



Completed Projects / Projets terminés

New Standards – New Editions – Special Publications

N286-05, 1st edition

Management System Requirements for Nuclear Power Plants \$325

This standard applies to the organization with overall responsibility for a nuclear power plant. This standard also applies to other organizations, as designated by the organization with overall responsibility, that carry out activities during the life cycle of a nuclear power plant.

This standard identifies management system requirements for design, purchasing, construction, installation, commissioning, operating, and decommissioning activities.

N290.13-05, 1st edition

Environmental Qualification of Equipment for CANDU Nuclear Power Plants \$200

This standard specifies the requirements for an environmental qualification (EQ) program for CANDU nuclear power plants. The program comprises a set of planned and coordinated activities that establishes auditable assurance that the equipment required to perform safety functions will meet or exceed the functional performance requirements under accident conditions, taking into consideration the effects of normal service.

This standard addresses the effects of aging on equipment required to mitigate the effects of a design-basis accident and addresses the need to minimize common mode failure under accident conditions. The methodology presented for establishing and preserving environmental qualification will confirm the adequacy of the equipment to meet its design requirements.

Nouvelles normes – Nouvelles éditions – Publications spéciales publiées en français

C191-04, 4^e édition

Fonctionnement des chauffe-eau électriques à accumulation pour usage domestique 75 \$

Cette norme énonce des exigences visant le débit d'eau et les pertes thermiques en mode d'attente minimales, la puissance calorifique des éléments chauffants et le marquage des chauffe-eau électriques à accumulation.

Cette norme vise les chauffe-eau fixes à accumulation ayant une capacité nominale de 184 ou 284 L (40 ou 60 gal) et destinés aux installations de tuyauterie d'eau sous pression, dans les habitations et locaux semblables. Par souci de concision, on a choisi d'employer ici le substantif «chauffe-eau» pour désigner ces appareils. De plus, la vérification et le calcul des pertes thermiques en mode d'attente peuvent être utilisés pour les chauffe-eau fixes à accumulation ayant une capacité nominale de 50 à 454 L.



Nouvelles normes – Nouvelles éditions – Publications spéciales (suite)

C373-04, 4^e édition

Consommation d'énergie des lave-vaisselle électroménagers : méthodes d'essai et limites 70 \$

Cette norme prescrit :

- a) les méthodes de mesurage de la consommation d'énergie des lave-vaisselle électroménagers ; et
- b) les limites de consommation d'énergie des lave-vaisselle électroménagers.

Cette norme vise les lave-vaisselle électroménagers automatiques destinés à une alimentation c.a. de 60 Hz et une tension nominale de réseau ne dépassant pas 250 V.

C863-04, 1^{re} édition

Rendement énergétique des ballasts pour lampes à décharge à haute intensité (HID) et à vapeur de sodium basse pression (LPS)..... 60 \$

Cette norme s'applique aux ballasts pour lampes à décharge à haute intensité (HID) et à vapeur de sodium basse pression (LPS). La catégorie HID englobe les lampes à vapeur de mercure, aux halogénures métalliques et à vapeur de sodium haute pression.

Cette norme définit la méthode de mesure du rendement énergétique des ballasts pour lampes HID et LPS destinés à des luminaires HID et LPS situés dans des emplacements industriels, commerciaux ou résidentiels.

Formal Interpretations

The following interpretations regarding CSA standard **CAN/CSA-B214-01**, *Installation Code for Hydronic Heating Systems*, have been approved by the Technical Committee on the Installation Code for Hydronic Heating Systems.

Question 1: Clause 3.9.2 – Is this article implying that there should always be two (2) temperature control place in series for all hydronic system types and capacities?

Answer: Yes.

Question 2: Clause 3.9.2 – On one boiler, the high limit controls protect the boiler from exceeding a certain “maximum temperature” by stopping the burner. Could we consider that this high limit temperature control also acts as a temperature-actuated control to shut off the fuel when the system water reaches its setpoint?

Answer: No.

Question 3: Clause 3.9.2 – Should the manufacturer be responsible for respecting this clause by providing to the installer two temperature control and corresponding control diagram?

Answer: No.

Formal Interpretations (cont'd)

The following interpretations regarding CSA standard **CAN/CSA-C282-00**, *Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings*, have been approved by the Technical Committee on Emergency Electrical Power Supply for Buildings.

Question 1: There is a requirement to provide emergency lighting for a period of 2 hours. What about regular lighting? The building Code requires regular lighting of 50 lux in “electrical equipment” rooms. CSA views an enclosure the same as a service room, therefore should or does this apply to this enclosure?

Answer: Yes.

Question 2: In reference with article 5.8.1, it is mentioned that the service room temperature shall be maintained at not less than 10 °C at all time. We understand that this requirement is to ensure conditions required to help generator starting in an emergency situation. Therefore, we understand that the 10 °C applied only when the generator is in standby mode i.e. when it is not working. Could you please confirm that it is the case?

Answer: No.

Question 3: Clause 5.5.1 requires that the generator set be located for adequate workspace and ease of access for maintenance, repair and removal. Would you consider that the only way you could remove the generator from the room it is located in to be disassemble the unit, to meet the requirements of this rule?

Answer: Partial disassembly will facilitate removal.

Question 4: I'm in battle on certain requirements in the C282. In particular the requirement for a day tank located in the generator room (6.3.3). I have two engineering firms using the reasoning that this was only a requirement so that the oil was pre-heated. With the use of P50 in the Arctic now this is not needed. My response is that the preheated requirement is covered under 6.3.1 and that it is my believe that the emergency generator shall not have to rely on the building fuel supply to meet its minimum running time requirements and is independent of this tank in case of an accident that may compromise the supply of fuel from this tank in the advent of an emergency. Do you have any ideas of what the original intent of the rule was?

Answer: The intent of the rule was not to address the temperature and was not to address the fact that the tank was required in the room.

Under Development

Notice of Intent

For more information about the proposed development of the following new project, contact Tony Joseph at 416-747-4035 or tony.joseph@csa.ca:

- **B214, 2nd edition**
Installation Code for Hydronic Heating Systems



Certification and Testing (CSA International)

Certification Notices

Please note: ► Notices marked with an arrowhead are new in this issue.

Effective Date	Subject	Title
April 1, 2005 (fluorescent lamp ballasts) April 1, 2010 (replacement lamp ballasts)	Publication of amendments to CAN/CSA-C654-M91, <i>Fluorescent Lamp Ballast Efficacy Measurements</i> . The ballast efficacy factor was changed significantly for most ballasts used with T12 lamps.	Verification Service No. 24