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.

Posted May 8, 2019

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard N293-12, Clause 8.2.3.4.2, has been approved by the Technical Committee on Fire Protection for Nuclear Power Plants (N293):

**Question:** Is CSA N293-12 Clause 8.2.3.4.2 intended to address permanent storage of combustibles?

**Answer:** Yes

Posted May 8, 2019

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard N293-07, Clause 8.2.3.7.2 d), has been approved by the Technical Committee on Fire Protection for Nuclear Power Plants (N293):

**Question:** Is the intent of CSA N293-07 Clause 8.2.3.7.2 d) that alarm, trouble, and supervisory signals are monitored by the CACF.

**Answer:** Yes

Posted May 1, 2019

The following interpretation regarding CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124, *Plastic Plumbing Fixtures*, has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee on Plumbing Fixtures:

**Question:** As indicated in Figure 8, the “top of drain opening” is the horizontal plane across the floor of the shower receptor at the waste opening. In some case, the actual waste opening sits in a depression in the shower floor. Once a waste fitting is installed, the grate (top of the waste fitting) is level with the floor of the shower receptor. In the case where a waste fitting is not factory supplied with the shower base, is the threshold measured from (refer Figure 1):

**Answer:** Point “A”: the horizontal plane across the floor of the shower receptor above the actual waste opening.
The following interpretation regarding CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124, Plastic Plumbing Fixtures, has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee on Plumbing Fixtures:

**Question:** As indicated in Figure 8, the “top of drain opening” is the horizontal plane across the floor of the shower receptor at the waste opening. In some cases, the actual waste opening sits in a depression in the shower floor. Additionally, that depression sits in a secondary depression which houses a decorative tile. Once a waste fitting is installed, the grate (top of the waste fitting) still sits well below the floor of the shower receptor. For reference, Figure 2 depicts the unit with decorative tile in place. In the case where a waste fitting is not factory supplied with the shower base, is the threshold measured from (Refer to Figure 1):

**Answer:** Point “A”: the horizontal plane across the floor of the shower receptor above the actual waste opening
The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard CAN/CSA-Z271-10 (R2015), Safety code for suspended platforms, Clause 8.4.6.8, has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee Suspended Access Equipment:

Question: Is there any specific type of device required when using load limit device as per CSA Z271-10 Clause 8.4.6.8

Answer: No

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard C22.3 No. 7-15, Underground Systems, Clause 11.6.2, have been approved by the Technical Committee on Underground Systems:

Background
Mosaic Transit Group is the consortium contracted by Metrolinx to design, build, and maintain the Finch West Light Rail Transit project in the city of Toronto. Our designer, ARUP, has referenced a CSA standard in their rationale for the duct bank design. The standard referenced is as below:

Our goal for the duct bank is to locate it as shallow as possible to avoid conflict with existing utility crossings. There will be no external utilities carried in our duct bank, only those conductors needed for LRT applications. The track slab / duct bank configuration we are examining is depicted below;
Question 1: Does this clause apply to duct banks that only service the LRT?

Answer 1: Yes, it does apply. Clause 11.5.1 also applies.

Question 2: As per the standard “The minimum depth may be reduced where agreed upon by the parties concerned”. Does this mean that so long as our contracting authority, Metrolinx, approves our design we are given relief from this clause?

Answer 2: No, all other parties that cross under the railway including Metrolinx (owner), and Road Authority or City of Toronto are the parties. Other Utilities will have to sign on as well.

Question 3: As per the clause “Where practicable…”, does this mean that should specific utility crossings require a reduction of the clearance we are given relief from this clause?

Answer 3: No.

Posted April 3, 2019

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z662-15, Table 4.1, has been approved by the K110 Technical Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

Question: In table 4.1 Class 2 has a number of sub-sections including: d) an industrial installation (e.g., a chemical plant or a hazardous substance storage area) where release of the service fluid from the dangerous or environmentally hazardous condition

Can you please clarify if the application of the above clause is correct? When routing a pipeline near an existing well pad does the “Area Classification” necessarily change from a Class 1 to a Class 2, due to Clause D if the well pad is classified as a Sour Service, compared to a non-sour service will pad? Note all other aspects satisfies a class I designation.

Answer: No, a designation of Class 2 location is not required solely due to sour service.
The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z662-15, Clause 10.11.1.2, has been approved by the Technical Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

**Question:** Is it still a requirement to employ the bonding and grounding procedures even if there is a known conductive parallel path?

**Answer:** Yes, appropriate procedures are required. It may or may not include additional grounding or bonding depending on the specific situation.

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

**Question 1:** Would at least two components that are separated by a distance of less than 10 pipe diameters fabricated and tested in a shop prior to installation in a pipeline system be considered a fabricated assembly?

**Answer 1:** Yes, in accordance with the Clause 2 definition of “fabricated assembly”

**Question 2:** Would at least two components that are separated by a distance of less than 10 pipe diameters fabricated on site, tested or not, prior to installation in a pipeline system be considered a fabricated assembly?

**Answer 2:** Yes, in accordance with the Clause 2 definition of “fabricated assembly”

**Question 3:** Would at least two components that are separated by a distance of less than 10 pipe diameters that are directly joined into a pipeline system without any prefabrication be considered a fabricated assembly?

**Answer 3:** No, in accordance with the Clause 2 definition of “fabricated assembly”

**Question 4:** If pipe and components are to be installed in a location that can be classified as multiple location factors listed in Table 4.2 such as a fabricated assembly in a station, does the most stringent location factor apply?

**Answer 4:** Yes

**Question 5:** Is a pig trap considered a fabricated assembly if assembled prior to being joined into the pipeline system?

**Answer 5:** Yes, in accordance with the Clause 2 definition of “fabricated assembly”

**Question 6:** For traps located at a station (compressor, metering, pump or pressure regulating), could the mainline valves on the pipeline side of the pig traps labeled Note 1 be considered station isolation valves in the sketch below?
**Answer 6:** Yes

**Question 7:** For traps located at a station (compressor, metering, pump or pressure regulating), could the valves adjacent to the pig trap (side valve and kicker valve) labeled Note 2 be considered station isolation valves in the sketch below providing all four valves are closed?.

**Answer 7:** Yes

![Sketch of pipeline system with valves](image)

**Question 8:** Must all fabricated assemblies (e.g., pig traps) installed outside of a station’s isolation valves be considered "other" when selecting the applicable location factor?

**Answer 8:** No, the most stringent applicable location factor in Table 4.2 applies

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*Posted April 3, 2019*

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z245.30-18, Clauses 1.2, 12.1 and Table 1, has been approved by the K110 Technical Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

The scope of the Z245.30-14 Clause 1.2 identified “liquid-applied or fusion bond epoxy (FBE) coating”, while the Z245.30-18 Clause 1.2 identifies “liquid-applied epoxy or fusion bond epoxy (FBE).

**Question 1:** Does the scope in Z245.30-18 mean to include liquid-applied epoxy hybrid coatings?

**Answer 1:** Yes.

**Question 2:** Does the scope in Z245.30-18 mean to include liquid-applied 100% urethane coatings?

**Answer 2:** No.

Clause 12.1 b) “The coating shall reach a thumbnail hard state”.

**Question 3:** Is the use of a thumbnail, as stated in Clause 12.1 b), a test method?

**Answer 3:** No.
Table 1: Manufacturer qualification coating test requirements for systems FC1, FC2 and FC3

**Question 4:** Is flexibility testing in the field applicable to girth welds coated with liquid epoxy coating(s)?

**Answer 4:** No.

*Posted April 3, 2019*

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z245.30-18, Clause 7.5.4.1, has been approved by the K110 Technical Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

**Question 1:** Clause 7.5.4.1, Holiday inspection – General. For new construction, is the use of a holiday detector on 100% of the coated surface of the pipe required?

**Answer 1:** Yes.

**Question 2:** Does “existing pipe” refer to pipe already in-service?

**Answer 2:** Yes.

*Posted April 3, 2019*

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z245.30-18, Table 6, has been approved by the K110 Technical Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

**Question:** Is the intent of Table 6 – Appearance, to mandate that 100% of pinholes be detected by visual inspection?

**Answer:** No.

*Posted April 3, 2019*

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z662-15, Clause 4.18.2 & M.5.1, has been approved by the K110 TC - Technical Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

**Question 1:** The pressure control and overpressure protection for a pipeline as required by Clause 4.18.2 is accomplished by a local control system as described in Annex M.5 and inspected, assessed and tested in accordance with Clause 10.9.5.2. The local control system incorporates programmable logic controllers (PLCs). Does Clause 4.18.2 a) require two completely separate PLCs to be provided as shown below?
**Answer 1:** No

**Question 2:** If the answer to Question 1 is “no”, would two separate and independent control loops within a single PLC as shown below, satisfy the requirements of Clause 4.18.2; provided that failure of one system cannot lead to failure of the other system?

![Diagram](image1.png)

**Answer 2:** Yes

*Posted April 3, 2019*

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard Z245.20-14, Clause 12.10, has been approved by the K110 Technical Committee on Petroleum & Natural Gas Industry Pipeline Systems and Materials:

**Question:** Regarding the application of ARO coatings for a System 2B coating system for testing porosity: is it acceptable to spray the ARO on a prepped bar (not previously coated with FBE) and rate it for cross sectional porosity?

**Answer:** No.

*Posted March 5, 2019*

The following interpretation regarding CSA Standard C22.1-18, *Canadian Electrical Code, Part I*, has been approved by the Technical Committee for Canadian Electrical Code, Part I (Inside Wiring Rules):

**Question 1:** For the application of Rule 8-304(1) is a duplex receptacle considered as one outlet?
Answer 1: Yes

Question 2: For the application of Rule 8-304(1) is a quad receptacle considered as one outlet?
Answer 2: Yes

Question 3: In accordance with the new note in Table 5A, “** The insulation temperature rating is the temperature marked on the conductor.”, if a circuit breaker rated with a maximum conductor termination of 75 degrees C has Teck 90 connected to it to feed a piece of equipment that is marked with a maximum conductor termination of 75 degrees C, yet part way through the cable run, the Teck 90 goes through an area with an ambient exceeding 30 degrees C, would we use the 90 degree column of Table 5A so long as the high ambient area is more than 1.2 meters away from the equipment in accordance with 4-006 (1) & (4)?
Answer 3: Yes

Question 4: In Sub-rule 64-222 4), does the phrase “removal of a photovoltaic module” refer to a singular photovoltaic module only?
Answer 4: Yes

Question 5: In Rule 64-222, if a racking system approved for use in Canada utilizes integrated bonding in its components in conjunction with modules approved for use with that racking system, would this be an acceptable means of bonding to ground?
Answer 5: Yes

Posted March 5, 2019

The following interpretation regarding CSA B45.5/IAPMO Z124, Plastic Plumbing Fixtures, has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee on Plumbing Fixtures:

Question: As indicated in Figure 8, the “top of drain opening” is the horizontal plane across the floor of the shower receptor at the waste opening.
In some case, the actual waste opening sits in a depression in the shower floor. Once a waste fitting is installed, the grate (top of the waste fitting) is level with the floor of the shower receptor.
In the case where a waste fitting is not factory supplied with the shower base, is the threshold measured from (refer Figure 1):

Answer: Point “A”: the horizontal plane across the floor of the shower receptor above the actual waste opening.
The following interpretation regarding ASME A112.19.1-2018/ CSA B45.2-18 Enamelled Cast Iron Plumbing Fixtures, has been approved by the Members of the CSA Standards Technical Committee on Plumbing Fixtures:

**Question:** In clause 5.6.1.3 of ASME A112.19.1-2018/CSA B45.2-18, does the micrometer dial gauge need to be reset to the zero reading between the preload at (h) and the reload at (i)?

**Answer:** No