Formal Interpretations/ Interprétation formelle

This section lists questions that individuals have submitted about a particular standard. Each question has been reviewed and answered by the appropriate committee. If you would like to submit a question about a particular standard, please see the end notes in the preface of that standard.

April 11, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard N293-07, *Fire protection for nuclear power plants*, has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee on Fire Protection for Nuclear Power Plants:

Question: As per our understanding of the intent of this Section, we interpret that:

1. Not all electrical conductors (including fire alarm cables) are required to have minimum 1 hour fire resistance rating;
2. ONLY those electrical conductors (including fire alarm cables) are required to have a minimum 1 hour fire resistance given they meet all criteria below:
   (a) Installed in service spaces containing other combustible materials; and
   (b) Used as connection between the fire alarm systems and emergency equipment (e.g. fire-related smoke control equipment, elevator recall, etc.);
   (c) Are required to perform their intended function (other than fire detection) after a fire event.

Is our interpretation of CSA Standard N293-07, 7.2.1.13.1 correct?

Answer: Yes.

Posted March 7, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard A283-06 (R2016), has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee on Qualification Code for Concrete Testing Laboratories (A283):

Question 1: Does CSA A283-06 (R2016) require that the supervising engineer of a certified concrete laboratory be a licensed P.Eng. (ing. In Quebec) in the jurisdiction in which the laboratory is located?

Answer: Yes.

Question 2: Was it the intention of the technical committee to change the requirement that the supervising engineer of a certified concrete laboratory be a professional engineer when Update No. 2 was published in 2013?

Answer: No.

Posted February 14, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard C282-09, *Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings*, Clause 7.3.12, has been approved by the JB108 TC on Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings (C282):

Question 1: Is the fuel storage tank also subject to the requirement that tanks and fuel be reserved exclusively for the emergency generator set(s)? In other words, a fuel storage tank, used to feed the day tank of an emergency generator set, cannot be used to feed the day tank of a non-emergency generator or any other oil-burning appliances.

Answer 1: Yes

Question 2: If the answer to question 1 is "NO", does your answer remain the same for an installation that must comply with the requirements of CSA Z32 - Electrical safety and essential electrical systems in health care facilities?

Answer 2: N/A

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard C282-09, *Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings*, Clause 5, has been approved by the JB108 TC on Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings (C282):

Question: Is "all associated wiring" in item 5.1.c intended for control and/or communication wiring only?

Answer: No

Posted January 16, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z245.11-17, Clause 4.3.4, has been approved by the K110 TC on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

Question: The reference to CSA Z662 Clause 4.3.21 in Z245.11 Clause 4.3.4 does not exist in the current Z662 document. Is the intent to reference another clause?

Answer: No. The current Z662-15 clause reference does not exist but the intent was to reference a proposed clause in Z662-19 which has not yet been approved. As such, this CSA Z662 Clause 4.3.21 option in CSA Z245.11 Clause 4.3.4 (below) is not possible and only the other two options (ASME B.16.49 or as otherwise agreed with the purchaser) are acceptable options.

Posted January 16, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Z662-15, Clause 4.3.1.1 and 4.12.1.1, has been approved by the K110 TC on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

Question 1: May ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (Section VIII, Division 2) referenced in Clause 4.3.1.1 be used for designing a pipeline for excessive overburden that could be caused by frequent vehicle traffic at non-cased crossings?

Answer 1: Yes

Question 2: Does the Clause 4.3.1.1 Note 2) specifically refer to the Section 4.4.12 of ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (Section VIII, Division 2) 2015 for the purpose referenced in above question #1?

Answer 2: No

Question 3: May ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (Section VIII, Division 2) referenced in Clause 4.3.1.1 be used for designing a pipeline for the fatigue evaluation that could be caused by frequent vehicle traffic at non-cased crossings?

Answer 3: Yes

Question 4: Does the Clause 4.3.1.1 Note 2) specifically refer to Section 5.5 of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code (Section VIII, Division 2) 2015 for the purpose referenced in above question #3?

Answer 4: No

Question 5: Does the Clause 4.12.1.1 Note apply to the "other crossings"?

Answer 5: No

Question 6: In Clause 4.12.1.1 are non-cased utilities, roads, railways, and water crossings considered "other crossings"?

Answer 6: No

Question 7: In Clause 4.12.1.1 Note, is the reference to Warman, Hart and Francini (2009) the same as the CEPA Final Report No. 05-44R1?

Answer 7: Yes

Posted January 16, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z662-15, Clause 14.4.3, has been approved by the K110 TC on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

Question: Is the use of a "transition piece" (including the subsequent requirements of Clause 14.3.7 and 14.4.3 (a) and (b)) considered "necessary" by the text in clause 14.4.3, if conformance to the joint preparation requirements of ASME B31.3 is achieved when joining higher grade materials to lower grade materials of unequal thickness?

Answer: No

Posted January 16, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z245.20-14, Clause 12.8.3.1 (i) and 12.14.3 (b), has been approved by the K110 TC on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

Question: Clauses 12.8.3.2 (i) and 12.14.3 (b) of Z245.20-14 require that the test specimen be "air cooled". Is forced air cooling by means of aiming a fan at the specimen allowed?

Answer: Yes

Posted January 16, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z662-15, Clause 4.3.12.3, has been approved by the K110 TC on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

Question 1: Applies to fabricated carbon steel basket strainers regardless of size or pressure rating. Design as per Z662 for fabricated assembly.

Answer 1: Yes

Question 2: With reference to question #1, can be applied to fabricated carbon steel basket strainers with quick-opening closures, provided the closure is designed in accordance with Clause 4.3.13.

Answer 2: Yes

Question 3: Fabricated carbon steel basket strainers need not have independent pressure relieving devices (for example, as required by ASME Section 8 Div 1 UG-125), provided the basket strainer is always directly connected to a piping system that has overpressure protection in accordance with Clause 4.18 and has an appropriate MOP.

Answer 3: Yes

Question 4: Fabricated carbon steel basket strainers as defined above do NOT need to be designed as pressure vessels per the requirements of B51.

Answer 4: Yes

Posted January 16, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z662-15, Table 4.2, has been approved by the K110 TC on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

Question 1: Can an engineering assessment per Clause 10.7 be used to continue operation

of a pipeline at the original operating conditions after installation of a railway or other crossing per Clause 10.8?

Answer 1: Yes

Question 2: Is it possible to modify the location factor shown in Table 4.2 as a result of an engineering assessment except as permitted for gas pipelines in Table 4.2?

Answer 2: No

Question 3: Can an engineering assessment per Clause 10.7 include the use of an engineered concrete slab to allow continued operation of a pipeline at the original operating conditions after installation of a railway or other crossing per Clause 10.8?

Answer 3: Yes

Question 4: Would the applicable location factor in Table 4.2 change for a pipeline if the design includes the use of an engineered concrete slab except as permitted for gas pipelines per Table 4.2?

Answer 4: No

February 14, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard C282-09, *Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings*, Clause 7.3.12, has been approved by the JB108 TC on Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings (C282):

Question 1: Is the fuel storage tank also subject to the requirement that tanks and fuel be reserved exclusively for the emergency generator set(s)? In other words, a fuel storage tank, used to feed the day tank of an emergency generator set, cannot be used to feed the day tank of a non-emergency generator or any other oil-burning appliances.

Answer 1: Yes

Question 2: If the answer to question 1 is “NO”, does your answer remain the same for an installation that must comply with the requirements of CSA Z32 - Electrical safety and essential electrical systems in health care facilities?

Answer 2: N/A

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard C282-09, *Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings*, Clause 5, has been approved by the JB108 TC on Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings (C282):

Question: Is "all associated wiring" in item 5.1.c intended for control and/or communication wiring only?

Answer: No

February 14, 2018

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard B55.2-15, *Drain water heat recovery units*, has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee on Drain Water Heat Recovery Systems (B55):

Question: Does the intent of Clause 4 in CSA B55.2-15 “Classification of drain water heat recovery units” permit that the two walls of a “double-wall vented” heat exchanger be bonded directly together (for example joined together with solder, braising alloy, welded, epoxy, etc.), in part or in whole?

Answer: No