Boiler Safety Checklist & Preventative Maintenance

Radiant Realities
Tim Blomdahl

Pressure Vessel Construction Codes

Boiler MAWP (maximum allowable working pressure) equals the design pressure & maximum safety valve setting of the pressure vessel

ASME Section 1

Power Boilers

MAWP Above

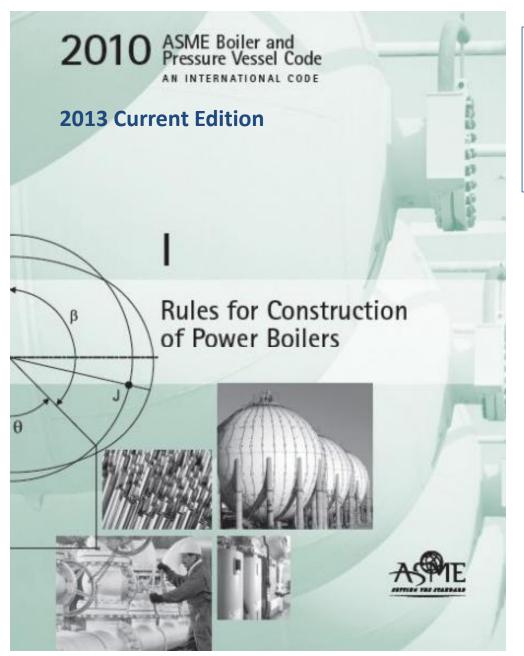
15 PSI Steam 160 PSI Hot Water 250 DEG. F. Hot Water

ASME Section 4

Heating Boilers

MAWP Below 15 Psi Steam





To View Code: Google
asme.bpvc.i.a.2011.pdf
Choose Site
law.resource.org/pub/us/code

Section I- Power Boilers

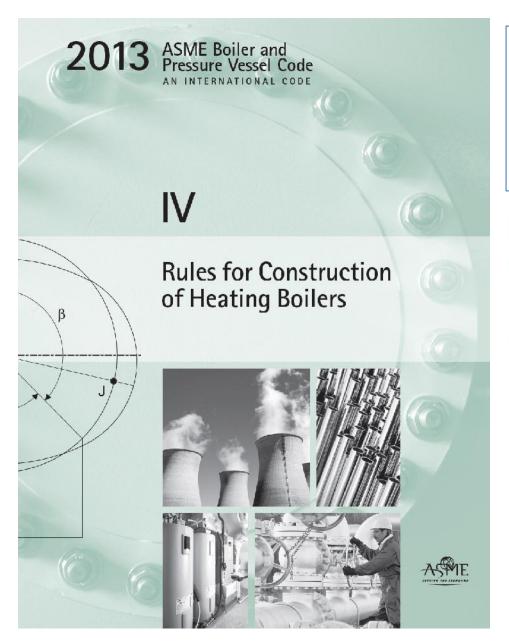
Has rules for construction of power, electric, and miniature boilers; high temperature water boilers for stationary service; and power boilers for locomotive, portable, and traction service.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP





PP: PRESSURE PIPING S: POWER BOILERS



To View 2007 Code: <u>Google</u> **asme.bpvc.iv.2007.pdf**Choose Site

law.resource.org/pub/us/code

Section IV - Heating Boilers

Provides rules for design, fabrication, installation and inspection of steam generating boilers, and low pressure hot water boilers that are directly fired by oil, gas, electricity, or coal.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP

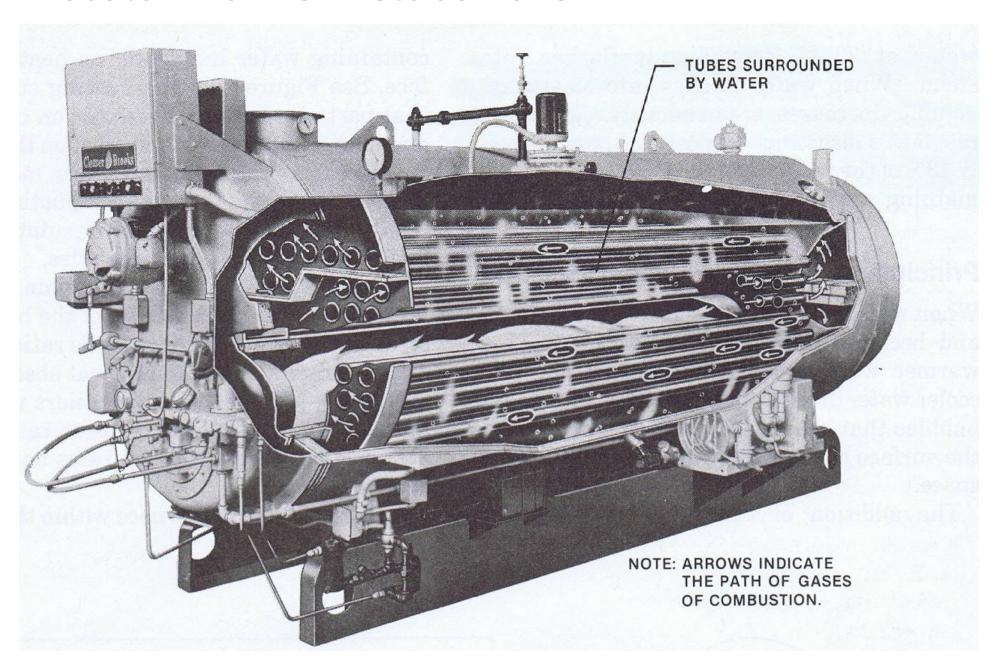




H: HEATING BOILERS EXCEPT CAST IRON HLW: LINED POTABLE WATER HEATERS

Firetube Boilers

Scotch Marine Firetube Boiler



Cleaver Brooks 200 hp Firetube Boiler

Scotch Marine Type

- Combustion gas travels inside of the tubes
- Two, three or four construction
- 5 sq. ft. of heating surface per boiler hp
- 1000 sq. ft. of fireside heating surface = 200hp
- Natural gas or light oil fired (Typically dual fuel)
- Forced draft burner
- 16,300 lb shipping weight
- 60" diameter shell x 15'-0" long

Typical 200 hp Boiler Rating

Firetube Boilers Are Rated By Horsepower (hp)

Boiler hp is steam output

- 1 boiler hp evaporates 34.5 lbs of water per hour
- 200 hp boiler output (200hp*34.5lbs/hr=6900)
- 6900 lbs of steam per hour output

Burner Input 42,000 btu per hp

- 8,165,000 Btu fuel input at rated capacity
- 81.7 Therms of gas (100,000 btus per therm)
- 58.3 Gph of light oil (@ 140,000 btus per gal)

Factor Of Evaporation

- A 200 hp boiler can evaporate 6900 lbs/hr at 0 psi operating steam pressure and when 212F. Feedwater is supplied to the boiler
- The amount of steam that a boiler can generate is based upon the pressure that it operates at and the temperature of the water that it receives.
- A 200 hp boiler operating at 120psi and 170F.
 Feedwater= evaporates 31.7lbs/hr=6340 lbs/hr
- 6340/6900 = .918 @ 92% of its rated capacity

Table 14-10. Factor of Evaporation

Opsig gauge pressure & 212 F. Feedwater = 34.5 lbs/hr of steam per boiler horsepower

Feed- Water Temp.		Gauge Pressure — psig																
	0	2	10	15	20	40	50	60	80	100	120	140	150	160	180	200	220	240
30	29.0	29.0	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.9	27.8
40	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.2	28.1	28.1	28.1
50	29.6	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.4	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.3
60	29.8	29.8	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.6	28.:
70	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.1	29.0	29.0	28.9	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.
80	30.4	30.3	30.1	30.0	30.0	29.8	29.6	29.6	29.5	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.1	29.
90	30.6	30.6	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.5	29.4	29.4	29.4	29.3	29.3	29.
100	30.9	30.8	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.3	30.2	30.1	30.0	29.8	29.8	29.8	29.7	29.7	29.7	29.6	29.6	29.
110	31.2	31.2	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.6	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	29.9	29.9	29.8	29.
120	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.1	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.1	30.1	30.
130	31.8	31.7	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.6	30.5	30.5	30.4	30.4	30.4	30.
140	32.1	32.0	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.1	31.0	30.9	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.
150	32.4	32.4	32.1	32.0	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.0	31.0	30.9	30.
160	32.7	32.7	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.0	31.9	31.8	31.7	31.5	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.3	31.2	31.
170	33.0	33.0	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.0	31.8	31.7	31.7	31.7	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.5	31.
180	33.4	33.3	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.9	31.8	31.
190	33.8	33.7	33.4	33.3	33.2	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.3	32.2	32.2	32.1	32.
200	34.1	34.0	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.7	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.5	32.4	32.
212	34.5	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.8	33.6	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.0	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	32
220	3/8	34.7	34.4	34.3	34.2	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.3	33.2	33.2	33.1	33.1	33.1	33
227	11 0	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.1	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.4	33.3	33.3	33
230	1 2	35.0	34.8	34.7	34.5	34.2	34.1	34.0	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.6	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.4	33.4	33

200 hp Boiler Water Side

At Normal operating water level (NOWL)

 A Cleaver Brooks boiler holds 8,625 pounds of water or 1,034 gallons.

 The minimum safe operating water level is typically 3" above the tubes. (Any less compromises the structural integrity of the boiler).

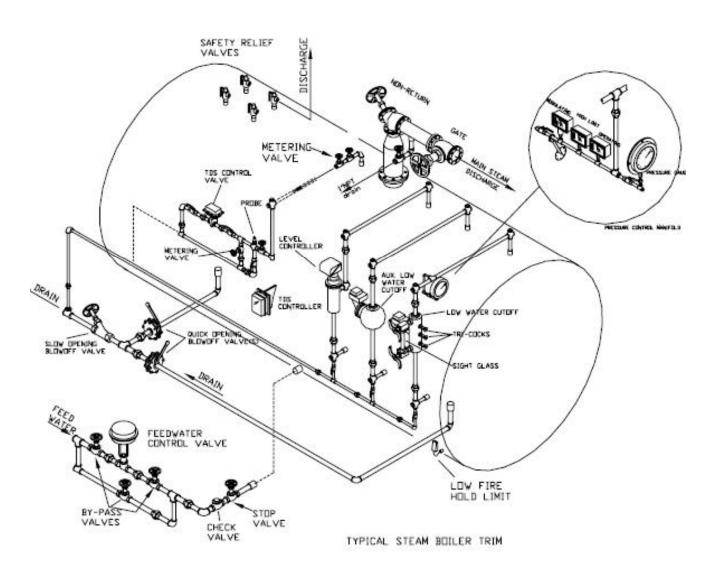
Boiler Evaporation Rate

- 200 hp boiler can evaporate 831 gals per hour or 13.85 gpm.
- 831gals/1034 gals in the boiler = .8036
- 80% of boilers total water volume could be evaporated in one hour at the boilers rated output capacity if no water was added to the boiler.





Steam and Water Trim



Steam Boiler Ancillary Equipment

Water Filters
Water Softeners
Chemical Feeders
Packaged Feedwater Systems
Blowdown Separators

Fresh Water & Water Treatment

Most steam systems need fresh water make-up

Water filters are used to remove impurities

Water softeners are used to remove hardness

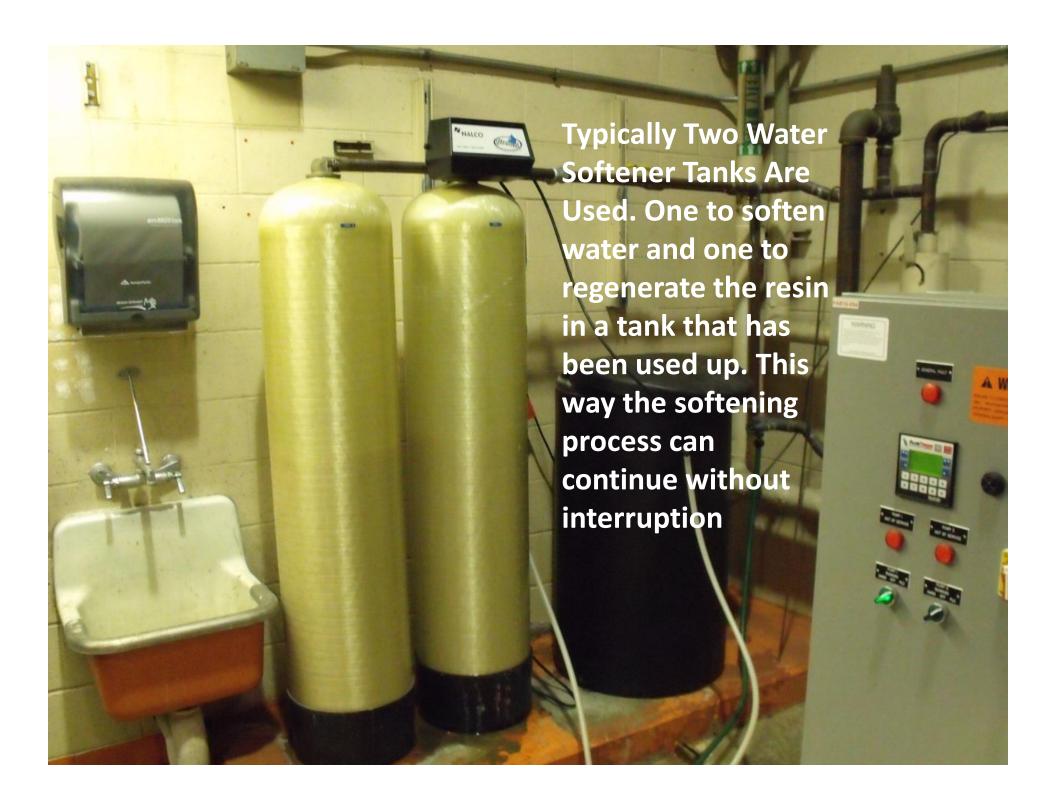
Chemicals are also used to remove hardness



Figure 1-24: Water Filter



Figure 1-25: Water Conditioners





Water Softeners

Water hardness or (calcium and magnesium) is an issue.

- A water softer is an ion exchange system. The water leaves the softener with sodium compounds verses calcium and magnesium.
- A very common water softener has a resin material in it that is changed to calcium and magnesium zeolite and is regenerated with salt or sodium chloride for the zeolite.

Treat water per mfg. recommendations

Typical water hardness allowed. (Firetube boilers)

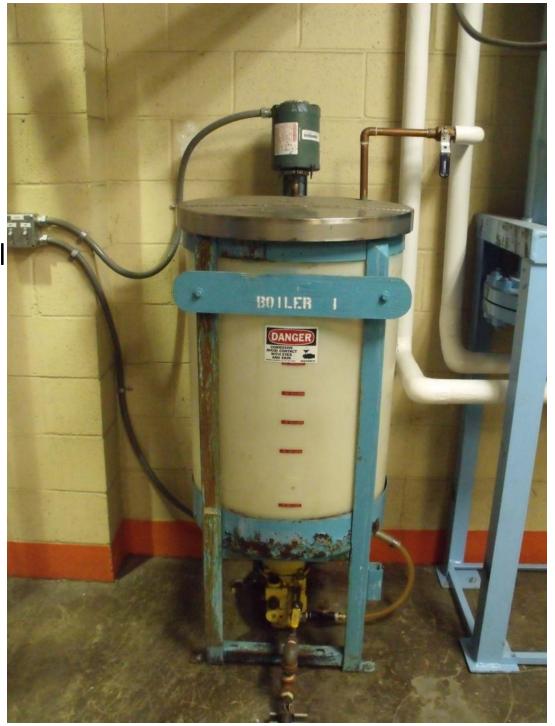
- 50-75ppm for 100psi steam
- 20ppm for 200psi steam

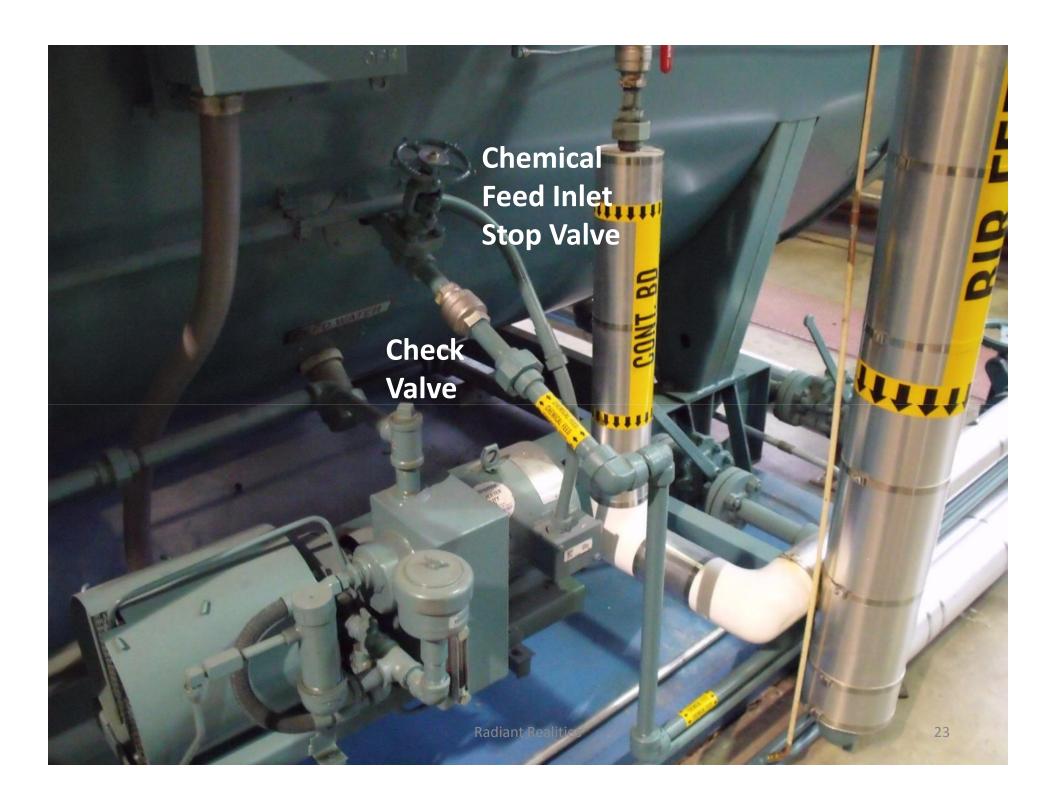
Definition of 75 parts per million (ppm)

For every million pounds of water, 75 lbs of dry solids are dissolved in the water.

Packaged Chemical Feed System

- Storage Tank
- Electric motorized agitator
- Low flow high head chemical metering pump





Chemicals Used To Treat Water Hardness

 Caustic soda and phosphate is used to change calcium and magnesium scale forming components into non-adhering sludge that falls to the bottom of the boiler for removal by bottom blowdown.

Scale

- 1/16" scale = 15% fuel increase.
- Scale slows down heat transfer through the tubes, the tubes overheat and shorten the operating life of the tubes.

Chemicals Are Used To Minimize Oxygen Corrosion Air in ambient temperature water is an issue!

- Untreated water contains dissolved oxygen and other gasses that promote corrosion and pitting of metal boiler components.
- Heat also helps removes dissolved oxygen in water.

When water is heated air comes out of solution.

 Sodium sulfite oxygen scavengers combine with oxygen to form harmless compounds. Sodium sulfite forms sodium sulfate and is removed by bottom blowdown.

Solubility of Air in Water as a function of temperature and pressure **PSIG** 30 °F 60 0 16 7.9 13.1 2.6 40 Standard atmospheric pressure of 14.7 6.3 10.4 60 2.1 PSIA is represented by the 0 PSIG line 1.7 5.1 8.5 80 14, Water at 30psi and 60F. Heated 4.3 7.3 100 1.4 120 1.2 3.8 6.4 To 180F. Releases 3.4% air by volume. 1.0 3.4 5.9 140 12 -100 gals becomes 96.6 gals of water and 3.2 5.5 160 0.8 3.4 gallons of air at 180F. Dissolved Air (max. %) 0.6 2.5 5.2 180 4.8 200 0.2 220 0.0 2.1 4.4 0.0 1.5 3.8 240 4 -2 --10 0 160 200 220 240 180 80 100 120 140 60 40

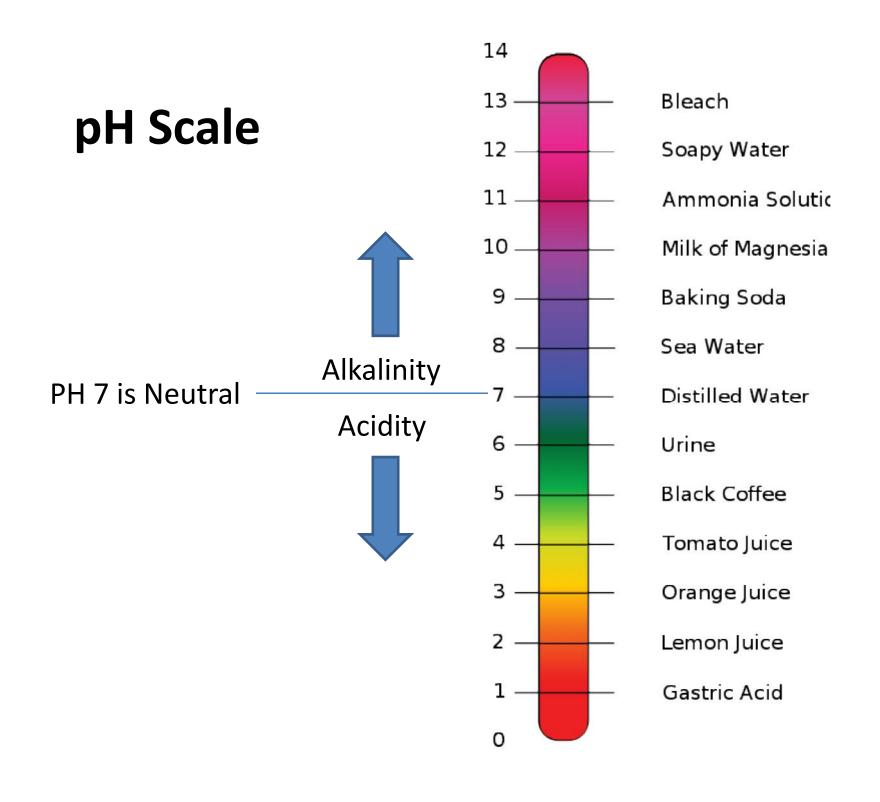
Water temperature °F

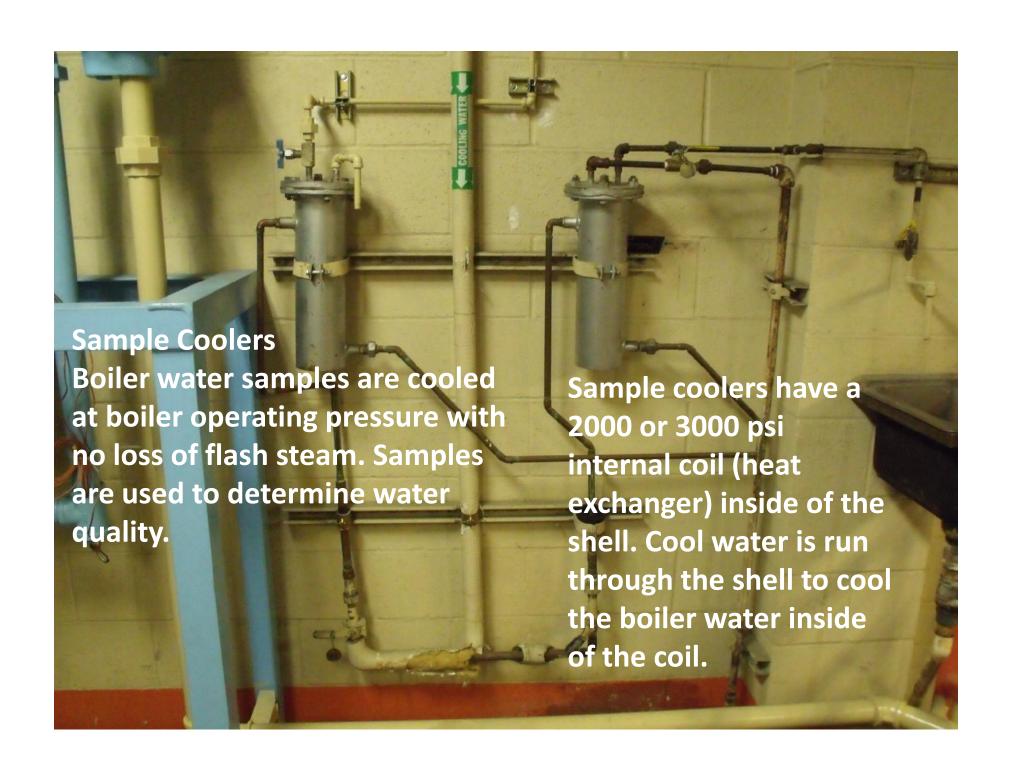
Boiler pH

- Maintain Boiler pH between 9-10.5
- Alkalinity should be kept below <u>11</u> to prevent priming and foaming

Condensate Return pH

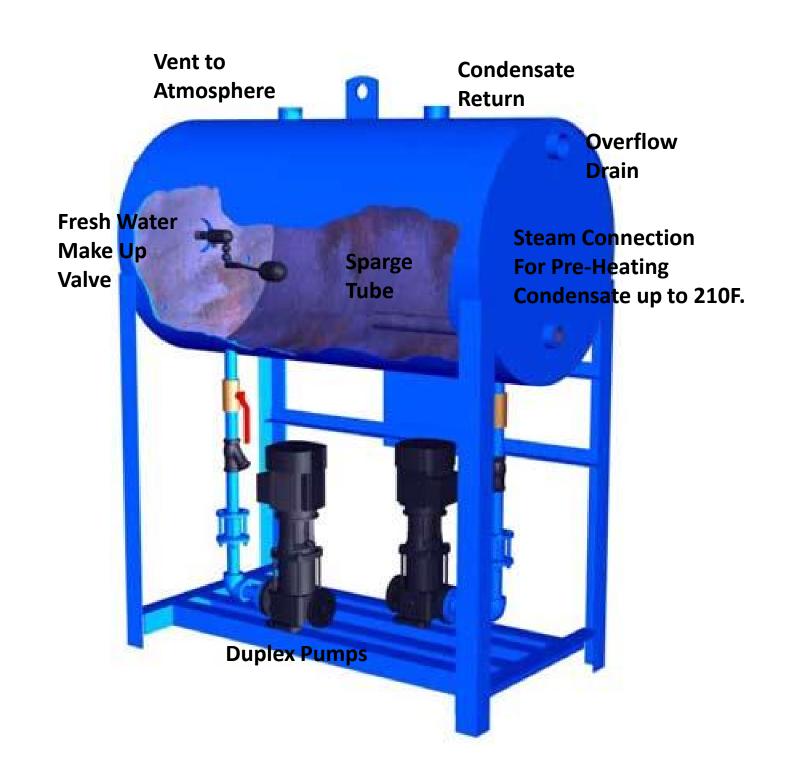
Maintain Condensate return pH between 7.4 8.4 alkalinity





Vented
Condensate
Tank With
Duplex Pump
Assembly





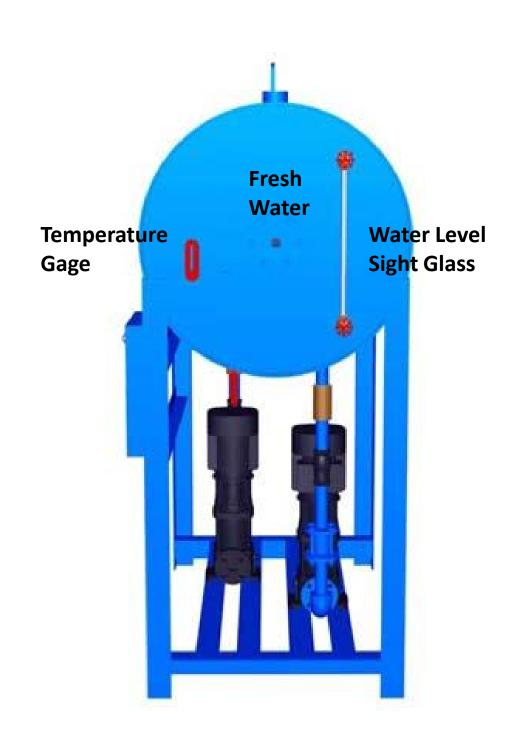






Figure 1-22: Feed Water System

Condensate Tank Sizing

- Condensate tanks are typically sized for 15 minutes of maximum boiler evaporation. (What the boiler can evaporate in 15 minutes at high fire.)
- 200 hp Boiler with 212 F. feed water operating at 0 psi evaporates =6900 lbs/hr (6900/4 = 1725 lbs)
- 1725 lbs every 15 min. (1725 lbs/(8.33 lbs per gal) = 207.08 gal. tank)
- Typically a storage tank sized for 1 gallon per boiler hp is large enough to receive the condensate generated by the boiler.
- Other factors may require that a larger storage tank be used.
- 1 gal. per hp. 200 hp boiler <u>= 200 gal. tank</u>

Code Requires That Tanks Maintain A Minimum Amount Of Water

- A 10 minute minimum supply of water must be available for delivery to the boiler at all times.
- 207.8*(2/3) = (10 minute supply)
- 10 Minute supply= 138.53 gal minimum supply of water for a 200 hp boiler.

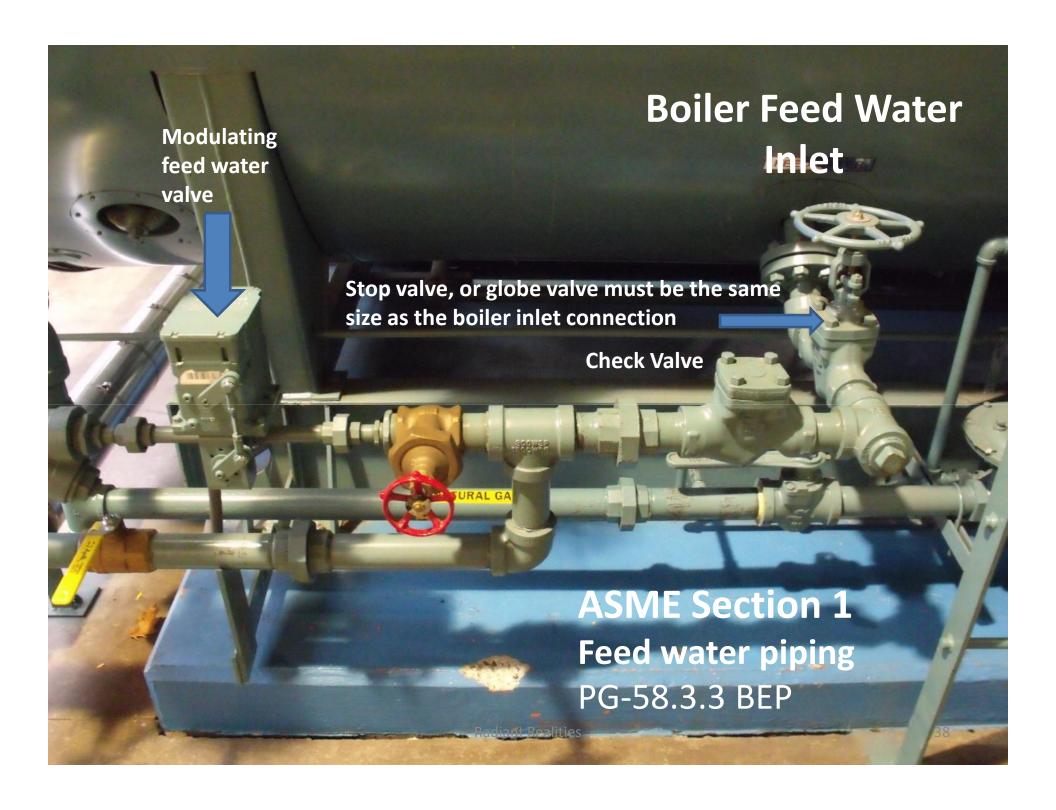
Boiler Feed Water Pumps

- Boilers with over 500 sq ft of heating surface require two separate means of feeding water to the boiler. (Two pumps for power boilers)
- 1 boiler hp = 5 sq. ft. of heating surface (For most firetube boilers)
- Boilers over 100 hp or (3450 lbs/hr output) require twp pumps
- Start stop pumps are typically sized to deliver double what the boiler can evaporate per hour.
- **200** hp boiler can evaporate 6900 lbs/hr (34.5* 200= 6900 lbs/hr output)
- Divide the known lbs/hr output by 500 to get gpm. 6900/500=13.8 gpm
- Size the start/stop pump for twice the boiler evaporation rate.
- 13.8 gpm * 2 = **27.6 gpm**

Pump discharge pressure

- The quantity of water delivered must be at a pump pressure that is no less than 3% above the relief valve setting of the boiler at all times.
- If the boiler RV is set at 150 psi the pump must be able to develop a minimum of 154.6 psi

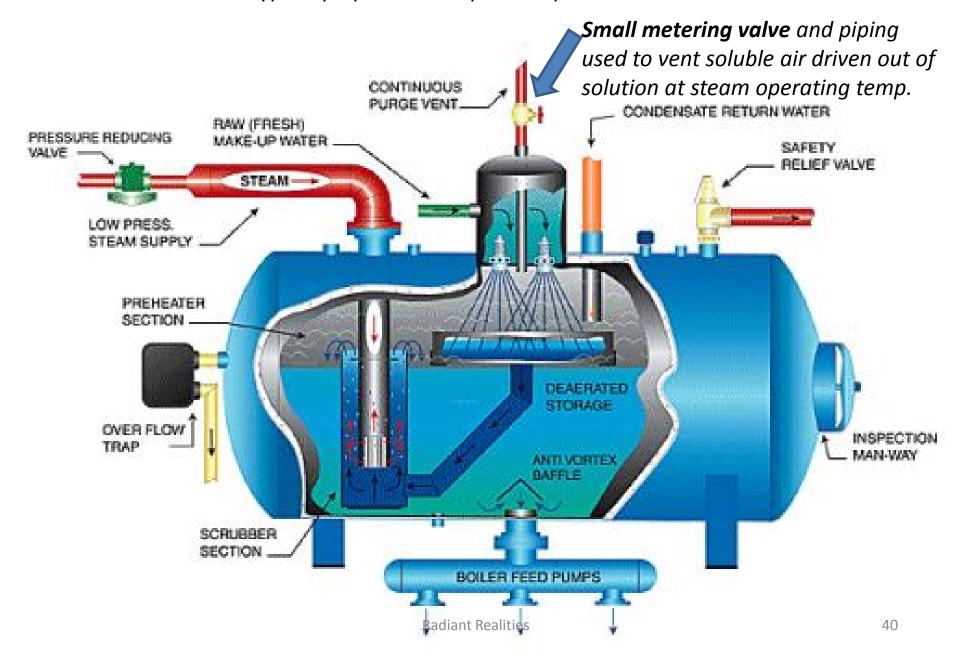






Deaerators are an ASME Section 8 Unfired Pressure Vessel

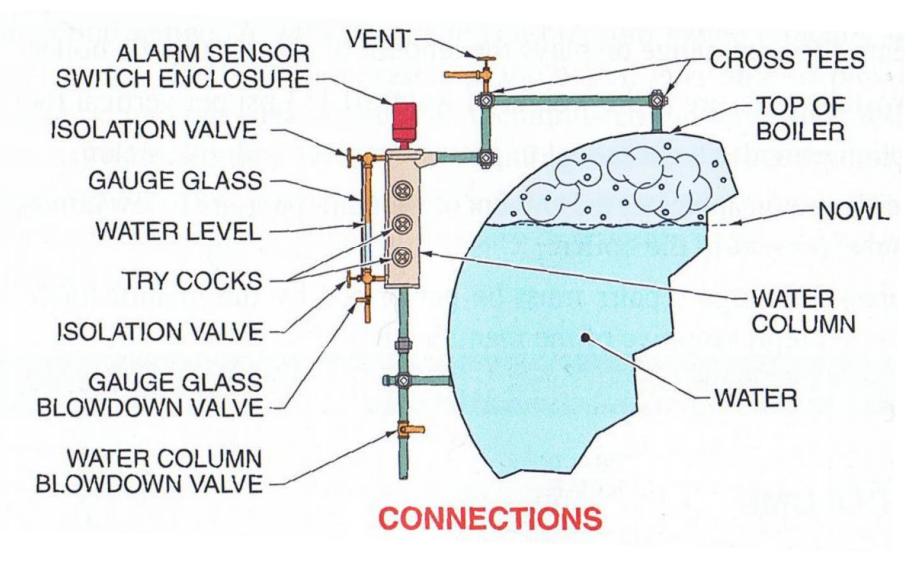
DA Typically Operates At 5psi to 12psi Steam Pressure

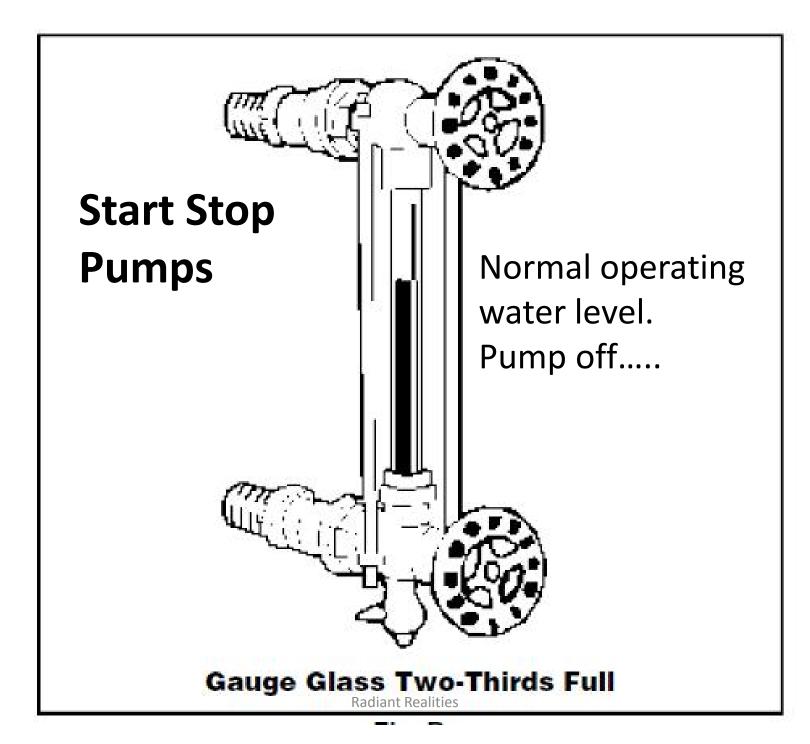


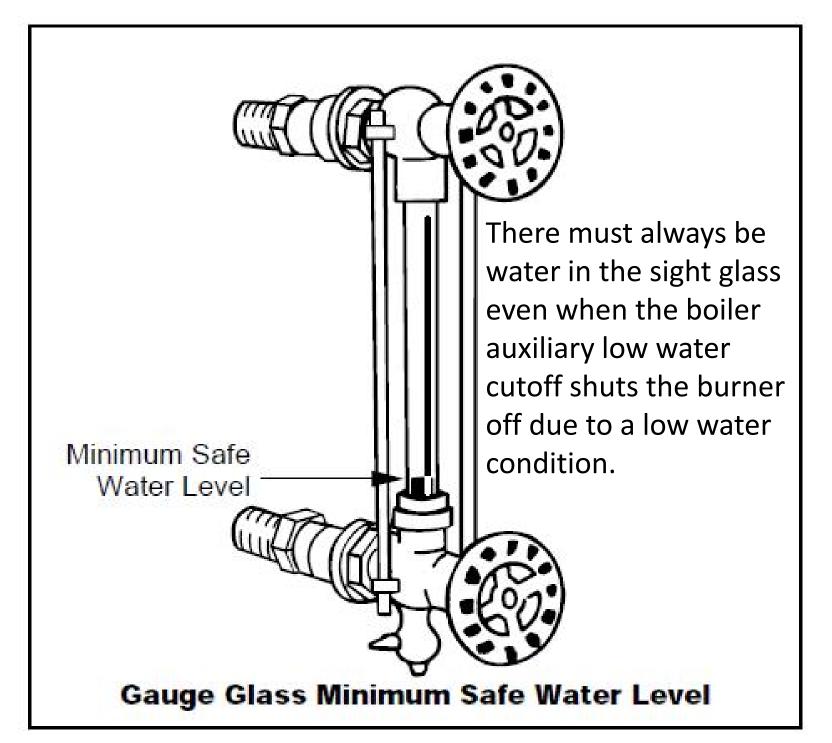




Steam Boiler Water Level



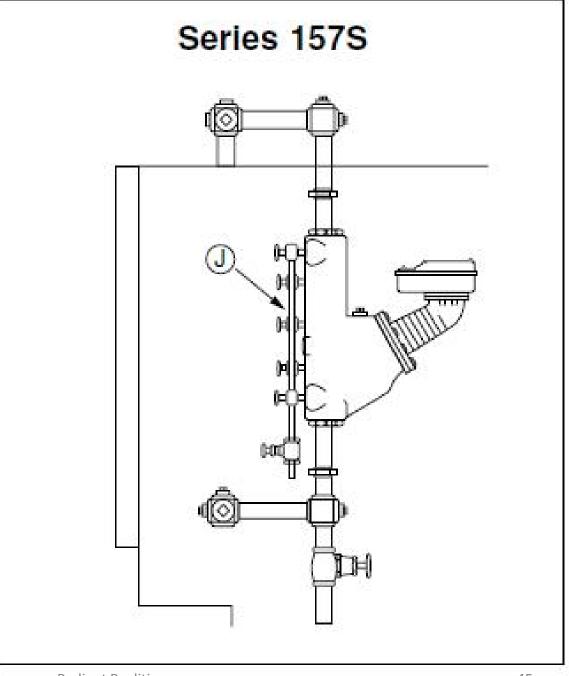


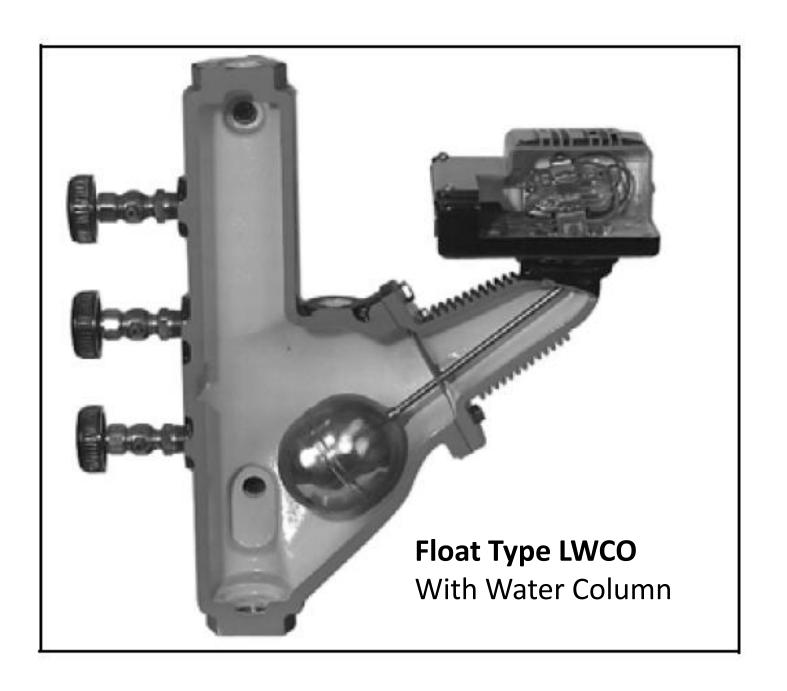


Primary Low Water Cut-Off Pump Control

Float type start stop pump control with automatic reset

- Maintains the boiler normal operating water level
- Turns a pump on
- Turns a pump off
- Turns off the burner if a low water condition exists
- Sounds an alarm





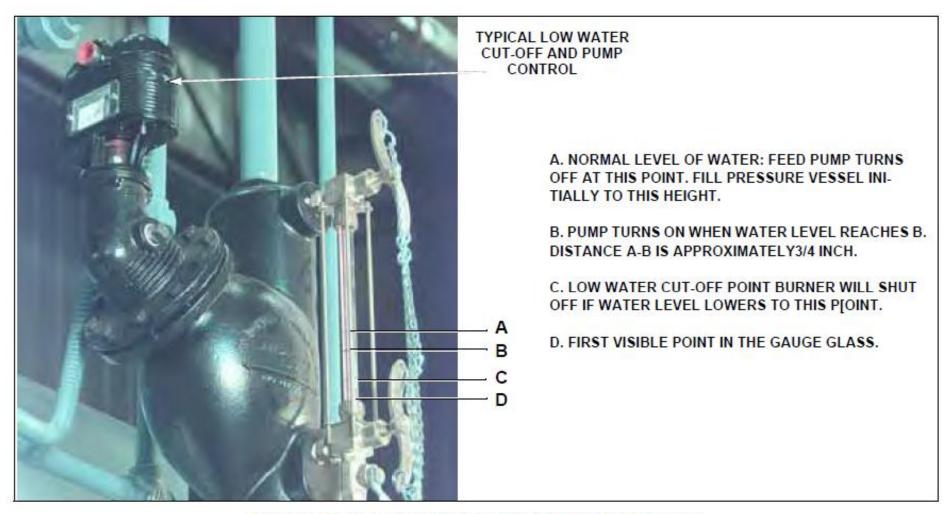
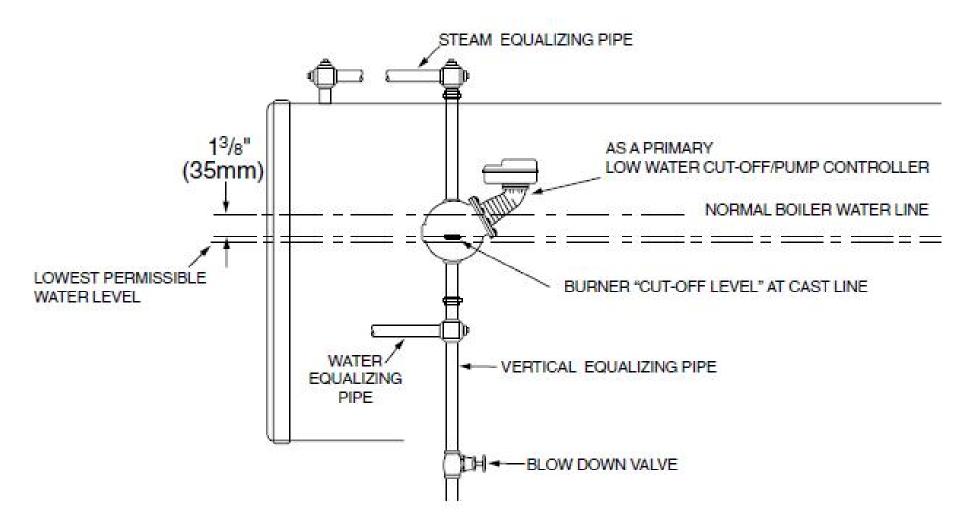


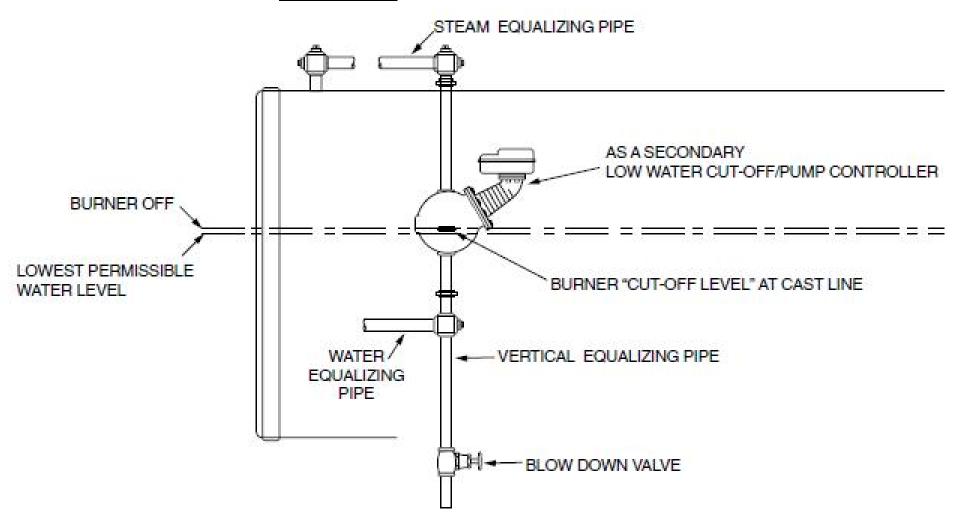
Figure 3-2 Low Water Cut Off Sight Gauge

Primary Low Water Cut-Off



Auxiliary or Secondary LWCO

Locate ½" below Primary burner cut-off cast line

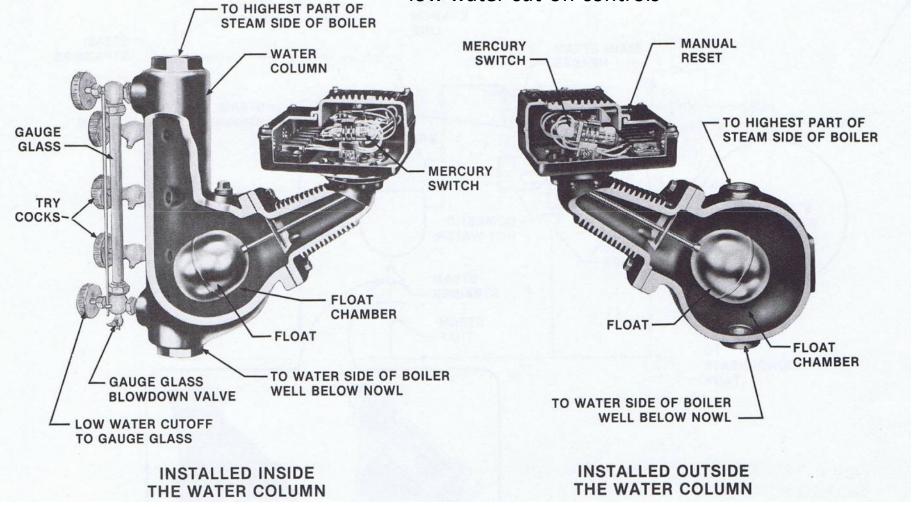


Primary LWCO Float Type

Start stop pump control with combined water column & typical automatic reset

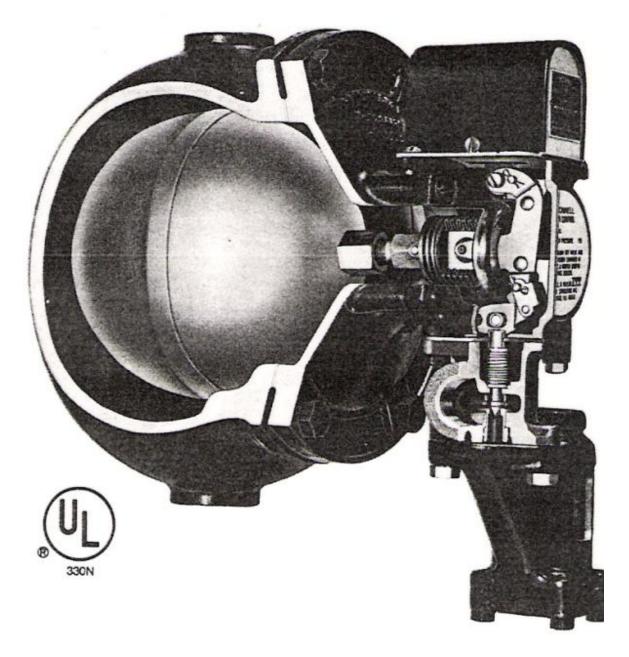
Auxiliary LWCO Float Type

A manual reset switch is required on all "Auxiliary" low water cut-off controls



Radiant Realities

50



Low pressure steam

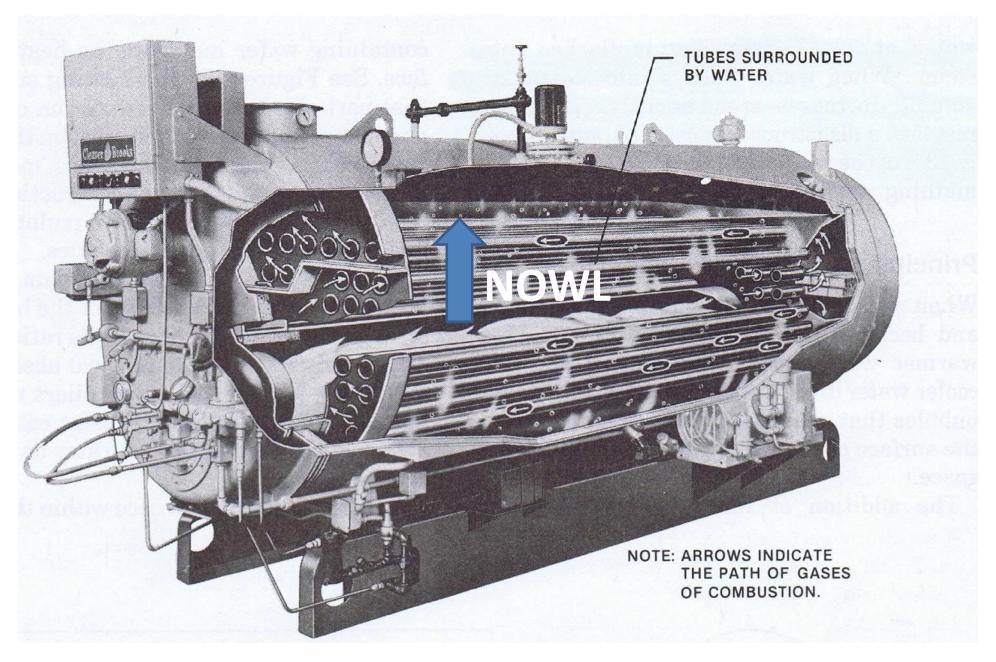
systems can use the motive force of city water pressure to get water into the boiler verses using pumps if city water pressure is high enough.

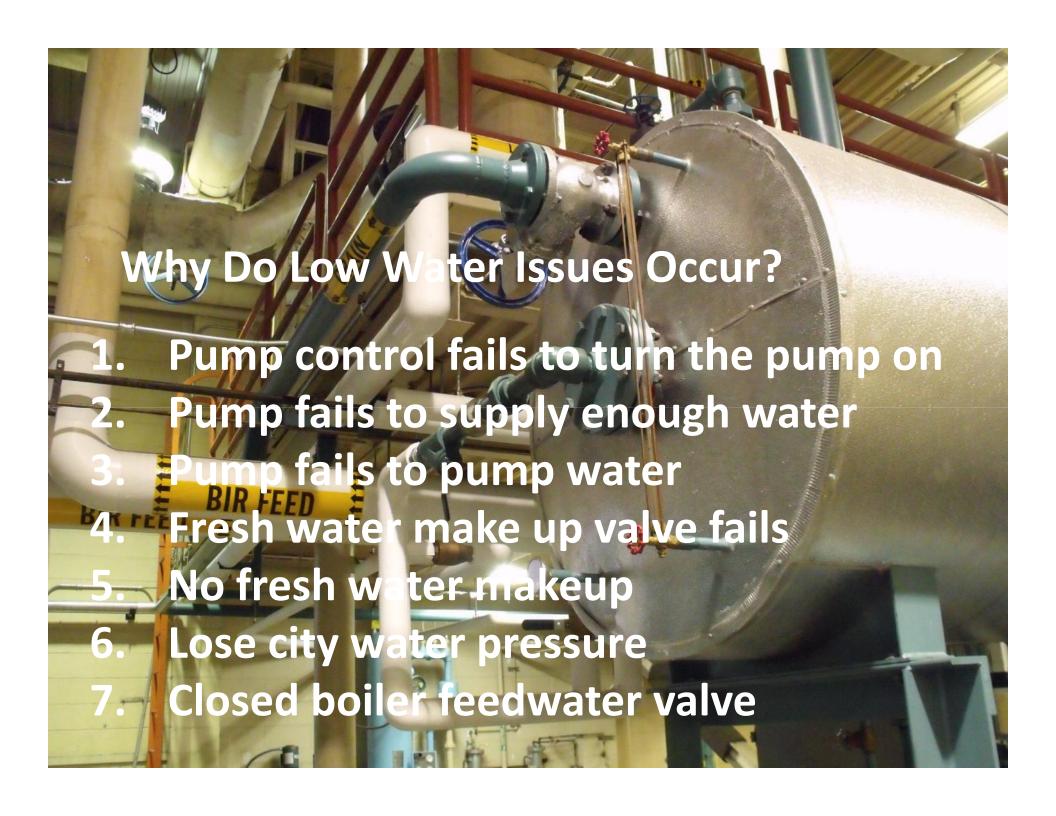
Water feeder and lowwater cut-off combination control.

No. 51-S-2 Feeder Cut-off Combination

Normal Operating Water Level does not leave much room for steam.

High water levels need to be addressed immediately.

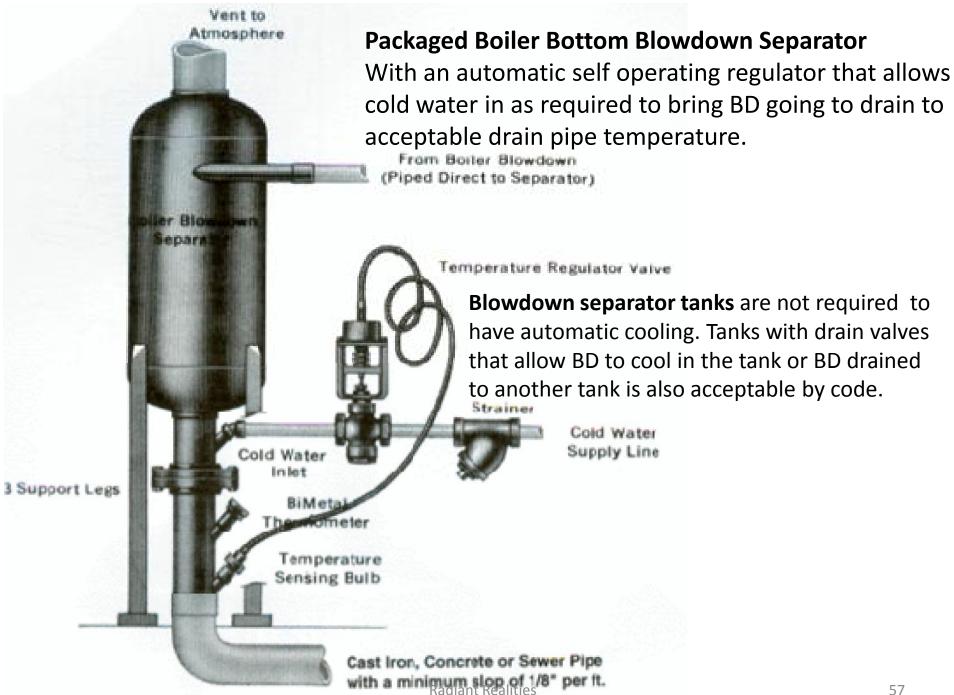


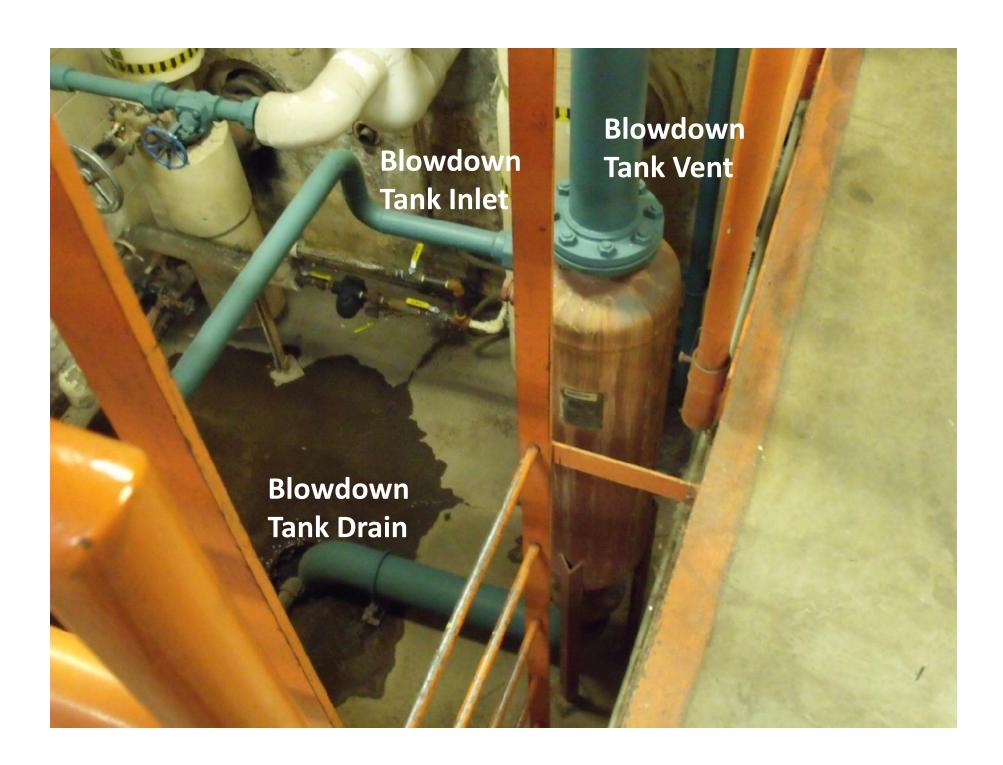


Boiler Blowdown











Boiler Bottom Blowdown

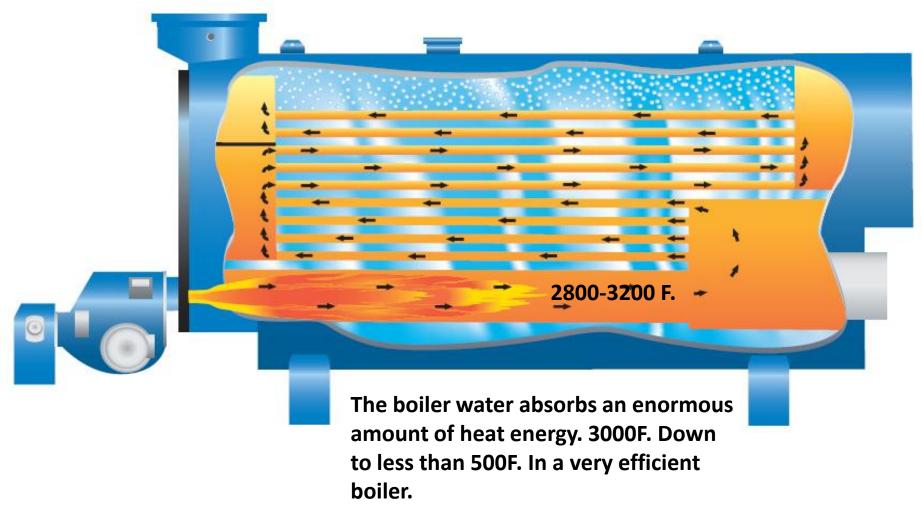
Boilers over 100 psi working steam pressure Require two blowdown valves. Two slow opening or one quick opening & one slow opening valve.

Pipe and Fittings

- Piping must be steel, Sch. 80 Minimum
- Fittings must be steel
- Threaded fittings must be forged steel fittings
- Maximum pipe size allowed 2-1/2" on any sized boiler

Combustion

Stack temperature is 120 F. Above steam operating temperature. 125psi steam operates at 353F. So an efficient boiler stack temperature would be 475F.



MELTING POINTS OF METALS

	Degrees °F		Degrees °F
Aluminum	1220	Iron (Cast) Gray	2460-2550
Antimony	1167	Iron (Cast) White	1920-2010
Bismuth	520	Iron, Wrought	2460-2640
Brass (Red)	1870	Lead	622
Bronze	1900	Silver (Pure)	1761
Copper	1981	Steel	2370-2550
Glass	2377	Tin	449
Gold (Pure)	1945	Zinc	787
Solder (Lead-	250-570		
Tin)	Steel beg	ins to melt a	t 2370F.

Water is in the boiler to protect the steel heat exchanger

The By-Products of Combustion

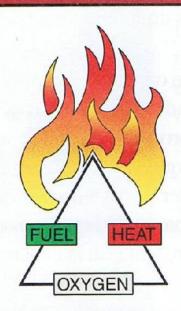
- Natural Gas is primarily methane
- The primary products of combustion are CO₂ and H₂O. (Carbon Dioxide and Water)
- Water within the products of combustion is totally vaporized and <u>above</u> the dew point

Products of combustion below the dew point

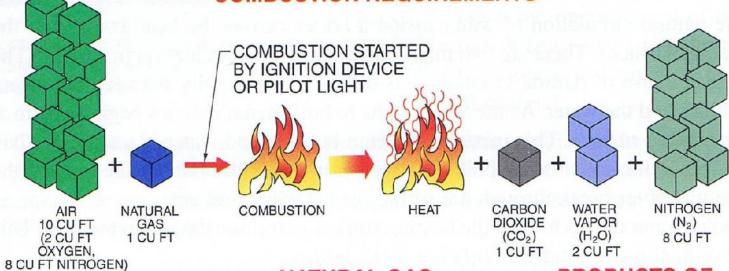
- CO₂ plus Heat + Moisture = carbonic acid
- SO₂ plus Heat + Moisture = sulfuric acid
 Oil contains sulfur

COMBUSTION





COMBUSTION REQUIREMENTS



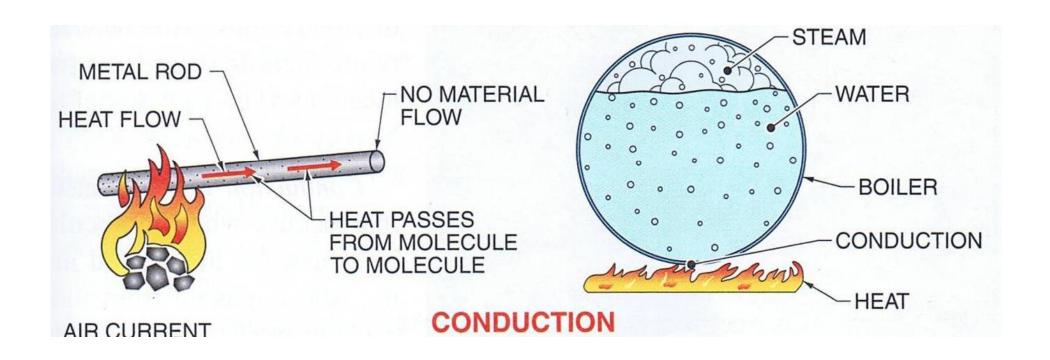
REACTANTS

NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION (PERFECT) PRODUCTS OF COMBUSTION

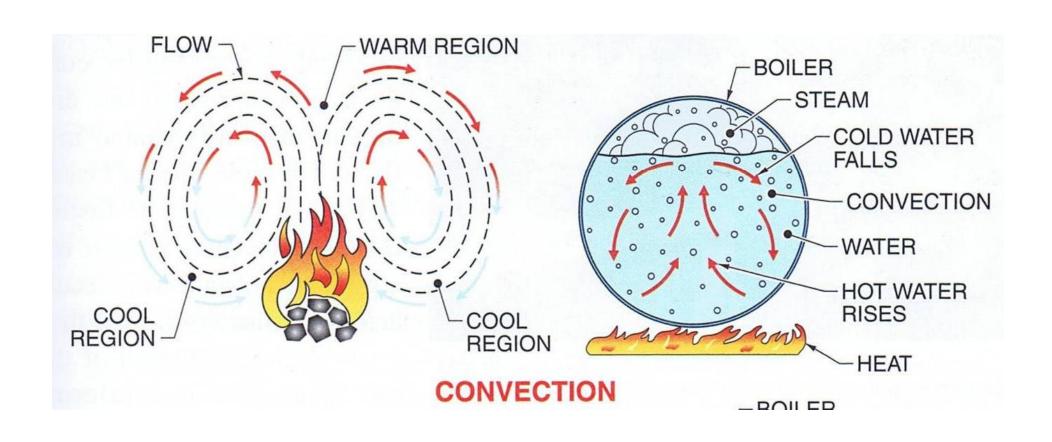
- Combustion Efficiency is the effectiveness of the burner only and relates to its ability to completely burn the fuel. The Boiler has little bearing on combustion efficiency. A well designed burner will operate with as little as 15-20% excess air, while converting all combustibles in the fuel to thermal energy.
- CO₂ 8.5-10.5%

Heat Absorption In the Boiler

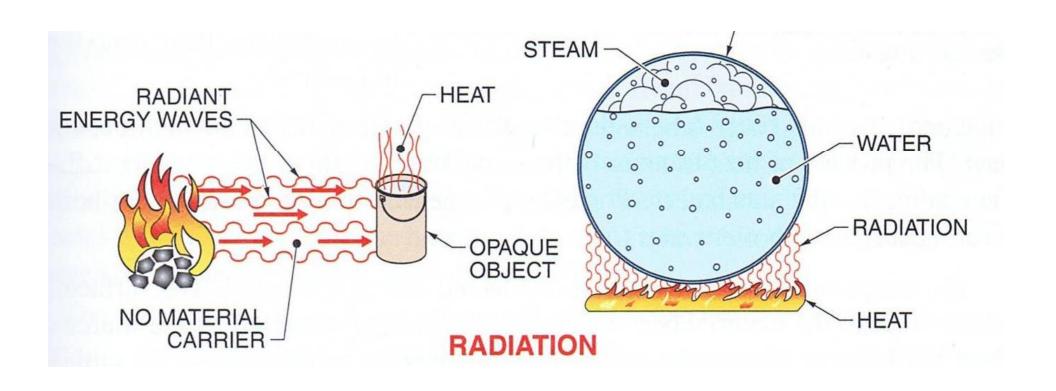
Heat moves by conduction convection and radiation



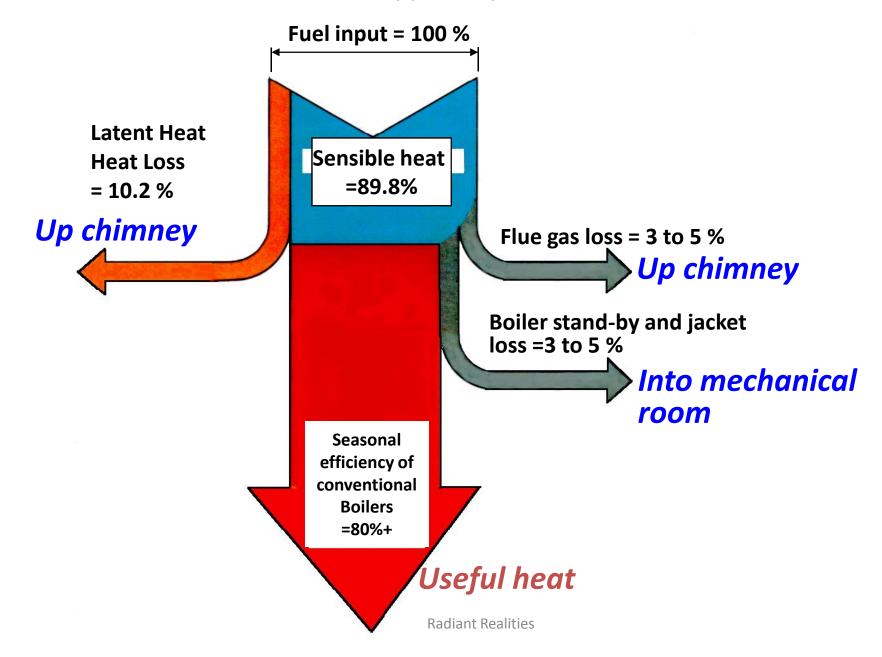
Heat Absorption In the Boiler

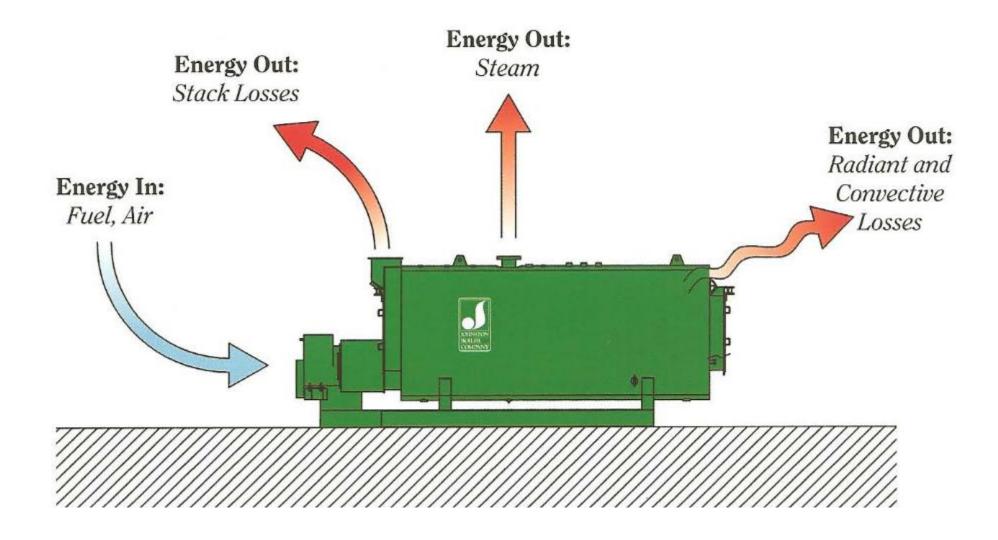


Heat Absorption In the Boiler



Conventional Boilers Are Typically 80% Efficient





British Thermal Unit



A BTU is defined
 as the amount of
 thermal heat
 energy required
 to heat 1 lb. of
 WATER 1 deg. F.

Water Boiling Point

The weight of air in the atmosphere exerts 14.7 pounds per square inch on Earth at sea level

- Water at 14.7 psia (absolute) or 0 psig (gauge) boils at 212 F.
- Water at 1 mile high boils at 202 F.
- Water on top of Mt Everest boils at 154 F.
- Water at .28 psia boils at 60 F.
- Water at 100 psig boils at 337.90 F.

Pressure Determines Boiling Point Temperature

Table CG-1. Properties of Saturat (Abstracted from Keenan and I

team

15, THERMODYNAMIC PROPERTIES OF STEAM,

15 Inc.)

	Col. 1 Gauge Pressure	Col. 2 Absolute Pressure (psia)	Col. 3 Steam Temp. (F°)	Col. 4 Heat of Sat. Liquid (Btu/lb)	Col. 5 Latent Heat (Btu/lb)	Col. 6 Total Heat of Steam (Btu/lb)	Col. 7 Specific Volume of Sat. Liquid (cu ft/lb)	Col. 8 Specific Volume of Sat. Steam (cu ft/lb)
	29.743	0.08854	32.00	0.00	1075.8	1075.8	0.096022	3306.00
=	29.515	0.2	53.14	21.21	1063.8	1085.0	0.016027	1526.00
Vacuum	27.886	1.0	101.74	69.70	1036.3	1106.0	0.016136	333.60
/ac	19.742	5.0	162.24	130.13	1001.0	1131.0	0.016407	73.52
1	9.562	10.0	193.21	161.17	982.1	1143.3	0.016590	38.42
es	7.536	11.0	197.75	165.73	979.3	1145.0	0.016620	35.14
Inches of	5.490	12.0	201.96	169.96	976.6	1146.6	0.016647	32.40
트	3.454	13.0	205.88	173.91	974.2	1148.1	0.016674	30.06
ш	1.418	14.0	209.56	177.61	971.9	1149.5	0.016699	28.04
	0.0	14.696	212.00	180.07	970.3	1150.4	0.016715	26.80
	1.3	16.0	216.32	184.42	967.6	1152.0	0.016746	24.75
	2.3	17.0	219.44	187.56	965.5	1153.1	0.016768	23.39
	5.3	20.0	227.96	196.16	960.1	1156.3	0.016830	20.09
	10.3	25.0	240.07	208.42	952.1	1160.6	0.016922	16.30
	15.3	30.0	250.33	218.82	945.3	1164.1	0.017004	13.75
	20.3	35.0	259.28	227.91	939.2	1167.1	0.017078	11.90
	25.3	40.0	267.25	236.03	933.7	1169.7	0.017146	10.50
	30.3	45.0	274.44	243.36	928.6	1172.0	0.017209	9.40
	40.3	55.0	287.07	256.30	919.6	1175.9	0.017325	7.79
	50.3	65.0	297.97	267.50	911.6	1179.1	0.017429	6.66
	60.3	75.0	307.60	277.43	904.5	1181.9	0.017524	5.82
	70.3	85.0	316.25	286.39	897.8	1184.2	0.017613	5.17
	80.3	95.0	324.12	294.56	891.7	1186.2	0.017696	4.65
	90.3	105.0	331.36	302.10	886.0	1188.1	0.017775	4.23
	100.0	114.7	337.90	308.80	880.0	1188.8	0.017850	3.88
	110.3	125.0	344.33	315.68	875.4	1191.1	0.017922	3.59
	120.3	135.0	350.21	321.85	870.6	1192.4	0.017991	3.33
	125.3	140.0	353.02	324.82	868.2	1193.0	0.018024	3.22

At sea level water boils at 212F. 0 psig Or 14.7 psia absolute.

Steam and saturated water have the exact same temperature.

The liquid cannot hold any more heat energy and every additional BTU converts 1 pound of liquid to 1 pound of steam.

The lower the steam pressure the more latent heat energy the steam contains and has to give up at the heat emitter.

Latent heat quantity goes down as steam pressure goes up....

Temperature goes up as steam pressure goes up. 73

PERCENT (%) FLASH STEAM

Produced when condensate is discharged to atmosphere or into a flash tank controlled at various pressures

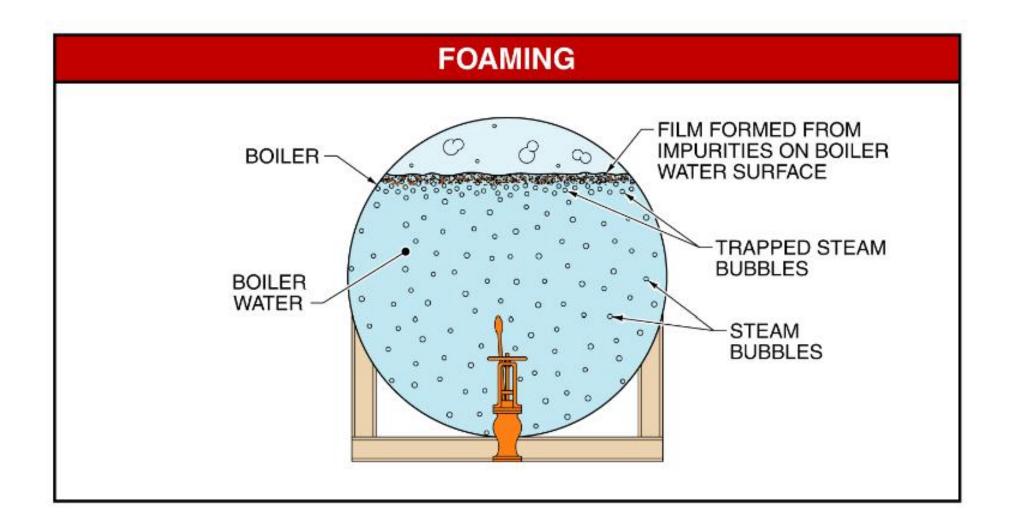
Condensate			Flas	h Tank Pr	essure (F	PSIG)						
Pressure (PSIG)	0		10 20		30	40 60 80		80	100			
5	1.6	0.0						ound of				
10	2.9	1.3	0.0			cond	ensate	at 125	psi sent			
15	3.9	2.4	1.1			to a () psi ve	nted co	ndensate			
20	4.9	3.3	2.1	0.0		recei	ver 14.	9% of it	's liquid			
30	6.5	5.0	3.7	1.7	0.0	volume flashes to steam						
40	7.8	6.3	5.1	3.0	1.4	0.0						
60	10.0	8.5	7.3	5.3	3.7	2.3	0.0					
80	11.8	10.3	9.1	7.1	5.5	4.2	1.9	0.0				
100	13.3	11.8	10.6	8.7	7.1	5.8	3.5	1.6	0.0			
125	14.9	13.5	12.3	10.4	8.8	7.5	5.3	3.4	1.8			
150	16.3	14.9	13.7	11.8	10.3	9.0	6.8	4.9	3.3			
200	18.7	17.3	16.2	14.3	12.8	11.5	9.4	7.6	6.0			
250	20.8	19.4	18.2	16.4	14.9	13.7	11.5	9.8	8.2			
300	22.5	21.2	20.0	18.2	16.8	15.5	13.4	11.7	10.2			
350	24.1	22.8	21.7	19.9	18.4	17.2	15.1	13.4	11.9			
400	25.6	24.2	23.1	21.4	19.9	18.7	16.7	15.0	13.5			

High Temperature Water At Mother Nature's Pressure

- At sea level's atmospheric pressure of 14.7psia absolute (Or 0 psig gage) mother nature will not allow water to exist as a liquid above 212 degrees F.
- A percentage of every pound of water above 212 F.
 has to flash to steam based upon the pressure
 environment that it exits in.

Steam Quality & Purity

- Steam quality has to do with the amount of moisture in the steam.
- Steam purity refers to the amount of solids, liquid, or vaporous contamination in the steam. Solids content.
- Carryover: Any solid, liquid or vaporous contaminant that leaves a boiler along with the steam. Entrained boiler water, which may contain dissolved or suspended solids is the most common.



PRIMING AND CARRYOVER HIGH WATER LEVEL -WATER CARRIED INTO STEAM LINES **FEEDWATER BOILING** WATER -BOILER

Water droplets in high velocity steam can be as abrasive as sand particles

- They can erode pipe fittings and rapidly eat away at valve seats.
- If a puddle of water is allowed to accumulate it will eventually be picked up by high velocity steam and accelerated to near steam velocity.
- Causes water hammer, loosens pipe fittings and supports.



Steam Systems Operate By Pressure

- Pressure controls operate the burner and establish system operating pressure.
- The pressure environment allows pressure to build and be maintained.
- The burners job is to maintain steam pressure by delivering heat energy. It typically modulates within a range to satisfy pressure demands.
- Based upon the steam load, pressure can be fairly stable or drop. The burner firing rate is increased or decreased to maintain the pressure control set point.

Balanced Pressure System

<u>**Delta P**</u> or change in pressure allows steam to flow. Steam condenses, takes up less space, pressure drops accordingly.

A steam system seeks a balanced pressure condition

Or steady state condition

- In a steady state condition fuel is burned at a steady rate.
 Steam is used at a steady rate. Equilibrium is obtained.
- What upsets equilibrium?
- Additional Steam load.

What happens when a steam control valve is opened?

 The pressure drops in the boiler over the saturated water surface. Heat energy is added to make steam as required to the satisfy the pressure switch set point.

ASME CSD-1 cw-300 **Pressure Controls**

- One operating pressure control minimum.
 (More can be used if desired).
- One high limit pressure control with manual reset is required. On all steam boilers
- Siphon or equivalent means of maintaining a water seal at the control is required.



Boilers must have at least one steam operating pressure switch



Boilers must have one <u>high limit</u> safety pressure switch to shut off the burner if the primary operating switch fails. (This control must have a manual reset switch)



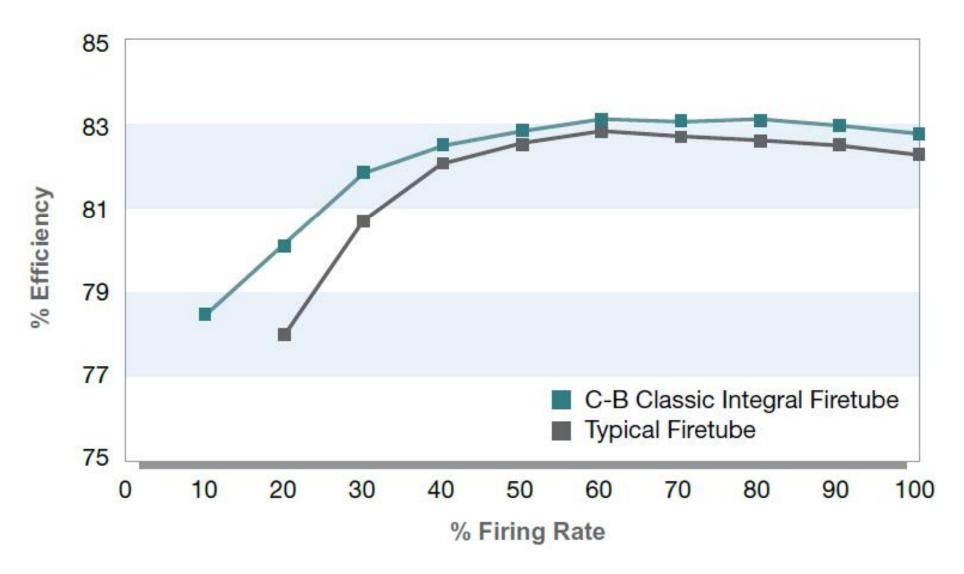
Modulating pressure control

If used, controls firing rate from a minimum fire to a maximum firing rate in response to steam pressure.

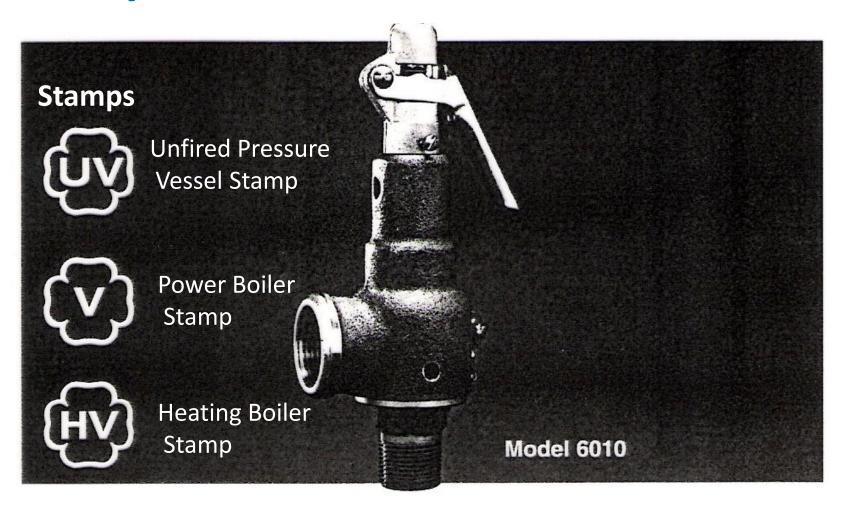


Modulating Burners

Burners fire within a minimum range 10% or 20% to the maximum designed burner input rating. (Low fire to high fire input.) This chart details efficiency based upon the firing rate.



Safety Valves



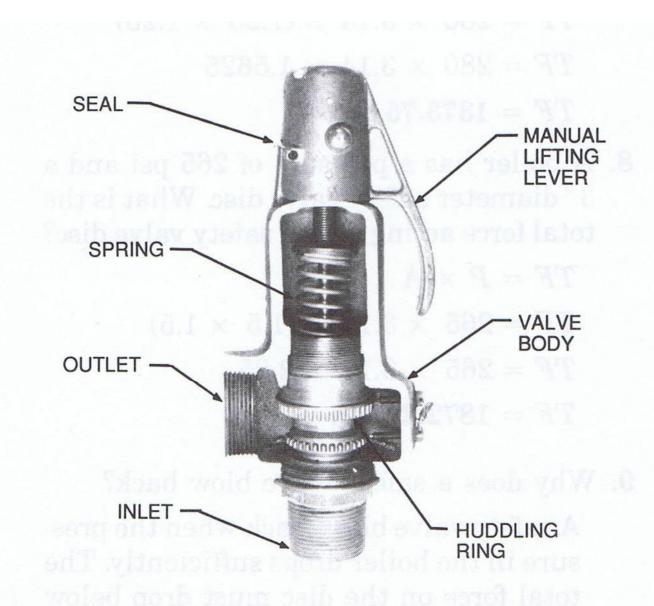
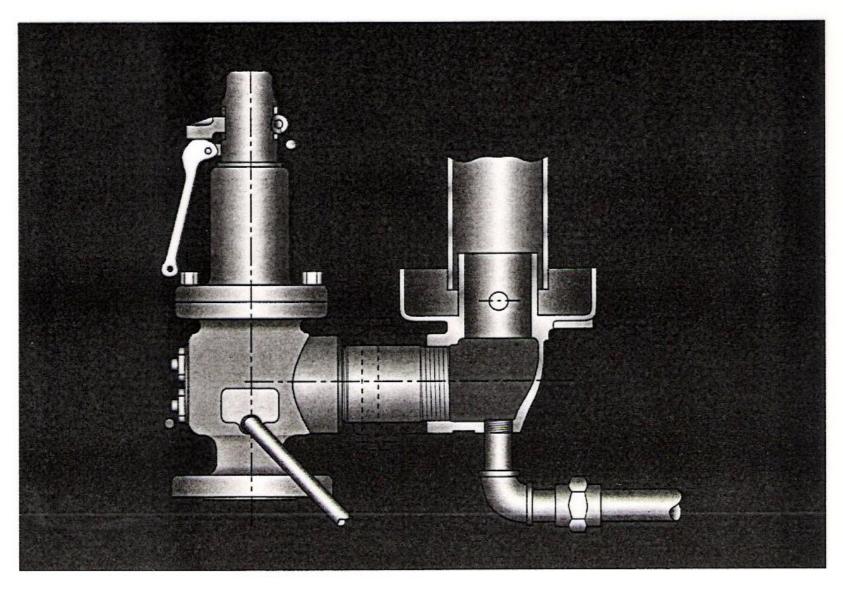


Figure 3-1. The safety valve is the most important valve on a boiler.

Radiant Realities

Safety Valve Drip Pan Elbow



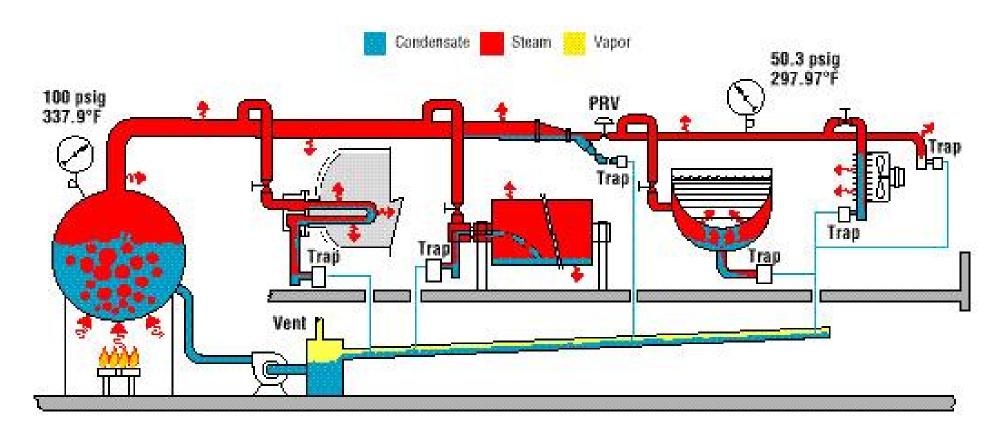


SV Set Pressure Vs. Boiler Operating Pressure

ASME Section 1 Power Boilers Within 10% of safety valve setting or no closer than 7 psi.

Low Pressure Steam Boiler: 5psi 15psi Boiler not operated above 10psi

Steam demand & burner Loading



Burner Loading

- Unloaded
- No steam demand, burner is off.
- Loaded
- Burner is on and firing.
- Over Loaded
- Burner cannot add enough heat energy to maintain the steam pressure.
- Too many steam users are turned on.
- Under Loaded
- Not enough steam load. Steam pressure rises. Burner shuts off.

Steam Distribution Piping

What's happening in the steam piping?

- Flow
- Velocity
- Pressure Drop
- Temperature
- Pressure
- Condensing
- Expansion
- Contraction
- Vacuum (When cools)

Steam Pipe Sizing

- Steam piping is sized based upon pressure drop & velocity
- Typical heating system steam velocity is 4000 to 6000 fpm
- Typical industrial system steam velocity is 6000 to 12000 fpm
- Velocity equals pressure drop, noise, and erosion
- It's best to keep velocity on the low side.....
- Noise is more acceptable in industrial plants vs. heating plants so higher velocities are used.

STEAM VELOCITY CHART (Schedule 40 Pipe) 20,000 12,000 **Process Steam** 10,000 8,000-12,000 FPM 8,000 6,000 Heating Systems 4,000-6,000 FPM 5,000 4,000 3,000 Flash Vent Lines 3,000 FPM 2,000 1,000 50,000 Multiply Chart Velocity 40,000 by Factor below to get 30,000 Velocity in Schedule Capacity Pounds Per Hour 80 Pipe 20,000 Pipe Size Factor 1.30 1/2" 3/4" & 1" 1.23 1-1/1" & 1-1/2" 1.17 10,000 2" to 16" 1.12 8,000 6,000 5,000 4,000 3,000 2,000 1,000 800 600 500 400 300 200 -100 **Steam Pressure PSIG**

(Saturated Steam)

Steam Velocity

Heating Systems 4000-6000 FPM

Process Steam 8000-12000 FPM

Steam Velocity

Does steam move faster at low pressure or high pressure?

Example:

Move 6900 lbs of steam through 4" pipe to the user in one hour. Using 70 psi and 125 psi steam

Velocity (fpm) =
$$\frac{2.4 * Q * Vs}{A}$$

Q=lbs/hr Vs=Sp. Volume (cubic feet) A= Internal pipe area (square in.)

> 70 psi = 6725 fpm 125 psi = 4188 fpm

Steam piping does not determine how fast steam moves through it. The amount of steam that the steam user is asking for, and the operating pressure determines the speed of the steam in piping.

If 6900 lbs per hour of steam is

If 6900 lbs per hour of steam is needed by the user.

4" pipe at 125 psi will have a steam velocity of 4188 fpm.
4" pipe at 70 psi will have a steam velocity of 6725 fpm.
A 37% increase in velocity at lower pressure.

Saturated steam velocity

SATURATED STEAM (lbs/hr) at 6000 ft/min (velocity) in iron or steel pipe

Pipe Size		PRESSURE PSI (GAUGE)											
(Inches)	5	10	15	30	50	75	100	125	200	250			
½	30	40	45	60	90	120	150	180	270	330			
¾	55	70	80	110	160	220	280	340	510	620			
1	90	110	125	180	270	390	460	560	840	1020			
1¼	160	200	225	325	480	650	820	990	1490	1830			
1½	220	270	300	450	650	900	1100	1300	2060	2550			
2	370	455	520	750	1100	1500	1900	2300	3450	4200			
2½	525	650	750	1050	1600	2175	2750	3300	4950	6050			
3	800	950	1350	1600	2500	3350	4250	5150	7700	9450			
3½	1100	1350	1550	2200	3300	4550	5700	6900	10200	12700			
4	1450	1800	2000	2900	4300	5850	7400	8900	13450	16400			
5	2300	2800	3200	4600	6900	9300	11700	14100	21200	26000			
6	3200	3900	4500	6400	9800	13200	16800	20300	30800	36900			
8	5700	7000	8000	11400	17200	23300	29300	35400	53100	65200			
10	9300	11400	13000	18900	28200	38000	48100	58100	87100	106500			
12	13500	16600	18900	27000	40800	55300	69700	84200	126500	154700			

4" pipe can move <u>8,900 lbs</u> of steam per hour at <u>125 psi</u>, and velocity of 6000 ft per minute.

4" pipe can only move <u>1,800 lbs</u> of steam per hour at <u>10 psi</u> and a velocity of 6000 ft per minute.



ASME CSD-1 CG-400

Requires that boiler manufacturers provide comprehensive maintenance and testing procedures

Model CB-LE

Packaged Boiler

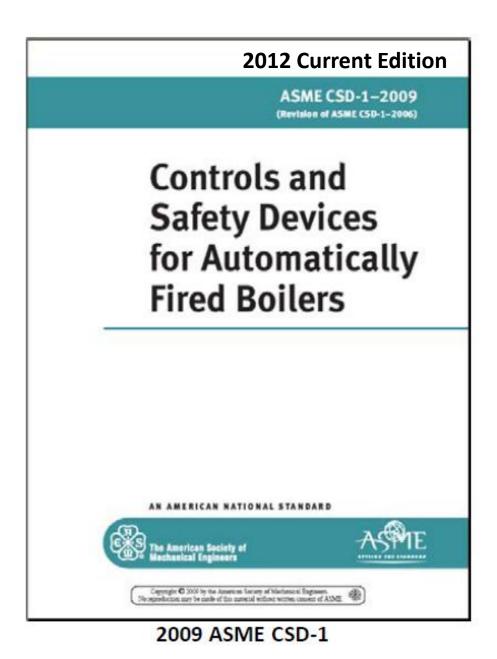
125 - 200 HP

and Model CB Ohio Special 125-225 HP

Operation, Service, and Parts Manual



750-184 04/09



2012 ASME CSD-1

Boilers up to 300 Hp

- Assembly
- Installation
- Maintenance
- Operation

ASME CSD-1

Five Sections

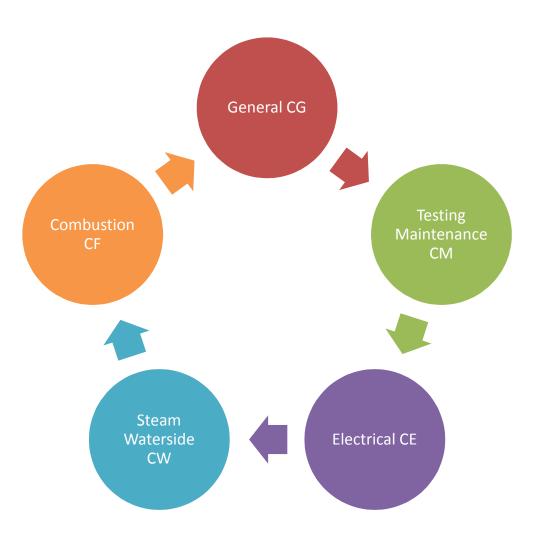


Table D-1 Periodic Testing Recommended Checklist (See Manufacturer's Instructions)

χ		F	- [N-1-/	• \1					lished By
D	w	M	y [Note (1)] A	A/R	Component/Item	Recommended Test	Boiler Operator	Service Technician
Χ						Gages, monitors, and indicators	Make visual inspection and record readings in boiler log.	Х	***
			Х			Gages, monitors, and indicators	Recalibrate all indicating and recording gages.	***	x
X	***	***		***	***	Instrument and equipment set- tings	Make visual check against factory-recommended specifications.	Х	966
X		•••	•••	•••		Low-water fuel cut-off device (high-pressure boilers)	Test low-water fuel cut-off device according to manufacturer's instructions.	X	
	X		•••	24.44		Low-water fuel cut-off device (low- pressure boilers)	Test low-water fuel cut-off device according to manufacturer's instructions.	X	***
	***		X	***		Low-water fuel cut-off device (steam boilers)	For steam boilers, perform a slow drain test in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Section VI.	***	X
	•••	• • • •			X	Low-water fuel cut-off device	Recondition or replace low-water fuel cut-off device.		X
		•••	•••	X		Operating and/or limit controls	Test high-limit and operating temperature or steam pressure controls.	•••	X
					х	Safety/safety relief valves	Test safety/safety relief valves in accordance with ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code, Sections VI and VII.		X
	***	X	•••	•••	•••	Flue, vent, stack, or outlet dampers	Make visual inspection of linkage, and check for proper operation.	х	***
Χ	***	• • •	•••		***	Burner flame	Make visual inspection of burner flame [Note (2)].	X	
•••	X		•••			Igniter	Make visual inspection, and check flame signal strength if meter-fitted.	X	
	х		***	***		Flame signal strength	If flame signal meter is installed, read and log. For both pilot and main flames, notify service organization if readings are very high, very low, or fluctuating (refer to manufacturer's instructions).	х	***
•••	X	•••	***		****	Flame failure detection system	Close manual fuel supply for (1) pilot, (2) main fuel cock, and/or (3) valve(s). Check safety shutdown timing, and log.	X	***

Table D-1 Periodic Testing Recommended Checklist (Cont'd)

				- 12				Accomp	olished By
D	w	Frequenc	y [Note (1)] A	A/R	Component/Item	Recommended Test	Boiler Operator	Service Technician
			Х	***		Flame failure detection system	Check flame failure detection system components, such as vacuum tubes, amplifier, and relays.		Х
	•••	***	***	х	***	Flame failure detection system	Replace vacuum tubes, scanners, or flame rods in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.	686.	Х
	***			х	х	Flame failure detection system (pilot turndown test)	Conduct pilot turndown test according to manufacturer's instructions. This test is required annually and after any adjustments to flame scanner mount or pilot burner.	• • •	Х
	***			Х	Х	Flame failure detection system (hot refractory hold in test)	Test for hot refractory hold in. This test is required annually and after any adjustments to the flame scanner mount or pilot burner.	1112	X
	X	***	•••	***	•••	Firing rate control	Check firing rate control, and verify factory settings (refer to manufacturer's instructions).	х	5655
	•••		Х		•••	Firing rate control	Check firing rate control, and verify factory settings (refer to manufacturer's instructions).		Х
	•••			х	•••	Firing rate control	Conduct a combustion test, and verify settings are in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.		х
	X	***	***	***		Pilot and/or main fuel valves	Open limit switch, and make aural and visual check. Check valve position indicators, and check fuel meters if so fitted.	х	
•••	***	555	***	x		Pilot and/or main fuel valves	Check all coils and diaphragms. Test other operating parts of all safety shutoff and control valves.	***	Х
	•••			X		Pilot and/or main fuel valves	Test fuel valve interlock switch in accordance with manufac- turer's instructions.		Х
	•••			х		Pilot and/or main fuel valves	Perform leakage test on pilot and main gas and/or oil fuel valves, in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.	rese:	X
•••	•••	Х	(***	***		Low draft, fan, air pressure, and damper position interlocks	Test low draft, fan, air pressure, and damper position inter- locks according to manufacturer's instructions.	х	***
	•••			X		Low draft, fan, air pressure, and damper position interlocks	Test purge switch in accordance with manufacturer's instruc- tions.		X

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Table D-1 Periodic Testing Recommended Checklist (Cont'd)

-				- 12				Accomp	olished By
D	w	M	equency [Note (A/R	Component/Item	Recommended Test	Boiler Operator	Service Technician
•••	***	X	•••	35.55	•••	Low-fire start interlock	Check low-fire start interlock according to manufacturer's instructions.	Х	***
				X	•••	Low-fire start interlock	Test low-fire start interlock in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.		X
		X				Oil pressure and temperature interlocks	Test high and low oil pressure and temperature interlocks according to manufacturer's instructions.	х	
•••		X	•••		•••	Gas pressure interlocks	Test high and low gas pressure interlocks according to manu- facturer's instructions.	Х	
			X			Interlocks and valves	Check piping and wiring of all interlocks, and shutoff valves.		X
				X		Atomizing air/steam interlock	Test air/steam interlock in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.	***	X
			* * *	х		Burner position interlock	Test burner position interlock in accordance with manufactur- er's instructions.		X
	***		•••	x		Rotary cup bumer interlock	Test rotary cup interlock in accordance with manufacturer's instructions.	***	X
		•••	X			Burner components	Inspect burner components according to manufacturer's instructions.	•••	X
			•••	X	X	Burner components	Check dual fuel change over control. If automatically con- trolled by gas utility, perform test under the supervision of gas utility.	***	х
					X	Burner components	For oil-fired bumers, clean atomizers and oil strainers.		х
	***				X	Burner components	For gas-fired bumers, check sediment trap and gas strainer.		X

NOTES:

⁽¹⁾ D, daily; W, weekly; M, monthly; S/A, semi-annually; A, annually; A/R, as-required.

⁽²⁾ Caution should be used when viewing burner flame. Personal protective equipment, such as filtered eyeware, may be necessary.

Coppyight 2013 Seband Fire Protection Associates (MPA). Licensed by agreement, for redictional our and played described on Policines (4, 2013 in Realist Machine for description of the Association of International in any long promoted ordinal actions generated on the Association of the Association of International our content for the Association of International ordinal actions generated our formation of International Internatio

NFPA® 85

Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code

2011 Edition





NPPA, 1 Ballarymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471 An International Codes and Standards Organization

Boilers and Burners Above 12,500,000 Btus (@ 300 Hp)

www.nfpa.org/freeaccess

Steam Plant Checklists

Procedures should be established according to the manufacturer's recommendations

Use checklists and keep logs in the boiler room

Two separate logs

—Daily operations

-Maintenance activities

Radiant Realities 109

Boiler Room Logs and Records

The simple and basic reason for maintenance

Maintain top efficiency

Extend operational life of the equipment

Promote safety

- 1. Maintain complete records. Document each individual component, model, serial number, part number, and date installed.
- 2. Establish a detailed startup procedure.
- 3. Establish a written operating procedure.

General Safety

- Sufficient lighting
- Good housekeeping (Not a storage area)
- Adequate fresh air supply
- Heat room to acceptable ambient air temperature
- Keep electrical equipment clean
- Confirm no smell of gas or leaks exist
- Confirm that steam or water leaks have been referred to maintenance staff for action
- Note any unusual boiler conditions
- Note changes in equipment status and why

Daily Operation Safety Checklist

- Water level
- Steam pressure
- Burner firing rate
- Main gas pressure
- Burner supply gas pressure
- Burner flame condition
- Flue temperature
- Feedwater temperature
- Feedwater tank water level
- Feed pump discharge pressure
- Makeup water usage
- Control settings
- Boiler cycles

Radiant Realities

Power Boiler Daily Duties

- Insure adequate supply of combustion air
- Take a water sample
- Treat water as required
- Blowdown water column
- Blowdown sight glass
- Blowdown/Test primary low water cut-off
- Blowdown/Test auxiliary low water cut-of
- Blowdown the boiler

Testing LWCO/Pump Control

Three Ways To Test LWCO's

Open LWCO drain valve (Perform test daily)

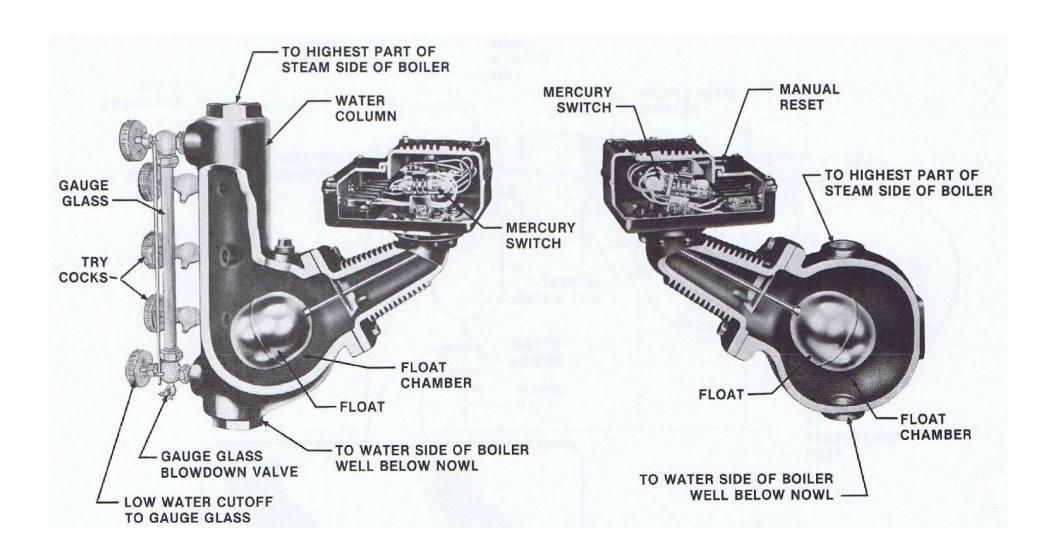
- Burner should shut off
- Pump should come on
- (Not the best test for a float that may be sticking)

Slow drain test

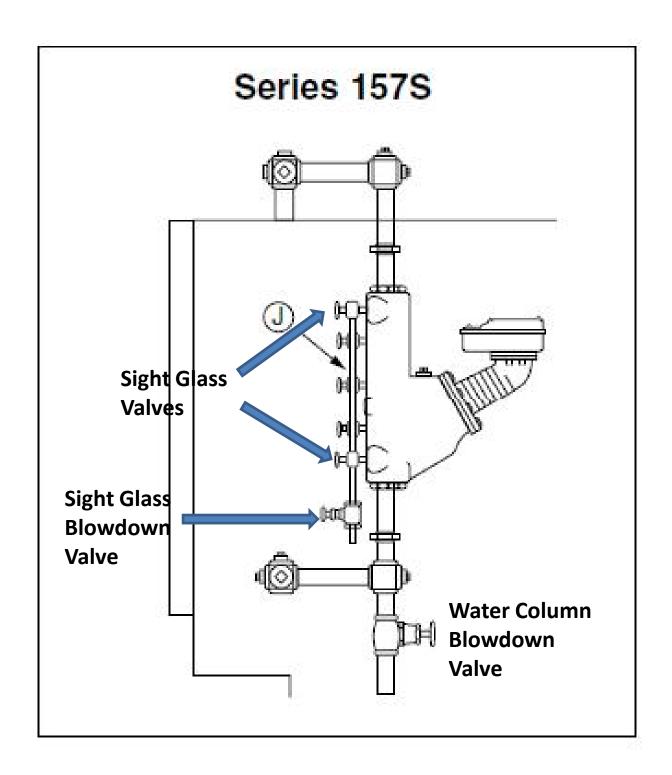
- Partially open boiler bottom blowdown valve
- Perform test twice a year

Evaporation test

- Shut off the valve that supplies water to the boiler
- Turn off the pumps



Radiant Realities 115



Water Column & Sight Glass Blowdown Daily for power boilers

 Operator should monitor the action of the water in the gauge glass. It should enter the glass quickly indicating that the lines are free of sludge and sediment or scale buildup.

Boiler bottom blowdown

Daily for power boilers

 Perform bottom blowdown when the boiler is operating at a light load. Typically ½" in sight glass. (Based upon water treatment)

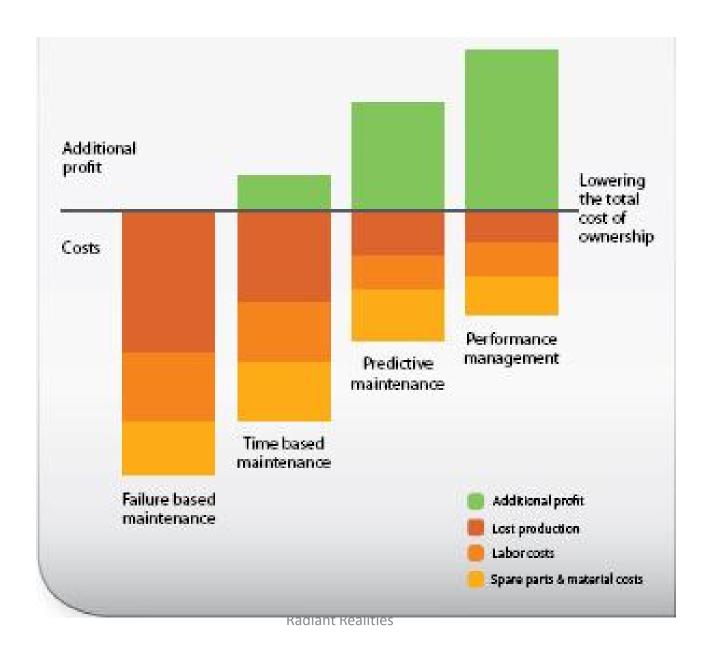
Condition of the Burner Flame

- 1. Observe the condition of the flame to determine it is even and not off color.
- 2. Gas flame should be translucent blue with varying amounts of yellow on the flame ends depending upon firing rate. The flame should be even around the burner.
- 3. Oil burner flame should be bright yellow without dark trails off the end of the flame.
- 4. Record stack temperature

Boiler Feedwater System Checklist

- 1. Feed water tank temperature
 - 1. Warmer the better
 - 2. Normal tank temperature
 - 3. High temperature (always below 212F.)
 - 1. Leaking steam traps
 - 2. High volume of condensate return
 - Undersized vent piping
 - 4. Lower than normal tank temperature
 - 1. Leaking cold water makeup valve
 - 2. Less condensate returned to tank
 - Cooled condensate
- 2. Feed water tank level
- 3. Feed pump discharge pressure
- 4. Tank vent plume
- 5. Tank leaks, corrosion

Performance Management



120

2015 OBPVSC Oregon Boiler & Pressure Vessel Specialty Code

Radiant Realities
Tim Blomdahl

STATE OF OREGON BOILER AND PRESSURE VESSEL LAW



OREGON REVISED STATUTES - CHAPTER 480 (2013) OREGON ADMINISTRATIVE RULES - CHAPTER 225 (2015)

Purpose of Oregon Adopted Boiler Law

- Protect the public
- Protect property in Oregon
- Ensure safe construction
- Safe installation
- Safe maintenance
- Safe repair of boilers & pressure vessels

State of Oregon Building Codes Division Better Buildings for Oregon

Notice of Permanent Rule

April 1, 2015

Adoption of 2015 Oregon Boiler & Pressure Vessel Specialty Code

Purpose of the rule:

These rules adopt the 2015 Oregon Boiler and Pressure Vessel Specialty Code. This code consists of model codes and standards with Oregon amendments for the safe installation and operation of boilers and pressure vessels in Oregon. These codes and standards are necessary to protect the public and property in Oregon by ensuring safe construction, installation, maintenance and repair of boilers and pressure vessels. Additionally, the proposed rules include housekeeping changes that delete outdated provisions and clarify the scope of the division's rules.

Citation:

Amend: 918-225-0430, 918-225-0435, 918-225-0570, 918-225-0600, & 918-225-0606; Repeal: 918-225-0220, 918-225-0345, 918-225-0390, & 918-225-0400

These rules and the codes become effective April 1, 2015.

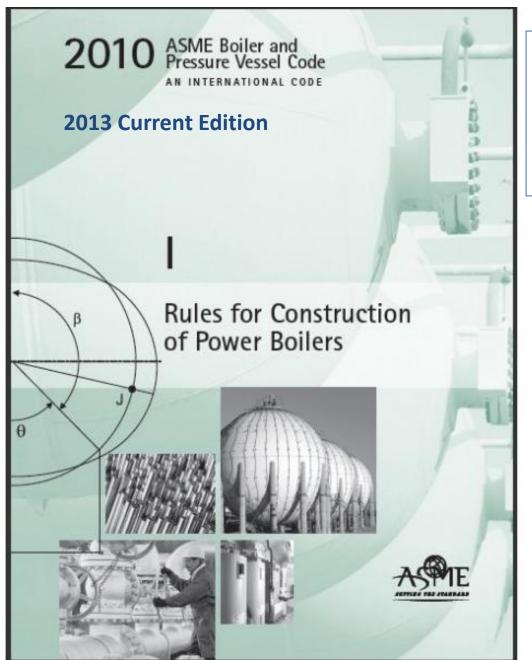
Effect:

The Boiler and Pressure Vessel Specialty Code consists the following codes with Oregon amendments:

- 2013 ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code ← Volumes 1,2,4,5,8,9,10
- 2012 ANSI/ASME B31.1 Power Piping Code
- 2012 ANSI/ASME B31.3 Process Piping Code
- 2013 ANSI/ASME B31.5 Refrigeration Piping Code
- 2011 ANSI/ASME B31.9 Building Service Piping Code
- 2013 National Board Inspection Code ANSI/NB 23
- 2011 NFPA 85 Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code
- 2012 ASME CSD-1 Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers

2013 ASME Code Sections

- Section 1 Rules for Construction of Power Boilers
- Section 2 Materials Parts A,B,C,D
- Section 4 Rules for Construction of Heating Boilers
- Section 5 Non-Destructive Examination
- Section 8 Unfired Pressure Vessels Div 1, 2,3
- Section 9 Welding & Brazing Qualifications
- Section 10 Fiber Reinforced Plastic Pressure Vessels
- Section 6 Recommended Rules Const of Heating Blrs
- Section 7 Recommended Rules Const of Power Blrs



To View Code: Google

asme.bpvc.i.a.2011.pdf

Choose Site
law.resource.org/pub/us/code

Section I- Power Boilers

Has rules for construction of power, electric, and miniature boilers; high temperature water boilers for stationary service; and power boilers for locomotive, portable, and traction service.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP





PP: PRESSURE PIPING S: POWER BOILERS

Radiant Realities 126

ASME Section 1 Boiler Construction Code

Designed to a <u>MAWP</u> (Maximum allowable working pressure)

<u>High Pressure Boilers</u>

ASME Section 1

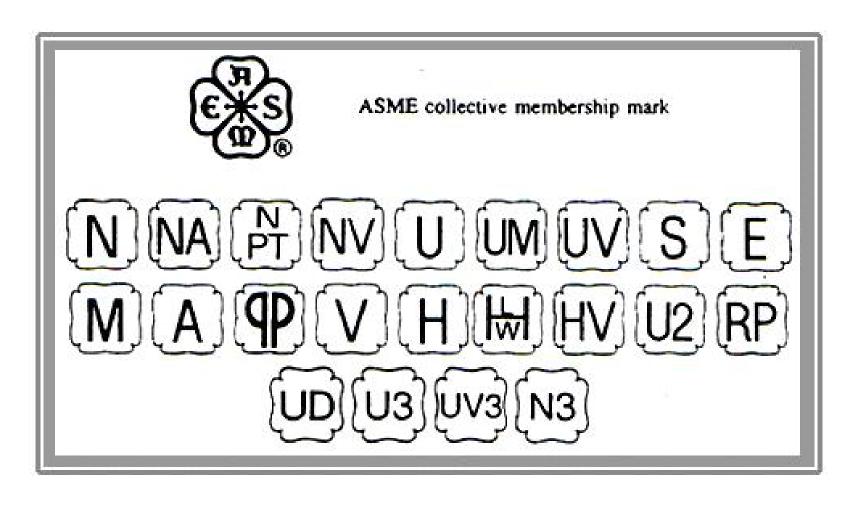
Power Boilers OPERATE ABOVE

15 psi steam pressure160 psi hot water250 deg. F. hot water



Radiant Realities 127

ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code Stamps









CODE SYMBOL STAMP



Miniature Boiler Limits

100 Psi MAWP5 Cu. Ft. Gross Volume16" Diameter Shell Max20 Sq. Ft. Of Heating Surface

ASME Section 1
Power Boiler
Code Stamps

M: MINIATURE BOILERS

CODE SYMBOL STAMP

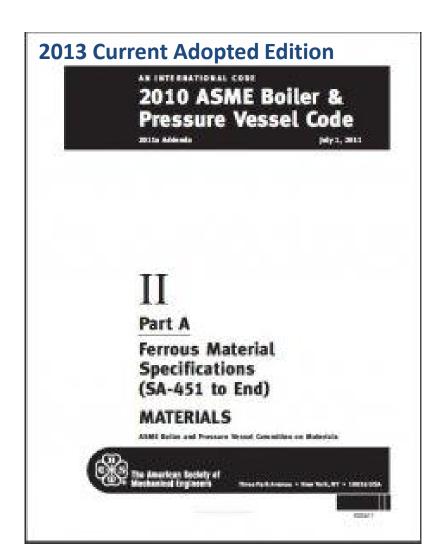


E: ELECTRIC BOILERS

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



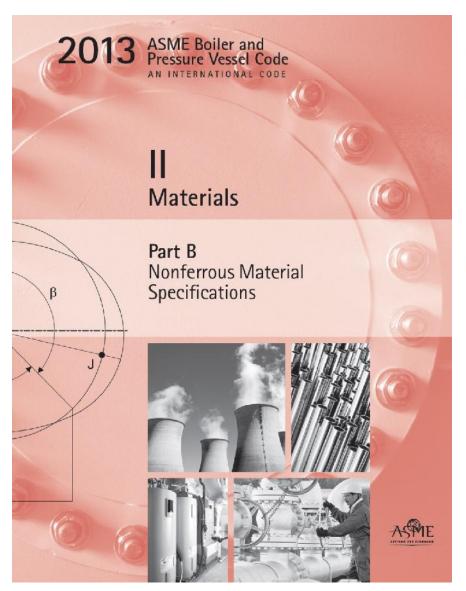
A: ASSEMBLY OF POWER BOILERS



ASME Section 2 Materials (4 Parts A,B,C,D)

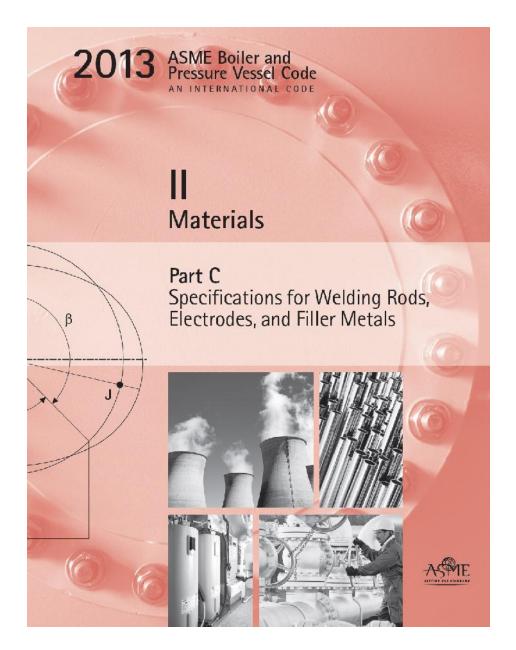
Section II Part A – Ferrous Material Specifications

Provides material specifications for ferrous materials adequate for safety for pressure equipment. Includes requirements for mechanical properties, test specimens, and methods of testing.



Section II Part B – Nonferrous Material Specifications

Provides material specifications for nonferrous materials adequate for safety for pressure equipment, including requirements for mechanical properties, test specimens, and methods of testing.



Section II Part C – Specifications for Welding Rods, Electrodes and Filler Metals

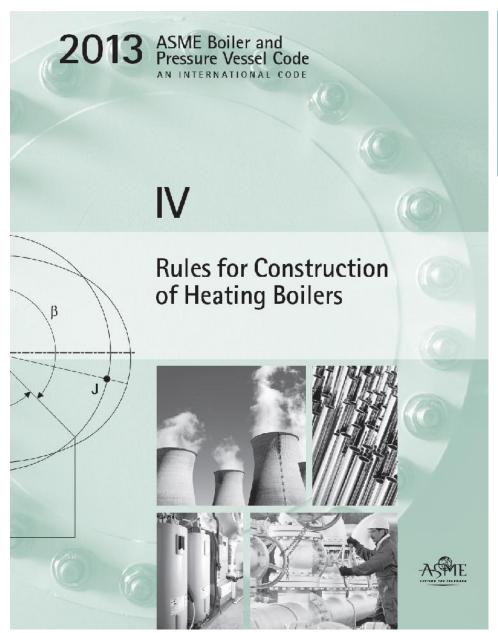
Has material specifications for manufacture, acceptability, testing requirements and procedures, operating characteristics, and intended uses for welding rods, electrodes and filler metals.

Section II Part D - Properties (Customary)

A service Code for reference by boiler and pressure vessel construction Codes having tables of design stress, tensile and yield strength values, and tables and charts of material properties.

Section II Part D - Properties (Metric)

A service Code for reference by boiler and pressure vessel construction Codes having tables of design stress, tensile and yield strength values, and tables and charts of material properties.



To View 2007 Code: Google
asme.bpvc.iv.2007.pdf
Choose Site
law.resource.org/pub/us/code

Section IV - Heating Boilers

Provides rules for design, fabrication, installation and inspection of steam generating boilers, and low pressure hot water boilers that are directly fired by oil, gas, electricity, or coal.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP







Н

H: HEATING BOILERS EXCEPT CAST IRON
HLW: LINED POTABLE WATER HEATERS

ASME Section IV Pressure Vessel Construction Code

MAWP Maximum Allowable Working Pressure Design Pressure & "Safety Valve Setting"

ASME Section IV "H"

Steam Boilers

Operate below 15 psi

Hot Water Heating Boilers

Hot Water Supply Boilers

Operate below 160 psi Operate below 250 deg F.

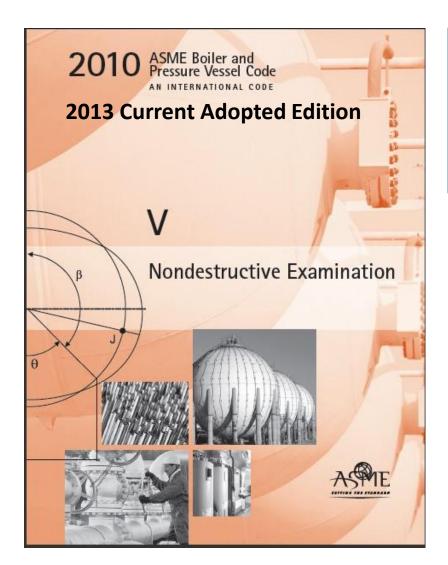
ASME Section IV "HLW"

Potable Hot Water Boilers

Operate below 160 psi Operate below 210 deg F.



Radiant Realities 136



To View Code: Google

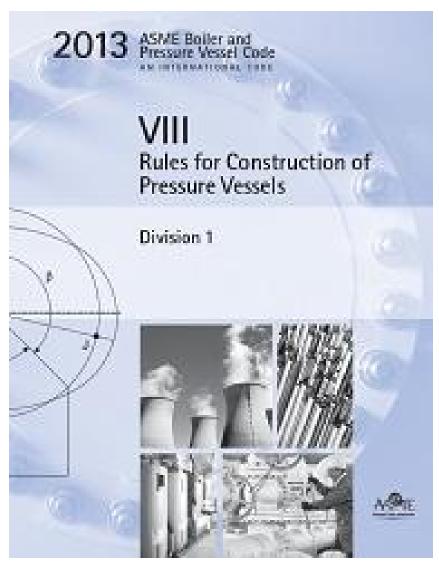
asme.bpvc.v.2010.pdf

Choose Site

law.resource.org/pub/us/code

Section V - Nondestructive Examination

Contains radiographic, ultrasonic and liquid penetrant methods required by other Code Sections, which detect discontinuities in materials, welds, and fabricated parts and components.



Unfired Pressure Vessels Three Divisions

Section VIII - Pressure Vessels:

Section VIII Division 1

Provides requirements for design, fabrication, inspection, testing, and certification of fired or unfired pressure vessels operating at pressures exceeding 15 psig.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP





U: PRESSURE VESSELS (DIV. I)

UM: MINIATURE PRESSURE VESSELS

2013 Current Adopted Edition

AN INTERNATIONAL CODE

2010 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code

2011a Addenda

July 1, 20

VIII RULES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF PRESSURE VESSELS

Division 2

Alternative Rules

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Committee on Pressure Vessels



These Back Assesses a New York NY a 10016 H



Section VIII Division 2 – Alternative Rules Has requirements for construction and certification of pressure vessels operating at pressures over 15 psig using design by analysis methods, and design stresses higher than Division 1.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



U2: PRESSURE VESSELS (DIV. 2)

2013 Current Adopted Edition

2010 ASME Boiler & Pressure Vessel Code

2011a Addenda

July 1, 201



Division 3

Alternative Rules for Construction of High Pressure Vessels

RULES FOR CONSTRUCTION
OF PRESSURE VESSELS

ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Committee on Pressure Vessels



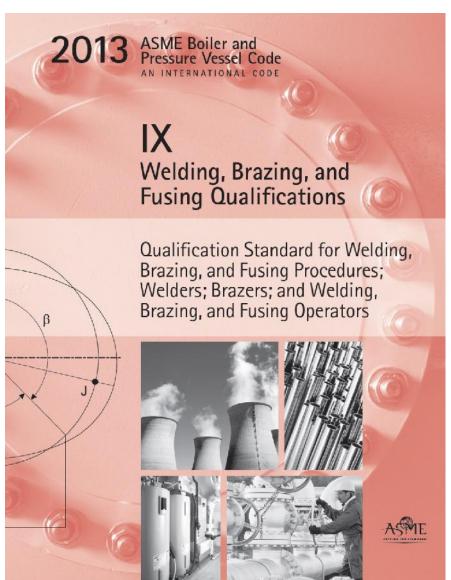
Section VIII Division 3 – Alternative Rules for the Construction of High Pressure Vessels

Provides requirements applicable to the design, fabrication, inspection, testing, and certification of pressure vessels operating at either internal or external pressures above 10,000 psi.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



U3: PRESSURE VESSELS (DIV 3)



To View Code: Google

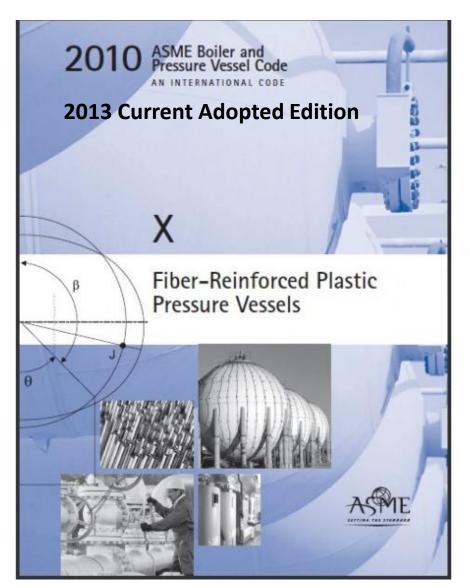
asme.bpvc.ix.2010.pdf

Choose Site

law.resource.org/pub/us/code

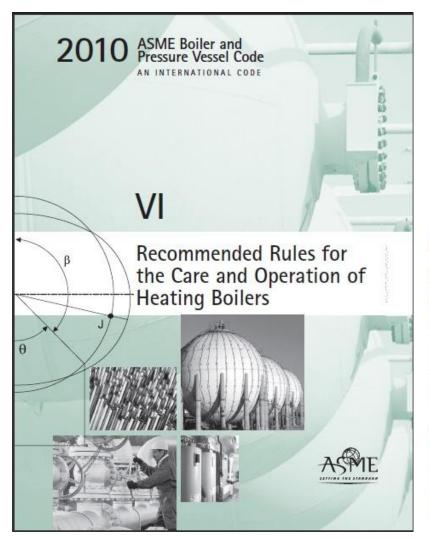
Section IX - Welding and Brazing Qualifications

Has rules for qualification of welding and brazing procedures and welders, brazers, and welding and brazing operators for component manufacture. Data cover variables for the process used.



Section X - Fiber-Reinforced Plastic Pressure Vessels

Has requirements for construction of an FRP pressure vessel including production, processing, fabrication, inspection and testing methods required for two Classes of vessel design.



To View Code: Google

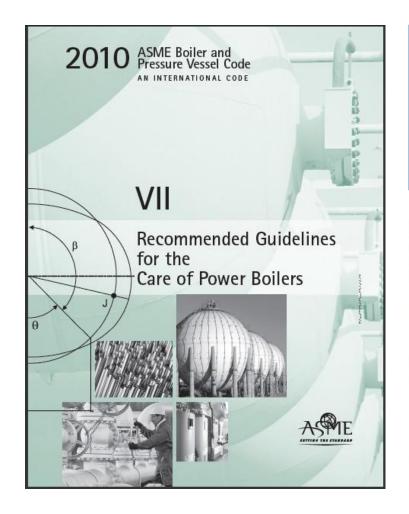
asme.bpvc.vi.2010.pdf

Choose Site

law.resource.org/pub/us/code

Section VI - Recommended Rules for the Care and Operation of Heating Boilers

Has guidelines applicable to steel and cast iron boilers within the operating range for Section IV Heating Boilers, including associated controls and automatic fuel burning equipment.



To View Code: <u>Google</u> **asme.bpvc.vii.2010.pdf**Choose Site

law.resource.org/pub/us/code

Section VII - Recommended Guidelines for the Care of Power Boilers

Has guidelines applicable to stationary, portable, and traction type boilers within the operating range for Section I Power Boilers, to assist operators in maintaining plant safety.

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



PP: PRESSURE PIPING S: POWER BOILERS

CODE BOOKS REQUIRED:

Section I - Power Boilers
Section II - Materials

Part A Ferrous Materials Specifications
Part B Nonferrous Materials Specifications
Part C Specifications for Welding Rods,

Part D Properties (Customary or Metric)

Section V- NonDestructive Examination

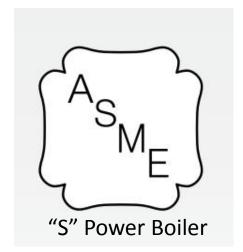
Section IX - Welding & Brazing Qualifications

B31.1-2007 - Power Piping

ORDER NO. BPVCA \$4,565.00

ASME to lower it's international operating costs has implemented a single ASME stamp for all pressure vessels verses the individual stamped letters used before 2010.

Typical ASME stamp and letter designation below.



Boiler Safety Relief Valve Stamps

If it has a "V" in the stamp it applies to Boiler safety relief valves

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



V: BOILER SAFETY VALVES

Power Boilers

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



HV: HEATING BOILER SAFETY VALVES

Unfired Pressure Vessel Relief Valve Stamps

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



UV: PRESSURE VESSELS SAFETY VALVES

CODE SYMBOL STAMP



UV3: PRESSURE VESSELS SAFETY VALVES

2012 Current Adopted Edition

ASME B31.1-2010 (Revision of ASME B31.1-2007)

Power Piping

ASME Code for Pressure Piping, B31

To View Code: Google

asme.b31.1.2007.pdf

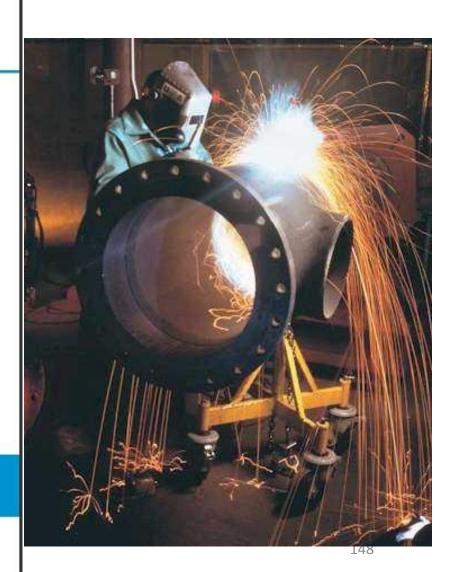
Choose Site

law.resource.org/pub/us/code

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



No Pressure Limit. Rules For High Pressure Piping



2012 Current Adopted Edition

ASME B31.3-2008 (Revision of ASME B31.3-2006)

Process Piping

ASME Code for Pressure Piping, B31

AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD









ASME B31.5-2010

(Revision of ASME B31.5-2006)

Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components

ASME Code for Pressure Piping, B31



AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD



2012 Current Adopted Edition

ASME B31.9-2008 (Revision of ASME B31.9-2004)

Building Services Piping

ASME Code for Pressure Piping, B31

To View Code: Google asme.b31.9.2008.pdf
Choose Site

law.resource.org/pub/us/code

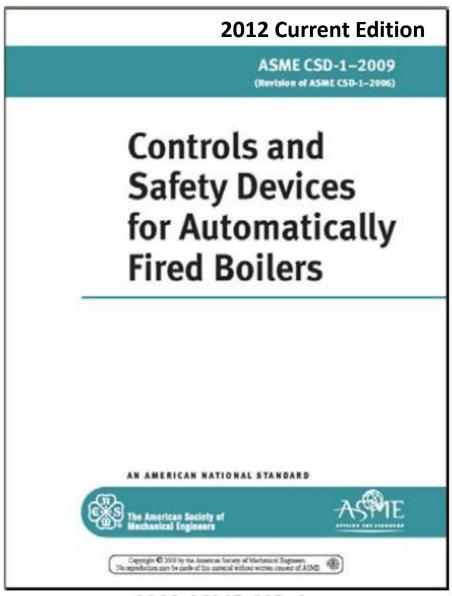
AN AMERICAN NATIONAL STANDARD





Pressure Piping Rules Up To 150 Psig





2012 ASME CSD-1

Boilers up to 300 Hp

- Assembly
- Installation
- Maintenance

152

Operation

2009 ASME CSD-1

Radiant Realities

ASME Code History

- 1911 Standards & rules for construction
- 1915 Section 1 Power Boilers Adopted
- 1920 Adopted by the State of Oregon
- ASME Section 1 set's the rules for construction of boilers that operate over 15 psi steam, including, internal piping, external piping, the valves, and the boiler external piping to the valves, which make up the complete boiler unit.

4 Chapter One

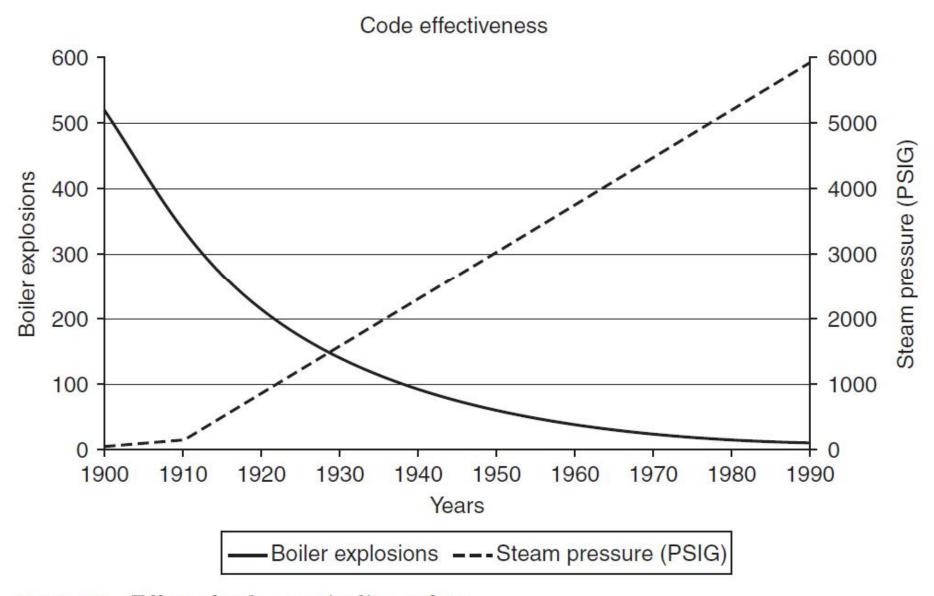


Figure 1.1 Effect of codes on pipeline safety.

Coppegis 2013 Settend For Protection Assessment (MFA). Licensed, by agreement, for redictional our and pingle described on Policine (M. 2013 in Realizer Sections to interesting in any laws promised orthogonal motion production of MFA. For imprise or in regard procedural one control forming September (M. 2014) in the control production of the control of the control

NFPA® 85

Boiler and Combustion Systems Hazards Code

2011 Edition





NPPA, 1 Ballarymarch Park, Quincy, MA 02169-7471 An International Codes and Standards Organization

Boilers and Burners Above 12,500,000 Btus (@ 300 Hp)

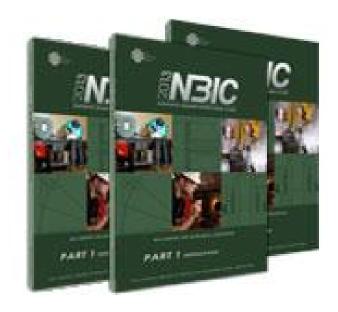
www.nfpa.org/freeaccess

Purchase for \$63.00

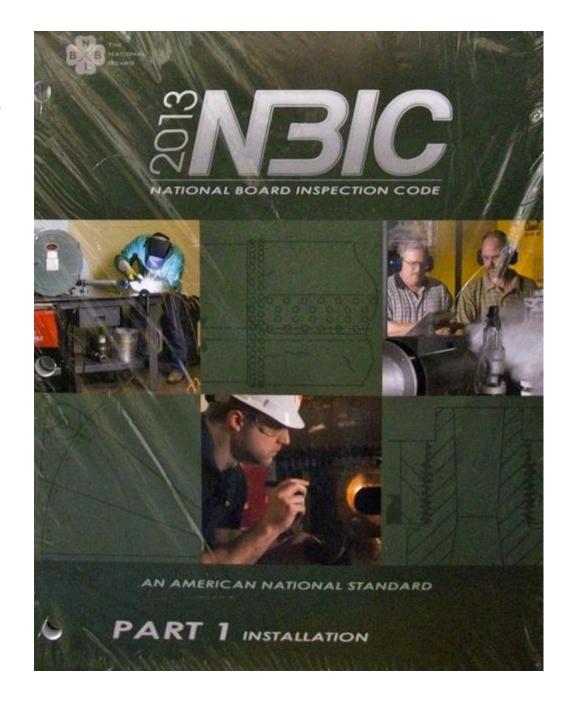
2013 NBIC

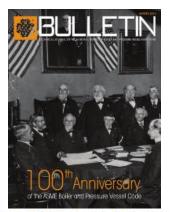
National Board Inspection Code

- Part 1 Installation
- Part 2 Inspection
- Part 3 Repairs/Alterations



Nationalboard.org





NBIC Part 1, Section 3-Controls

Hot Water Supply Boilers Versus Potable Water Heaters BY ROBERT FERRELL, SENIOR STAFF ENGINEER

Table 2: NBIC Part 1 Requirements

NBIC Part 1 Installation Requirements			
Hot Water Supply (Para. 3.8.2)	Potable Water Heater (Para. 3.8.3)		
One pressure gage required (Para. 3.8.2.1)	No pressure gage required		
One thermometer required (Para. 3.8.2.2)	One thermometer required (Para. 3.8.3.2)		
One operating temperature control for a maximum temperature of 250°F (Para. 3.8.2.3 a))	One operating temperature control for a maximum temperature of 210°F (Para. 3.8.3.1)		
One limit temperature control for a maximum temperature of 250°F (Para. 3.8.2.3 b))	One limit temperature control for a maximum temperature o 210°F (Para. 3.8.3.1)		
At least one safety relief valve is required (Para. 3.9.3). A temperature/pressure relief (T&P) valve may be used if the maximum water temperature is limited to 210°F (Para. 3.9.1.6)	At least one temperature/pressure relief (T&P) valve is required (Para. 3.9.4) Note: Section IV permits safety relief valves as well as T&P valves. Consult the jurisdiction.		
One low-water fuel cutoff with manual reset required (Para. 3.8.2.4)	No low-water fuel cutoff required		

Everyone should remember that in all installations the jurisdictional rules apply, as well as the manufacturer s instructions.

TABLE 1: ASME Construction Code Requirements

ASME B&PVC Section IV Two codes in one book	Code #1 (H stamp) Heating Water Heaters	Code #2 (HLW Stamp)
Design Margin	5	4
Maximum Temperature	250°F	210°F
Minimum Design Pressure	30 psi	100 psi
Pressure Gage	One required; range 1-1/2 to 3-1/2 times low PRV set pressure	Not required
Pressure Relief Device	"V" or "HV" valve	"V" or "HV" valve – normally a temperature/pressure type
Pressure or Altitude Gage	Minimum one required	Not required
Water Gage Glass	Not required	Not required
Pressure Controls	Not required	Not required
Temperature Controls	Two temperature controls, one operating and one limit set at no higher than 250°F	One required with maximum setting 210° F
Thermometer	One required	One required
Protection Against Water Contamination	No	Yes
Low-Water Fuel Cutoff	One on units over 400,000 Btu/hr	Not required
Heat-Generating Apparatus	ANSI Z21.13, ASME CSD-1, UL standards	ANSI/UL 732, ANSI Z21.10.3/ CSA 4.3, and several UL standards
Maximum Allowable Working Pressure	160	160

Chart by Robert Schueler, 2013



2014 Report of Violation Findings

he National Board Annual Violation Tracking Report identifies specific violations (per device type) commonly found on five types of pressure equipment during jurisdiction-required inspections. The following data reflects the reporting period of 1/1/2014 – 12/31/2014 as reported by participating member jurisdictions.

The Violation Tracking Report indicates problem areas and trends related to boiler and pressure vessel operation, installation, maintenance, and repair. The data also identifies problems before adverse 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.

Overall Totals for Each Type of Pressure Equipment

Type of Pressure Equipment	Total Number of Inspections	Total Number of Violations	Percent of Violations
■ High-Pressure/High-Temperature Boilers (S)(M)(E)	72,279	5,129	7.10%
Low-Pressure Steam Boilers (H)	49,546	8,570	17.30%
Hot Water Heating/Supply Boilers (H)	266,992	35,743	13.39%
Pressure Vessels (U)(UM)	223,081	7,273	3.26%
Potable Water Heaters (HLW)	52,089	5,483	10.53%
Totals	663,987	62,198	9.37%

Number of Jurisdictional Reports: 117

High-Pressure/High-Temperature Boilers (S)(M)(E)

Device Type	Number of Violations	*V/I	**V/V
1) Safety Relief Devices	763	1.06%	14.88%
2) Low-Water Cutoffs/Flow Sensing Devices	256	0,35%	4.99%
3) Pressure Controls	158	0.22%	3.08%
4) Temperature Controls – Operator or High Limit	41	0.06%	0.80%
5) Burner Management	626	0.87%	12.21%
6) Level Indicators – Gage Glasses, Bulls Eyes, and Fiber Opticals	266	0.37%	5.19%
7) Pressure/Temperature Indicators	106	0.15%	2.07%
8) Pressure-Retaining Items (PRI) / Boiler-Piping, Pumps, Systems Valves, Expansion Tanks	2,913	4.03%	56.79%

Summary:

Number of Jurisdiction Reports: 117

Total Number of Inspections: 72,279

Total Number of Violations: 5,129

Percent Violations: 7.0%

*V/I Total number of Violations for Category divided by Total Inspections for this device type

Low-Pressure Steam Boilers (H)

Device Type	Number of Violations	*V/I	**V/V
1) Safety Relief Devices	1,229	2.48%	14.34%
2) Low-Water Cutoffs/Flow Sensing Devices	653	1.32%	7.62%
3) Pressure Controls	616	1.24%	7.19%
4) Temperature Controls – Operator or High Limit	134	0.27%	1.56%
5) Burner Management	1,187	2.40%	13.85%
6) Level Indicators – Gage Glasses, Bulls Eyes, and Fiber Opticals	630	1.27%	7.35%
7) Pressure/Temperature Indicators	279	0.56%	3.26%
8) Pressure-Retaining Items (PRI) / Boiler-Piping, Pumps, Systems Valves, Expansion Tanks	3,842	7.75%	44.83%

Summary:

- Number of Jurisdiction Reports: 117
- Total Number of Inspections: 49.546
- · Total Number of Violations: 8,570
- · Percent Violations: 17%

*V/I Total number of Violations for Category divided by Total Inspections for this device type

Hot Water Heating/Supply Boilers (H)

Device Type	Number of Violations	*V/I	**V/V
1) Safety Relief Devices	7,447	2.79%	20.83%
2) Low-Water Cutoffs/Flow Sensing Devices	2,147	0.80%	6.01%
3) Pressure Controls	169	0.06%	0.47%
4) Temperature Controls – Operator or High Limit	2,742	1.03%	7.67%
5) Burner Management	5,692	2.13%	15.92%
6) Level Indicators – Gage Glasses, Bulls Eyes, and Fiber Opticals	730	0.27%	2.04%
7) Pressure/Temperature Indicators	1,201	0.45%	3.36%
8) Pressure-Retaining Items (PRI) / Boiler-Piping, Pumps, Systems Valves, Expansion Tanks	15,615	5.85%	43.69%

Summary:

· Number of Jurisdiction Reports: 117

Total Number of Inspections: 266,992

· Total Number of Violations: 35,743

Percent Violations: 13%

*V/I Total number of Violations for Category divided by Total Inspections for this device type

Potable Water Heaters (HLW)

Device Type	Number of Violations	*V/I	**V/V
1) Safety Relief Devices	1,411	2.71%	25.73%
2) Low-Water Cutoffs/Flow Sensing Devices	109	0.21%	1.99%
3) Pressure Controls	4	0.01%	0.07%
4) Temperature Controls – Operator or High Limit	72	0.14%	1.31%
5) Burner Management	1,082	2.08%	19.73%
6) Level Indicators - Gage Glasses, Bulls Eyes, and Fiber Opticals	2	0.00%	0.04%
7) Pressure/Temperature Indicators	722	1.39%	13.1%
8) Pressure-Retaining Items (PRI) / Boiler-Piping, Pumps, Systems Valves, Expansion Tanks	2,081	4.00%	37.95%

Summary:

· Number of Jurisdiction Reports: 117

· Total Number of Inspections: 52,089

Total Number of Violations: 5.483

Percent Violations: 11%

*V/I Total number of Violations for Category divided by Total Inspections for this device type

Pressure Vessels (U) (UM)

Device Type	Number of Violations	*V/I	**V/V
1) Safety Relief Devices	3,236	1.45%	44.49%
2) Low-Water Cutoffs/Flow Sensing Devices	2	0.00%	0.03%
3) Pressure Controls	24	0.01%	0.33%
4) Temperature Controls – Operator or High Limit	3	0.00%	0.04%
5) Burner Management	26	0.01%	0.36%
6) Level Indicators – Gage Glasses, Bulls Eyes, and Fiber Opticals	9	0.00%	0.12%
7) Pressure/Temperature Indicators	199	0.09%	2.74%
8) Pressure-Retaining Items (PRI) / Boiler-Piping, Pumps, Systems Valves, Expansion Tanks	3,774	1.69%	51.89%

Summary

Number of Jurisdiction Reports: 117

Total Number of Inspections: 223,081

Total Number of Violations: 7,273

Percent Violations: 3%

*V/I Total number of Violations for Category divided by Total Inspections for this device type

Major Perils of Automatically Fired Boilers

- Loss of water
- Furnace explosion
- Over temperature
- Overpressure

Principal Causes of Accidents

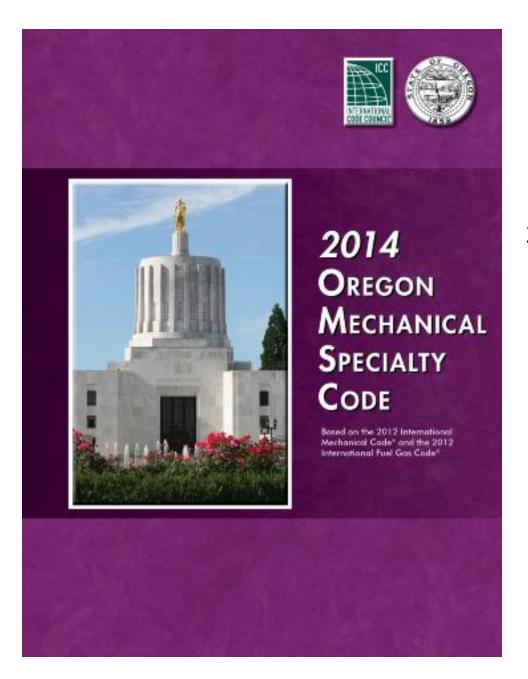
- Lack of proper controls & safety devices
- Lack of adequate maintenance
- Improperly trained operators
- Failure to test controls & safety devices
- Complacency on the part of the operator due to long periods of trouble free operation.

Human Factor

- Operation, maintenance, and people issues are by far the biggest combustion safety issue
- 40% of all deaths and accidents are caused by human error or poor maintenance.
- Codes offer very little specific direction in regards to training, other than to say training it is required and should be done regularly.

Preventative Maintenance

- Combustion equipment can become less safe with every minute of operation.
- Dust, dirt, debris accumulate in combustion air fans and burners, changing air/fuel ratios
- Some gas control valves get a little more sloppy every time they are cycled.
- Pressure switch diaphragms and contacts age
- Water level controls accumulate sludge.



2014 Oregon Mechanical Specialty Code

Based upon
2012 International Mechanical Code
2012 International Fuel Gas Code

State of Oregon Permits

- (22) "Repair" means:
- (a) Welded or Riveted Repairs, meaning welding or riveting within or on the pressure boundaries of a boiler, pressure vessel or related appurtenance to restore the vessel or appurtenance to a safe and satisfactory operating condition, or any work that might impair the integrity of the pressure retaining item;
- (b) Non-welded Major Repairs, meaning work performed on a boiler or pressure vessel and its related appurtenances by non-welded means to restore the vessel or appurtenance to a safe and satisfactory operating condition, including but not limited to the replacement of burners, tubes and cast iron sections; and
- (c) Minor Repairs, meaning the non-welded replacement of safety devices, including but not limited to, low water cut-offs, pressure relief valves, safety valves, safety switches, rupture discs, high pressure or temperature limits, low pressure or temperature limits, fuel train components, flame detectors, flame safeguards, heat exchanger elements, and burner components.

ASME Code Rules

- ASME code rules are not mandatory unless they are adopted into the laws of a government.
- Usually referred to as a "Jurisdiction".
 Government authority.

 Example: Wyoming did not want to add the expense of boiler rules to their governing costs.

How Is The Code Funded In Oregon

- Permits are required to install boilers and unfired pressure vessels. Unless exempt.
- Permits are required to operate pressure vessels and be inspected.
- Permits for repairs, non-welded repairs and minor repairs (replacement of safety controls)
- Business licensing to install boilers
- Class 1-6 Boiler & Pressure Vessel Licensing
- Fees for continuing education added to license



Request for Boiler/Pressure Vessel Permit for Installation, Alteration, or Repair

Department of Consumer and Business Services Building Codes Division • Boiler Section 1535 Edgewater NW, Salem, OR Mailing address: P.O. Box 14470, Salem, OR 97309-0404 503-373-7538, Fax: 503-378-4101 Web: bed.oregon.gov Mail payment to: DCBS – Fiscal Services P.O. Box 14610 Salem, OR 97309-0445

DEPARTMENT USE ONLY		
Permit no.:		
Accepted	☐ Denied	
Date:	By:	

APPLICANT INFORMATION		
Applicant's business name:		
Address 1: Address 2:		
City:	State:	ZIP:
Phone: I'ax:	L-mail:	
Boiler/pressure vessel contractor business license no.:	R stamp no.:	
Construction Contractors Board registration no.:	O stamp no.:	
List names and Oregon license numbers below of <i>all</i> Class 1 through Class 6 mechanic (Attach additional sheets, if necessary.)	es who will perform w	ork on this project.
Name	Lic	ense number
	9	0
	56	
OWNER/USER INFORMATIO	N	
Owner's name:	Phone:	ec es
Address and vessel location:	u Production	24 650
City: ZIP:	Commercial	☐ Residential
INSTALLATION, ALTERATION, OR REPAIR	INFORMATION	
Check all that apply. (If altered, submit drawings/calculations.)	1	
Description of vessel: Size and length of piping:	on-weld NB/	State number:
Describe nature of work (attach additional sheets if necessary):		
Applicant's name (print): Signature:		Date:
Permit fee: For the appropriate fee, see instructions on Page 2. Failure to determine the delays. Permit fees are nonrefundable.	e appropriated fee ma	y result in processing
Fiscal code	S	urcharge rode Total each
☐ Boiler, state-inspected site		70311/1291 \$ 196.00
=	1921 PERSONAL DE	70311/1291 \$ 140.00
Beverage service tank, over 5 cubic feet in volume\$50 70311/1195 plus 12%		70311/1291 \$ 44.80 70311/1291 \$ 56.00
		payable to Department of rvices. <i>Do not</i> send cash.
□ Visa □ MasterCard □ Discover Phone. DCBS FIS	SCAL USE ONLY	
Credit card number Expiration date		
Name of cardholder as shown on credit card		
Cardholder signature Sancourr		





Boiler & Pressure Vessel Registration

Department of Consumer & Business Services Building Codes Division • 1535 Edgewater NW, Salem, OR Mailing address: PO Box 14470, Salem, OR 97309-0404 (503) 373-7499, Fax: (503) 378-2322

www.oregonbcd.org

This temporary operation permit is valid for 90 days from the inspection date. ORS 480.585(3) states no person shall operate a boiler or pressure vessel without a valid permit; a violation may result in fines up to \$1,000 (ORS 480.665).

OWNER/RE	SPONSIBLE PAR	TY INFORMATIO	ON
Owner/responsible party name:		Res	ponsible party no.:
Address (street or P.O. box):		1	
City:	State:	ZII	:
Contact name:		Pho	ne:
	SITE INFORMA	TION	
Site name:		Site	no.:
Address (street or P.O. box):			
City:	State:	ZIP	
Contact name:		Pho	me:
PERM	MIT/VESSEL INF	ORMATION	
Location:	Vessel permit no		Expires:
Agency of record: Code		Type:	Service:
Mfr. name:	Year of	mfg.: Code:	symbol:
NB no.: Seria	l no.:	OR State no.:	
DIA (inches): Length (inches):	Volume:		KW:
Boiler design capacity:		Boiler horsepower:	
MAWP: SV SET:	SV CA	P: Fired/	mfired:
Fixed/port: PA:	Manned:	Alarm:	Puel:
Installation company:			Permit no.:
Special instructions:			
operations.			
IN	SPECTION INFO	RMATION	100
I/E: Replacement in kind: ☐ Yes ☐ No			verified: 🗆 Yes 🗆 No 🗆 N/A
Issue permit: Minor req.: Inspection time	e;	Travel time:	
Inspector signature:		Insp. no.:	Date:



Flat Rate Boiler Permits

Effective January 1, 2010

Boiler installation permits are \$175.00 with 12% surcharge

Total cost \$196.00

Responsibility of Inspectors

 For new boilers, the inspector shall verify that the controls and safety devices required by ASME CSD-1 or other construction codes are installed and function as designed in accordance with manufacturers instructions.

Inspectors

 All inspectors witnessing installation, repair or alteration of boilers, pressure vessels or pressure piping shall verify that the contractor and workers performing the work are appropriately licensed and hold valid permits as required by ORS 480.630

State Of Oregon Boiler Licenses

Class 1-6 Licenses

Class 1

Trainee helper boiler installer by non-welding methods.

Class 2

Unfired pressure vessel installer non-welded.

Class 3

Building service mechanic. Install or repair boilers and unfired pressure vessels by non-welding methods.

Class 4

Boilermaker. Install alter or repair boilers & pressure vessels (excluding non-boiler external piping) by welding or other methods of attachment.

Class 5

Pressure piping mechanic. Fabricate install alter repair pressure piping boilers and pressure vessels by welded & non-welded methods.

Class 5A Process piping mechanic limited Class 5 B Refrigeration piping mechanic Class 6

Welder supervised by class 4,5,5a 5b and Non-welded under direct supervision

Direct Supervision

- Means the person supervised is in the physical presence of a qualified licensed person at the job site and the person doing the supervision is directly assigned to monitor and direct the activities of the person supervised. Direct supervision must be on a ratio of one qualified licensed person to one trainee helper.
- Applies to class 3 helper/trainees. Non-weld

Supervision

• Means the individual person assigned to perform supervision is directly and specifically assigned to monitor and direct the activities of the person being supervised. Both the person performing supervision and those being supervised shall be prepared to identify each other. Applies to class 5 supervision attachment by welding. More than 1 class 6 can be supervised. A class 6 license can install by nonwelded methods, direct supervision rules apply.

TABLE 1-A

BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL OPERATING PERMIT PERIODS

1-year operating permit Power boilers

2-year operating permit Cast iron boilers

Low pressure steam boilers

Hot water heating & supply boilers Air tanks (greater than 20cf, 200 psi) CO2 tanks (greater than 20cf, 300 psi)

CO2 tanks (20cf, 300 psi or less, located in places of public assembly) Unfired pressure vessels (not classified in OAR 918-225-0570(5), (6)

and (7))

3-year operating permit Anhydrous ammonia pressure vessels for farm use

5-year operating permit Fixed air tanks (20 cf, 200 psi or less)

CO2 tanks (20cf, 300 psi or less, not located in places of public

assembly)

Table 1-B

BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL INSPECTION CYCLES

1-year inspection cycle Power boilers, internal and external

2-year inspection cycle Cast iron boilers, external

Low pressure steam boilers, internal and external Hot water heating & supply boilers, external

Pressure vessels subject to internal corrosion or erosion, internally (may be waived)

and externally

Pressure vessels not subject to internal corrosion or erosion but containing a hazardous

substance, internally (may be waived) and externally

Pressure vessels not subject to internal corrosion or erosion but located in a place of

public assembly, internally (may be waived) and externally

3-year inspection cycle Pressure vessels containing anhydrous ammonia for use as fertilizer

4-year inspection cycle Pressure vessels not subject to internal corrosion or erosion, internally (may be

waived) and externally

6-year inspection cycle Hot water heating & hot water supply boilers, internally (when physical construction

of the boiler allows)

Fixed pressure vessels, containing only air (not in public assembly; 20 cf and 200 psi or

less), internally (may be waived) and externally

Table 3-B

BOILER & PRESSURE VESSEL PERMIT FEES

Installation Permit Fees:	
Boilers	\$175.00
Pressure Vessels	\$125.00
Beverage Service Tanks	\$50.00
Installation permit fee for insurance-inspected site	\$40.00
Operating Permit Fees:	
Boilers on a 1-year inspection cycle	\$110.00
Boilers on a 2-year inspection cycle	\$110.00
Pressure vessels on a 2-year or 4-year inspection cycle	\$100.00
Pressure vessels on a 2-year or 4-year inspection cycle Pressure vessels on a 6-year inspection cycle	\$100.00
Boiler bulk rate permits (each)	\$75.00
Boiler bulk rate permits (each) Pressure vessels bulk rate permits (each)	\$75.00
Operating permit fee for insurance-inspected site	\$40.00
Other related fees:	
Reinspection fee	\$75.00
Boiler or pressure vessel plans or data submission fee	\$78.00
Hourly rate for other inspections not listed above	\$75.00

Thank You!

Tim Blomdahl