the combined floor, wall and ceiling surface area in the space is wet, porous material (e.g., carpet, gypsum board, fiber fill insulation, CMU, textiles)

**Class 2** - (significant amount of water absorption and evaporation load): Water intrusion where some porous and semi-porous materials (e.g., plaster, wood, concrete, masonry, oriented strand board (OSB)) have absorbed minimal moisture; ~~water intrusion~~ and where other wet, porous materials (e.g., carpet, gypsum board, fiber-fill insulation, CMU, textiles) ~~involving~~ represent more than ~5% to ~40% of the combined floor, wall and ceiling surface area in the space.

**Class 3** - (greatest amount of water absorption and evaporation load): Water intrusion where some porous and semi-porous materials (e.g., plaster, wood, concrete, masonry, oriented strand board (OSB)) have absorbed minimal moisture; and ~~water intrusion~~ where other wet, highly porous materials (e.g., carpet, gypsum board, fiber-fill insulation, CMU, textiles) ~~involving~~ represent more than ~40% ~~or more~~ of the combined floor, wall and ceiling surface area in the space.

**Class 4** - (deeply held or bound water): Water intrusion that involves a significant amount of water and absorption into some porous and semi-porous materials (e.g., plaster, ~~hardwood~~, concrete, masonry, OSB) or assemblies (e.g., gym floors, structural cavities) that have a low rate of evaporation due to deeply held or bound water (i.e., low evaporation materials). Drying may require special methods, longer drying times, or substantial water vapor pressure differentials.

**evaporation load** - The anticipated amount of water vapor added to a drying chamber by means of evaporation from wet materials. Evaporation load is affected by several factors, including concentration of moisture in the air, water vapor pressures of wet materials, temperature of wet materials, air movement across wet surfaces and access to the wet materials.

**low evaporation materials** - materials and assemblies that have a low rate of evaporation due to deeply held or bound water (e.g., plaster, wood, concrete, masonry, OSB).

### 1.2.2.3 Final Inspection (Completion)

Drying equipment should remain in operation on site until it has been verified and documented that the drying goals have been achieved in the materials being dried. ~~Drying equipment should remain in operation until drying goals have been met.~~

## 8.7 Asbestos

Many states and local governments require that asbestos inspections be performed by licensed asbestos building inspectors prior to disturbing building materials which are presumed to contain asbestos.

### 10.4.2 Regulated, Hazardous Materials and Mold

The presence of any of these substances does not constitute a change in category; but qualified persons ~~restorers~~ shall abate regulated materials, or should remediate mold prior to drying.

### 10.6.7 Preliminary Determination

Restorers ~~shall~~ should use contamination controls and appropriate worker protection. Where necessary, an indoor environmental professional (IEP) should be used to assess the levels of contamination.

### 13.3.3 Bulk Material Removal and Water Extraction

Tools and equipment should be cleaned and decontaminated, or contained on the job site before being loaded for transport away from the site. Extracted water shall be disposed in accordance with applicable laws and regulations. Normally, this means disposal into a sanitary sewer system or, especially where HAZMAT is involved, at an appropriately licensed disposal facility. Wastewater shall be handled, transported and disposed of in accordance with all local, state, provincial or federal laws and regulations.

### 13.5.3 Controlled Demolition, as Necessary, to Accelerate Drying

If lead or asbestos containing material (ACM) or presumed asbestos containing material (PACM) are encountered, restorers shall comply with federal, state, provincial and local laws and regulations regarding the inspection and handling of these materials: Also, it is important to note presumed asbestos containing materials (PACM), or materials containing lead.

### 13.5.7 Controlling Airflow, Humidity, and Temperature to Promote Drying

Restorers should control airflow (i.e., volume, velocity), humidity (i.e., dehumidification, ventilation) and temperature (i.e., vapor pressure differential) to work towards the drying goals. These conditions should be managed throughout the various stages of drying as follows drying process.

- ~~1<sup>st</sup> Stage—Constant Rate (Surface Evaporation)—liquid water is present at the surface and evaporates into the air over the material at a constant, unhindered rate;~~
- ~~2<sup>nd</sup> Stage—Falling Rate (Capillary Action)—liquid water moves between pores to the surface and is also evaporated from the meniscus of each pore; and~~
- ~~3<sup>rd</sup> Stage—Falling Rate (Vapor Diffusion)—water vapor moves by differences in moisture gradients within the material and between the material and surrounding air.~~

#### 13.5.7.1 Controlling Airflow

During the initial constant rate stage (refer to Chapter 5, *Psychrometry and Drying Technology*) of drying, the increased rate of evaporation caused by airmovers is directly related to the airspeed across the wet surface. Airmovers used during this stage should be set up so that continuous rapid airflow is provided across wet surfaces. The restorer should install airmovers to deliver air along the lower portion of the wall and the edge of the floor, in a circular fashion. Airmovers should be installed at an angle (e.g., 5-45°) that provides constant airflow along the entire length of all affected walls. In addition, airmovers should be added to direct flow across the open areas of the room or space if the size of the room or the presence of contents prevents sensible airflow across the entire floor surface.

Airmovers should also be used to ensure circulation of air throughout the workspace as needed. To accomplish this, the restorer should install at least one airmover in each affected room or space, to include bay windows, hallways, rooms, insets and offsets. The restorer should also consider the addition of airmovers to ensure airflow in and out of structural cavities and voids whenever water has affected the materials in these spaces.

Initially, restorers should install one airmover for every 50 to 70 SF of affected floor space, and one airmover for each 100 to 150 SF of affected wall and ceiling surface, ensuring at least one airmover in each affected room or space at a minimum. When a calculated number produces a fraction, it should be rounded up. Restorers should place an additional airmover for each offset or inset that impedes airflow across wet surfaces (e.g., wall sections that are greater than 18-24 inches).

The quantity of airmovers needed to accomplish these goals may vary between projects, depending upon the build out density, amount and type of contents and the location of wet or damp surfaces. After the initial installation, appropriate adjustments in airflow should be made based on subsequent monitoring readings.

When primarily drying low evaporation materials or assemblies (e.g., materials typically found in a Class 4 drying environment), after the initial surface drying, airflow should be reduced. In Class 1 and 2 water intrusions, restorers should install one airmover for every 50 to 70 SF of affected floor space, ensuring at

~~least one airmover in each affected room or space at a minimum. The calculated number of airmovers should be installed to address both affected wall surfaces (e.g., an airmover every 10-16 lineal feet) and the affected field of the floor. When a calculated number produces a fraction, it should be rounded up. Restorers should place an additional airmover for each offset or inset that impedes airflow across wet surfaces (e.g., wall sections that are greater than 18-24 inches). Narrow or odd-shaped rooms or spaces may require an additional airmover to adequately address affected wall surfaces, especially during the constant rate drying stage.~~

~~In Class 3 water intrusion, restorers should place additional airmovers to ensure sufficient airflow across wet ceiling or upper wall surfaces (e.g., recommend one airmover for every 150 square feet of these surfaces). The quantity of airmovers needed to accomplish these goals will vary between projects, depending upon the build-out density, amount and type of contents and the location of wet or damp surfaces.~~

~~When Class 4 materials enter the falling rate drying stage, airflow should be reduced (e.g., to one airmover that will deliver between 150 to 500 fpm for every 100 to 150 square feet of all wet surfaces, provided remaining wet or damp surfaces continue to receive sensible airflow and circulation is maintained throughout the workspace. Low evaporation materials and assemblies are defined as having a low rate of evaporation due to deeply held or bound water (e.g., plaster, wood, concrete, masonry, OSB). In addition, the vapor pressure differential should be increased (e.g., increase temperature of wet materials; reduce humidity of the surrounding air; or a combination of both). Refer to Chapter 5, *Psychrometry and Drying Technology* for more information on falling rate drying adjustments.~~

Directed airflow is used in the restorative drying process to accomplish two objectives:

1. To circulate air throughout the workspace to ensure drier air continually displaces more humid air. Air should be circulated to all affected interstitial cavities, such as wall and ceiling voids, beneath cabinetry and underneath and within wood flooring systems.
2. To direct air at material surfaces in order to displace the evaporating surface moisture within the boundary layer of air and transfer energy to the surface moisture and materials. The boundary layer is a thin layer of air at the surface of materials that due to surface friction does not move at the full speed of the surrounding airflow. The effect of this reduced airflow retards water evaporation at the surface and heat transfer to the materials. Directing sufficient and continuous air at material surfaces minimizes this boundary layer, removes evaporated water, and aids in transferring thermal energy to the surface of materials. This layer needs to be continuously displaced to enhance evaporation.

Airmoving devices inherently tend to aerosolize soils and particulates present in the environment. As water evaporates from surfaces and materials, such as carpet, more particles often become aerosolized, creating possible health, safety, comfort and cleanliness issues. Restorers should perform a preliminary cleaning of materials and surfaces (e.g., carpet, hard surface floors, exposed subfloors) to reduce the amount of soil or particulates that can become aerosolized, before activating airmoving devices. Where preliminary cleaning cannot sufficiently remove soil or particulates, or there are high-risk occupants, restorers can install one or more air filtration devices (AFDs) as a negative air machine, or to control or direct airflow.

~~To minimize or control aerosolization of particles, restorers should consider implementing the following:~~

- ~~1. To reduce the amount of soil or particulates that can become aerosolized before activating airmoving devices, materials and surfaces (e.g., carpet, hard surface floors, exposed subfloors) restorers should perform a preliminary cleaning.~~
- ~~2. Where preliminary cleaning is not sufficient or there are high-risk occupants, restorers can install one or more air filtration devices or AFDs, as a negative air machine.~~

### **13.5.7.2 Controlling Humidity and Determining Initial Dehumidification Capacity**

When low evaporation Class 4 materials enter the falling rate drying stage, airflow should be reduced, and the vapor pressure differential should be increased (e.g., increase temperature of wet materials; reduce humidity of the surrounding air; or a combination of both).

#### 17.2.4 Drying

- Increase the internal water vapor pressure of materials during falling rate drying period - For low evaporation ~~This is especially true for Class 4~~ materials (e.g., concrete, stone, timbers) restorers should increase the internal water vapor pressure by adding more energy into wet materials.

#### 17.2.5 Airflow

Reduced airflow during the falling rate of drying, the period of lowest moisture availability and evaporation, ~~can be is-beneficial~~ when drying low evaporation materials ~~Class 4 materials~~ (e.g., concrete, stone, timbers).

#### 17.4.7 Vinyl sheet & VCT

Restorers should inspect to determine if water has migrated under finish floor materials. If it has, restorers the flooring should determine if the flooring needs to be removed, to allow and the substrate evaluated for drying, cleaning and in the case of contaminated water, sanitizing.

#### 17.4.12 HVAC Duct; internally & externally insulated

When ductwork insulation has become contaminated with Category 2 or 3 water, it should be removed and replaced. When ductwork insulation has become contaminated with Condition 3 contamination (actual mold growth and associated spores), restorers should follow the or affected by Category 2 or 3 water it should be removed and replaced with new materials, according to NADCA ACR current version 2006 standards.

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## NSF/ANSI - 49

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

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#### Annex H<sup>1</sup> (informative)

##### Recommended materials, finishes, and construction

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## H.6 Sealants

### H.6.1 Biosafety Cabinet Sealants

Two-part accelerated synthetic rubber (polysulfide type), temperature resistance, high adhesion aircraft specification grade, SAE AMS-S-8802, or equivalent, is acceptable. One part silicon base sealant compound, such as Dow Corning RTV 732 Adhesive Sealant, Dow Corning RTV 781 Building Sealant, Dow Corning RTV 734 or RTV 112 Self-leveling Sealants,<sup>2</sup> or equivalent, is acceptable when used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.

### H.6.2 HEPA/ULPA Filter Sealants and Adhesives for Repairs

~~One part silicon base sealant compound, such as Dow Corning RTV 732 Adhesive Sealant, Dow Corning RTV 781 Building Sealant, Dow Corning RTV 734 or RTV 112 Self-leveling Sealants,<sup>3</sup> or equivalent, is acceptable when used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.~~

Adhesives or sealants may be used to splice the medium or repair the filter, fasten the gasket to the filter frame and seal the filter media pack within the frame. Some recommended, but not limited to materials include polyurethane, epoxy, silicone, acrylics. Other adhesives and sealants may be used if recommended and agreed upon by the customer and the supplier and appropriate to the application, either prior to or after installation. In addition, the medium (media) used within HEPA or ULPA filters may be repaired with either a medium (media) of the same efficiency used or a combination of the filter medium and an approved adhesive. All sealants should be recommended and approved by the manufacturer of the cabinetry and compatible within the operational conditions at the facilities of the end user, their application of the cabinetry and their process guidelines.

<sup>1</sup> The information contained in this Annex is not part of this American National Standard (ANS) and has not been processed in accordance with ANSI's requirements for an ANS. Therefore, this Annex may contain material that has not been subjected to public review or a consensus process. In addition, it does not contain requirements necessary for conformance to the Standard.

<sup>2</sup> The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48642 <www.dow.com>.

<sup>3</sup> ~~The Dow Chemical Company, 2030 Dow Center, Midland, MI 48642 <www.dow.com>.~~

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#### 6 Performance

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##### 6.14 Electrical safety

The cabinet shall be tested by a Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory (NRTL) for compliance to the requirements of the current edition of any national standard that is based on IEC 61010-1. Compliance is demonstrated by NRTL certification (requires regular audits to maintain certification) and cabinet listing, i.e. UL, CSA or IECCEE CB Scheme certificate.

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#### 5 Design and construction

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##### 5.29 Drain spillage trough

A drain spillage trough shall be provided below the work surface to retain spillage from the work area; the trough shall be easily cleanable. ~~A drainpipe shall be connected to the drain spillage trough and fitted with a 0.37 in (0.94 cm) or larger ball valve. The~~ An optional drainpipe and valve shall conform to the material requirements of the drain pan or trough. The drain spillage trough shall accommodate at least 1 gal (4 L). The drain valve, if installed, shall be identified with a label and operating instructions placed in close proximity to, or on, the valve.

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## BSR/UL 474, Standard for Safety for Dehumidifiers

### 1. Addition of Heat Detecting Circuit Interrupter (HDCI) as an alternative to Arc Fault Circuit Interrupter (AFCI)

#### 2A Glossary

2A.4.1 Heat Detecting Circuit Interrupter (HDCI) - A cord mounted safety device that incorporates the functionality of a Leakage Current Detection Interrupter (LCDI) and interrupts power to the dehumidifier at the power source (outlet) when any of the following occur:

- a) An overheating condition occurs where the temperature sensor is mounted, or
- b) When leakage currents flowing from the conductors of the power supply cord of the protected device exceed a predetermined level, or
- c) An open circuit occurs on one of the temperature sensor leads to the HDCI thermal sensor.

## CONSTRUCTION

### 7 Supply Connections

7.2.1 A cord-connected single phase dehumidifier shall be provided with a factory installed AFCI or HDCI. The AFCI or HDCI is intended to ~~protection to~~ reduce the risk of fire due to arcing faults in the power-supply cord and the HDCI is also intended to reduce the risk of fire due to compressor overheating within the dehumidifier. The AFCI or HDCI shall be installed as an integral part of the attachment plug or located in the supply cord within 12 in. (300 mm) of the attachment plug. The AFCI shall comply with the requirements in the Standard for Arc-Fault Circuit-Interrupters, UL 1699, and the HDCI shall comply with the requirements in the Outline of Investigation for Heat Detecting Current Interrupters, UL 2872. The AFCI or HDCI shall contain an integral test and reset button.

**BSR/UL 60745-2-2, Standard Hand-Held Motor-Operated Electric Tools – Safety –  
Part 2-2: Particular Requirements for Screwdrivers and Impact Wrenches**

**1. Addition Of National Difference Clauses To Specify Ratchet Drivers In The Scope Of  
The Standard And To Clarify Test Requirements As They Apply To Ratchet Drivers**

**12.5DV D1 Modification: Add the following to Clause 12.5 of the Part 1:  
The temperature-rise limit specified for the external enclosure does not apply to the  
enclosure of the ratchet head and reversing control of ratchet drivers.**

24.4 Replacement of paragraphs 1 and 2.

For impact wrenches, the lightest cable which can be used is:

– heavy polychloroprene sheathed flexible cable (60245 IEC 66 or equivalent).

**24.4DV D1 Modification: Replace the second paragraph of Clause 24.4 of the Part 2 with  
the following:**

**For impact wrenches and ratchet drivers, the lightest cable which can be used is: This  
subclause of the Part 1 is applicable.**

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