

Erhardt takes over as President of ARISE



After serving as the President of ARISE Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company RRG for over thirteen years on April 1, 2013, Tim Rhodes stepped down.

Dave Erhardt was appointed as the new President of ARISE Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company RRG.

Erhardt has 37 years experience, boiler & machinery loss prevention. He is located in the Pittsburgh area and is responsible for both domestic and international business.

Erhardt was General Manager

of Sales, Marketing and Account Services for Arise Inc. before assuming his role as President.

Erhardt is an experienced leader of consulting services and also a technical resource for high hazard accounts. He has established record business growth, profitability, and client satisfaction. His areas of expertise include sales, marketing, account management and engineering, risk identification and assessment, problem solving and people skills.

Erhardt's high standards for providing the best service possible will be a valuable asset to all NABO Members.

What is the National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessels Inspectors and how does it have an impact on NABO Members?

The National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors was created in 1919 to promote greater safety to life and property through uniformity in the construction, installation, repair, maintenance, and inspection of pressure equipment.

The National Board membership oversees adherence to laws, rules, and regulations relating to boilers and pressure vessels. The National Board Members are the chief boiler

inspectors representing most states and all provinces of North America, as well as many major cities in the United States

ARISE Boiler Inspection And Insurance Company RRG directly participates on several code committees for the development of boiler and pressure vessel rules and regulations that are adopted by the states and providences. ARISE also attends meetings which allow us to interface with the jurisdictions in order to help promote safety and the policies that serve the best interest of our members.

Main Committee

Part 2 Sub Committee Inspection

ASME Section VIII Div-1 Pressure Vessels

Part 1 Sub Committee Installation

Part 3 Sub Committee Repair and Alterations

Part 1 Subgroup Installation Boilers

Part 3 Subgroup Repair and Alterations

Part 2 Subgroup Inspection

American Welding Society

Part 1 Subgroup Installation Pressure Vessels and piping

The new National Board Annual Violation Tracking Report identifies specific violations (per device type) commonly found on the five types of pressure equipment during jurisdiction-required inspections. The following data reflects the reporting period of 7/1/2012 – 12/31/2012 (third and fourth quarters of 2012) as reported by participating member jurisdictions.

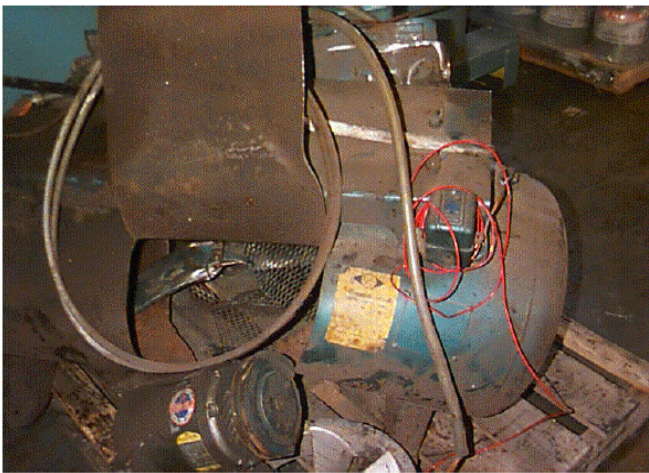
The revised Violation Findings program was launched on

July 2012 and captures a clearer picture of problem areas and trends related to boiler and pressure vessel operation, installation, maintenance, and repair. The data also identifies problems before unsafe conditions occur. This report serves as an important source of documentation for jurisdictional officials, providing statistical data to support the continued funding of inspection programs.

Types of Pressure Equipment	Total Number of Inspections	Total Number of Violations	Percent of Violations
High-Pressure/High-Temperature Boilers (S)(M)(E)	38,864	2,622	6.8%
Low-Pressure Steam Boilers (H)	29,892	3,517	11.8%
Hot Water Heating/Supply Boilers (H)	131,805	13,942	10.9%
Pressure Vessels (U)(UM)	150,674	2,898	2.7%
Potable Water Heaters (HLW)	30,404	2,369	7.8%
Totals	336,459	25,348	7.5%

Number of Jurisdiction Reports- 63

Air tank explodes in California due to improper care



Left side view of the damaged compressed air tank.



Right side view of the compressed air tank.

Explosions from air tanks can occur when they are improperly cared for.



Front view of the compressed air tank.

Measurement taken on the air tank after the explosion were as follows:

- Left head----- .141 & .134
- Right head----- .153 & .145
- Left shell----- .158 & .189
- Right shell----- .190 & .145

Measurements taken directly underneath the air tank at 6 o'clock: .126, .097, .094, .132, .100 & .086.

Nameplate data indicated that the tank was built to; shell .154 & head .134.

Internal inspection of the air tank revealed heavy rust build-up and active corrosion. All air tanks at this facility were allowed to accumulate excessive water between drainage..

Rupture and burn hazards lead to recall



WASHINGTON, D.C. - The U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission, in cooperation with the firm named below, today announced a voluntary recall of the following consumer product. Consumers should stop using recalled products immediately unless otherwise instructed.

Name of Product: One-inch 140X-9 Temperature and Pressure Relief Valves

Units: About 900

Manufacturer: Watts Regulator Co., of North Andover, Mass.

Hazard: The relief valve can fail to reduce pressure and avert failure or rupture of the water heater tank and associated valves, posing rupture and burn hazard to consumers.

Incidents/Injuries: None reported.

Description: This recall involves the one-inch 140X-9 Temperature and Pressure Relief valves, which are typically used in large water heaters for commercial buildings or possibly for large homes. The valves bear item codes 0259844 (75 psi/210°F); 0259924 (100 psi/210°F); 0259708 (150 psi/210°F); 0259925 (125 psi/210°F); and 0259930 (150 psi/210°F).

The affected date codes are: 0641R through 0930R. The date code is printed after the model number "M15" on a green metal tag fastened to the pressure relief valve.

Sold by: Authorized distributors nationwide from October 2006 through July 2009 for between \$250 and \$280. The valves were typically sold as replacement parts for large water heaters used in commercial locations or possibly large homes.

Manufactured in: United States

Remedy: Consumers should immediately contact Watts Regulator to schedule a free repair.

Consumer Contact: For more information, contact Watts Regulator toll-free at (888) 272-4649 between 8 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. ET

Monday through Friday or visit the firm's Web site at www.watts.com. Office of Information and Public Affairs Washington, DC 20207.





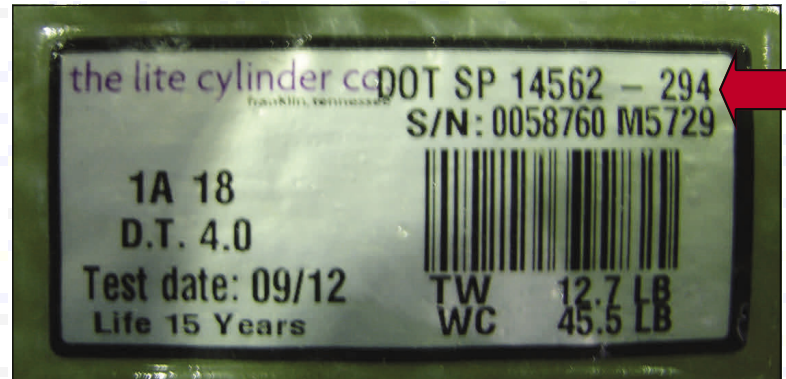
EMERGENCY RECALL ORDER



The Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration issued an emergency recall of 55,000+ propane cylinders manufactured by The Lite Cylinder Company.

These cylinders may leak flammable gas or suddenly rupture.

The full recall order is available at: <http://go.usa.gov/bbyV>



The affected cylinders may be marked in the location indicated above with any of the following numbers: M5729, DOT-SP 14562, DOT-SP 13957, DOT-SP 13105 (Only if manufactured by The Lite Cylinder Company. Cylinders manufactured by Composite Scandinavia [M0408] and marked with this number are not subject to the recall).

In the absence of instructions from Lite Cylinder, PHMSA advises anyone possessing one of these cylinders to:

- Stop using the cylinder(s)
- Close the valve(s)
- Safely disconnect the cylinders once the valves are closed
- Store the cylinder(s) in a space that is well ventilated and not enclosed
- Protect the cylinder(s) from heat and keep away from all heat sources
- Call the Hazmat Info Center at **800-467-4922** if you have any questions

WARNING: ATTEMPTS TO EMPTY THE CYLINDER OR REMOVE THE CYLINDER VALVE BY UNQUALIFIED PERSONS MAY LEAD TO SERIOUS INJURY OR DEATH

Member's Guide To Preparation Of Boilers For Inspection

- I. INTRODUCTION: Proper inspection of boilers, by qualified inspectors, is an essential and legal requirement in ensuring that they are safe and reliable for continued service. Of paramount importance to the inspection process is the knowledge of personnel, who are responsible for the maintenance and daily operation of pressure equipment, of both what is expected and required in preparation for the inspection. ARISE Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company (ARISE) has a contract with the members of the Virginia Municipal League (VML) to perform all inspections that are mandated by the Commonwealth of Virginia on Member-owned pressure equipment that is subject to regulation by the Virginia Department of Labor and Industry (DOLI). The purpose of this guide is to provide information on what is necessary to properly prepare regulated boilers for both internal and external inspections that are required by Virginia Law.
- II. SCHEDULING AN INSPECTION: The most important part of getting an inspection done properly and economically is making sure that the inspector is employed by ARISE. In the Commonwealth of Virginia, Contract Inspectors are allowed to perform inspections for companies that do not have insurance policies in place with an Authorized Inspection Agency, like ARISE. If you are contacted by an inspector who wants to schedule an inspection, the most important question to ask the Inspector is if he is an ARISE Inspector. If not, the Inspector cannot legally perform the inspection under Virginia Law. Simply advise the caller that ARISE is your Inspection Agency. If you receive an overdue notice from DOLI, simply call our Brecksville, Ohio Office, toll free at 1+ (800) 989-7475 to schedule your inspection. If you allow an inspector other than an ARISE Inspector onto your premises, you will be charged an additional fee for the inspection and may not receive your renewal operating certificate.
- III. INTERNAL INSPECTION: Internal inspections of boilers (and in some cases, large pressure vessels) are performed to determine the physical integrity of the pressure retaining boundaries of the object and to physically inspect the internal surfaces of piping and appurtenances to determine if blockage or mineral accumulations could impede proper operation. Proper preparation of equipment for inspection is of utmost importance. Failure to properly prepare the boiler could prevent the inspector from completing a proper inspection. Following are a few things that need to be done to prepare boilers for inspection:

A. Fire Tube and Water Tube Boilers -

Shutdown the boiler and allow the setting to cool a minimum of 24 to 48 hours prior to opening.

Draw off all water from the boiler.

Implement proper lockout procedures by isolating all energy producing sources including electrical, mechanical, fuel systems, feedwater, blowdown, and steam and provide appropriate safeguards to prevent leakage or accidental inflow of steam or hot water into the boiler.

Remove all manhole covers and hand hole plates and/or remove all washout plugs.

Remove all inspection plugs/caps (i.e., in water column/low water cut-off float chamber piping cross tees, etc.)

Remove in-tube turbulators in fire tube boilers.

Remove insulation and brickwork, as necessary, to accommodate inspection of pressure boundaries of boiler.

Open front and rear firing doors to expose tube sheets on fire tube boilers.

Remove all steam separators/cans and belly plates installed in the steam drum of water tube -boilers

Dismantle each low water fuel cut-off control. Float controls should be removed so to allow for inspection of the float and float chamber. The control head to all float controls should be exposed to allow for inspection of the mercoid switches & electrical connections. All electronic probes should be removed for inspection and cleaning.

Flush loose sludge and scale from watersides.

Remove cover plate and/or insulation from ASME Code stamping.

For large boilers that require crawl- thru inspection of the watersides and firesides, implement confined space entry procedures as required by the U.S. Code of Federal Regulations. If your facility does not have a confined space entry program, please advise the inspector at the time of scheduling so that preparation can be made to implement ARISE's confined space entry procedures.

Compile operating, water treatment and safety device testing records for review by the inspector.

Ensure that operating certificates are posted.

For large boilers that are not equipped with catwalks and fixed ladders for access to manways and appliances such as relief valves, low water cut-off float chambers, piping inspection cross-tees, etc., ensure that portable ladders or scaffolding in good condition and properly placed is available to the inspector.

Verify that all steam boilers have the following safety devices:

Gage glass.

Pressure gage graduated to no less than 1½ times, nor more than 4 times the safety valve set pressure.

Two low water fuel cut-off devices for boilers that are not under constant attendance. The secondary device must be equipped with a manual reset.

An operating steam pressure control.

A high steam pressure limit control and secondary limit for boilers that are automatically fired and not in constant attendance. The secondary control must be equipped with a manual reset.

One or more safety valves set at not higher than the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler and having a relieving capacity of that established by the boiler manufacturer.

Verify that all hot water heating boilers are equipped with the following safety devices:

Dual blowdown valves in the blowdown piping (one quick-opening and one of the outside stem and yoke gate type). Verify that all hot water boilers have the following safety devices:

Altitude gage (i.e., pressure gage/thermometer combined – code required)

One low water fuel cut-off control installed above the lowest permissible water level as established by the boiler's manufacturer. (low water protection is not code required for boilers having a heat input no greater than 400,000 btu's/hr).

An operating temperature control (code required)

A high temperature limit control. This device should be arranged for manual reset.

One or more safety valves of proper setting and relieving capacity (code required).

Updates for State Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Inspections

I. ARIZONA:

The Chief Inspector has been dispatching Deputy Inspectors to reinspect numerous hot water heating and hot water supply boiler installations, which were previously inspected by State Deputy Inspectors, due to the discovery of numerous violations that were not previously identified. Although the reinspection of these types of boilers by the inspection agency of record (IAoR) is not required under the Arizona Law, the Chief Inspector is requiring that IAoR verify that the discovered violations are cleared.

II. CALIFORNIA:

A few incidents have occurred in which Deputy Inspectors have made unannounced visits to facilities at which the IAoR was not the State. This created undue confusion in relation to who was responsible for doing the inspections and issuing the certificate renewal inspection report. When contacted, the Chief Inspector advised that he would instruct his Deputy Inspectors not to make unannounced visits to facilities.

III. COLORADO:

The State's jurisdictional inspection reporting database was upgraded and a meeting was held this Spring to train Colorado Commissioned Inspectors in how to use the new system. Colorado does not participate in the use of Jurisdiction On Line and requires inspectors to input inspection reports directly into their database.

IV. DELAWARE:

Significant revisions to the Rules and Regulations were as follows:

- a. Definition of Authorized Inspection Agency for Inservice Inspection changed to include any entity that is accredited by the National Board meeting NB 369, *Qualifications and Duties for Authorized Inspection Agencies Performing In-service Inspection Activities and Qualifications for Inspectors of Boilers and Pressure Vessels*; NB-371, *Accreditation of Owner-User Inspection Organizations (OUIO)* or NB-390, *For Federal Inspection Agencies (FIAs) Performing In-service Inspection Activities*.
- b. Definition for ASME shop AIA changed to reference NB-360 accreditation.
- c. Definition for alteration changed to include a reduction to the minimum design temperature.
- d. Definition for thermal fluid heater changed requiring ASME Section I fabrication and overpressure protection in accordance with Part PVG of Section I (i.e. annual inspection and testing).
- e. Definition for Chief Inspector added.

- f. Pressure vessels exempt from inspection expanded to include high pressure cylinders used for breathing oxygen and indirectly fired water heaters under 200,000 BTU/Hr., 210 °F and/or 58.6 kW.
- g. Definition of place of public assembly defined as any establishment, building, location or any portion thereof within this State intended and used for occupation by persons while employed therein for compensation of any kind, any commercial structure and/or location to which the public has access.
- h. Definition for pressure retaining item added.
- i. ASME PVHO-1 added to Codes and Standards adopted under the law.
- j. Requirement added for ultrasonic testing of historical boilers every four years and replacement of fusible plugs annually.
- k. Adoption of the NBIC limited to Part 3 (repairs and alterations) only.

V. FLORIDA:

The state is in the process of upgrading their electronic reporting system for jurisdictional inspections. Florida does not participate in the use of Jurisdiction On Line.

VI. MISSOURI:

Due to two recent incidents involving the deaths from asphyxiation, of people visiting fast food restaurants, as the result of carbon dioxide leakage, the State is trying to implement legislation requiring the inspection of pressure vessels and systems used in carbonation of fountain drinks. The State has also adopted the 2012 edition of CSD-1 Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers.

VII. NEW JERSEY:

Proposed amendments to the Rules and Regulations have been made, which include revising the Operator attendance requirements and adoption of several new Codes and Standards, such as ASME Sections VI and VII and various NFPA Codes. The meeting of the Boiler Board that was scheduled for April, 2013 was postponed and has not yet been rescheduled to discuss the proposed amendments.

VIII. PENNSYLVANIA:

In June, 2013, the Commonwealth passed SB 802 amending the Boiler Law. Following is a summary of the changes:

- a. The definition for Agricultural Occupancy was refined to exclude places of public assembly on agricultural establishments.
- b. A definition for Authorized Private Inspection Agency was added to the Law, allowing non-traditional NB-369 inspection agencies to perform statutory boiler and pressure vessel inspections.
- c. The definition of boiler was revised to exclude small kitchen type and medical sterilizer type steam supply boilers.
- d. The definitions for heating boiler and heat exchanger were revised.
- e. Definitions for instantaneous heating boiler, instantaneous water heater, modular boiler, portable boiler, and storage water heater were revised.
- f. A General Rule was adopted allowing the Department to adopt other Codes and Standards that were not referenced in the Law.
- g. Paragraph that exempts vessels that are subject to DOT Regulations was expanded to include DOT vessels that are installed for stationary use.
 - a. Water heaters water heaters under 200,000 BTU/Hr., 210 °F and/or 58.6 kW are now exempt from regulation.
 - h. Clause added to exemptions allowing the Department to exempt any other pressure vessels not specifically described in the exemptions, at the discretion of the Department.
 - i. A new requirement was added to submit a change of address to the Department within ten days of relocation of a portable boiler.
 - j. Special provisions were added for boilers and pressure vessels for which manufacturer's Data Reports were not

registered with the National Board and for those not built in accordance with ASME Code.

- k. Provisions added to the Law allowing repairs/alterations to a pressure retaining item to an earlier edition of the Code in effect at the time of fabrication if it is not feasible to repair/alter the PRI in accordance with the provisions of the current Code.
- l. Provisions added to allow alternative guidelines for repairs/alterations at the discretion of the Department.
- m. Provisions added to allow for Owner/User Inspectors to inspect boilers, as well as pressure vessels.
- n. Provision added allowing Private Inspection Agencies to inspect only uninsured boilers and pressure vessels.
- o. Provision added making the Owner/User of a PRI subject to penalties under the Law, if the requirements of the law are not met.
- p. Provisions added to the law stating that any inspection report submitted by an Inspector more than 15 days after the inspection may be considered invalid by the Department.
- q. Provisions added allowing for a 24 month operating certificate for power boilers if certain provisions are met.
- r. Special provisions added for authority to inspect as a Private Inspection Agency, including National Board accreditation (i.e. NB-369).
- s. Provisions for placing a pressure retaining item out of service, pending correction of a violation, clarified.

**For questions, comments or submissions
please visit www.nabomembers.com**