

# BULLETIN

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Remember this face?  
See what Lee Doran and other  
retirees are up to on page 16.

## Cover Story

10 TIME AND CHANGE — THE NATIONAL BOARD AT 85

## Features

3 2003 INCIDENT REPORT

4 WHY CODE CASES SHOULD GET A SECOND LOOK  
— *By Robert Sullivan*

9 2003 REPORT OF VIOLATION FINDINGS

16 WHEN EVERY DAY IS A SATURDAY, GONE BUT NOT FORGOTTEN

28 RULES FOR COMMISSIONED INSPECTORS: BIG CHANGES  
IN A SMALL PACKAGE — *By Robert D. Schueler Jr.*

35 ANNUAL INDEX

## Departments

2 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR'S MESSAGE: *An Endless Refrain*

6 INSPECTOR'S INSIGHT: *Standard Welding Procedures*

8 INSPECTOR NOTICES

19 REGULATORY REVIEW: *It's Your Call*

20 PEOPLE: *Advisory Committee Members Appointed; National Board Welcomes Jurisdiction of Nunavut; Handy Elected to National Board Membership; National Board Elects Aclaro; New York's Conklin Chosen for Membership; Given Elected National Board Member; National Board Elects Myrick to Membership; Adkins Elected to Represent West Virginia; Anthony Elected to National Board Membership; Bishop Chosen to Represent British Columbia; Chicago Member Ed Anderson Retires; Frank Gardner Remembered for National Board Service; National Board Mourns Death of Honorary Member Pete Peterson*

26 HAVE YOU MET . . . ? *Rick D. Mile, Chief Inspector, Province of Ontario*

31 DO YOU KNOW . . . ? *Julie Diehl, National Board Administrative Assistant*

32 TRAINING MATTERS: *CSD-1: What Every Inspector Should Know*

33 TRAINING CALENDAR

34 THE WAY WE WERE

The National Board of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Inspectors was organized for the purpose of promoting greater safety by securing concerted action and maintaining uniformity in the construction, installation, inspection, and repair of boilers and other pressure vessels and their appurtenances, thereby assuring acceptance and interchangeability among jurisdictional authorities empowered to assure adherence to code construction and repair of boilers and pressure vessels.

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# An Endless Refrain

BY DONALD E. TANNER, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Only once (in 1998) since implementing the National Board incident reporting system 12 years ago has it ever occurred. But when it happens a second time, there is cause for acknowledging real accomplishment.

I am pleased to report that in 2003, there were *no* deaths resulting from boiler accidents.

And while that is positive news for our industry, it must be tempered by the reality that there were eight deaths caused by accidents involving *unfired pressure vessels*. Although it is easy to view this good news/bad news scenario in the context of a typical incident report, there is a very disturbing component to these fatalities: *all* were a result of human error (e.g., **Improper Installation and Operator Error or Poor Maintenance**).

In the 2002 report, three of the five deaths recorded were the result of human error. Consistent with those numbers between 1992 and 2001, 60 percent of reported fatalities were caused by human oversight and lack of knowledge.

Add to this news that the injury-per-accident ratio has plummeted to one injury for every 17 accidents (as opposed to one injury for every 76 incidents in 2002) and there is new cause for concern. The 1:17 ratio is second only to the 1999 ratio of one injury for every 16 incidents as being the most dangerous year in the history of our incident reporting process.

This occurred last year as the result of a 300-percent climb in the number of injuries, primarily the result of a significant nine-fold increase in the number of injuries caused by **Operator Error or Poor Maintenance**. It was this category that was the foremost cause of both injuries (71) and accidents (667) in 2003, followed by **Low Water Condition** (resulting in no injuries but 454 accidents).

Speaking of causes, the 2003 Incident Report reveals yet another set of troubling statistics: the number of accidents designated

**Unknown/Undetermined**. As discussed in this space on several occasions, what we don't know *can* hurt us. That is why I am very much concerned with not knowing the cause of nearly seven percent of the reported accidents from 2003, a total of 104 incidents.

The 2003 Incident Report is a most disappointing reflection of our industry's performance. The number of **Unknown/Undetermined** accidents indicates we know less about many of the 2003 accident causes than we did in 2002. However, it appears we are failing to apply *what we do know* to prevent other incidents. With human error having prompted *all* fatalities in 2003, it appears good common sense — the hallmark of our training — is often being taken for granted.

The only way to effectively limit boiler/pressure vessel accidents in 2004 is for all of us to take stock of our professional capabilities and — perhaps even more important — the capabilities of those for whom we have supervisory responsibility. Without keeping *their* technical knowledge current, we are only completing a small portion of a very important job.

As we can see from the 2003 Incident Report, there is much to *be* accomplished. However, it will require the vigilance of *everyone* in our industry.

It all begins with training. Today, with easy access to a wide variety of industry technical information — particularly on the Internet — there is little excuse for industry professionals not to keep up with technical developments.

So we are now back to where we were before the encouraging results of 2002. And that begets yet another discouraging Executive Director's Message.

Seems like an *endless* refrain. But it is an *endless* job. ❖

# 2003 Incident Report

OBJECT EXPERIENCING INCIDENT	ACCIDENTS	INJURIES	DEATHS
<b>POWER BOILERS</b>			
Safety Valve	1	0	0
Low-Water Condition	31	0	0
Limit Controls	4	0	0
Improper Installation	5	1	0
Improper Repair	8	1	0
Faulty Design or Fabrication	8	4	0
Operator Error or Poor Maintenance	30	3	0
Burner Failure	13	1	0
Unknown / Under Investigation	5	2	0
<b>SUBTOTALS</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>HEATING BOILERS: STEAM</b>			
Safety Valve	6	0	0
Low-Water Condition	194	0	0
Limit Controls	22	0	0
Improper Installation	24	0	0
Improper Repair	10	0	0
Faulty Design or Fabrication	30	0	0
Operator Error or Poor Maintenance	266	11	0
Burner Failure	21	1	0
Unknown / Under Investigation	36	0	0
<b>SUBTOTALS</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>HEATING BOILERS: WATER (includes hot-water supply)</b>			
Safety Relief Valve	6	0	0
Low-Water Condition	229	0	0
Limit Controls	31	2	0
Improper Installation	6	0	0
Improper Repair	4	0	0
Faulty Design or Fabrication	18	0	0
Operator Error or Poor Maintenance	329	47	0
Burner Failure	19	4	0
Unknown / Under Investigation	46	0	0
<b>SUBTOTALS</b>	<b>688</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>UNFIRED PRESSURE VESSELS</b>			
Safety Valve	4	1	0
Limit Controls	5	0	0
Improper Installation	9	0	1
Improper Repair	5	0	0
Faulty Design or Fabrication	5	1	0
Operator Error or Poor Maintenance	42	10	7
Unknown / Under Investigation	17	1	0
<b>SUBTOTALS</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>8</b>

This report was compiled from data submitted by National Board jurisdictional authorities and authorized inspection agencies (insurance companies) as of December 31, 2003. It also includes materials submitted from several insurance companies that insure boilers but do not provide inspection services.

Please note: deaths and injuries are industry-related. They include, but are not limited to, owners and operators of boilers and pressure vessels.

This survey notes a 79-percent response rate from National Board jurisdictional authorities and a 30-percent response rate from authorized inspection agencies. The total number of surveys mailed was 88, with a 63-percent response rate overall. ❖

# Why Code Cases Should Get a Second Look

by Robert Sullivan

Assistant Executive Director—Technical

Code Cases published by the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Standards Committee have, over the years, initiated debate among users, regulators, and even the code developers themselves. In recent years, that debate seems to have increased. The reason for the rise in discussion could possibly be the increased use by the Standards Committee of Code Cases for a variety of purposes.

## What exactly are Code Cases?

Code Cases are used by some manufacturers as construction rules. They are alternatives to current published code rules — rules such as those that would permit the use of materials not listed in the current published code, or construction and NDE methods that normally are not permitted in the published code. The end result of these approved Code Cases is that a manufacturer is assured his product is in compliance with the rules of the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Standards Committee.

## Aren't Code Cases just deviations?

No. Code Cases may deviate from the rule printed in the current code edition but, if approved, they become bona fide rules. ASME permits the symbol stamps to be applied to vessels fabricated using approved Code Cases.

## How do some manufacturers make Code Cases work for them?

One method is to submit a Code Case proposal to ASME when materials they wish to use are not listed in the code. The ASME Web page on Code Cases states that “the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Standards Committee considers proposed Code Cases to provide, when the need is urgent, rules for materials or construction not covered by existing code rules.”

## Is there ever a problem with a Code Case being recognized as a rule?

Yes. Often, a jurisdictional Board of Boiler Rules or the individual appointed by jurisdictional law to formulate rules will not adopt Code Cases as that jurisdiction's rules. For a number of years, there have been comments from the regulatory interest that

Code Cases were not accepted by most jurisdictions. Although true, this should not be interpreted to mean that these cases are not safe in the construction of the products. In reality, Code Cases are treated as rules or rule changes, and most jurisdictions require that all proposed rules must conform to their procedures for adopting rules. This procedure is commonly called the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The APA necessitates public scrutiny of the rules via publication notices, hearings, and legal reviews. Most jurisdictions will not (nor could they afford to) go through that process for each and every individual rule such as Code Cases.

## Are the jurisdictions aware of new Code Cases?

Code Cases are published and forwarded to all ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Standards Committee and Conference Committee members (this includes most jurisdictions). However, jurisdictions may not be aware of the use of a Code Case in the fabrication of a specific vessel. When products are built, the documentation (manufacturer's data report) may not be completed and filed until after the unit has been shipped and installed. Not all jurisdictions receive the manufacturer's data report for each unit at the time of installation unless they specifically ask for it. (The National Board automatically forwards copies of data reports for those vessels that are registered with the National Board to those jurisdictions that have requested them.)

## Why are Code Cases approved by the Standards Committee?

It is commonly believed the purpose of Code Cases is to permit the use of materials not listed in the code. The material may not have been subjected to the intended use prior to full acceptance, yet was never considered to be a safety hazard. Previous opinions were that there should be some history of using the material on pressure-retaining items prior to listing such material in the code. That philosophy extended to fabrication, examination, and testing methods.

## Why a renewed interest in Code Cases?

In recent years, Code Cases have become so common that a great

number of code-related changes have been proposed through the Code Case process. It is a method to introduce new materials, fabrication, and testing methods and to reduce the time required for a code rule change.

Code Cases also have been used by some code subcommittees as a "bail out" remedy. This occurs when a manufacturer uses materials or methods that are inconsistent with the code in force at the time. To receive approval of the product in question, the manufacturer presents a Code Case that fits its situation. It is believed by some that passage of the document retroactively allows the product in question to meet the code requirement.

#### **How do you know if the Code Case has ever been used by a manufacturer?**

You don't. Other than being listed on individual manufacturer's data reports, there is no record that a particular Code Case has been used, the frequency of use, or by which manufacturer(s). The National Board performed a four-month study and documented the use of Code Cases for those vessels registered with the National Board. This data is insufficient, as not all boilers and pressure vessels are required to be registered with the National Board. The study revealed that a limited number of existing Code Cases are actually used; most were not recorded as being used, at least in the selected survey period.

#### **Why are Code Cases important?**

These are, in fact, construction rules. Manufacturers can be assured that the company is building a product conforming to the ASME accreditation program with rules developed by ASME, and that these rules have been scrutinized by knowledgeable individuals through sufficient industry testing to warrant their use to produce a safe vessel.

#### **How could improvement be made to serve Code Case developers?**

Records of use should be made available to the technical committees reviewing the merits of the proposal. One method to obtain this information would be to require all boilers and

pressure vessels to be registered with the National Board. The National Board could then record each and every use of a Code Case starting when the manufacturer's data report for a boiler or pressure vessel is registered. This information could then be provided to ASME on a periodic basis so it can determine if a particular rule is being used.

#### **How often can Code Cases be used?**

Code Cases are designed for limited usage and should be used sparingly. The purpose of the Code Case proposal is to permit the use of material while waiting for the passage of the change or addition to the code/rule.

#### **What is the length of time it takes to put a rule into effect?**

This varies with the proposal. Some proposals cause great debate while others are obviously safe and technically sound and approved within an ASME Code Week meeting's cycle.

#### **Is there a published list of Code Cases?**

Approved cases are published and appear in the Code Case books *Boilers and Pressure Vessels*, and *Nuclear Components*. Revisions and additions to these Code Cases appear in supplements issued due to action taken by the Boiler and Pressure Vessel Committee.

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Code Cases are construction rules and must be treated as such. They are not limited to materials. They may be deviations from the printed rules in the *Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code* or new methods for fabrication, examination, or testing, but will be used nevertheless by the manufacturer to build a code product.

Jurisdictions view Code Cases as rules that need to be adopted into the regulations. With that in mind, it is prudent that manufacturers seek the jurisdictions' position regarding any Code Case that is intended for use in the fabrication process.

Code Cases should be closely monitored to determine need, usefulness, and if a code paragraph change is warranted. ❖



# Standard Welding Procedures

BY CHUCK WALTERS, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF INSPECTIONS

A significant advancement in the boiler and pressure vessel industry is the concept of the Standard Welding Procedure (SWP) developed by the American Welding Society (AWS). The Standard Welding Procedure, if used as specified, will produce a weld that satisfies the requirements of the *ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*. These procedures have been proven by performing mechanical tests on sample welds, and documented on a Procedure Qualification Record, which is retained by AWS. Additionally, Standard Welding Procedures meet the American National Standards Institute's requirements. All SWPs are identified with the ANSI/AWS classification, applicable procedure identification, and year of acceptance. For example, an accepted Standard Welding Procedure for Gas Tungsten Arc Welding followed by Shielded Metal Arc Welding of Austenitic Stainless Steel (M-8/P-8/S-8, Group 1) would be ANSI/AWS B2.1-8-025-94.

Each manufacturer is responsible for the qualification of each welding procedure it uses. The reason for this is to ensure that, in the event of a welding-related failure, the responsibility for such failure would rest clearly with the manufacturer.

However, in reality, most manufacturers use the same materials and welding methods in the construction of boilers and pressure vessels. As a result of the requirement for each manufacturer to qualify its own procedures, there are hundreds of thousands of procedures proving only that the common materials can be welded with common welding methods. Standard Welding Procedures were introduced to provide an alternative to having each manufacturer qualify its own procedures by providing a single standard that any manufacturer can use. The manufacturer is required to formally accept the SWP as its own, just as though the manufacturer had qualified the procedure itself.

The AWS Welding Qualification Committee is responsible for the acceptance of new SWPs and the maintenance of existing

SWPs. As a minimum, each Standard Welding Procedure must be reviewed every five years and if not revised, either re-approved or withdrawn.

The National Board recognized AWS Standard Welding Procedures in the non-mandatory appendix of the 1995 Edition of the *National Board Inspection Code*. This was in response to the requests from the industry, and to reduce the cost for repair organizations (by not having to qualify very common welding procedures). The first SWPs adopted were limited to P-1 to P-1, P-8 to P-8, and a combination of P-1 to P-8. Only 13 procedures were referenced. Today 46 procedures are referenced that cover P-1 through P-8 and several combinations therein. These welding procedures cover the four commonly used welding processes: SMAW, GMAW, FCAW, and GTAW.

Standard Welding Procedures were recognized in the 2001 Edition of Section IX of the *ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code*. Section IX recognizes 30 SWPs for different welding processes. The scope of accepted SWPs is limited to P-1 and P-8 materials, in which impact testing is not required. Also, Section IX only permits these procedures to be used from the 1998 and later editions of Section IX. There is no such limitation in the NBIC.

Unlike the ASME program that requires users of Standard Welding Procedures to perform a discrete demonstration of the procedure prior to use, the NBIC does not mandate one (if the welder or welders are qualified within the ranges of the SWP). The ASME Code states that the identification number of the discrete demonstration must be noted on each Standard Welding Procedure that it supports.

ASME does not require a discrete demonstration for the use of additional Standard Welding Procedures if the additional SWPs are similar to the procedure demonstrated. One would be

required, however, under certain conditions such as:

- ◆ a change in the welding process;
- ◆ a change in the P or S number designation;
- ◆ a change from as-welded condition to heat-treated condition (this limitation applies for SWPs that allow use in both conditions);
- ◆ a change from gas-shielded flux-cored wire to solid wire or vice versa;
- ◆ a change from spray, globular, or pulsed transfer mode to short-circuiting mode of transfer or vice versa;
- ◆ a change in F-number of the welding electrode, the addition of preheat above ambient temperature; and
- ◆ a change from a Standard Welding Procedure identified for sheet metal to one that is not and vice versa.

For the NBIC, any of these situations may require an additional Standard Welding Procedure selection, but no welding demonstration is needed if the welder is qualified in all required essential variables.

If Standard Welding Procedures are used, both programs require that the system employed must be identified in the organization's quality system program. The system must specify the administrative and technical requirements employed by manufacturers or repair organizations using SWPs. If utilizing Standard Welding Procedures, the organization cannot deviate from the variables noted on the SWP; all information on the Standard Welding Procedure is considered an essential variable. Any changes to the Standard Welding Procedure would require using a new SWP that contains the appropriate variables, or qualification of a new welding procedure in accordance with QW-200 of Section IX of the ASME Code.

In the ASME Code, the quality system must identify the requirement for performing the discrete demonstration prior to imple-

mentation, and the manufacturer has to fully satisfy QW-510, which requires insertion of the manufacturer's or assembler's name on the Standard Welding Procedure. For both the NBIC and the ASME Code, the SWP has to be signed by the manufacturer or assembler. In addition, the ASME Code requires identification of the applicable code section for which the SWP will be used.

Even though organizations are permitted to use Standard Welding Procedures, their users are responsible for any production welding that employs SWPs.

Standard Welding Procedures allow manufacturers and repair organizations to reduce the overall cost of qualifying welding procedures. Also, the manufacturer or repair organization does not have to maintain procedure qualification records and test results, unless otherwise specified by the ASME Code or the NBIC.

The primary disadvantage of using the SWP is that all information is considered an essential variable and any change would require requalification, unlike a normal welding procedure specification.

Since there are no additional restrictions noted, it would appear that Standard Welding Procedures could be used for mass qualification of welders as permitted by QW-300.3, once the discrete demonstration has been performed by each organization as specified by the ASME Code.

With the acceptance of Standard Welding Procedures by the NBIC and the ASME Code, and reliance on the system in place, more and more SWPs will be accepted over time. It is important to note selection of SWPs is limited to those listed in Appendix A of the NBIC and Appendix E of Section IX of the ASME Code. Currently, five additional SWPs have been approved for the 2004 Edition of the NBIC. ❖

# Inspector Notices



## Use of Brass Ball Valves on Blowdown Systems

Thorough inservice inspection of valves and fittings can mean the difference between life and death. This was demonstrated when the failure of a boiler component recently resulted in a fatality. The tragedy occurred when the valve body broke apart, resulting in the high temperature water flashing into steam. A worker in the vicinity of the boiler sustained serious burns and later died at the hospital.

The two-inch threaded forged brass ball valve had markings of steam pressure of 150 psi. The boiler was designed for MAWP of 125 psi.

The jurisdictional investigation revealed that a forged brass material of the valve, not designed for this application, was used for the boiler external piping. The material in question was identified as ASTM B283 C37700 forging brass.

The ASME Power Piping Code, B31.1 (Note 1 of Table A-6) specifically prohibits the use of this material for boiler external piping. Other sections of B31.1 allow this material for applications other than boiler external piping.

Inspectors should take note during initial and inservice inspections of valves and fittings that make up boiler external piping. Not all boilers are installed by qualified individuals, and often replacement of original equipment, which was code-approved at the time of installation, is not of the same material.

It is the user's responsibility to confirm that the piping and fittings used are suited for their intended applications. Markings on valves and other fittings may not be an adequate source for this information. Questionable valves and fittings and piping

should require additional investigation as to the proper material and code compliance.

## "R" Reviews

Recently, some common findings have been noticed on Qualification Review Reports. This information could be helpful to inspectors, certificate holders, and team leaders concerning Certificate Quality programs.

For those "R" certificate applicants who register "R" forms:

- The certificate holder's program must address NBIC paragraph RC-1150b, which requires "R" forms be registered with the National Board or be retained by the certificate holder for a minimum of five years.
- The certificate holder's program must address NBIC paragraph RC-1151, which requires a sequential "R" form log for "R" forms registered with the National Board.
- For alterations in the scope of the certificate, the certificate holder's program must address NBIC paragraph RC-3053, which requires certificate holders who make alterations to "registered" pressure-retaining items also register the R-2 form with the National Board.

When the certificate holder chooses to use material from the organization's inventory, the program must address how material is controlled and issued. Identification and control must be addressed starting with the design documents, purchase order(s), receipt inspection, placement into inventory, withdrawal from inventory, and acceptance by the inspector through incorporation into the pressure-retaining item.

When a new fabrication is used to demonstrate the ASME and "R" quality program, the appropriate repair/alteration documentation including "R" forms should also be provided to demonstrate the repair/alteration portion of the program. ❖

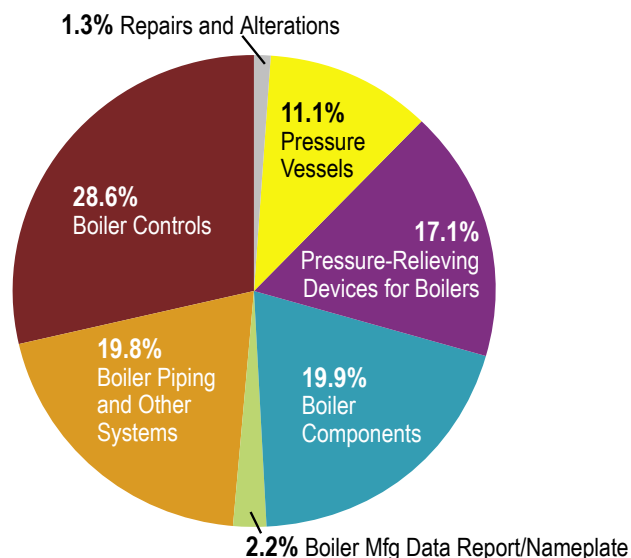
# 2003 Report of Violation Findings

The National Board Annual Violation Tracking Report identifies the number and type of boiler and pressure vessel inspection violations among participating member jurisdictions. The chart below details violation activity for the year 2003.

*Unlike the Annual Incident Report, which identifies causes of boiler and pressure vessel accidents, the Violation Tracking Report indicates problem areas and trends related to boiler and pressure vessel operation, installation, maintenance, and repair. The Violation Tracking Report identifies problems prior to adverse conditions occurring. The report can serve as an important source of documentation for jurisdictional officials, providing statistical data to support the continued funding of inspection programs. ❖*

## Annual Report 2003

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number of Violations</u>	<u>Percent of Total Violations</u>
Boiler Controls	13,501	28.6%
Boiler Piping and Other Systems	9,314	19.8%
Boiler Manufacturing Data Report/Nameplate	1,055	2.2%
Boiler Components	9,382	19.9%
Pressure-Relieving Devices for Boilers	8,066	17.1%
Pressure Vessels	5,243	11.1%
Repairs and Alterations	591	1.3%



## Summary for 2003

Number of jurisdictional reports: \_\_\_\_\_ 386  
 Total number of inspections: \_\_\_\_\_ 602,802  
 Total number of violations: \_\_\_\_\_ 47,152  
 Percent violations: \_\_\_\_\_ 8%

# Time and Change



## The National Board at 85

**W**hen the National Board set forth in 1919, the nature of its being necessitated strong leadership. Times were dire: Americans were being killed by exploding boilers on almost a daily basis.

The steam revolution that had brought such things as machinery, cars, and electricity to society also brought death and destruction. Boilers were dangerous not only because of the terrific potential they contained, but also because of inconsistent construction, installation, and inspection regulations from state to state. When the American Society of Mechanical Engineers put forth a 1914 governing document to improve boiler conditions nationwide, the National Board began shortly thereafter its mission of regulation through inspection that has continued for 85 years.

Together with ASME, the National Board fulfilled the need of an industrial nation. Workers and citizens who came in close contact with powerful boilers could no longer be neglected. Swift and powerful measures needed to be put into place to maximize the intended purpose of boilers and

to minimize their unexpected behavior. Working with the ASME Code, the National Board instilled a policy of safety that would involve enforcing these national regulations through inspection and education.

The guiding hand of a strong leader who could direct a fledgling organization in its critical inaugural period was what the National Board needed. Carl O. Myers was chosen to be the organization's first executive director based on his expertise with boiler inspection, serving as Ohio's chief inspector for 22 years. And while there were other state chief inspectors who could have been picked, Myers was given the nod for his understanding of the developing safety program and for his skill of forward motion. Among many things, what Carl Myers did for the National Board was to set a precedent for future executive directors with his devotion to the industry, dedication to principles of uniformity, and stalwart business attitude.

In the ensuing 41 years, the National Board would come to identify itself by its executive directors. The position stands

for professionalism, remarkable vision and insight, strong leadership, and exceptional teamwork skills. Each of the five executive directors since Mr. Myers would make this position his own, but they all would follow the path Myers started. They share the philosophy: *determine the need, and position the National Board to fill that need.*

It is in this light that the National Board observes its 85th year of service to the boiler and pressure vessel industry. Its remarkable success is due to addressing change and composing a road map of ways to incorporate it into our culture. The years spanning 1999 to 2004 are but a marker of time, yet there are notable happenings and memorable milestones during this passage that are worth revisiting. Through 85 years, maybe no other time period in National Board history saw such accelerated technological advancement as the last five years have seen.

### Albert J. Justin •

There is indeed a challenge to summing up a man's professional legacy within the confines of a few allotted paragraphs. Albert J. Justin led the National Board for eight years, retiring March 31, 2001. When Mr. Justin took the reins of the National Board in 1993, he was only the fifth executive director in more than 80 years. When he stepped into the role of director of the world's most ardent protector of boiler safety, Mr. Justin addressed a difficult time in history for the National Board, the loss of Executive Director D.J. McDonald.

And as it was with the previous executive directors, Mr. Justin had a direction in which he wanted the organization to go. A disciplined administrative approach delivered desired productivity, he believed. He saw to it that National Board policies and practices were evaluated for effectiveness. His interest in creating a culture of cohesion through openness and accessibility determined his path.

The National Board constructed its new Training and Conference Center under Mr. Justin's direction. He was keenly aware of the importance of education and that having a world-class facility in which to instruct up-and-coming inspectors, along with established inspectors, would benefit the industry for years to come. And so far it has: the Training Center's curriculum, instructors, and course offerings are unmatched in the boiler and pressure vessel profession.

During Mr. Justin's term, the Electronic Data Transfer (EDT) program began and the organization's first Web site was created. Electronic communication for the National Board was uncharted and unfamiliar territory to most, but nevertheless was seen as a path to be explored. Without question, both EDT and the Web site have benefited millions of users with professional development, education, and functionality.



Mr. Justin's place in National Board history as executive director has been set. But what about his legacy? While that has yet to be written, what can be charted is the groundwork he laid for the organization's future.

### Donald E. Tanner •

It has only been three years since Donald E. Tanner was elected the National Board's executive director, and yet his fingerprint is evident. With his easy smile and laid-back Southern style, Mr. Tanner's attitude filters down through the staff and organization to create a hospitable and relaxed atmosphere.

Tennessee gave the National Board its sixth executive director. Mr. Tanner established himself as a straight-shooter with a no-nonsense approach while serving as National Board chairman. A former chief boiler inspector with a Naval history, he enjoys the company of people. This trait has made him a hands-on leader, but it is his notable background and experience that are his strongest qualities.

An attribution to his business insight, Mr. Tanner can be described as innovative and supportive of new ideas. In addition to encouraging the development of electronic programs, including online technical classes through the Training Center, he has championed the Certified Individual program and promoted NB-369, the accreditation of Authorized Inspection Agencies. The National Board Web site has become a significant industry resource with Mr. Tanner's encouragement, providing visitors an extraordinary amount of critical yet free resource data.

Eager to expand the boiler inspection safety process, Mr. Tanner seeks methods to encourage new people to enter the profession. For example, the National Board offers a training class — *Introduction to Boiler Inspection* — for those who are considering joining the ranks of boiler inspectors. Additionally the National Board actively promotes the inspection process to high school and college students.

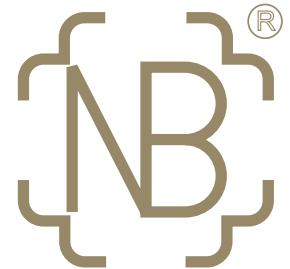
Mr. Tanner looks for ways to make membership with the National Board as valuable as possible to jurisdictions by staying in touch with members and nonmembers through personal visits. He values open lines of communication, and has supported the cause with many boiler industry organizations. Improved efficiency of National Board operations is also paramount to Mr. Tanner; the format of recent General Meetings is an example of the streamlining, as is the combining of National Board communications and government affairs departments.

The strong marketing sense that Mr. Tanner possesses has shaped the organization's strategic planning. Proactive marketing efforts have been put forth to promote National Board programs that are important to the boiler profession, such as industry training and the NBIC. The 2004 Edition of the NBIC will offer more information than seen before. And the resurrection of the Synopsis is an excellent example of the development of a valuable industry resource into its most advantageous use.

What else is to come under the direction of Mr. Tanner? Inevitably continued deliberate growth for the National Board, building on the stability and longevity that the five executive directors who came before him began. New programs will be put into place, and present ones will be evolved and refined accordingly.

### NB Mark •

The symbols used to stamp newly manufactured boilers, pressure vessels, and pressure relief devices that met National Board and ASME standards were eliminated in 2000 in order to take the guesswork out of stamping for manufacturers. This was when the National Board had trademarked a symbol that would replace all previous forms of marking used to identify certified and registered safety equipment. The new symbol would be known as the "NB" certification and registration mark.



The former markings each served as a form of the "National Board" name. It was a challenge for manufacturers to maintain the various abbreviations, so the National Board went back to basics and came up with a new symbol, easy for all manufacturers to apply and use.

This symbol is still an abbreviated form of the words "National Board." It is the standard-issued stamp and is used in place of any other stamps. The new stamp was distributed and put into effect over a three-year period, to allow adequate time for all authorized manufacturers to obtain it. By January 2003, use of the stamp was mandatory.

### *National Board Inspection Code •*

The *National Board Inspection Code* was initiated in 1943 to address a need by National Board members to have a code that would establish uniform requirements for inspections and repairs. The NBIC has evolved from a document developed by a small group of chief inspectors into the industry's leading inspection, repair, and alteration code.

One goal of the NBIC Committee is to bring about continuous improvement in the inspections, repairs, and alterations of boilers and pressure vessels and related pressure equipment. Another goal is to provide requirements that can be used in a wide variety of industry segments. In the past five years, several noteworthy items have been added to the NBIC that illustrate these two goals:

- [Appendix 8](#): Inspection, Repair and Alteration of Graphite Pressure Equipment
- [Appendix 9](#): Repair, Alteration and Inspection of Fiber-Reinforced Thermosetting Plastic Pressure Equipment
- [Appendix I](#): Installation Requirements
- [Appendix J](#): Guide to Jurisdictions for Authorization of Owners-Users to Make Adjustments to Pressure Relief Valves
- [Appendix K](#): Inspection of Yankee Dryers
- [Part RB](#): Inservice Inspection of Pressure-Retaining Items (completely rewritten)

In the past five years, the NBIC has also gone through significant organizational restructuring. Each section of the NBIC is supported by a subcommittee that is responsible for any revision, addition, or interpretation involving its respective section. The new structure has been in place for about a year and has greatly improved the overall efficiency of the committee.

### [www.nationalboard.org](http://www.nationalboard.org) •

Knowing that an Internet Web site is the most relied-upon location for industry news, information, and education, the National Board keeps its site updated biweekly with industry-relevant articles and announcements. Since the Web site was launched in 1996, there have been almost 700 new stories and announcements posted to the News-



bars section of the site. This is in addition to the hundreds of pages of free technical information that is available continually. Accessed by professionals in more than 90 countries, the National Board Web site is an essential link to and between National Board members and other industry officials.

A major overhaul was given to the site in October 1999, which upgraded its features and look. It was done to offer visitors a more extensive database of information. The collection of technical articles was expanded. Ten years of Incident Reports were inventoried. The NBIC link was expanded. Online registration to the General Meeting was made available. *BULLETINS* of the past five years were posted. The Directory of Manufacturers and Repair Organizations listing was organized. In February 2001, the National Board “Red Book” — *Pressure Relief Device Certifications* — became available on the Web site. Previously a publication that had to be purchased, it is now offered on the site at no charge.

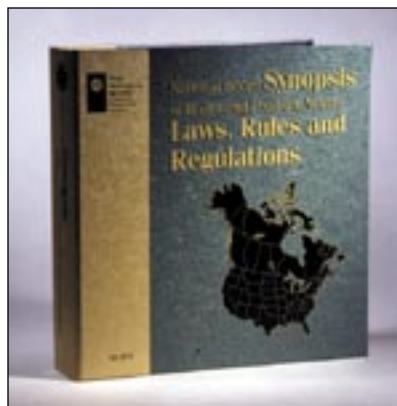
New changes to the site are in the works. The addition of online classes is the most immediately noticeable service. Students can take training classes via the site from their own home or office. Watch for a new look to the site this summer.

### The National Board Synopsis •

For those who are constructing, inspecting, stamping, or repairing boilers and pressure vessels, ownership of the *National Board Synopsis of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Laws, Rules and Regulations* is a must. The book contains summaries of more than 75 North American jurisdictions’ rules for construction, stamping, and field inspections. State fees and department contacts are also included.

The National Board obtained publishing rights in 2002 from the disbanded Uniform Boiler and Pressure Vessel





Laws Society and took to work resurrecting this handy resource. It was made available again March 2003 after a year of redesign. All information in the

book is carefully gathered from each jurisdiction, making the *Synopsis* the only publication sanctioned by jurisdictional authorities.

A few months later, the *Synopsis* became available to the public on CD-ROM. This alternative to the hard-copy version offers the same accurate content, but with a searchable feature that enables users to find a jurisdiction and its rules and regulations in a moment's time.

The National Board's *Synopsis* has been well received. In fact, there has been a significant increase in sales since the publication was revived.

## Training Classes •

When the National Board constructed its Training and Conference Center — under the leadership of Executive Director Al Justin in 1998 — more courses could be offered and most students could be accommodated. The trend has not stopped: training and education are some of the most sought-after services the National Board offers, and student satisfaction ratings continue to soar. Classes are added based on industry trends, and are carefully designed.

An American Welding Society (AWS) course was added in the fall of 2000 as the result of

collaboration between the National Board and the AWS. The Certified Welding Inspector (CWI) seminar is intended for anyone who inspects welds, and is the first of its kind for the National Board. The course is offered approximately four times a year.

In February 2003, the first Pre-Commission Examination Course (PEC) was offered by the Training Center. It is a two-week course offered four times a year and prepares participants for the two-day National Board Commission Examination. An additional aspect of the class was developed to offer participants the option to study for the first week of the class at home, joining the class in-house for the second week only.

The CSD-1 (Controls and Safety Devices) course is the advent of Web-based training, a place the National Board is moving toward. Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers enforces the requirements for the assembly, maintenance, and operational installation of controls and safety devices. Installers of such equipment, along with inspectors who ensure compliance, should have a working knowledge of the document.



## Industry Losses •

The past five years have indeed been difficult times for the National Board family with the losses of some of the industry's finest men and women. Surely there are some who have been overlooked by this publication, but be assured it was merely an editorial oversight and not an intentional lack of recognition.

- **VINCE DELUCA** (Sept. 23, 1999)  
Past instructor and consultant for the National Board.
- **GEORGE KLIKUSOVIAN** (Sept. 27, 1999)  
Chief boiler inspector for the State of Michigan. National Board member 1990-1993.
- **A.M. "DOC" MATTHEWS JR.** (March 24, 2000)  
Acting National Board executive director, 1992-1993. Assistant executive director, 1990. Director/Chief inspector for the Commonwealth of Virginia.
- **JOHN GILLISSIE** (Oct. 28, 2000)  
Chief inspector for the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1970. Field representative for the National Board. National Board consultant until 1993. National Board Honorary Member.
- **LARRY BERGHEIMER** (Nov. 25, 2000)  
Employed by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company. National Board consultant for 25 years.
- **JERRY ANDERSON** (Jan. 3, 2001)  
South Dakota chief boiler inspector. Elected National Board member in 1991.
- **ARTHUR SNYDER** (Jan. 29, 2001)  
Supervising engineer for California. 2000 Safety Medal Award winner. National Board field representative. Elected to National Board, 1955. In 1959, elected to Board of Trustees. National Board Honorary Member, 1972.
- **RUSSELL "MUGGS" MULLICAN** (May 22, 2002)  
Chief executive officer of M&M Welding and Fabricators Inc. National Board Advisory Committee member representing stamp holders, 1992-2002. National Board Honorary Member, 2004.
- **JOHN MCLOUGHLIN** (Jan. 3, 2003)  
National Board consultant and team leader. National Board assistant director of inspections. Consultant for ASME.

- **DUANE GALLUP** (Jan. 15, 2003)  
Elected National Board member representing Illinois, 1961. Served on Board's Executive Committee from 1973 to 1983, part of that as chairman. National Board Honorary Member.
- **HENRY MAUK** (June 27, 2003)  
Delaware director of public safety, becoming National Board member for Delaware in 1948. Executive Committee member from 1971 to 1981, serving as chairman for two years. National Board Honorary Member.
- **JOHN DUFFY** (June 29, 2003)  
Wisconsin's chief inspector from 1975 to 1986. Board of Trustees member from 1981 to 1986. National Board field staff member. National Board Honorary Member.
- **RICHARD E. "PETE" PETERSON** (Nov. 28, 2003)  
Manager and chief inspector with the State of Hawaii, 1969-1980. National Board Honorary Member, 1981.
- **FRANK GARDNER** (Feb. 22, 2004)  
Former Delaware National Board Member. State of Delaware Division of Boiler Safety, 1991-1996.

The integrity of the National Board is due to strong leaders with knowledge and vision. Forward progress is not made without their approval, literally and figuratively. Without each man's suspicion that an idea could get off the ground, these changes would not have taken place. It is the wisdom of being able to see what is best — for the industry and the organization alike — when others cannot. And if by chance he does not completely embrace the idea, the sound and capable voices he has surrounded himself with facilitate his understanding.

Years built upon years that result in decades confirms good business practices. It represents doing something right, offering something that people need — it means a company has successfully accomplished what it set out to do, and positioned itself as the standard. The National Board fits this description. It is an organization that since 1919 has offered people something they need . . . boiler safety. The National Board set out to serve a need and has successfully done that. And continues to do so. ❖

# When Every Day Is a Saturday

During its 85<sup>th</sup> anniversary, the National Board looks back with fondness on the people who have been associated with the organization. Surely in 85 years there are too many people to name who have played a part in the company's history. But there are certainly a few who stand out in our collective minds for the impression they left on us. The *BULLETIN* tracked down some of these friends to find out how they are enjoying life after the National Board.

## Lee Doran

**Then:** Mr. Doran was a Navy marine engineer for 22 years before going on to become chief inspector for Florida and for Colorado. He served the National Board as a field representative and government affairs and international representative, retiring in 2002.

**Now:** Lee Doran lives in New Mexico with wife Coletta. With grown children and two grandsons in Hawaii and North Carolina, the pair travels a lot. Most of their trips are just for the heck of it. They have found discovering New Mexico's history and ruins to be a favorite pastime. A self-proclaimed "woodbutcher" (as opposed to the more common "woodworker"), Lee dabbles in his wood-working shop, making patio tables. "If I had known how fun retirement was, I would have done it 10 years ago!"



## Ron Howard

**Then:** Mr. Howard was an employee of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company for 27 years. A chairman of the

NBIC Committee, he was also an Advisory Committee member, representing Authorized Inspection Agencies. In 2000, he was awarded the National Board Safety Medal. He retired in 2001.

**Now:** There is a good chance these days that you will find Ron Howard on a golf course. But don't think retirement is all fun and games. One day a week it is work, as he is the club's marshal. Ron and wife Judi enjoy traveling, frequently via a cruise ship. Living in Elberta on Alabama's Gulf Coast provides plenty of opportunities for Ron to grab a fishing pole and head to the water, to fish for something other than golf balls.

## Al Justin

**Then:** Mr. Justin will be most remembered for serving the National Board as executive director for eight years, retiring in 2001. He was also chief inspector for Minnesota and a former Board of Trustees chairman.

**Now:** A year-round home on a lake in Aitkin, Minnesota, is



## Gone, but not Forgotten

where Al Justin hangs his hat adorned with fishing lures. Life is slow and easy these days. He occasionally fishes, but admits to throwing back most of what he catches. With two daughters, one son, two grandsons, and two great-granddaughters, most of whom live in Minnesota, Al travels frequently to visit them. Beyond that, he is content to stay put in his Minnesota serenity.

### Ron Scott

**Then:** From 1994 to 1999, Mr. Scott was a government affairs and international representative. He was also a National Board training instructor and consultant. In 2002, he retired from the National Board's field staff.

**Now:** Ron Scott has lived in Southern California for 40 years, now calling Hemet home. And speaking of home, Ron feels most at home at the keyboard of his computer. He is actively involved with creating computer graphics and designing computer DVDs. This computer junkie could spend hours on the computer, and admittedly usually does.

### Bob Yeo

**Then:** Mr. Yeo was Nova Scotia's chief for 20 years, retiring in 1995. He was made an Honorary Member in 1996.

**Now:** Without missing a step, Bob Yeo went from work to retirement to work again. He is now Canada's



executive director for Derek Prince Ministries, which allows him to travel the country. Involved with the organization since 1986, he insists it is more like volunteering. He and wife Joan reside in Halifax, and enjoy spending time with their four granddaughters — something from which he will never retire.

### J. Mike Whelan

**Then:** Mr. Whelan worked for Factory Mutual Global until 1991. He was a member of the Advisory Committee, representing Authorized Inspection Agencies, until 1991, and on the *National Board Inspection Code* Committee. He was made an Honorary Member in 1994.

**Now:** For 11 years now, Mike and Linda Whelan turn into "spring breakers" at Panama City Beach, Florida, for two months during the winter. Mike refers to it as their time to "challenge the old people to shuffleboard." Home base for these two is Riverside, Rhode Island, but it seems to only be a place to receive mail and pick up clean clothes. Married for 51 years, the pair is usually heading somewhere. They have traveled to all 50 states and most of Canada's provinces. And when not in the car or on a plane, Mike and Linda are on bikes or in kayaks. Both are good ways to see New England, and surely beat playing shuffleboard.



## Charlie Allison

**Then:** Mr. Allison retired in 1979 as director of Tennessee's Department of Labor. That same year he joined the National Board field staff. He was also an Executive Committee chairman from 1975 to 1977.

**Now:** When recalling his friends and colleagues with the National Board, Charlie Allison's emotion comes through in his voice. Charlie has lived in Tennessee his whole life, mostly due to his involvement with the boiler industry. Now 89 years old, he and his wife of nearly 40 years, Ruby, reside in Nashville.

## Tom Wickham

**Then:** Mr. Wickham was chief boiler and pressure vessel inspector for Rhode Island for 12 years, retiring in 2000. He was also a Board of Trustees member at large. In 2002, he was named Honorary Member.

**Now:** When Tom Wickham explains where Carolina, Rhode Island, is, its location is marked by how close it is to Foxborough, Massachusetts. The significance? It is where his beloved New England Patriots play. But his heart also lies with the Boston Red Sox (a fan since he was five years old). The total laryngectomy Tom had four years ago did nothing to slow him down. He and wife Marjorie enjoy traveling, and of course visiting with their four grandchildren. Handy with carpentry and plumbing, he wishes he could put those talents to use helping the Red Sox build a World Series team.

## Harry Jackson

**Then:** Mr. Jackson was the National Board's assistant executive director from 1969 to 1972. He went on to work for ASME as senior team leader, receiving the ASME Dedicated Service Award in 1995. He retired in 2002.

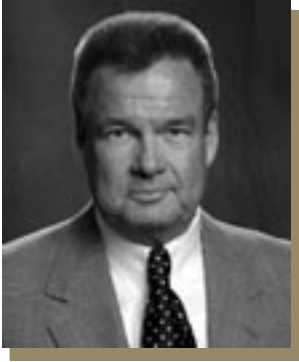
**Now:** For Harry and June Jackson, home may be Columbus, Ohio, but the moving trucks are coming. With grandkids in North Carolina, a summer 2004 move south is being planned. And while he may be officially retired, housework never seems to end, he claims. Working around the moving boxes, Harry likes to cook for his bride of 48 years. With that many years of marriage, he must be a pretty good chef.



## Jim Corcoran

**Then:** Mr. Corcoran retired as supervisor of Connecticut's Boiler Inspection Section in 2001. Before he entered public service, he was in the Navy from 1951 to 1955. In 2002, he was named Honorary Member.

**Now:** Ann and Jim Corcoran can't be called "empty-nesters." These Guilford, Connecticut, residents raise and show Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, which presently number six. While this hobby keeps Ann busier than Jim, he nevertheless spends a lot of time helping raise them. Married for 46 years, the Corcorans have three granddaughters nearby. When not chasing after dogs or children, you might find Jim chasing after golf balls. ❖



# It's Your Call

BY PAUL BRENNAN, DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Several years ago while attending a number of industry trade shows, I was repeatedly inundated with questions regarding rules and regulations in different jurisdictions. And as much as I would have liked to accommodate inquiring minds, it is virtually impossible to accurately grasp the myriad of details covering nearly 70 regulatory districts in North America.

Now that the National Board is publishing the *Synopsis of Boiler and Pressure Vessel Laws, Rules and Regulations*, I still get calls from consultants and local business owners looking to clarify a rule or regulation in a specific jurisdiction. My answer now, as it was while attending those trade shows, is the same: call the jurisdiction's chief inspector.

Often times, that response is met with some reservation, and on occasion the caller will comment to the effect: "I didn't think the chief would be concerned with something so trivial."

If there is one misunderstanding regarding chief inspectors and what their jobs entail, it is reflected in the belief or perception that they relish their enforcement role. Although an outdated view, it is — unfortunately — more widely held than commonly acknowledged.

Make no mistake about it: chief inspectors are very busy people. But not because they are out affixing padlocks on the boilers of errant or unrepentant equipment owners.

"The enforcement portion of my job is appreciably smaller than the time I spend trying to assist the public and solving problems," one chief recently shared with me. "That," he thoughtfully observed, "is really what being a chief inspector is all about."

Another longtime chief elaborates: "I welcome every question, particularly technical inquiries, especially if I can prevent some confusion or a problem down the line."

While all chief inspectors invite questions via telephone and email, a majority believes a phone call is more effective. Says one Canadian National Board member: "While email can be great to outline a problem, more complicated issues need to be resolved by telephone or, occasionally, by meeting at the equipment location."

Many chiefs think contacting their particular office is the best way to help businesses avoid costly mistakes or misinterpretation of jurisdiction regulations. Each can recount numerous stories involving the waste of thousands upon thousands of dollars that could have been easily averted had an earlier call been made to the chief inspector or a member of his/her staff.

Many chiefs agree that their most important function is to get critical information to those within the jurisdiction who need it. And that, they say, can sometimes be the most difficult aspect of their job.

"If people would only call and ask for our help, we could make their world a lot easier," offers one National Board member.

Contact information for all jurisdictions can be conveniently accessed by visiting the National Board Web site at [nationalboard.org](http://nationalboard.org).

If you happen to be among the occasionally frustrated who still feels all technical answers can only be found in the *ASME Code* or the *National Board Inspection Code*, consider reaching out to the chief inspector in your area. There is no better way to put the nuances of your jurisdictional regulations into perspective.

You have nothing to lose but the price of a phone call.

And everything to gain. ♦

## Advisory Committee Members Appointed

**G**reg McRae of Trinity Industries has been elected to the National Board Advisory Committee representing pressure vessel manufacturers. He replaces Jerry Stoeckinger, who served on the Advisory Committee for nine years.

Mr. McRae has worked for Trinity Industries for more than 33 years and currently serves as engineering and technical director. He is active with the ASME Section XII Committee, Pressure Vessel Manufacturers of America, the Chlorine Institute, ANSI, and the National Propane Gas Association.

His term will expire in August 2006.

Dr. Maan H. Jawad has been reelected to the Advisory Committee representing boiler manufacturers. Dr. Jawad is a consultant for Nooter Corporation, where he has worked since 1968.

Dr. Jawad has served on several ASME committees, including the honors and awards committee, the main committee, and the subcommittee on pressure vessels. He is an ASME Fellow as well as a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers.

He was first elected in 2000, and his current term will expire in August 2006. ❖



Greg McRae



Maan H. Jawad

## National Board Welcomes Jurisdiction of Nunavut

**T**he National Board is pleased to announce that Canadian territory Nunavut has become the newest jurisdiction of the National Board. Representing the Canadian jurisdiction as its first National Board member is E. William Bachellier.

Mr. Bachellier brings more than 35 years of experience in power generation, paper making, and food processing. He has been working at the jurisdictional level for seven years, with the last three of those in Nunavut Territory. Mr. Bachellier served in the Canadian Army reserves from 1963-1967, and was on active duty in both Canada and Germany. He holds National Board Commission No. 12349. ❖



E. William Bachellier

## Handy Elected to National Board Membership

Rodney J. Handy, chief boiler inspector, has been elected a member of the National Board representing Kentucky. Mr. Handy began his career as a boiler inspector with the Commonwealth of Kentucky in 1985. In 1994 he was named senior inspector, and became chief boiler inspector in 2003.

Prior to joining the Commonwealth of Kentucky, Mr. Handy served in the U.S. Navy from 1979-1985, aboard the *USS King* for most of that time.

Mr. Handy holds National Board Commission No. 10313, with "A" and "B" endorsements. ❖



Rodney J. Handy

## National Board Elects Aclaro

The National Board has elected Jovie Aclaro a member, representing Los Angeles. He is senior safety engineer for the city.

Mr. Aclaro joined the City of Los Angeles Department of Building and Safety in 1989. Prior to that, he was employed by United Technologies Corp., Braidwood Nuclear Plant, Bechtel Power Corp., and Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company.

Mr. Aclaro served previously as a National Board member from 1994 to 2000. Mr. Aclaro holds National Board Commission No. 7736 with "A" and "B" endorsements. ❖



Jovie Aclaro

## New York's Conklin Chosen for Membership

The Board of Trustees has elected Paul A. Conklin, chief boiler inspector, to National Board membership representing New York. Mr. Conklin has worked for the New York State Department of Labor, Boiler Safety Bureau, for more than 39 years, serving as boiler inspector, senior boiler inspector, supervising boiler inspector, and finally chief boiler inspector.

Mr. Conklin is a member of the International Association of Personnel in Employment Security as well as of the Organization of Management Confidential Employees.

Mr. Conklin holds National Board Commission No. 7954. ❖



Paul A. Conklin

## Given Elected National Board Member

**J**ack M. Given Jr., North Carolina's bureau chief, has been elected a member by the National Board.

Mr. Given rejoined the North Carolina Department of Labor, Boiler Safety Bureau in 1996 after having been employed there from 1974 to 1978. Additionally, Mr. Given was a senior nuclear specialist for Carolina Power & Light for nearly 14 years, and employed with Ebasco Services and Kemper.

Mr. Given has served in both the U.S. Navy and the North Carolina National Guard.

Mr. Given has "A," "B," "I," "N," and "NS" Commissioned Endorsements. He holds National Board Commission No. 7632. ❖



Jack M. Given Jr.

## National Board Elects Myrick to Membership

**T**he Board of Trustees has elected Chief Boiler Inspector Gary Myrick to the National Board representing Arkansas. Mr. Myrick replaces Sam Lyons, who retired in July 2003.

Mr. Myrick has been employed with the State of Arkansas Department of Labor for more than 22 years. Prior to that, he worked at St. Joseph's Hospital in Tampa, Florida, for five years, and at Arkansas Power and Light for five years.

Mr. Myrick is an ASME and National Board team leader. He holds National Board Commission No. 9764 with "A" and "B" endorsements. ❖



Gary Myrick

## Adkins Elected to Represent West Virginia

The Board of Trustees has elected Art Adkins to the National Board representing West Virginia. Mr. Adkins replaces Murray Shuff, who retired November 1, 2003. Mr. Adkins has worked for the West Virginia Division of Labor for more than seven years.

Mr. Adkins began his career in the United States Coast Guard in 1965 as a seaman recruit. His assignments were concentrated in the areas of naval engineering and marine inspection, until he retired in 1991 as a commander.

Mr. Adkins is a member of the Retired Officers Association. He is also a team leader and holds National Board Commission No. 12100. ❖



Arthur Adkins

## Anthony Elected to National Board Membership

The Board of Trustees accepted the National Board membership application for Benjamin Anthony representing Rhode Island. Mr. Anthony has served as the state's acting chief boiler inspector for three years, since the retirement of Thomas Wickham in 2000.

Mr. Anthony began working for the State of Rhode Island in 1970, serving as a senior fireman. Other positions he has held include heating plant engineer, chief engineer of Rhode Island College's heating plant, boiler inspector, and finally chief boiler inspector.

Mr. Anthony holds National Board Commission No. 12733. ❖



Benjamin Anthony

## Bishop Chosen to Represent British Columbia

**M**alcolm Bishop has been approved by the Board of Trustees as a member representing the Province of British Columbia. He currently is boiler safety manager for the province's Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Program.

He has been employed with the province since 1973, beginning as a field and shop inspector.

Mr. Bishop holds National Board Commission No. 8138 with an "A" endorsement. He also holds a First Class Power Engineer's Certificate of Competency.

Mr. Bishop previously served as a National Board member from 1997-1998. ❖



Malcolm Bishop

## Chicago Member Ed Anderson Retires

**E**dward A. Anderson, boiler inspector for the City of Chicago's Department of Technical Inspection, retired March 1. He had been employed with the City of Chicago since 1977.

Mr. Anderson served in the United States Marine Corp Reserve from 1969-1975.

Elected to National Board Membership in 1996, he has been a member of ASME since 1988. He holds National Board Commission No. 9177. ❖



Edward A. Anderson

## Frank Gardner Remembered for National Board Service

Former Delaware National Board member Frank L. Gardner Jr. died February 22 at his home. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Gardner graduated from the United States Merchant Marine Academy as a mechanical engineer, and served in the U.S. Army during World War II, Korea, and Vietnam.



Frank L. Gardner Jr.

He worked at Commercial Union, Kemper Insurance, and Mariners before joining the State of Delaware Division of Boiler Safety in 1991. He retired from that post in 1996.

"Mr. Gardner was a true advocate for safety, and he will be dearly missed by his many friends and colleagues in the industry," National Board Executive Director Donald Tanner said.

Mr. Gardner is survived by wife Janet Stine Gardner, as well as three sons, two daughters, nine grandchildren, and eight great-grandchildren. ❖

## National Board Mourns Death of Honorary Member Pete Peterson

Honorary member Richard E. "Pete" Peterson died November 28, 2003, at the age of 89.

Peterson was associated with the State of Hawaii for 15 years, serving as manager then as chief inspector from 1969 until his retirement in 1980.



Richard E. "Pete" Peterson

In 1981 he was made an Honorary Member of the National Board.

"The National Board was saddened to learn of Mr. Peterson's passing. His contributions to the industry will not be forgotten," commented National Board Executive Director Donald Tanner. ❖

# Rick D. Mile

## Chief Inspector, Province of Ontario

It's not that Rick Mile is impatient. He just likes getting directly to the point, not unlike quickly getting to where he has to go in a fast boat or a faster car.

"Yes," the Ontario chief inspector acknowledges with a wide grin, "I've been known to indulge my passion for speed boats and spirited cars." And maybe — just maybe — he admits, that passion might have something to do with the person he is today.

As a child, the future Canadian official developed a love for sleek transportation that manifested itself in a variety of ways. "I had a great childhood growing up in Toronto," Rick recounts with an obvious sense of hometown pride. "I was probably the only kid who regularly hand-washed his bicycle," he chuckles.

Growing older, Rick took on a number of part-time jobs to save money for his first car, including that of a Fuller Brush salesman. In high school, the Toronto native dabbled in a variety of adolescent activities including football and playing guitar in a garage band. "Once the notion of becoming a rock star faded," he smiles, "I began to face the reality of what I was going to do beyond high school."

It was about this time that Rick's parents presented him with an offer too good to ignore: "If I agreed to go to a university close to home, they promised to buy me my first car after high school graduation." And they did: a luminescent orange Volkswagen Beetle.

With transportation no longer an issue, the future chief inspector set his sights on making enough money for his next vehicle. "Somehow, that Beetle just didn't compare to the awesome horsepower of my dad's big Oldsmobile," Rick explains. "It left every other car in the dust." He doesn't elaborate on how he knows.



"I began making pretty good money working summers at Toronto Iron Works, where my dad was employed," the chief inspector explains. He also got some "pretty good" experience, not the least of which included boiler and pressure vessel fabrication.

Enrolling at York University in Toronto, the new graduate chose a bachelor of arts curriculum and a major in English with intentions of becoming a teacher. But his educational track was short-lived. Anxious to begin making money, he left the university after his first year. "I told dad of my interest in nondestructive testing and he helped me secure a position with a nondestructive testing facility," Rick recalls. "I spent about five months taking wall thickness X rays before returning to Toronto Iron Works in 1976 and going to work for their radiography department."

The public official says he enjoyed radiography to the degree that he had an immediate ambition to head the department. And it didn't take long. "I earned my three designation levels in relatively short order before learning that the department supervisor was leaving to start his own business." After having only been at the company for three years, Rick was appointed chief radiographer.

With the new job came a new perspective on his career. "I went out and became qualified in ultrasonics, liquid penetrant, and magnetic particle inspection — all disciplines that generally

require a formal education." It wasn't long before he assumed responsibility for the company's entire inspection department.

Rick left Toronto Iron Works in 1983 to become quality assurance manager for a local expansion joint manufacturer. With his career now accelerating at a pace worthy of the two Corvettes he has owned over the years, the Toronto native found himself supervising inspectors twice his age. In addition to overseeing the company's nondestructive examination and inspection activities and quality assurance program, he received his first exposure to nuclear fabrication.

With his professional life in fast forward, Rick was not too preoccupied to notice the one thing missing from his career inventory: a university degree. "I felt as though I was compromising my experience level by not possessing formal credentials," he observes.

Enrolling at Ryerson University in Toronto, the young quality assurance manager earned a Quality Assurance Program Completion following three rigorous years of night school.

In 1989, Rick was becoming uncomfortable with the commercial direction his employer was taking and decided to expand his career horizons by going to work for the government. "As I look back, it was a huge risk moving from the private to the public sector," he offers with a half-smile. "But having been exposed to an authorized government inspection program at the company I was leaving (which later went out of business), I found the process to be an interesting career path."

At an appreciable cut in salary, Rick joined the Ontario Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations as an inspector in 1989. Promoted to pressure vessel specialist several months later, it took him only another year in 1991 to become regional manager. In 1994, he expanded his safety experience after being named special projects manager. Just one year later, Rick assumed the role of chief inspector following the departure of his predecessor. In 1997, the province's various public safety programs were privatized under the Technical Standards and Safety Authority (TSSA).

Among the first jurisdictions to take boiler and pressure vessel inspections private, TSSA "has proved to be a very successful

endeavor," according to the chief inspector. "By removing the complications associated with government bureaucracy, our operation is run like a business, while at the same time maintaining its classification as a jurisdiction with regulatory authority. I think we have achieved just the right amount of regulation to enhance public safety while ensuring competitiveness of industry."

If the first part of his career wasn't meteoric enough, Rick's next eight years as chief inspector have been every bit as frenzied. Not only was he a key member of the management group that oversaw the large inspections transition from public to private, the veteran industry official has contributed significantly to the boiler and pressure vessel industry by serving on the National Board Board of Trustees, as well as on a variety of Canadian Standards Association and ASME committees and subcommittees. Presently overseeing a staff of 37, Rick is recognized as one of the National Board's most respected and articulate members.

Out of the office, he and his wife of 20 years, Kimberley, enjoy recreational time in the Muskokas with son Jeffery and daughter Ashley. Rick justifies his penchant for speedboats by pointing to his family gatherings and the need for "a suitable towing vehicle" for water ski and wake boarding activities. The fact that he has owned four of these alluring 50+ MPH water rockets over the past seven years begs the question of who in the Mile family is having more fun during their recreational respites.

Gone are the Corvettes, but not the memories. Now with almost 30 years' professional experience under his belt, an older and admittedly wiser Rick Mile is not quite ready to abandon the fast lane. But he does prefer to savor journeys past as opposed to those yet traveled.

"The years have been very kind. I've got a great family, wonderfully supportive friends, and I work with an exceptionally talented and dedicated staff," the Canadian chief inspector proclaims as he transits Toronto in his freshly washed Acura.

"Sometimes getting to where you go in this life," he notes with a glance in the rearview mirror, "is not as important as enjoying where you've been." ❖

# Rules for Commissioned Inspectors

## BIG CHANGES IN A S

The Board of Trustees has created the *Committee on Qualifications for Inspection* as a replacement for the previous *Committee on Commissions and Examinations*. This new, expanded group has the responsibilities of the previous committee as well as those of Certification and/or Accreditation of Authorized Inspection Agencies (AIAs) and Owner-User Inspection Organizations (OUIOs).

The first result of the restructuring was to bring *Rules for Commissioned Inspectors*, NB-263, into alignment with AIA programs and to install a number of new requirements. This document was approved by the Board of Trustees October 13, 2003, and became effective at that time. NB-263 Revision 11 was reorganized to accommodate a number of new developments.

### CONTINUING EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS

Continuing education was added as a requirement for maintaining an inspector's National Board Commission. It will be required that each commissioned inspector attend a National Board seminar or receive other instruction related to inspections at least once every three years. The seminar topic may include any subject relevant to the inspection process.

Starting in October 2005 with the distribution of the National Board Commission renewals, the National Board will ask each employer to provide a list of such continuing education for each inspector applicable to the current year. Training records will be maintained on each inspector.

In mid-2006 AIAs will be notified of any inspectors in their employ for which education has not been reported. Beginning with the October 2006 commission renewals for the year 2007, inspectors who have not reported (via their employer) having completed such continuing education will not have their inspector's commission renewed.

As part of the program to ensure the ongoing education and proficiency of the commissioned inspector, a number of changes have been made to the time limits on the acceptance of examination results and commission reinstatement:

- ◆ The maximum time period for acceptance of examination results, in which neither the commission nor endorsement has been issued, is three years. After such time the applicant must retake and pass the applicable examinations.
- ◆ The period for reinstatement of a National Board Commission has been revised to include continuing education. The change limits the reinstatement period to five years and requires the employer to provide verification of continuing education within this period. Each person requesting reinstatement after the five-year period must retake the National Board Commission Examination and receive a passing grade prior to reinstatement. No exception has been provided for this requirement.

Reinstatement of endorsements is permitted up to five years. After five years the person must retake and pass the examination for each applicable endorsement to be reinstated.

### CLARIFICATION OF INSPECTOR DUTIES

The section on duties has been rewritten in total and arranged to more clearly state the applicable requirements for the inspector, authorized inspector, and authorized inspector supervisor.

The inspector's duties are those stated in the *National Board Inspection Code* (NBIC) and include inservice inspections and repairs and alterations.

Inservice inspections include performing external and internal inspections and witnessing final pressure testing, when required, and verifying that the stamping or nameplate is correct and, where applicable, that the nameplate has been properly attached.

# MALL PACKAGE

by Robert D. Schueler Jr., Senior Staff Engineer

Repairs and alterations include:

- ◆ Verifying the “R” certificate holder has a valid National Board “R” Certificate of Authorization, and the activity is permitted under the scope of the certificate.
- ◆ Verifying the “R” certificate holder has the current NBIC and addenda.
- ◆ Monitoring the quality control system and verifying the system is being implemented to the requirements of the NBIC.
- ◆ Verifying all materials comply with the NBIC.
- ◆ Verifying all welding procedure specifications, procedure qualification records, and welder and welding operator qualification records conform to the NBIC.
- ◆ Verifying heat treatments as required by the NBIC have been performed and properly documented.
- ◆ Verifying nondestructive examinations and tests as required by the NBIC have been performed and properly documented.
- ◆ Witnessing pressure tests as required by the NBIC.
- ◆ Verifying information in the NBIC report forms is correct, and that the responsible representative of the “R” certificate holder has signed the report.
- ◆ Verifying the stamping or nameplate is correct and, where applicable, the nameplate is properly attached.

The applicable ASME Construction Code and ASME QAI-1 define the authorized inspector supervisor’s duties, which include:

- ◆ Assisting in maintaining the competency of the authorized inspector at an acceptable level through methods such as discussions of work-related topics, of unique problems and their solutions, with informal question-and-answer discussion sessions, and other means that may be deemed beneficial.
- ◆ Maintaining a record of those authorized inspectors assigned and a description of their assignment.

- ◆ Auditing and documenting the performance of each authorized inspector assigned to a shop or field site at least once each year at approximately twelve-month intervals or when requested by the authorized inspector.
- ◆ Taking the necessary corrective action to ensure compliance with code requirements at shops and sites that have been assigned to the supervisor.
- ◆ Recording in the inspector’s diary dates of visits to shop and field locations when related to code supervisory duties.

The applicable ASME Construction Code and ASME QAI-1 define the authorized inspector’s duties, which include:

- ◆ Verifying the manufacturing organization has a valid National Board Certificate of Authorization.
- ◆ Reviewing design drawings and traveler or process sheet in order to understand the scope of the intended work.
- ◆ Reviewing the method and extent of material defect repairs, and when found acceptable, allowing initiation of such repairs.
- ◆ Verifying weld joint preparation will allow full penetration when full penetration welds are specified or required.
- ◆ Verifying the manufacturing organization’s representative has signed the manufacturer’s data report or National Board registration form and that it is correct before applying the date, his or her signature, National Board Commission number, and endorsement.

## THE INSPECTOR’S DIARY

Each authorized inspector involved with new construction, and each inspector involved with “R” stamp activities, must maintain a diary of activities. The diary must:

- ◆ Provide a clear indication of the nature and extent of the inspector’s activities.
- ◆ Be completed daily or at each inspection visit by the inspector.

- ◆ Include the date, the inspector's National Board Commission Number, and the inspector's signature or initials.
- ◆ Be available for reviews and investigations.

An electronic diary is permitted and must:

- ◆ Be secured in such a way as to prevent revisions, additions, or deletions to data which has been previously logged in the diary.
- ◆ Provide a means for other authorized inspectors, within the Authorized Inspection Agency, to review diary entries, as required.
- ◆ Include a provision for signature by PIN or other secure means.

#### USE OF NATIONAL BOARD COMMISSION NUMBER AND ENDORSEMENTS

For new construction, data reports that are registered with the National Board are to include the authorized inspector's commission number and applicable endorsement. For any data report that is not individually registered, the commission and endorsement are not recorded. When a data report for a part is not registered with the National Board but is attached to a master data report that will be registered, only the master report will require the authorized inspector to use his or her National Board Commission Number and endorsement.

For inservice inspections, the inspector must record the National Board Commission Number on report forms R-1, R-2, R-3, R-4, NR-1, NVR-1, NB-5, NB-6, NB-7, and NB-136. The number may be recorded on other inspection-related forms (including electronic inspection reporting) as required by or acceptable to National Board member jurisdictions.

#### RELOCATION OF RULES AND REQUIREMENTS

Some of the items which were in the prior revisions of NB-263, as well as related items from the NBIC, have been relocated.

- ◆ Appendix 4 of NB-263 has become NB-380, *National Board Inspector Training Program*.
- ◆ NB-360, *Criteria for Acceptance of Authorized Inspection*

*Agencies for New Construction*, now provides for National Board Accreditation of Authorized Inspection Agencies performing new construction activities.

- ◆ NB-369, *Qualifications and Duties for Authorized Inspection Agencies Performing Inservice Inspection Activities and Qualifications for Inspectors of Boilers and Pressure Vessels*, now provides for National Board Accreditation of Authorized Inspection Agencies performing inservice activities.

All requirements for Accreditation of Owner-User Inspection Organizations have been removed from the NBIC and are now in NB-371, *Accreditation of Owner-User Inspection Organizations*.

#### APPLICABLE AND RELATED DOCUMENTS

- ◆ NB-263 (Rev. 12) *Rules for Commissioned Inspectors*
- ◆ NB-380 (Rev. 0) *National Board Inspector Training Program*
- ◆ NB-360 (Rev. 1) *Criteria for Acceptance of Authorized Inspection Agencies for New Construction*
- ◆ NB-373 (Rev. 0) *Application for National Board Certification of Accreditation for Authorized Inspection Agencies Performing New Construction Activities*
- ◆ NB-369 (Rev. 0) *Qualifications and Duties for Authorized Inspection Agencies (AIAs) Performing Inservice Inspection Activities and Qualifications for Inspectors of Boilers and Pressure Vessels*
- ◆ NB-372 (Rev. 0) *Application For National Board Certification of Accreditation for Authorized Inspection Agencies Performing Inservice Inspection Activities*
- ◆ NB-381 (Rev. 0) *Quality Program Elements for Authorized Inspection Agencies (AIAs) Accredited to NB-369*
- ◆ NB-374 (Rev. 0) *National Board Checklist of Elements for Accreditation of Authorized Inspection Agencies*
- ◆ NB-371 (Rev. 0) *Accreditation of Owner-User Inspection Organizations (OUIOs)*
- ◆ NB-234 (Rev. 3) *Application for National Board Owner-User Accreditation*
- ◆ ASME QAI-1-2003 *Qualifications for Authorized Inspection Agencies*. ❖

# Julie Diehl

## Administrative Assistant

*Attitude determines altitude.*

Ok, so maybe this is a bit cliché, but it is the mantra by which Julie Diehl chooses to live her life. It seems to work. This National Board firecracker is as positive as they come. “Find the best in everything,” Julie proclaims. “Every day is a gift from above.”

On staff since March 1981, Julie has held a laundry list of positions within the National Board. Her current role is to support the company’s controller, which has her coordinating insurance benefits, assisting in human resource issues, and offering administrative assistance to the accounting and information systems departments. But thanks to her outgoing personality and ability to catch on quickly, Julie has been the company receptionist, the secretary for shop reviews, assistant to the training department (twice), administrative support to the data reports department, and finally assistant to the controller since 1997.

Finding her way to the National Board was easy: her mom led the way. Mother Grace worked with a friend who took a job at the National Board (Nikki Estep, who, by the way, is still employed at the National Board). Good things about the company filtered back to Grace, which trickled down to Julie. A position at the switchboard became available, Julie interviewed, and Executive Director Sam Harrison offered her the job.

“I enjoyed working with Sam. He called me ‘squirrely’ because he thought I moved around the office so fast!” she says with a laugh.

Ironically enough, the day Julie started at the National Board she had to ask for vacation time — for that week. She had good reason: she was getting married in five days to Jerry Diehl.

“I knew on the first date I would marry him,” Julie reveals. Nevertheless, the couple dated for three years before tying the knot. They still enjoy each other’s company and she believes they complement each other well.



Jerry and Julie have one child, Josh, who will soon be graduated from Mount Vernon Nazarene University in north-central Ohio with a degree in physical education and health education. He is the light of their lives.

Another important aspect of Julie’s life is the Stephen Ministry within the non-denominational church she and Jerry attend. Jerry is a lay minister and on Sundays, Julie heads up the nursery.

Julie’s strong faith and ambition to be a positive person have made her more well-rounded, she believes. Her enthusiasm for life is apparent by her ready smile and twinkling eyes. She doesn’t know a stranger — when a new person starts at the National Board, Julie is the one who shows him or her around because she knows the name of every single employee.

“The National Board has wonderful people; I have made lifelong friends. I believe in what the National Board stands for: safety. It is a supportive company, and that starts with (Executive Director) Mr. Tanner and filters down,” she says.

If when walking through the hall Julie spies a coworker wearing the color yellow, she is sure to pass out a compliment. Yellow is her favorite color, and she is enthusiastic about it. “Yellow makes me feel good!”

Which most certainly increases her altitude. ❖

*“Do You Know . . . ?” is a BULLETIN feature introducing readers to the dedicated men and women who comprise the National Board staff.*



# CSD-1

## *What Every Inspector Should Know*

BY RICHARD MCGUIRE, MANAGER OF TRAINING

Hopefully most of you know by now that the National Board has introduced its first ever Web-based training program. Now from the comfort of your living room or office you can interactively learn some of the intricacies of CSD-1 (*Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers*).

The program is self-paced, meaning you can complete as little or as much as you desire at any time. Because of the easy accessibility, even if you only have a few minutes to spare, you can complete a few pages and return to the exact spot (there are bookmark features) at a later time. From anywhere you can access the Internet, you can log on and complete as much of a module as you have time to do.

The purpose of the program is to impart the requirements of CSD-1 to those individuals who have a need to know, or who should be familiar with these requirements. Installers of such equipment, and inspectors who ensure compliance, should have a working knowledge of the document. Even if the jurisdiction where you work doesn't *require* CSD-1, it is a consensus standard, written by experts in the area of boiler controls, with input from those who have an interest in the safe operation of boilers. Therefore, it can be used as a guide for judging an installation's capability to ensure safe conditions.

At the beginning of the course, a map of North America is displayed indicating those states in the U.S. and those provinces in Canada that have made CSD-1 a mandatory requirement. If you live or work in one of these areas, and have anything to do with the safe operation of a boiler (installer, operator, inspector), you should consider taking this course. Some jurisdictions are considering making it mandatory for individuals such as installers or inspectors who must use and/or enforce CSD-1.

The course has six modules that lead you through CSD-1. Requirements are emphasized. Quizzes at the end of each module are designed to show how much of the lesson you have retained. Don't worry, no one will know your score except you. You will be given the correct answers before you complete each module. There is no pass/fail, as the purpose of this program is to PROVIDE knowledge, not to TEST knowledge.

The modules are easy to understand, and even if you are an "expert" in CSD-1 requirements, you will probably find that you learn something new, or are reminded of something you have forgotten.

Several times in past articles I have recommended that people take refresher training. Sometimes we find ourselves doing the same thing over and over again. We convince ourselves that we are doing everything required. However, this is when we need to be cautious. Requirements change as time goes by and so does technology; unfortunately so do our memories. It's good and necessary to, at intervals, refresh ourselves. After all, we can't expect to remember everything all the time. It's like saying, "I only need to sleep once in my life. The rest should last me a lifetime." Well, can you expect yourself to read a document once and remember all the requirements for the rest of your working life? Probably not!

I highly recommend you register and at least check your knowledge of this very important document. Don't wait; do it today. ❖

## ENDORSEMENT COURSES

**(A) Authorized Inspector Course** — TUITION: \$2,500  
 September 13–24                      November 1–12

**(B) Authorized Inspector Supervisor Course/Owner-User Inspector Supervisor Course** — TUITION: \$1,250  
**(O)**  
 August 9–13

**(NS) Nuclear Supervisor Course** — TUITION: \$1,250  
 November 29–December 3

## CONTINUING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

**(1 Day) ASME Section I** — TUITION: \$275  
 September 21                      November 2

**ASME Section VIII** — TUITION: \$275  
 September 22                      November 4

**ASME Section IX** — TUITION: \$275  
 September 23                      November 3

**How to Complete a Data Report and National Board Inspection Code Highlights** — TUITION: \$115  
 September 24                      November 5

**Two one-day seminars or two participants earn 5-percent discount**

**(CWI) Certified Welding Inspector Seminar** —  
 TUITION: \$1,150 (complete seminar with D1.1 Code)  
 \$1,110 (complete seminar with API-1104 Code)  
 \$375 Structural Welding (D1.1) Code Clinic ONLY  
 \$335 API-1104 Clinic ONLY  
 \$440 Welding Inspection Technology (WIT) ONLY  
 \$335 Visual Inspection Workshop (VIW) ONLY  
 August 2–6 (CWI Exam August 7)  
 November 1–5 (CWI Exam November 6)

**(PEC) Pre-Commission Examination Course** —  
 TUITION: \$2,500 Full two-week course  
 \$660 Self-Study (week 1) portion\*  
 \* self-study materials will not be sent until payment is received.  
 \$1,190 Week 2 of course  
 August 16–27                      November 8–19

**(R) Boiler and Pressure Vessel Repair Seminar** — TUITION: \$335  
 August 9–10                      October 4–5  
 November 29–30

**(WPS) Welding Procedure Workshop** — TUITION: \$670  
 August 11–13                      October 6–8

## REGISTRATION FORM

Please circle the seminar/course(s) and date(s) you wish to attend. Please print.

Mr.    Ms.    Mrs.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Company \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State/Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Fax \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_

NB Commission No. \_\_\_\_\_

### PAYMENT INFORMATION (CHECK ONE):

- Check/Money Order Enclosed  
 P.O. # \_\_\_\_\_  
 Payment by Wire Transfer  
 VISA             MasterCard             American Express

Cardholder \_\_\_\_\_

Card # \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date \_\_\_\_\_

### HOTEL RESERVATIONS

A list of hotels will be sent to you with your National Board registration confirmation.

All seminars and courses are held at the National Board Training and Conference Center in Columbus, Ohio, unless otherwise noted, and are subject to cancellation.

For additional information regarding seminars and courses, contact the National Board Training Department at 1055 Crupper Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43229-1183, 614.888.8320, ext. 300, or visit the National Board Web site at [nationalboard.org](http://nationalboard.org).

## With Love and Best Wishes



**L**auderer Lakeport Steam in Laconia, New Hampshire, suffered a devastating boiler explosion Tuesday, July 5, 1910. The three-story building that housed the cleaner and other businesses was demolished, as evidenced by the picture postcard shown here.

The July 8, 1910, *Laconia Democrat* reports: “The large portion of the laundry building was practically smashed into kindling wood, and the machinery, including the George E. Stevens hosiery plant on the third floor, dumped in a mass of wreckage on the ground.”

Laundry employee Earl E. Doran was working in the building at the time of the disaster and was crushed to death by a falling water tank. Many of his 10 coworkers were also injured. It was speculated, though, that the timing of the explosion actually diminished potential loss of life and further injury. The incident took place around 6 o’clock in the evening when most of the building’s workers had either left for the day or were on their way out the door.

Buildings surrounding Lakeport Steam also received heavy damage, the force blowing out windows and flattening walls. In fact, it was reported that two people were blown out of windows of nearby buildings. Debris littered the streets up to a block away. The noise of the explosion was said to be heard throughout the business district of the city. Soon after the explosion, thousands in the town gathered to watch the resulting fire be extinguished and the search for victims begin.

In addition to the fire department, rescuers included the city marshal, the chief engineer, the police, and volunteering witnesses. The newspaper speculated the cause: “. . . probably due to shutting off some of the apparatus which required considerable steam, thus increasing the pressure to such an extent that the boiler exploded.”

The message written by the sender of the postcard simply consists of “With love and best wishes,” closed by the sender’s signature. It was postmarked July 5, 1910, Laconia, New Hampshire. ❖

Have any information about this postcard? We would like to know more! Email [getinfo@nationalboard.org](mailto:getinfo@nationalboard.org)

Thanks to the Laconia Historical and Museum Society for its contribution to this column..

# National Board Bulletin Index By Title

\* Feature Article

## A/B/C/D/E

2003 Incident Report, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 3 (Summer 2004).

2003 Registrations, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 3 (Fall 2003).

2003 Report of Violation Findings, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 9 (Summer 2004).

A Conversation With South Carolina Senator and Boiler Repair Company Principal Thomas L. Moore,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 8 (Winter 2004).

Along for the Ride . . . Steam Car Technology: A Labor of Love, An Interview with Dave Nergaard, Vice President, Steam Automobile Club of America,\* Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 8 (Fall 2003).

An Open Letter From Bob Woodward to South Carolina State Legislators and Governor Mark Sanford,\* Robert Woodward, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 20 (Winter 2004).

Boilers — Everywhere You Don't Look,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 3 (Winter 2004).

Contacting Legislators With Your Message,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 27 (Winter 2004).

## Do You Know . . .?:

- Joe Ball, P.E., Technical Manager, National Board Testing Lab, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 33 (Fall 2003).
- Julie Diehl, National Board Administrative Assistant, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 31 (Summer 2004).

## Executive Director's Message:

- Be Careful of What You Wish For . . ., Donald E. Tanner, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 2 (Fall 2003).
- A Special Issue for a Special Circumstance, Donald E. Tanner, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 2 (Winter 2004).
- An Endless Refrain, Donald E. Tanner, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 2 (Summer 2004).

## F/G/H/I/J/K

### Have You Met . . .?:

- Charles J. Castle, Chief Inspector, Province of Nova Scotia, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 30 (Fall 2003).
- Rick D. Mile, Chief Inspector, Province of Ontario, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 26 (Summer 2004).

Highlights from the 72<sup>nd</sup> General Meeting,\* Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 22 (Fall 2003).

Implementing the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code in South Carolina,\* Gerry Eisenberg, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 7 (Winter 2004).

## Inspector's Insight:

- Fit-Up Dimensional Inspections, Chuck Walters, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 4 (Fall 2003).
- Standard Welding Procedures, Chuck Walters, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 6 (Summer 2004).

## Inspector Notices:

- Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 5 (Fall 2003).
- Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 8 (Summer 2004).

It's Time to Enact Boiler Safety Legislation in South Carolina: The Insurance Industry's Perspective,\* Eric M. Goldberg, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 36 (Winter 2004).

## L/M/N/O

Madiha Kotb Assumes Leadership of ASME Conformity Assessment Board,\* Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 19 (Fall 2003).

Most Boiler and Pressure Vessel Programs Are Self-Sustaining,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 19 (Winter 2004).

New Web Site Focuses on South Carolina Safety Law,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 6 (Winter 2004).

Ongoing Debate: The History of Boiler Legislation in South Carolina,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 4 (Winter 2004).

Out-of-Print ASME Code Editions Now Available,\* Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 20 (Fall 2003).

## P/Q/R/S

### People:

- 2003 Safety Medal Awarded to George Bynog, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 26 (Fall 2003).
- Adkins Elected to Represent West Virginia, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 23 (Summer 2004).
- Advisory Committee Members Appointed, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 20 (Summer 2004).
- Anthony Elected to National Board Membership, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 23 (Summer 2004).
- Bishop Chosen to Represent British Columbia, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 24 (Summer 2004).
- Chicago Member Ed Anderson Retires, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 24 (Summer 2004).
- Frank Gardner Remembered for National Board Service, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 25 (Summer 2004).
- Given Elected National Board Member, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 22 (Summer 2004).
- Handy Elected to National Board Membership, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 21 (Summer 2004).
- Industry Mourns Passing of Henry Mauk, Former Executive Committee Chairman, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 28 (Fall 2003).
- John J. Duffy Remembered by National Board, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 29 (Fall 2003).
- National Board Elects Aclaro, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 21 (Summer 2004).
- National Board Elects Myrick to Membership, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 22 (Summer 2004).
- National Board Mourns Death of Honorary Member Pete Peterson, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 25 (Summer 2004).
- National Board Welcomes Jurisdiction of Nunavut, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 20 (Summer 2004).

- New York Chief Inspector Ronald K. White Retires, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 27 (Fall 2003).
- New York's Conklin Chosen for Membership, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 21 (Summer 2004).
- Safety Medal Nominations Sought for 2004, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 26 (Fall 2003).
- Sam E. Lyons of Arkansas Retires, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 27 (Fall 2003).

#### Regulatory Review:

- Jurisdictional Budget Cuts: Not Simply an Issue of Money, Paul D. Brennan, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 6 (Fall 2003).
- It's Your Call, Paul D. Brennan, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 19 (Summer 2004).

Rules for Commissioned Inspectors: Big Changes in a Small Package,\* Robert D. Schueler Jr., Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 28 (Summer 2004).

Stamp Maintenance,\* John Hoh, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 21 (Fall 2003).

Statewide Survey Reveals . . . Solid Majority of South Carolinians Want a Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Law,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 16 (Winter 2004).

Steam Car Boiler Explosions,\* Dave Nergaard, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 17 (Fall 2003).

#### T/U/V/W/X/Y/Z

The Fallacies and Facts of an Effective Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Law,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 22 (Winter 2004).

The NBIC and Routine Repairs,\* Chuck Withers, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 32 (Fall 2003).

#### The Way We Were:

- "The Most Horrible Tragedy . . .," Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 36 (Fall 2003).
- With Love and Best Wishes, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 34 (Summer 2004).

Time and Change: The National Board at 85,\* Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 10 (Summer 2004).

#### Training Calendar:

- Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 35 (Fall 2003).
- Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 33 (Summer 2004).

#### Training Matters:

- The Option Is Yours, Richard D. McGuire, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 34 (Fall 2003).
- CSD-1: What Every Inspector Should Know, Richard D. McGuire, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 32 (Summer 2004).

What's in a Boiler and Pressure Vessel Safety Law?,\* Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 34 (Winter 2004).

When Every Day Is a Saturday: Gone, but not Forgotten,\* Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 16 (Summer 2004).

Why Code Cases Should Get a Second Look,\* Robert Sullivan, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 4 (Summer 2004).

## National Board Bulletin Index By Author

### Brennan, Paul D.

*Jurisdictional Budget Cuts: Not Simply an Issue of Money*, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 6 (Fall 2003).  
*It's Your Call*, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 19 (Summer 2004).

### Eisenberg, Gerry M.

*Implementing the ASME Boiler and Pressure Vessel Code in South Carolina*, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 7 (Winter 2004).

### Goldberg, Eric M.

*It's Time to Enact Boiler Safety Legislation in South Carolina: The Insurance Industry's Perspective*, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 36 (Winter 2004).

### Hoh, John

*Stamp Maintenance*, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 21 (Fall 2003).

### McGuire, Richard D.

*The Option Is Yours*, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 34 (Fall 2003).  
*CSD-1: What Every Inspector Should Know*, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 32 (Summer 2004).

### Nergaard, Dave

*Steam Car Boiler Explosions*, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 17 (Fall 2003).

### Schueler Jr., Robert D.

*Rules for Commissioned Inspectors: Big Changes in a Small Package*, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 28 (Summer 2004).

### Sullivan, Robert

*Why Code Cases Should Get a Second Look*, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 4 (Summer 2004).

### Tanner, Donald E.

*Be Careful of What You Wish For . . .* Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 2 (Fall 2003).  
*A Special Issue for a Special Circumstance*, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 2 (Winter 2004).  
*An Endless Refrain*, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 2 (Summer 2004).

### Walters, Chuck

*Fit-Up and Dimensional Inspections*, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 4 (Fall 2003).  
*Standard Welding Procedures*, Vol. 59, No. 2, p. 6 (Summer 2004).

### Withers, Chuck

*The NBIC and Routine Repairs*, Vol. 58, No. 3, p. 32 (Fall 2003).

### Woodward, Robert

*An Open Letter From Bob Woodward to South Carolina State Legislators and Governor Mark Sanford*, Vol. 59, No. 1, p. 20 (Winter 2004).