

KANSAS BOILER SAFETY ACT DESCRIPTION
KSA 44-913 et.seq.
and
RULES AND REGULATIONS

The Boiler Safety Act statutes and regulations in this publication were prepared by the Kansas Department of Labor and are not necessarily the official text to the Boiler Safety Act statutes and regulations.

44-913 Title and application of act. This act shall be known and may be cited as the Boiler Safety Act, and, except as otherwise herein provided, shall apply to all pressure vessels installed after January 1, 1999, and boilers in this state.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 1; L. 1998, ch. 67, 1; July 1.

Research and Practice Aids:

Steam 4.

C.J.S. Steam 13, 14

Law Review and Bar Journal References:

“The Private Nondelegation Doctrine in Kansas and the Kansas State High School Activities Association,” Eric Theroff, 44 K.L.R. 633, 649 (1996).

CASE ANNOTATIONS

1. Boiler safety act does not delegate legislative power and act withstands constitutional challenge. *North Amer. Safety Valve Industries v. Wolgast*, 672 F. Supp. 488, 495 (1987).

44-914 Definitions. As used in this act, unless the context otherwise requires:

(a) “Boiler” means a closed vessel in which water or other liquid is heated, steam or vapor is generated or steam is superheated, or in which any combination of these functions is accomplished, under pressure or vacuum, for use internal or external to itself, by the direct application of energy from the combustion of fuels or of electric or solar power. The term boiler shall also include fired units for heating or vaporizing liquids other than water where these units are separate from processing systems and are complete within themselves.

(b) “Certificate inspection” means an inspection, the report of which is used by the chief inspector to determine whether or not an inspection certificate shall be issued as provided by K.S.A. 44-924, and amendments thereto.

(c) “Heating boiler” means steam or vapor boiler operating at pressures not exceeding 15 pounds per square inch gauge or a hot water heating boiler operating at pressures not exceeding 160 pounds per square inch gauge or temperatures not exceeding 250° Fahrenheit.

(d) “High pressure, high temperature water boiler” means a water boiler operating at pressures exceeding 160 pounds per square inch gauge or temperatures exceeding 250° Fahrenheit.

(e) “Power boiler” means a boiler in which steam or other vapor is generated at a pressure of more than 15 pounds per square inch gauge.

(f) “Secretary” means the secretary of labor.

(g) “Pressure vessel” means a vessel or container used for the containment of pressure either internal or external in which the pressure is obtained from an external source of vapor, liquid or gas.

(h) “Hot water supply boiler” means a vessel heating water for external uses, by gas, oil, electricity or solar energy that does not exceed 160 psi, or 210° Fahrenheit.

(i) “Inspection fee” means any inspection fees collected pursuant to subsection (a) of K.S.A.44-926, and amendments thereto, and shall not include any certificate fees collected pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-926, and amendments thereto, and any travel or hotel expense.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 2; L. 1998, ch. 67, 2; July 1.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

Right of city to action against company hired to perform inspection services required under Kansas Boiler

Safety Act examined. *Leroy v. Hartford Steam Boiler Inspec. And Ins. Co.*, 695 F.Supp. 1120, 1122 (D. Kan. 1988)

44-915 Act inapplicable to certain boilers and pressure vessels. (a) The provisions of this act shall not apply to:

(1) Boilers and pressure vessels under the control of the United States government or federal law;
(2) antique, scale model or other steam boilers which are used exclusively for exhibition purposes and which are inspected by associations that have established an approved inspection procedure and whose inspectors are registered as special inspectors with the boiler safety unit of the state of Kansas, department of labor;

(3) fire engine boilers brought into the state for temporary use in times of emergency;
(4) boilers and pressure vessels located on producing oil and gas leases or storage areas, and outside the limits of any municipality, used solely for oil and gas production purposes;

(5) hot water supply boilers which are directly fired with oil, gas, electricity or solar energy and which are equipped with pressure and temperature safety relief valves approved by the American society of mechanical engineers or the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors, if none of the following limitations is exceeded:

(A) Heat input of 200,000 BTUH;

(B) water temperature of 210° Fahrenheit; and

(C) nominal water capacity of 85 gallons or 120 gallons for an electrical utility generating plant; and

(6) pressure vessels constructed and installed prior to January 1, 1999.

(b) The provisions of subsection (b) and (c) of K.S.A. 44-923, and amendments thereto, and the provisions of K.S.A. 44-924, 44-925 and 44-926, and amendments thereto, shall not apply to:

(1) Boilers and pressure vessels located on farms and used solely for agriculture or horticultural purposes;

(2) heating boilers and pressure vessels which are located in private residences or in apartment houses of less than five family units;

(3) boilers and pressure vessels operated and regularly inspected by railway companies operating in interstate commerce;

(4) any boiler and pressure vessels in any establishment in which petroleum products are refined or processed in which all boiler and pressure equipment is inspected and rated either by an inspection service regularly maintained within such establishment or provided by a manufacturer, designer or insurer of such equipment, in accordance with the applicable provisions of any published code or codes of rules or recommended practices nationally recognized in the industry of which such establishment is a part as providing suitable standards for the inspection, repair and rating of pressure equipment of the type used in such establishments;

(5) pressure vessels used for transportation and storage of compressed gases when constructed in compliance with specifications of the United States department of transportation and when charged with gas marked, maintained and periodically requalified for use, as required by appropriate regulations of the United States department of transportation;

(6) pressure vessels located on vehicles operating under the rules and regulations of other state authorities and used to transport passengers or freight;

(7) pressure vessels installed on the right-of-way of railroads and used in the operation of trains;

(8) pressure vessels having an internal or external operating pressure not exceeding 15 psig with no limit on size;

(9) pressure vessels having an inside diameter, width, height or cross section diagonal not exceeding six inches, with no limitation on length of the vessel or pressure;

(10) pressure vessels for containing water or other nonflammable liquids under pressure, including those containing air, the compression of which serves only as a cushion, when neither of the following limitations is exceeded:

- (A) A design pressure of 300 psig; or
- (B) a design temperature of 210° Fahrenheit;
- (11) pressure vessels which may be classified as pressure containers which are an integral part of components of rotating or reciprocating mechanical devices such as pumps, turbines, generators, engines and hydraulic or pneumatic cylinders, where the primary design considerations and stresses are derived from the functional requirements of the device;
- (12) pressure vessels that do not exceed:
 - (A) 15 cubic feet and 250 psi pressure; or
 - (B) 12 cubic feet in volume and 600 psi pressure; and
- (13) pressure vessels installed and constructed before January 1, 1999.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 3; L. 1998, ch. 67, 3; July 1.

- 44-916 Rules and regulations; inspections; certifications.** (a) The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations, consistent with the provisions of this act, for the safe construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of boilers in this state. The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations, consistent with the provisions of this act, for the safe construction and installation of pressure vessels in this state.
- (b) Rules and regulations adopted hereunder for construction of new boilers and pressure vessels shall be based upon and at all times follow generally accepted nationwide engineering standards, formulae and practices established and pertaining to boiler construction and safety. Such rules and regulations may be incorporated by reference specific editions, or portions thereof, of the boiler and pressure vessel code of the American society of mechanical engineers or other approved codes of construction.
- (c) Rules and regulations adopted hereunder for the construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of boilers and pressure vessels shall be based upon and at all times follow generally accepted nationwide engineering standards. Such rules and regulations may incorporate by reference specific editions, or portions thereof, of the inspection code of the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors and may require the use of such board "R" stamp for repairs.
- (d) The chief inspector or deputy inspectors may perform inspections of boilers and pressure vessels and issue, upon completion, a special certification showing that such inspection was done in accordance with nationwide engineering standards as adopted by rules and regulations.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 4; L. 1982, ch. 217, 1; L. 1998, ch. 67, 4; July 1.

CASE ANNOTATIONS

Adoption of boiler regulations by reference to inspection code of private organization not unconstitutional delegation of legislative power. *North Amer. Safety Valve Industries v. Wolgast*, 672 F.Supp. 488, 493 (1987).

- 44-917 Conformity to law, variance; maximum allowable pressure; application of act to boilers and pressure vessels previously installed.** (a) All new boilers and pressure vessels shall conform to the rules and regulations issued pursuant to this statute which govern new construction and installation. If a new boiler or pressure vessel is of special design or construction and the design is consistent with the spirit and safety objectives of this act and rules and regulations, an interested party may request a variance from the secretary to build and operate a non-conforming boiler or pressure vessel.
- (b) The maximum allowable working pressure of a boiler or pressure vessel carrying the American society of mechanical engineers or other approved code symbol shall be determined by the applicable sections of the code under which it was constructed and stamped.
- (c) The maximum allowable working pressure of a boiler or pressure vessel which does not carry the American society of mechanical engineers code symbol shall be computed in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the secretary.
- (d) This act shall not be construed as in any way preventing the use, sale or reinstallation of a boiler or pressure vessel previously installed in this state, provided it has been made to conform to the rules and

regulations governing existing installations and provided it has not been found upon inspection to be in an unsafe condition. If a previously installed boiler or pressure vessel is of special design or construction and the design is consistent with the spirit and safety objectives of this act and rules and regulations, an interested party may request a variance from the secretary to use, sell, or reinstall a nonconforming boiler or pressure vessel.

(e) This act shall not be construed to require a pressure vessel inspection of those pressure vessels moved to a different location by the same owner.

History: L. 1977, ch 172, 5; L. 1998, ch. 67, 5; L. 2000, ch. 46, 1; July 1.

44-918 Chief inspector; qualifications, compensation; powers and duties. (a) The secretary shall appoint a chief inspector who shall be a citizen of this state, or, if not available, a citizen of another state, and who shall have at the time of appointment not less than 10 years experience in the construction, installation, inspection, operation, maintenance or repair of high pressure boilers and pressure vessels as a mechanical engineer, steam operating engineer, boiler maker or boiler inspector and who shall hold a commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. The chief inspector shall be in the unclassified civil service and shall receive such compensation as prescribed by the secretary, subject to the approval of the governor.

(b) The chief inspector shall serve under the direction of the secretary and is hereby charged, directed and empowered;

(1) To take action necessary for the enforcement of this act and of the rules and regulations adopted hereunder;

(2) to maintain a complete record of all boilers and pressure vessels to which this act applies, which record shall include the name and address of each owner or user and the type, dimensions, maximum allowable working pressure, age and last recorded inspection of each such boiler or pressure vessel;

(3) to publish and make available copies of rules and regulations adopted hereunder to any person requesting them;

(4) to issue, or to suspend or revoke for cause, inspection certificates as provided in K.S.A. 44-924, and amendments thereto; and

(5) to cause the prosecution of all violators of the provisions of this act or of the rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 6; L. 1998, ch. 67, 6; July 1.

44-919 Deputy inspectors; qualifications, compensation. The secretary shall employ one or more deputy inspectors who shall be responsible to the chief inspector. Each deputy inspector shall have at the time of appointment not less than three years experience in the construction, installation, inspection, operation, maintenance or repair of high pressure boilers and pressure vessels as a mechanical engineer, steam operating engineer, boiler maker or boiler inspector. Deputy inspectors shall be in the unclassified civil service and shall receive such compensation as prescribed by the secretary, subject to the approval of the governor.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 7; L. 1982, ch. 217, 2; L. 1998, ch. 67, 7; July 1.

44-920 Insurance company inspectors; certificates of competency as special inspectors; employment status, inspections by, exempt from state fee. (a) In addition to the deputy inspectors authorized by K.S.A. 44-919 and amendments thereto, the secretary, upon the request of any company licensed to insure and insuring boilers and pressure vessels in this state shall issue to any inspectors of such insurance company certificates of competency as special inspectors, provided that each such inspector shall hold a commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

(b) Special inspectors shall receive no salary from, nor shall any of their expenses be paid by, the state, and the continuance of their certificates of competency shall be conditioned upon their continuing in the

employ of the boiler insurance company duly authorized as aforesaid and upon their maintenance of the standards imposed by this act and by rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

(c) Special inspectors shall inspect all boilers insured by their respective companies and, when so inspected, the owners and users of such boilers shall be exempt from the payment to the state of the inspection fees provided for in subsection (a) of K.S.A. 44-926 and amendments thereto.

(d) The secretary shall fix, by rules and regulations, certification requirements for inspectors of antique, scale models or other steam boilers used exclusively for exhibition purposes.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 8; L. 1998, ch. 67, 8; July 1.

44-921 Same; suspension, reinstatement, revocation of certificate. The chief inspector may suspend or revoke a special inspector certificate of competency for cause, after due investigation, if the chief inspector finds incompetence, untrustworthiness, falsification of any matter of statement contained in a special inspector's application or report, or a failure by the special inspector to report findings of any inspections made by such inspector to the chief inspector. Such a suspension or revocation of certificate shall be effective as soon as notice of the suspension or termination has been delivered to the special inspector or the inspector's employer.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 9; L. 1988, ch. 356, 147; L. 1998, ch. 67, 9; July 1.

44-922 Same; replacement of lost or destroyed certificate. If a certificate of competency is lost or destroyed, a new certificate of competency shall be issued in its place without another examination. The secretary may charge a fee for a replacement certificate.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 10; L. 1998, ch. 67, 10; July 1.

44-923 Inspections. (a) The secretary, the chief inspector or any deputy inspector shall have free access, during reasonable hours, to any premises in the state where boilers and pressure vessels are being operated, repaired, installed or constructed for use in this state, for the purpose of ascertaining whether boilers or pressure vessels have been constructed and installed in accordance with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations adopted hereunder.

(b) Each boiler used or proposed to be used within this state, except for boilers exempt under K.S.A. 44-915, and amendments thereto, shall be thoroughly inspected as to construction, installation and condition as follows:

(1) Power boilers and high pressure, high temperature water boilers shall receive an annual certificate inspection which shall be an internal inspection, where construction permits, or as complete an inspection as possible, where construction does not permit internal inspection. Such boilers shall also be externally inspected while under pressure.

(2) Steam heating boilers shall receive an annual certificate inspection with an internal inspection every three (3) years where construction permits.

(3) All other boilers subject to this section shall receive an annual certificate inspection with an internal inspection at the discretion of the inspector. An electrical generating utility may apply for, and receive a variance granting such utility up to an additional year between inspections.

(4) A grace period of two months beyond the periods specified in subdivisions (1), (2) and (3) of this subsection may elapse between certificate inspections.

(5) The secretary may provide, by rules and regulations, for longer periods between certificate inspections.

(c) The inspections herein required shall be made by the chief inspector, by a deputy inspector or by a special inspector provided for in this act.

(d) If, at the discretion of the inspector, a pressure test shall be deemed necessary, it shall be made by the owner or user of the boiler.

(e) All pressure vessels installed after January 1, 1999, and boilers, other than cast iron sectional boilers, shall be inspected during construction as required by the applicable rules and regulations by an inspector

authorized to inspect boilers and pressure vessels in this state, or, if constructed outside of the state, by an inspector holding a commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors. All pressure vessels installed after January 1, 1999, and boilers, regardless of code construction, shall be registered with the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

(f) Hot water supply boilers shall receive an external certificate inspection every three years.

(g) Low pressure hot water supply boilers with a heat input over 400,000 BTUH shall receive an annual external certificate inspection.

(h) Hot water supply boilers over 200,000 BTUH or 120 gallons capacity shall be stamped and registered with the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 11; L. 1998, ch. 67, 11; July 1.

44-924 Same; report by inspector; inspection certificate validity; suspension. (a) All inspections made by any inspector shall be reported to the office of the chief inspector within 30 days following each certificate inspection upon the appropriate form as approved by the secretary. The filing of reports of external inspections, other than certificate inspections, shall be required whenever such inspections disclose that the boiler or pressure vessel is in an unsafe condition.

(b) If a report filed pursuant to subsection (a) of this section shows that a boiler or pressure vessel is found to comply with the rules and regulations adopted hereunder, the owner or user thereof shall pay directly to the chief inspector the certificate fee prescribed by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-926, and amendments thereto, and the chief inspector or the chief inspector duly authorized representative shall issue to such owner or user an inspection certificate bearing the date of inspection and specifying the maximum pressure under which the boiler or pressure vessel may be operated. Such boiler inspection certificate shall be valid for not more than 14 months from its date unless covered by a variance. In the case of those boilers covered by subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-923, and amendments thereto, for which the secretary has established or extended the operating period between required inspections pursuant to the provisions of subdivision (5) of subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-923, and amendments thereto, the certificate shall be valid for a period of not more than two months beyond the period set by the secretary. Certificates shall be maintained on site and available upon request.

(c) Whenever a boiler becomes uninsured or there is a change of insurers, the owner or new insurer must notify the chief boiler inspector within 30 days.

(d) The chief inspector or deputy inspector may shut down or suspend the operation of a boiler or pressure vessel in accordance with the Kansas administrative procedures act if the chief inspector or deputy inspector finds that the boiler or pressure vessel cannot be operated without an immediate danger to the public health, safety or welfare or does not comply with the rules and regulations adopted hereunder. The suspension or shut down of the boiler or pressure vessel shall continue in effect until the owner or operator demonstrates that the danger has been abated and the applicable rules and regulations have been complied with. The chief inspector or deputy inspector shall re-inspect the boiler or pressure vessel to ensure it is safe and that applicable rules and regulations have been complied with, before issuing a permit to restart or resume operations.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 12; L. 1998, ch. 67, 12; July 1.

44-925 Installation and operation violations; penalties. (a) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity to operate in this state a pressure vessel installed after January 1, 1999, or a boiler without a valid inspection certificate, and the operation of a pressure vessel installed after January 1, 1999, or a boiler without such inspection certificate or at a pressure exceeding that specified in such inspection certificate shall constitute a class C misdemeanor. Each day of such unlawful operation shall be deemed a separate offense.

(b) If an inspection certificate is lost or destroyed, a new certificate shall be issued in its place without another inspection. The secretary may charge a fee for a replacement certificate.

(c) It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, partnership, corporation or other entity to install or operate

any boiler or pressure vessel in this state or to construct any boiler or pressure vessel for use in this state in violation of this act or the rules and regulations adopted hereunder, and any such unlawful installation, operation or construction shall constitute a class C misdemeanor. Each day of unlawful installation, operation or construction shall be deemed a separate offense.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 13; L. 1998, ch. 67, 13; L. 2000, ch. 46, 2; July 1.

44-926 Inspection and certificate fees; disposition. (a) The owner or user of a boiler or pressure vessel required by this act to be inspected by the chief inspector or a deputy inspector shall pay directly to the chief inspector, upon completion of inspection, inspection fees fixed by the secretary in accordance with this subsection (a). The secretary shall fix annually, by rules and regulations, a schedule of fees for inspections of fees for inspections of pressure vessels installed after January 1, 1999, and boilers by state inspectors and may fix different fees for inspection of boilers and pressure vessels in the various categories. Such fees shall not exceed \$500 per day for each boiler or pressure vessel inspected.

(b) The owner or user of a boiler or pressure vessel for which an inspection certificate is to be issued pursuant to subsection (b) of K.S.A. 44-924, and amendments thereto, shall pay directly to the chief inspector, before issuance of such certificate, a certificate fee fixed by the secretary by rules and regulations of not to exceed \$35.

(c) There is hereby created in the state treasury the boiler inspection fee fund. The chief inspector shall pay daily to the secretary all moneys received from the fees established hereunder, and the secretary shall remit all to the state treasurer at least monthly. Upon receipt of any such remittance, the state treasurer shall deposit the entire amount thereof in the state treasury. Twenty percent of such inspection fees shall be credited to the state general fund and the balance including all of the certificate fees shall be credited to the boiler inspection fee fund. All expenditures from the boiler inspection fee fund shall be made in accordance with appropriation acts upon warrants of the director of accounts and reports issued pursuant to vouchers approved by the secretary of labor or by a person or persons designated by the secretary.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 14; L. 1978, ch. 196, 1; L. 1982, ch. 217, 3; L. 1998, ch. 67, 14; L. 2000, ch. 46, 3; July 1.

44-927 Bond; chief inspector, deputy inspectors. The chief inspector and each deputy inspector shall be required to furnish bond under the provisions of article 41 of chapter 75 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 15; July 1.

44-928 Hearing on actions of secretary or chief inspector; judicial review. (a) Any person aggrieved by any act or determination of the secretary or of the chief inspector, performed or made pursuant to the provisions of this act, or rules and regulations adopted hereunder, may request a hearing thereon. Such hearing shall be conducted by the secretary or the secretary's designee in accordance with the provisions of the Kansas Administrative Procedure Act.

(b) Any action of the secretary pursuant to this act is subject to review in accordance with the act for judicial review and civil enforcement of agency actions.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 16; L. 1986, ch. 318, 63; L. 1988, ch. 356, 148; L. 1998, ch. 67, 15; July 1.

44-929 Exclusive jurisdiction of state over boiler safety. No city, county or other political subdivision of this state shall have the power to make any laws, ordinances or resolutions providing for the construction, installation, inspection, maintenance and repair of boilers within the limits of such city, county or political subdivision, and any such laws, ordinances or resolutions heretofore made or passed shall be void and of no effect.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 17; L. 1978, ch. 197, 1; L. 1998, ch. 67, 16; July 1.

44-930 Severability. If any provisions of this act or the application thereof to any person or

circumstances is held invalid the invalidity does not affect other provisions or applications of the act which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application and to this end the provisions of this act are severable.

History: L. 1977, ch. 172, 18; July 1.

Department of Labor Permanent Administrative Regulations

Article 45. --BOILER SPECIFICATIONS AND INSPECTIONS

49-45-1 Rules for construction of power boilers. Section I of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-1a Rules for Construction of Steam Cleaners and Hot Water Power Washers. Each steam cleaner and each hot water power washer subject to this regulation shall meet the requirements in “high-pressure cleaning machines,” UL 1776, third edition, published on June 7, 2002 by Underwriters Laboratories, Inc., and hereby adopted by reference, including the appendix. (Authorized by K.S.A. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 44-915; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-2 Part A-ferrous material specifications. Section II, part A of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-3 Part B-nonferrous material specifications. Section II, part B of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-4 Part C-specifications for welding rods, electrodes, and filler metals. Section II, part C of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-4a Part D-properties (customary). Section II, part D, “properties (customary)” of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an

international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-4b Part D-properties (metric). Section II, part D, “properties (metric)” of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-5 Rules for construction of heating boilers. Section IV of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-6 Nondestructive examination. Section V of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-7 Recommended rules for the care and operation of heating boilers. Section VI of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-8 Recommended guidelines for the care of power boilers. Section VII of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984;

49-45-9 Qualification standard for welding and brazing procedures, welders, brazers, and welding and brazing operators. Section IX of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-20 National board inspection code (ANSI/ NB-23). The national board inspection code (NBIC), including the appendices, 2004 edition, an American national standard, published by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-21 through 49-45-26 (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; revoked Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-10 to 49-45-19 (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 44-916; effective, E-79-27, Oct. 19, 1978; effective May 1, 1979; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; revoked Nov. 22, 1996.)

49-45-21 Standard for Single Burner Boiler Operations. NFPA 8501, “standard for single burner boiler operation” of the National Fire Codes, 1997 edition, as in effect on January 1, 1999, published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-45-22 Standard for the Prevention of Furnace Explosions or Implosions in Multiple Burner Boilers: NFPA 8502, “standard for the prevention of furnace explosions/implosions in multiple burner boilers” of the National Fire Codes, 1999 edition, as in effect on January 1, 1999, published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-45-23 Standard for Pulverized Fuel Systems. NFPA 8503, “standard for pulverized fuel systems” of the National Fire Codes, 1997 edition, as in effect on January 1, 1999, published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-45-24 Standard on Atmospheric Fluidized-Bed Boiler Operation. NFPA 8504, “standard on atmospheric fluidized-bed boiler operation” of the National Fire Codes, 1996 edition, as in effect on January 1, 1999, published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-45-25 Standard for Stoker Operation. NFPA 8505, “standard for stoker operation” of the National Fire Codes, 1998 edition, as in effect on January 1, 1999, published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-45-26 Standard on Heat Recovery Steam Generator Systems. NFPA 8506, “standard on heat recovery steam generator systems” of the National Fire Codes, 1998 edition, as in effect on January 1, 1999, published by the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-45-27 Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers. ASME CSD-1, Controls and Safety Devices for Automatically Fired Boilers, 1998 edition, published July 1998 and effective January 1, 1999, is adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-45-28 Power piping. ASME B31.1-2004, the American society of mechanical engineers (ASME) code for pressure piping, including the appendices, 2004 edition, is adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-29 Rules for construction of pressure vessels; Division 1 Section VIII, division 1 of the

American society of mechanical engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-30 Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels; Division 2–Alternative Rules. Section VIII, Division 2 of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, an American National Standard, 1998 edition, published July 1, 1998 with addenda published July 1, 1999, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; revoked Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-31 Rules for Construction of Pressure Vessels; Division 3–Alternative Rules for Construction of High Pressure Vessels. Section VIII, Division 3: of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, an American National Standard, 1998 edition, published July 1, 1998 with addenda published July 1, 1999, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000.)

49-45-32 Uniform mechanical code. The uniform mechanical code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2000 edition, published November 1999 by the international association of plumbing and mechanical officials, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-33 International Plumbing Code. The International Plumbing Code, an American National Standard, 1997 edition, published February 1997 by the International Conference of Building Officials, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000.)

49-45-34 Fiber reinforced plastic pressure vessels. Section X of the American society of mechanical engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-35 Rules for construction and continued service of transport tanks. Section XII of the American society of mechanical engineers (ASME) boiler and pressure vessel code, including the appendices, an international code and American national standard, 2004 edition, published July 1, 2004, is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-36 Boiler and combustion systems hazards code. NFPA 85, “boiler and combustion systems hazards code,” including the appendices, 2001 edition, published by the national fire protection association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45-37 Standard for the prevention of furnace explosions in fuel oil- and natural gas-fired single burner boiler-furnaces. NFPA 85A, “standard for the prevention of furnace explosions in fuel oil- and natural gas-fired single burner- furnaces,” including the appendices, 1987 edition, published by the national fire protection association (NFPA), is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective Nov. 3, 2006.)

Article 45a. --DEFINITIONS

49-45a-1 Definitions

- (a) "The act" means the Kansas boiler safety act and regulations pertaining to the laws of boiler and pressure vessel safety.
- (b) "Alteration" means any change in the item described on the original manufacturer's data report that affects the pressure-containing capability of the boiler or pressure vessel. Each nonphysical change, including an increase in the maximum allowable internal or external working pressure or the design temperature of a boiler or pressure vessel, shall be considered an alteration. Any reduction in minimum temperature so that additional mechanical tests are required shall also be considered an alteration.
- (c) "ANSI" means the American National Standards Institute.
- (d) "ASME" means the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
- (e) "Authorized inspection agency" means either of the following:
 - (1) A department or division established by a government jurisdiction that has adopted one or more sections of the ASME code and whose chief inspector holds a valid commission issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors; or
 - (2) an inspection agency of an insurance company that is authorized to insure and is insuring boilers and pressure vessels in those jurisdictions that have examined the agency inspectors' qualifications to represent that jurisdiction, resulting in the issuance of a valid certificate of competency to the inspector by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.
- (f) "BTUH" means British thermal units of heat per hour.
- (g) "Chief inspector" means the chief boiler inspector of the Kansas Department of Labor.
- (h) "Column, fluid relief" means piping that is connected from the top of a hot water heating boiler to either an open or a closed expansion tank, providing for the thermal expansion of water.
- (i) "High pressure, high temperature water boiler" means a water boiler operating at pressures exceeding 160 pounds per square inch gauge or at a temperature exceeding 250°F.
- (j) "High pressure power boiler" means a boiler in which steam or other vapor is generated at a pressure of more than 15 pounds per square inch gauge.
- (k) "Hot water heating boiler" means a boiler in which no steam is generated, from which hot water is circulated for heating purposes and then returned to the boiler, and which operates at a pressure not exceeding 160 psig or a temperature of 250°F at or near the boiler outlet.
- (l) "Hot water supply boiler" means a boiler completely filled with water that furnishes hot water, to be used externally, at pressures not exceeding 160 psig or at temperatures not exceeding 210°F at or near the boiler outlet.
- (m) "Lap seam crack" means a crack found in lap seams extending parallel to the longitudinal joint and located either between or adjacent to rivet holes.
- (n) "Low pressure heating boiler" means a steam or vapor boiler operating at pressures not exceeding 15 pounds per square inch gauge or a hot water boiler operating at pressures not exceeding 160 pounds per square inch gauge or at temperatures not exceeding 250°F.
- (o) "Makeup water" means water introduced into the boiler to replace the water lost or removed from the system.
- (p) "National board" means the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors, whose membership is composed of the chief inspectors of each jurisdiction charged with the administration and enforcement of the provisions of the ASME code.
- (q) "Nonstandard boiler" means a boiler that does not bear the ASME stamp or the stamp of any jurisdiction that has adopted a standard of construction equivalent to that required by these regulations.
- (r) "Owner or user" means any person, firm, or corporation subject to the provisions of the Kansas boiler safety act and responsible for the safe operation of any boiler within this state.
- (s) "PSIG" means pounds per square inch gauge.
- (t) "Reinstalled boiler" means a boiler removed from its original setting and reinstalled at the same

location or at a new location without change of ownership.

(u) "Repair" means any work necessary to restore a boiler or pressure vessel to a safe and satisfactory operating condition without changing the original design, as defined in part RC of the national board inspection code, which is adopted by reference in K.A.R. 49-45-20.

(v) "Secondhand boiler" means a boiler that has changed both location and ownership since its initial use.

(w) "Secretary" means the secretary of the Kansas department of labor.

(x) "Standard boiler" means a boiler that bears the ASME code symbol stamp or a stamp of another approved and recognized code of construction and that is registered with the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

(y) "T&P safety relief valve" means the temperature and pressure safety relief valve designed for use on storage water heaters and hot water storage tanks. The temperature and pressure safety relief valve shall actuate upon pressure and in all instances at temperatures not exceeding 210°F.

(z) "Traction boiler" means a steam-powered traction engine mounted on wheels and capable of being self-propelled.

(aa) "Water gauge glass" means a glass-enclosed, visible indicator of the water level in a boiler.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-45a-2 to 49-45a-27 (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; revoked April 28, 2000.)

Article 46.--BOILER INSURANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

49-46-1 Insurance company requirements. (a) Each company insuring one or more boilers or pressure vessels located in this state shall perform an inspection, as prescribed in K.S.A. 44-923, and amendments thereto, or K.A.R. 49-48-1, of each boiler or pressure vessel insured by the company.

(b) If an insurance company fails or refuses to inspect a boiler or pressure vessel insured by that company, as required by K.S.A. 44-923(c), and amendments thereto, and subsection (a) of this regulation, the boiler or pressure vessel shall be required by the secretary to be inspected by the chief inspector or a deputy inspector. The appropriate fee specified in K.S.A. 44-926, and amendments thereto, shall be charged for any inspection conducted under this subsection and shall be paid by the owner or user of the boiler or pressure vessel, or the insurance company that insures the boiler or pressure vessel.

(c) All insurance companies shall notify the chief inspector immediately if insurance is suspended because of unsafe conditions.

(d) In the event that a boiler or pressure vessel water or fireside explosion or severe overheating occurs, the owner, user, insurance inspector, or emergency personnel shall promptly notify the chief inspector. Neither the boiler nor pressure vessel, or any parts of either, shall be removed or disturbed before permission has been given by the chief inspector, except for the purpose of saving human life, limiting consequential damage, or arson investigation.

(e) For all accidents or incidents involving boilers or pressure vessels that cause property damage in excess of 10 percent of the boiler or pressure vessel's worth, serious injury, or death, the owner, user, insurance inspector, or emergency personnel shall promptly notify the chief inspector. Neither the boiler nor pressure vessel, or any parts of either, shall be removed or disturbed before permission has been given by the chief inspector, except for the purpose of saving human life, limiting consequential damages, or conducting an arson investigation.

(f) Upon request by the chief inspector, the insurance company shall submit within five days an accident or incident report to the chief inspector. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 44-920, 44-923; effective, E-81-38, Dec. 10, 1980; effective May 1, 1981; amended, T-83-41, Nov. 23, 1982; amended May 1, 1983; amended April 28, 2000.)

Article 47. --INSPECTORS

49-47-1 Requirements of special inspectors. (a) All special inspectors commissioned by the secretary pursuant to K.S.A 44-920, and amendments thereto, shall serve upon the owner or user, operator, or other person or persons having charge or care of a boiler or pressure vessel, a billing for the certificate required by K.S.A. 44-926(b), and amendments thereto. Billing forms shall be provided by the secretary and shall provide a space for the signature of the person receiving the billing form. The special inspector shall notify the secretary in the event that the inspector is unable to serve the billing.

(b) Each special inspector shall conduct a thorough inspection of the boilers and pressure vessels and all of the components in the system. The safety or safety relief valves shall be set no higher than the lowest maximum allowable working pressure (MAWP) of components in the system.

(c) Each special inspector shall note the housekeeping conditions in the boiler room. Equipment and flammable materials not related to the operation of the boilers or pressure vessels shall not be stored in the boiler or mechanical room.

(d) Each special inspector shall report any scrapped or out-of-service boilers or pressure vessels. Failure to report these units shall result in a charge back to the insurance company equal to an inspection fee, if the state boiler inspectors have to follow up on discontinued insurance or canceled policies. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-920, 44-921; effective, E-81-38, Dec. 10, 1980; effective May 1, 1981; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-47-1a Special inspector. Each inspector shall be registered with the State of Kansas and shall have a valid Kansas commission before performing any inspection, including in-service, repair or alteration, or work, in any ASME code shop in the state. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000.)

49-47-1b Organizations with special inspectors of antique and exhibition boilers. (a) Any organization of antique engines, scale models, locomotives, and other boilers used for exhibition purposes shall register annually its inspection procedures with the department for approval by the chief inspector.

(b) (1) The organization shall register each special inspector with the Kansas Department of Labor, office of the chief inspector, and each special inspector shall be subject to periodic monitoring of procedures and inspection by the chief inspector or deputy inspectors. In order for the organization to register its special inspectors, the organization shall establish the following procedures:

(A) a qualifying exam on the type of equipment that will be inspected

(B) establishment of different levels of competency among the special inspectors

(C) periodic training and exams to ensure each special inspector's level of competency; and

(D) monitoring by other special inspectors within the organization to ensure competency.

(2) the organization shall provide documentation that each special inspector meets the following criteria:

(A) is experienced and receives periodic training on the type of equipment inspected

(B) inspects only vessels for which the inspector is qualified; and

(C) attains a score of at least 70% on the qualifying exam.

(3) The chief inspector shall make the final decision on who will receive special inspector cards from the state.

(c) The organization inspection procedures shall be subject to periodic monitoring by the chief boiler inspector or deputy inspectors. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-915, 44-916, and 44-920; effective April 28, 2000.)

49-47-2 Application of state serial numbers. (a) Upon completion of the installation of a new boiler or pressure vessel or at the time of the initial certificate inspection of an existing installation, each boiler or pressure vessel shall be stamped by the inspector with a serial number of the state or affixed with a one-

inch by four inch, corrosion-resistant metal tag with the serial number of the state, consisting of letters and figures to be not less than 5/16 inch in height and arranged as follows:

High Pressure KS 1,000

Low Pressure KS 1,000 H

Pressure Vessels KS 1,000 U

Antique Hobby KS 1,000 A

(b) All cast iron and low pressure heating boilers or pressure vessels shall have securely attached to the casing, water column, or gauge or other appliance of the boiler or pressure vessel, a corrosion resistant metal tag on which is stamped the serial number of the state. The tag shall be not less than one inch by four inches in size. (Authorized by K.S.A. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 44-924; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

Article 48.--FREQUENCY OF INSPECTION

49-48-1 Certificate inspections; type and frequency. Certificate inspections shall be made pursuant to the following schedule: (a) Power boilers and high pressure, high temperature water boilers shall receive an annual certificate inspection that shall be an internal inspection where construction permits, or as complete an inspection as possible where construction does not permit internal inspection. However, an external inspection may, at the discretion of the inspector, serve as a certificate inspection during the initial year of operation for any new boiler. These boilers shall also be externally inspected while under pressure, if possible, once a year. Upon written request by the owner or user of a power boiler or high pressure, high temperature water boiler, an extension may be granted by the secretary between internal inspections, not to exceed 24 months, with the external inspection on alternate years to be accepted as a certificate inspection, if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) Agreement is reached between the secretary and the insurance company responsible for the inspection that an extension be granted.

(2) A continuous boiler water treatment program under competent supervision is in effect for the purpose of controlling and limiting corrosion and deposits on the waterside surfaces.

(3) Complete records are available showing the dates the boilers have been out of service, and the reason for this, since the last internal inspection. The records shall show the nature of any repair or repairs and the reasons for the repairs.

(4) The report of the last certificate inspection shows no reason why the boiler cannot be operated safely.

(b) Any indication of problems noted during the certificate inspection shall void any extension or written request for an extension and the boiler or pressure vessel shall be shut down and an internal inspection performed.

(c) Low pressure steam and steel hot water heating boilers, as defined by K.S.A. 44-914, and amendments thereto, shall receive an annual external certificate inspection, except that low pressure steam heating boilers, the construction of which allows internal inspection, shall receive an internal certificate inspection every three years.

(d) Low pressure hot water supply boilers of 85 gallons and over shall receive an external certificate inspection every three years. Boilers over 400,000 BTUH shall receive an external certificate inspection annually.

(e) Upon written request of an insurance company and with the agreement of the owner or user of a boiler, the period of validity of a certificate may be extended by the secretary for a period not to exceed two months.

(f) Each pressure vessel measuring 15 or more cubic feet shall receive a certificate inspection upon installation or replacement of each vessel in new and existing installations.

(g) All sizes of swimming pool heaters shall be subject to an external certificate inspection every three years. However, pool heaters of 400,000 BTUH and over shall be inspected annually.

(h) Each steam kettle and steam chef shall receive an annual certificate inspection.

(i) Each autoclave shall receive an annual certificate inspection, if it has a steam generator attached to the system or if the autoclave is a part of the system.

(j) Each waste heat boiler constructed to the requirements of section I of the ASME code shall receive an annual internal certificate inspection.

(k) Each waste heat boiler constructed to the requirements of section VIII of the ASME code shall receive an external certificate inspection every year, and, if construction permits, this boiler shall receive an internal inspection every three years, unless operating conditions warrant a more frequent inspection.

(l) Each steam generator that meets any of the following conditions shall receive an annual inspection:

(1) Produces steam for any process

(2) is fitted with safety valves installed at the factory; or

(3) is modified in the field to require safety valves. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-923; effective, E-81-38, Dec. 10, 1980; effective May 1, 1981; amend, T-83-41, Nov. 23, 1982; amended May 1, 1983; amended April 28, 2000.)

Article 49.—FEE SCHEDULE FOR BOILER INSPECTIONS

49-49-1. Boiler inspection and certificate fees. (a) Inspection fees.

(1) Internal inspections of power boilers and high-pressure, high-temperature water boilers:

Mini-Boilers	\$ 50.00
Boilers with 50 sq.ft. of heating surface or less	\$115.00
Boilers with more than 50 sq.ft. of heating surface, but less than 500 sq.ft. of heating surface ...	\$140.00
Boilers with 500 sq.ft. of heating surface or more, but less than 4,000 sq.ft. of heating surface ...	\$150.00
Boilers with 4,000 sq.ft. of heating surface or more, but less than 8,000 sq.ft. of heating surface	\$175.00
Boilers with 8,000 sq.ft. of heating surface or more, but less than 10,000 sq.ft. of heating surface	\$200.00
Boilers with 10,000 sq.ft. of heating surface or more	\$400.00

(2) Internal Inspections of Heating Boilers:

Heating boilers without a manhole	\$ 85.00
Heating boilers with a manhole	\$100.00

(3) External Inspections of Heating Boilers:

Heating boilers without a manhole	\$ 60.00
Heating boilers with a manhole	\$ 75.00
Hot water supply boilers	\$ 50.00

(4) External inspections of power boilers:

Boilers with 50 sq.ft. of heating surface or less	\$ 55.00
Boilers with more than 50 sq.ft. of heating surface, but less than 500 sq.ft. of heating surface	\$ 65.00
Boilers with 500 sq.ft. of heating surface or more, but less than 1,000 sq.ft. of heating surface	\$ 90.00
Boilers with 1,000 sq.ft. of heating surface or more, but less than 4,000 sq.ft. of heating surface	\$175.00
Boilers with 4,000 sq.ft. of heating surface or more, but less than 8,000 sq.ft. of heating surface	\$225.00
Boilers with 8,000 sq.ft. of heating surface or more, but less than 10,000 sq.ft. of heating surface	\$300.00
Boilers with 10,000 sq.ft. of heating surface or more.....	\$400.00

(5) Hydrostatic tests. If it is necessary for an inspector to make a trip in addition to the inspector's routine, regularly scheduled trips in order to witness the application of a hydrostatic test, a fee shall be charged based on the scale of fees applicable to the issuance of a certificate of inspection of the boiler, as set out in paragraphs (a) (1) through (a)(4) of this regulation.

(6) The fee for all inspections performed by the chief or deputy inspector, including shop inspections, shop

reviews, inspections performed at the request of the boiler operator, inspections conducted due to a determination that a boiler operator is not operating a boiler in compliance with boiler operation regulations, and inspections of secondhand or used boilers, shall be \$500.00 per day. If a state boiler inspector participates in a national board “R” stamp review conducted by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors or if a state boiler inspector inspects welded repairs to a boiler, the fee shall be \$500.00 per day.

(b) Certificate Fee.

(1) The certificate of inspection fee shall be \$30.00.

(2) Replacement of lost or misplaced certificates shall be \$10.00. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 44-926; effective, T-83-41, Nov. 23, 1982; effective May 1, 1983; amended May 1, 1984; amended May 1, 1987; amended, T-88-41, Oct. 24, 1987; amended May 1, 1988; amended June 25, 1990; amended July 18, 1997; amended Jan. 27, 2006.)

49-49-1a Pressure vessel inspection fees.

(a) External inspections of pressure vessels:

	Per day:
Pressure vessels with a capacity of less than 500 gallons	\$ 55.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 500 gallons or more, but less than 2,000 gallons	\$ 65.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 2,000 gallons, but less than 5,000 gallons	\$ 75.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 5,000 gallons, but less than 10,000 gallons	\$ 90.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 10,000 gallons, but less than 20,000 gallons	\$125.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, but less than 30,000 gallons	\$175.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 30,000 gallons, but less than 50,000 gallons	\$225.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 50,000 gallons and over	\$275.00

(b) Internal inspections of pressure vessels:

	Per day:
Pressure vessels with a capacity of less than 500 gallons	\$ 75.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 500 gallons, but less than 2,000 gallons	\$ 90.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 2,000 gallons, but less than 5,000 gallons	\$125.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 5,000 gallons, but less than 10,000 gallons	\$175.00
Pressure vessels with at least 10,000-gallon, but less than 20,000-gallon, capacity	\$250.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 20,000 gallons, but less than 30,000 gallons	\$325.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 30,000 gallons, but less than 50,000 gallons	\$350.00
Pressure vessels with a capacity of 50,000 gallons and over	\$400.00

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 2004 Supp. 44-926; effective April 28, 2000; amended Jan. 27, 2006.)

Article 50.—GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR ALL BOILERS

49-50-1 Major repair to boilers and pressure vessels.

(a) Boiler and pressure vessel repairs or alterations shall be made so that each boiler or pressure vessel conforms to original specifications. Any repairs or alterations not covered by this regulation shall be subject to the requirements for new construction.

(b) Welding. (1) Repairs or alterations by fusion welding shall be approved by an authorized inspector before beginning the work. All welding repairs or alterations shall be made in accordance with the appropriate section of “repairs and alterations to boilers and pressure vessels by welding,” part RC, of the national board inspection code.

(2) All welding shall be done by either of the following:

(A) An organization holding the applicable ASME certificate of authorization or the national board “R”

or “NR” stamp; or

(B) an owner or user who has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the chief state boiler inspector all of the following:

- (i) The owner or user maintains an acceptable quality control system.
- (ii) Welding work completed by the owner or user is in compliance with ASME standards for welding.
- (iii) Before the welding operations, the owner or user has assured that all welders are qualified by compliance with ASME standards.
- (iv) The owner or user has notified the applicable insurance company boiler inspector or state boiler inspector before doing any welding.

The organization performing the repair shall be responsible for filing the national board's repair or alteration form with the office of the chief state boiler inspector.

(c) Each welder or welding operator shall qualify for each welding process used in the repair or alteration of a boiler or pressure vessel. The qualifications for welders shall be those established in Section IX of the ASME code, and by a qualified welding procedure specification of the organization making the repair or alteration.

(d) Each organization making repairs or alterations under this regulation shall list the parameters applicable to welding that are to be performed in the welding procedure specification (WPS) documents. The documents shall have been qualified by the organization as required by the applicable section of the ASME code. The organization shall qualify its WPS by the welding of test coupons, the testing of specimens, and recording the welding data and test results in its procedure qualification record (PQR) document.

(e)(1) The organization making the repair or alteration shall adopt specific procedures for performing welding operations in the shop or the field. The procedure specification shall comply with the requirements of section IX of the ASME code and the national board inspection code.

(2) The procedure specifications shall be written and shall provide all pertinent details about the methods and procedure to be used, including the following:

- (A) The type of electrode or rod to be used the shape of the welding groove
- (B) the number and sequence of the beads
- (C) the manner in which slag is to be cleaned
- (D) peening and current characteristics, if electric welding; and
- (E) if gas welding, the size of the tip, the nature of the flame, and the designation of forehand or backhand technique used.

(3) The procedure specification shall ensure that weld metal and welded joints comply with the characteristics required by section IX of the ASME code and the national board inspection code.

(4) A test demonstrating the sufficiency of the procedure specification shall be witnessed by the inspector, or authentic evidence documenting the sufficiency of the specifications shall be provided to the inspector.

(f) The material used for patches shall be of the same general quality, shall have, at least, the minimum physical properties of the plate to be patched and shall be traceable. The thickness of any patch shall be at least equal to, but not more than, 1/8 inch greater than the plate being patched. Flush or butt-welded patches in unstayed shells, drums, or headers shall be radiographed and stress-relieved to conform to the requirements of the national board inspection code, part RC, 1998 edition. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-2 Combustion air supply and ventilation of boiler room. (a) A permanent source of outside air shall be provided for each boiler room to permit satisfactory combustion of the fuel as well as proper ventilation of the boiler room under normal operating conditions. One opening shall be 12 inches above floor level, and one opening shall be 12 inches below ceiling level. The opening 12 inches below ceiling level shall be at least 1/3 of the area of the lower opening. The size of the lower opening shall not be less than is required in subsection (b) below, or as required in NFPA 31, 1997 edition, and NFPA 54, 1996

edition, both of which are hereby adopted by reference.

(b) The total requirements of the burners in the boiler room shall be used to determine the louver sizes, whether fired by coal, oil, or gas. However, the minimum net free-louvered area of the lower opening shall not be less than one square foot. The following table or either of the following formulas shall be used to determine the net louvered area of the lower opening in square feet, or as required in NFPA 31 and NFPA 54:

INPUT BTU/Hour	REQUIRED AIR CU. FT./MIN.	MIN. NET LOUVERED AREA SQ. FT.
500,000	125	1.0
1,000,000	250	1.0
2,000,000	500	1.6
3,000,000	750	2.5
4,000,000	1,000	3.3
5,000,000	1,250	4.1
6,000,000	1,500	5.0
7,000,000	1,750	5.8
8,000,000	2,000	6.6
9,000,000	2,250	7.5
10,000,000	2,500	8.3

$$\frac{(\text{BTUH} \div 100) \times 1.5 \text{ MIN. NET AREA}}{60 \div 300} \text{ REQ. SQ. Ft.}$$

(c) When mechanical ventilation is used in lieu of the requirements of subsection (b), the supply of combustion and ventilation air to the boiler room and the firing device shall be interlocked with the fan so that the firing device will not operate with the fan off. The velocity of the air through the ventilating fan shall not exceed 500 feet per minute, and the total air delivered shall be equal to or greater than that shown in subsection (b) above. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-3 Boiler combustion chamber vents. Each boiler shall be equipped with vents to convey the products of combustion safely from the boiler furnace to the outside atmosphere. Flue piping, draft hoods, draft diverters, and chimney connections shall be installed according to the boiler manufacturer's instructions and the provisions of the national fire codes, NFPA 31, "standard for the installation of oil-burning equipment," and NFPA 54, "national fuel gas code," as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 49-50-2. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-4 Cross-connection control. (a) A person shall not install any water-operated equipment or mechanism, or use any water-treating chemical or substance, if it is found that this equipment, mechanism, chemical, or substance may cause pollution of the domestic water supply. The equipment or mechanism may be permitted only when equipped with an approved backflow prevention device.

(b) Each backflow prevention device installed in a potable water supply system shall be maintained in good working condition by the person or persons having control of the device. The devices may be inspected by authorized inspectors and, if found to be defective or inoperative, shall be repaired or replaced as directed by the inspector. A device shall not be removed from use or relocated or another device substituted without formal notification to the office of the responsible authorized inspection agency.

(c) Potable water piping shall not be installed or maintained within any piping or device conveying

sewage, wastes, or other materials hazardous to health and safety.

(d) Each hot water heating and steam boiler connection shall be protected by an approved backflow prevention device as set forth in subsection (e) of this regulation and shall be tested and inspected by a qualified inspector.

(e) Nonpotable water piping. If it is impractical to correct individual cross-connections on the domestic water line, the line supplying these outlets shall be considered a nonpotable water line. Drinking or domestic water outlets shall not be connected to the nonpotable water line. Backflow or back-siphonage from the nonpotable water line into the domestic water line shall be prevented by the installation of a gravity tank or by a tank having a pump designated for nonpotable water. The domestic water inlets to the nonpotable water tank shall have an approved air gap as specified within the ASME code and the international plumbing code. Whenever it is impractical to install this tank, an approved pressure-type backflow or back-siphonage prevention device shall be installed as follows:

(1) If reverse flow is possible only as a result of gravity or a vacuum within the line, an approved pressure-type vacuum breaker unit or other approved backflow prevention device shall be installed in the supply line.

(2) Each pressure-type vacuum breaker unit shall be installed at a height of at least 12 inches (.3m) above the highest tank, equipment, or other point at which the nonpotable water is used. Other approved backflow prevention devices shall be installed in a manner satisfactory to the responsible authorized inspection agency, but in no case less than 12 inches (.3m) above the surrounding ground or floor.

(3) If backflow can occur, creating a higher pressure in the nonpotable water line, an approved backflow prevention device shall be installed in the supply line. The backflow prevention device shall be installed at least 12 inches (.3m) above the surrounding ground or floor, or higher than five feet above the floor or surrounding ground, unless a work platform and ladder are provided.

(f) Whenever possible, all portions of the nonpotable water line shall be exposed, and all exposed portions shall be properly identified in a manner satisfactory to the responsible authorized inspection agency. Each outlet on the nonpotable water line that could be used for drinking or domestic purposes shall be posted with the following sign: DANGER--WATER UNSAFE.

(g) An approved backflow prevention device shall conform to the requirements of the American society of sanitary engineering (ASSE) publication 1013, as revised October 1993, and the American water works association (AWWA) publication C511-97, effective February 1, 1998, which are hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-6 Hydrostatic pressure tests and inspection. (a) When there is doubt as to the extent of a defect or deterioration found in a pressure vessel, a pressure test may be required by the inspector. A pressure test shall not be required as part of a normal periodic inspection. A test shall be required when either of the following conditions is met:

(1) Forms of deterioration are found that could affect the safety of a vessel,

(2) Major repairs have been completed.

(b) Pressure test considerations shall be as follows:

(1) To determine tightness, the test pressure shall not be required to be greater than the set pressure of the safety valve having the lowest setting.

(2) The pressure test shall not exceed 1 1/2 times the maximum allowable working pressure, as adjusted for temperature. When the original test pressure included consideration of corrosion allowance, the test pressure may be further adjusted based on the remaining corrosion allowance and other requirements set forth in NBIC, part RC, 1998 edition, as in effect on January 1, 1999.

(3) If the test pressure will exceed the set pressure of the safety valve having the lowest setting, the safety relief valve or valves shall be removed during the test or each disc held down by means of a test clamp and not by applying additional load to the valve spring by turning the compression screw.

(4) The temperature of the water used to apply a hydrostatic test shall not be less than 60° F unless the

owner provides information on the toughness characteristics of the vessel material to indicate the acceptability of a lower test temperature. The metal temperature shall not exceed 120° F unless the owner specifies the requirements for a higher test temperature acceptable to the inspector.

(5) When contamination of the vessel contents by any other medium is prohibited or when a hydrostatic test is not possible, other testing media may be used if the precautionary requirements of the applicable sections of the ASME code and NBIC are followed. In these cases, there shall be agreement as to the testing procedure among the owner, repair organization, and the inspector.

(c) Record review. Any boiler log, record of maintenance, corrosion rate record, or any other examination results shall be reviewed by the inspector. The owner or user shall consult with the inspector regarding repairs, if any, made since the last internal inspection. Records of the repairs shall be reviewed for compliance with applicable requirements.

(d) Conclusions. Any defects or deficiencies in condition, maintenance practices, or misuse of the boiler shall be discussed by the inspector and owner, and, if necessary, corrective action shall be taken. All repairs shall be carried out in accordance with the requirements of part RC of the NBIC. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1999 Supp. 44-916 and 44-923; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-7 Boiler blow-off equipment; general requirements. (a) The blow-down from a boiler or boilers that enters a sanitary sewer system or blow-down that is considered a hazard to life or property shall pass through some form of blow-off equipment that will reduce pressure and temperature as required by this regulation.

(b) The temperature of the water leaving the blow-off equipment shall not exceed 140°F.

(c) The pressure of the blow-down leaving any type of blow-off equipment shall not exceed 5 psig.

(d) The blow-off piping and fitting between the boiler and boilers and the blow-off tank or tanks shall meet the requirements of paragraphs PG-58 and PG-59 of the ASME boiler and pressure vessel code, section I, which is adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-1. Blow-down piping shall not be galvanized.

(e) All blow-off tank construction shall meet the requirements of the ASME pressure vessel code, section VIII, division 1, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-29, and all materials used in the fabrication of boiler blow-off equipment shall meet the requirements of section II of the ASME boiler and pressure vessel code, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-2, K.A.R. 49-45-3, K.A.R. 49-45-4, and K.A.R. 49-45-4a.

(f) When a steam separator is used, it shall be designed to withstand at least twice the operating pressure of the boiler. The steam separator shall be equipped with a vent, an inlet and outlet, and a pressure gauge.

(g) All blow-off equipment shall be fitted with openings to facilitate cleaning and inspection.

(h) In addition to meeting the other requirements in these regulations, all blow-off equipment shall meet the requirements in “a guide for blow-off vessels,” as published by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors and adopted by reference in K.A.R. 49-51-11, a copy of which may be obtained from the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors or from the chief inspector. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-8 Piping system. (a) Piping connected to the outlet of a boiler shall be attached by one of the following methods:

- (1) Screwing into a tapped opening with a screwed fitting or a valve at the other end
- (2) screwing each end into tapered flanges, fittings, or valves with or without rolling or peening
- (3) bolted joints, including those of the van stone type; or
- (4) expanding into grooved holes, seal welded, if desired.

(b) Pipe that is expanded, rolled, or peened shall be made from open-hearth or electric-furnace steel. Blowoff piping of fire-tube boilers that is exposed to products of combustion shall be attached by the method in paragraph (a)(1). The attachment methods in paragraphs (a)(2), (3), or (4) may be used for blowoff piping of fire-tube boilers that is not exposed to combustion products. Fusion welding may be

used for sealing purposes at the junction of bolted joints.

(c) Welding may be used to attach piping to nozzles or fittings if the rules adopted for fusion welding or forge welding at K.A.R. 49-50-1(b)(1) are followed. All welded piping that is external to the boiler, from the boiler out to the first stop valve, in a single installation, and out to the second stop valve when two or more boilers with manholes are connected to a common steam or high temperature water main or header, shall be installed by a manufacturer or contractor authorized to use any one of the American society of mechanical engineers code symbol stamps for pressure piping ("PP"), power boilers ("S"), or assembly stamp ("A"). The piping or fittings that are adjacent to the welded joint farthest from the boiler shall be stamped with the pressure piping, power boiler, or assembly code symbol stamp of the American society of mechanical engineers when approved by the inspector.

(d) Power boiler piping shall be inspected in all segments of the system carrying substantially the same pressures and temperature encountered in the boiler. The piping shall be inspected to the extent necessary to assure compliance with engineering design, material specifications, fabrication, assembly, and test requirements of section I of the ASME boiler and pressure vessel code, "rules for construction of power boilers," for the piping between the boiler and the first stop valve in a single boiler installation, or the second stop valve in a multiple boiler installation. Power piping and piping beyond these limits shall be installed as required by the appropriate section of ASME B31.1 power piping.

(e) When welded assembly is used, the contractor who welded the pipe shall present welding procedure specification and proof of the welder's qualifications to the inspector for review. The contractor shall be responsible for the quality of the welding performed by the contractor's organization.

(f) Visual inspection of welding performed by qualified welders shall be deemed sufficient unless codes or engineering specifications state otherwise or unless the inspector wishes to augment this visual inspection with other non-destructive tests, including radiography. All tests or retests required by the inspector shall be at the owner's or contractor's expense.

(g) Signed certification of the contractor regarding satisfactory hydrostatic tests performed on piping may be accepted by the inspector. These tests may be required by the inspector to be performed in the inspector's presence.

(h) Heating boiler piping shall be inspected in all segments of the piping system carrying substantially the same pressure and temperatures as the boiler. The piping shall be inspected to the extent necessary to insure good fit-up, assembly, tightness, and support of the system. Welded joints shall be visually inspected for soundness of the weld and freedom from undercutting, cracking, and other surface imperfections. All inspections of piping shall be conducted to the first stop valve on a single boiler installation or the second stop valve in a multiple boiler installation.

(i) Hot water supply boiler installations shall be inspected for conformance with section IV of the ASME heating boiler code. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-9 Notification of inspection requirements. (a) A certificate inspection shall be carried out before the expiration date of the certificate. Each owner or user shall ensure that the boiler or pressure vessel is inspected on or before the date on which the inspection is due. Internal certificate inspections shall be scheduled in advance by the inspector. External inspections may be performed by the inspector during normal business hours without prior notification to the owner or user.

(b) An internal inspection, appropriate pressure test, or both may be requested by the inspector when an external inspection or determination by other objective means indicates that continued operation of the boiler constitutes a menace to public safety. In these instances, the owner or user shall prepare the boiler for the inspections, tests, or both as the inspector designates.

(c) All boilers and pressure vessels that are not exempted by the act and that are subject to regular inspections shall be prepared for inspection as required in subsection (d).

(d) The owner or user shall prepare each boiler for inspection. The owner or user shall prepare for and apply a hydrostatic pressure test on the date arranged by the inspector. The date shall not be fewer than

seven days after the date of notification. The owner or user shall prepare a boiler for internal inspection in the following manner:

- (1) Water shall be drawn off, and the boiler shall be washed thoroughly.
- (2) The manhole and hand-hole plates, washout plugs, and inspection plugs in water column connections shall be removed as required by the inspector. The furnace and combustion chambers shall be cooled and thoroughly cleaned.
- (3) All grates of internally fired boilers shall be removed.
- (4) The insulation or brickwork shall be removed as required by the inspector in order to determine the condition of the boiler, headers, furnace, supports, or other parts.
- (5) The pressure gauge shall be removed for testing, as required by the inspector.
- (6) The leakage of steam or hot water into the boiler shall be prevented by disconnecting the pipe or valve at the most convenient point or by any other appropriate means approved by the inspector.
- (7) The non-return and steam stop valves shall be closed, tagged, and preferably padlocked, and the valves drained or the cocks between the two valves opened. Before opening the manhole or hand-hole covers and entering any part of the steam-generating unit connected to a common header with other boilers, the feed valves shall be closed, tagged, and preferably padlocked, and the valves drained or the cocks located between the two valves opened. After draining the boiler, the blow-off valves shall be closed, tagged and preferably padlocked. Blow-off lines, where practicable, shall be disconnected between pressure parts and valves. All drains and vent lines shall be opened.
- (e) If a boiler has not been properly prepared for an internal inspection or if the owner or user has failed to comply with the requirements for a pressure test as specified in these regulations, the inspection or test may be postponed, and the inspection certificate shall be withheld or the right to operate revoked until the owner or user complies with the requirements.
- (f) If the boiler is jacketed so that the longitudinal seams of shells, drums, or domes cannot be seen, sufficient jacketing, setting wall, or other form of casting or housing shall be removed to permit reasonable inspection of the seams and other areas necessary to determine the condition and safety of the boiler, if this information cannot be determined by other means.
- (g) If a lap seam crack is discovered along a longitudinal riveted joint in the shell or drum of a boiler, the use of that shell or drum shall be immediately discontinued. Patching shall be prohibited.
- (h) All lock-out, tag-out, and confined space entry procedures shall be observed. (Authorized by K.S.A. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 44-916 and 44-923; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-10 Safety valve repair. (a) All national board capacity-certified ASME code section I, “V” stamped safety and safety relief valves and section VIII “UV” safety relief valves, in addition to all other coded piping systems using code-constructed safety and safety relief valves, shall be repaired in accordance with the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors “VR” program specified in NBIC ANSI/NB-23, which is adopted by reference to K.A.R. 49-45-20. Each repair shall be performed by an organization in possession of a “VR” certificate of authorization issued by the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

(b) Repair of a safety valve or safety relief valve shall be considered to be the replacement, re-machining, or cleaning of any critical part, lapping of the seat and disc, or any other operation that could affect the flow pressure, capacity, function, or pressure-retaining integrity of the valve. Disassembly and either reassembly or adjustments, or both, that affect the safety valve or safety relief valve function shall be considered repairs.

(c) The initial installation, testing, and adjustments of a new safety valve or a safety relief valve on a boiler or pressure vessel shall not be considered a repair if made by the manufacturer or assembler of the valve.

(d) Each valve intended for steam services shall be tested on steam. Each valve intended for air or gas service shall be tested on air or gas. All ASME code section IV “HV” and “V” stamped safety valves

and relief valves designed for use on low pressure boilers shall be repaired only by the original manufacturer. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-11 Condemned boilers and pressure vessels. Any boiler or pressure vessel that is inspected and declared unfit for further service by the chief inspector or deputy inspector shall be stamped by the inspector with an arrowhead stamp having an overall length of 1/2 inch and width of 3/8 inch on either side of the letters "XXX" and the letters of the state, as shown by the following facsimile: XXX KXXX. Each condemned boiler or pressure vessel shall be immediately taken out of service by shutting off the boiler's or pressure vessel's source of energy, followed by total disconnection of gas, electrical, and system piping. Any person, firm, partnership, or corporation installing or using a condemned boiler or pressure vessel within this state shall be subject to the penalties provided by K.S.A. 44-925, and amendments thereto. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-925; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-12 Reinstalled boiler or pressure vessel. When a stationary boiler or pressure vessel is moved and reinstalled, it shall be brought up to code and shall be subject to immediate certification inspection upon reinstallation. The owner, user, or installer shall notify the chief inspector of the reinstallation. However, a pressure vessel shall not require inspection if moved to a different location or reinstalled by the same owner. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-917; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-13 Reinstalled boiler or pressure vessel at same location. If a boiler or pressure vessel located in this state is moved for temporary use or repair, it shall be subject to immediate certification inspection upon reinstallation. The reinstalled boiler or pressure vessel shall be brought up to the current code requirements. The boiler or pressure vessel shall have a certification inspection if the boiler or pressure vessel has not been previously registered. The owner, user, or installer shall notify the chief inspector of the reinstallation. (Authorized by K.S.A. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 44-917; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-14 Shipment of nonstandard boilers or pressure vessels into the state. Shipment of nonstandard, nonexempt boilers or pressure vessels into this state for use shall be prohibited unless a variance and an operating permit have been granted by the secretary or the secretary's designee. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-917; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-15 Installation of used or secondhand boilers or pressure vessels. A used or secondhand boiler or pressure vessel may be shipped for installation in this state only following an inspection by an inspector qualified by an examination equal to that required by this state or by an inspector holding a national board commission, at the location where originally installed. Data submitted by the inspector shall be filed by the owner, user, or installer of the boiler with the chief inspector of this state for the chief inspector's approval. The boilers or pressure vessels, when installed in the state, shall be subject to inspection by the chief inspector or deputy inspector and shall meet current safety codes as set forth in these regulations. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-923; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-17 Steam cleaners or hot water power washers. A steam cleaner or hot water power washer in which water can flash into steam when released directly to the atmosphere through a manually operated nozzle, on which adequate controls and safety devices are installed, and on which safety relief valves are installed shall be subject to the boiler safety act when the cleaner or washer exceeds any of the following

limitations or conditions:

- (a) The outside diameter of the tubing does not exceed one inch.
 - (b) There is no drum, header, or other steam space attached.
 - (c) The pipe size does not exceed national standard pipe (NSP) 3/4 inch.
 - (d) No steam is generated in the coil.
 - (e) Normal water capacity does not exceed six gallons.
 - (f) Water temperature does not exceed 350° Fahrenheit.
 - (g) BTUH input equals or exceeds 400,000. (Authorized by K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-915; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)
- (1) Each steam cleaner or hot water power washer in which water can flash into steam when released directly to the atmosphere through a manually operated nozzle, on which adequate controls and safety devices are installed, and on which safety relief valves are installed shall be subject to the boiler safety act if the cleaner or washer exceeds any of the limitations or conditions specified in section I, part PG-2.3 in the ASME boiler and pressure vessel code, which is adopted by reference in K.A.R.
- (2) Each steam cleaner and each hot water power washer subject to this regulation shall meet the requirements in "high-pressure cleaning machines," UL 1776, third edition, published on June 7, 2002 by underwriters laboratories, inc. and hereby adopted by reference, including the appendix. (Authorized by K.S.A. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 2005 Supp. 44-915; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-18 Minimum construction standards for all boilers and pressure vessels. (a) Each new boiler or pressure vessel installed for operation in this state, unless otherwise exempt, shall be designed, constructed, inspected, stamped, and installed in accordance with the applicable ASME code and addenda thereto and these regulations. Each boiler or pressure vessel shall bear the manufacturer's NB number as registered with the national board. A copy of the manufacturer's data report, signed by the manufacturer's representative and the national board commissioned inspector, shall be filed with the chief inspector through the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

(b) Variance. If a boiler or pressure vessel cannot bear the ASME and national board stamping, details of the proposed construction material specifications and calculations shall be submitted to the chief inspector by the owner and user, and approval as a variance shall be obtained before construction is started. Design drawings and calculations shall be certified by a professional engineer currently registered in the state of Kansas. The boiler or pressure vessel shall be constructed and inspected as required by the national board inspection code (NBIC). (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-19 Combustion safeguards and waterside control appurtenances. (a) Each automatically fired boiler shall be protected against the perils of low water, furnace explosion, overpressure, and over temperature by equipping the boiler with controls and safety devices in accordance with the requirements of ASME CSD-1. ASME CSD-1 and the national board inspection code, which are adopted by reference in K.A.R. 49-45-27 and K.A.R. 49-45-20, shall apply to new installations, used or secondhand boilers, boilers moved and relocated, retrofitting of any boiler system having experienced incidental failure of its control equipment, major alterations of existing installations, and any boiler that could lack controls and safety devices.

(b) To implement the provisions of ASME CSD-1 and the national board inspection code, manufacturers of new boilers shall provide documentation to installing contractors verifying that the boiler was constructed in compliance with CSD-1, Part CG-510. The testing and maintenance instructions obtained by the installing contractor and presented to the boiler owner or user shall be filed with the installation report and made available to the inspector upon request.

(c) Combustion and waterside controls and safety devices for boilers with burner inputs that exceed the 12,500,000 BTUH input limit of CSD-1 shall meet the requirements of all applicable ASME and NFPA

standards and the national board inspection code, as adopted by reference in these regulations. Applicable flame safeguard requirements for the prevention of furnace explosions shall be those set forth in the national fire code, sections 85, 85A, 85F, and 86, which are adopted by reference in K.A.R. 49-45-37, K.A.R. 49-45-38, K.A.R. 45-49-39, and K.A.R. 49-45-40. Combustion and waterside controls and safety devices for existing boiler installations with burner inputs that exceed the 12,500,000 BTUH limit of CSD-1 shall meet the applicable provisions of the edition of the ASME and NFPA standards in effect when they were constructed and installed. Whenever existing installations are considered unsafe, undergo extension repair due to accidental damage, major alteration due to accidental damage, or lack a qualified 24-hour attendant, flame safeguard and other pertinent controls and safety devices shall be brought up to the current code requirements.

(d) Each owner, user, or installer of boilers using flame safeguard equipment shall document the results of combustion safety testing. The frequency of testing shall be in accordance with the equipment manufacturer's recommendations but shall be conducted at least upon the initial start-up and shutdown of the boiler. An inspection and maintenance schedule shall be established and performed to comply with the boiler and combustion system manufacturer's recommendations. Documentation relative to the combustion safety testing shall be kept on permanent file at the boiler location and shall be made available to the authorized inspector upon request. The use of re-built or remanufactured flame safeguard equipment shall not be allowed. Each boiler control shall be listed as UL (Underwriters Laboratories), FM (factory mutual), or AGA (American Gas Association).

(e) Each boiler that operates continuously for more than 24 hours shall have a self-checking scanner that is compatible with the type of fuel being burned. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-20 New boilers, new boiler rooms and boiler clearances. (a) Each owner, user, and installer of a new boiler shall be responsible for notifying the office of the chief inspector within 72 hours of a boiler installation. Each new boiler shall be inspected at the time of installation by an inspector duly commissioned in accordance with K.S.A. 44-918 through K.S.A. 44-922, and amendments thereto.

(b) Each new boiler having an external width of over 36 inches shall have no fewer than 18 inches of clearance between the bottom of the boiler and the floor line, with access for inspection. When the width of the boiler is 36 inches or less, the distance between the bottom of the boiler and the floor line shall be not less than six inches. Each new boiler that is not enclosed in a separate building or separate room shall be isolated from the public and employees by a fire-rated wall as determined by occupancy in NFPA life safety code handbook, 1997 edition.

(c) Each new boiler room shall have one or more means of exit as determined by the chief boiler inspector. Where more than one exit is provided, each shall be remotely located from the other. Each elevation of runway shall have at least two means of egress, each remotely located from the other.

(d) Each new boiler shall be located so that adequate space will be provided for the proper operation of the boiler and its appurtenances, for the inspection of all surfaces, tubes, water walls, economizers, piping, valves, and other equipment and for their necessary maintenance and repair. Specifications for all minimum clearances shall be provided by each boiler manufacturer and shall be listed in the manual provided to the installing contractor. In no case shall any clearance for access be less than those listed in section 1017 of the uniform mechanical code, 1997 edition. The installation instruction manual shall remain available to the authorized inspector upon the inspector's request. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-50-21 Boilers and other appliances fired with LP gas. Boilers and other appliances fired with LP gas shall not be installed below grade, or in pits or other depressions where LP gas could accumulate. This prohibition shall apply unless the system meets the following conditions:

- (a) Is equipped with an alarm system that sounds an alarm or with other approved alerting devices
- (b) shuts down all of the equipment in the space; and

(c) is equipped with an approved exhaust system. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000.)

49-50-22 Venting of atmospheric vents, gas vents, and bleed or relief lines. (a) Each gas pressure regulator, pressure switch, safety shutoff valve, and any other gas control that has a threaded fitting shall be vented to the outdoors to a safe point of discharge. The material for each vent line shall be metallic, in accordance with the standards in NFPA 54, which is adopted in K.A.R. 49-50-2.

(b) The atmospheric vent lines shall not be connected to any common gas vent, to any threaded gas vent, or to any bleed or relief line on any double-block-and-bleed fuel train. Each boiler shall be vented separately.

(c) Each atmospheric vent line that has a threaded connection shall be manifolded together in a common atmospheric vent line having a cross-sectional area that is not less than the area of the largest vent line plus 50% of the total areas of the additional vent lines.

(d) Each gas regulator and each pressure interlock switch, as well as any other fuel train component that requires atmospheric pressure to balance diaphragms or other similar devices, shall be provided with a pipe threaded connection for its vent line. The vent line shall be extended outdoors to a safe point of discharge. A means shall be provided at the vent line's terminating point to prevent blockage of the line by foreign material, moisture or insects.

(e) Each vent line and actuating line inside boiler casings shall be made of metallic material. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-23 Certificate of inspection. The current certificate of inspection for each stationary boiler shall be posted under a clear covering on the boiler room wall in a conspicuous location. The current certificate of inspection for each portable boiler shall be attached to the boiler. A utility power plant's certificate of inspection shall be posted under a clear covering in the control room of the utility power plant or another suitable location accessible to the inspector. (Authorized by K.S.A. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 44-924; effective Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-50-24 Installer qualifications. Each person who installs, repairs or tests boilers that have the capacity to generate 1,250,000 BTUH or more shall be authorized by the chief boiler inspector before proceeding with the installation, repair or testing of that type of boiler. If the chief boiler inspector confirms that the person meets the applicable requirements in the standards and codes for the installation, repair, or testing, the chief boiler inspector shall authorize the person to install, repair or test that type of boiler. The person shall inform the chief boiler inspector before the boiler installation, repair or testing begins and after it is completed. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective Nov. 3, 2006.)

Article 51.--HIGH PRESSURE BOILERS

49-51-1 Age limit of existing boilers. (a) Any boiler of nonstandard construction installed before calendar year 1977 shall be removed from service at the age limit of 30 years except when both of these requirements are met:

(1) After a thorough internal and external inspection of such a nonstandard boiler and when required by the inspector, a hydrostatic pressure test of 1 1/2 times the allowable working pressure held for a period of at least 30-minutes shall be performed. If no distress or leakage develops, any boiler having other than a lap-riveted longitudinal joint may be continued in operation past the 30-year age limit at the working pressure determined by K.A.R. 49-51-3.

(2) The age limit of any nonstandard boiler having lap-riveted longitudinal joints and operating at a pressure in excess of 50 psig shall be 20 years. This type of boiler, when removed from an existing setting, shall not be reinstated for a pressure in excess of 15 psig. A reasonable time for replacement, not to exceed one year, may be granted by the chief boiler inspector.

(b) The age limit of boilers of standard construction installed before the date this law became effective shall be dependent on the results of thorough internal and external inspection and, when required by the inspector, a hydrostatic pressure test not exceeding 1 1/2 times the allowable working pressure. If the boiler, under these test conditions, exhibits no distress or leakage, it may be continued in operation at the working pressure determined by K.A.R. 49-51-2.

(c) The shell or drum of a boiler in which a lapseam crack develops along a longitudinal lap-riveted joint shall be condemned. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-51-2 Maximum allowable working pressure for standard boilers and pressure vessels. The maximum allowable working pressure for standard boilers and pressure vessels shall be determined in accordance with the applicable provisions of the edition of the ASME code under which they were constructed and stamped. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-51-3 Maximum allowable working pressure for nonstandard boilers. (a) The maximum allowable working pressure of a nonstandard boiler shall be determined by the application of the following formula:

$TstE$ = maximum allowable working pressure psig

RFS where:

TS = ultimate tensile strength of shell plates, psig

T = minimum thickness of shell plate, in the weakest course, in inches

E = efficiency of longitudinal joint:

For tube ligaments, E shall be determined by the rules given in section I of the ASME code. For riveted construction, refer to the national board inspection code, 1998 edition. For seamless construction, shall be considered to be 100 percent.

R = inside radius of the weakest course of the shell, in inches.

FS = factor of safety permitted.

Nonstandard boilers with welded seams shall not be operated at pressures exceeding 15 psig for steam or 30 psig for water.

(b) Tensile strength. When the tensile strength of steel or wrought iron shell plates is not known, it shall be deemed to be 55,000 psig for steel and 45,000 psig for wrought iron.

(c) Crushing strength of mild steel. The resistance to crushing of mild steel shall be deemed to be 95,000 psig.

(d) Strength of rivets in shear. When computing the ultimate strength of rivets in shear, the following values in pounds per square inch of the cross-sectional area of the rivet shank shall be used:

	PSIG
Iron rivets in single shear	38,000
Iron rivets in double shear	76,000
Steel rivets in single shear	44,000
Steel rivets in double shear	88,000

When the diameter of the rivet holes in the longitudinal joints of a boiler is not known, the diameter and cross-sectional area of rivets, after driving, may be selected from the following table, or as ascertained by cutting out one rivet in the body of the joint:

Table sizes of rivets based on plate thickness

thickness of plate-inch	1/4	9/32	5/16	11/32	3/8	13/32
diameter of rivet after driving-inch	11/16	11/16	3/4	3/4	13/16	13/16

thickness of plate-inch	7/16	15/32	1/2	9/16	5/8
diameter of rivet after driving-inch	15/16	15/16	15/16	11/16	11/16

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-51-3a Safety factors for boilers and pressure vessels. The department's inspector shall decrease the working pressure if the condition and safety of the boiler or pressure vessel warrant it. The following safety factors shall represent the minimum values to be used:

- (a) The lowest safety factor permissible on existing boilers and pressure vessels and newly installed boilers shall be 4.0.
 - (b) The safety factor shall be eight for horizontal-return tubular boilers that have continuous longitudinal lap seams that are more than 12 feet in length. If this type of boiler is removed from its existing setting, it shall not be reinstalled in a manner that allows the boiler to operate at pressures in excess of 15 psig.
 - (c) The lowest permissible safety factor for new pressure vessels shall be no less than 3.5.
 - (d) If an existing boiler or pressure vessel is constructed to operate with a higher safety factor than a safety factor required by this regulation, the higher safety factor shall not be lowered for any reason.
- (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-51-6 Safety valves. (a) Weighted-lever safety valves or safety valves that have either a seat or a disk that is made of cast iron shall not be used. The owner, user, or installer of the boiler shall replace any valve of this type of construction, when found, with a direct, spring-loaded, pop-type valve that conforms to the applicable standards of the following:

- (1) ASME code, section I, rules for construction of power boilers, which is adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-1;
- (2) ASME code, section IV, rules for construction of heating boilers, which is adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-5; and
- (3) ASME code, section VIII, rules for construction of pressure vessels, division 1, which is adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-29.

(b) Each high pressure boiler shall have at least one safety valve that is approved and certified by the ASME and the national board. If the boiler has more than 500 square feet of water-heating surface or an electric power input of more than 500 kw, the boiler shall have two or more safety valves of the same type.

(c) Each safety valve required in subsection (b) shall be connected to the boiler in a vertical position, shall be independent of any other steam connection, and shall be attached as close as possible to the boiler without unnecessary intervening pipe or fittings. If an alteration is required to conform to this requirement, the owner, user, or installer of the boiler shall be allowed a reasonable period of time in which to complete the work as permitted by the chief inspector.

(d) No valves of any type shall be placed between the safety valve and the boiler or on any escape pipe. If an escape pipe is used, its size shall be at least the same size of the safety valve discharge, and the pipe shall be fitted with an open drain to prevent water from lodging in the upper part of the safety valve or in the escape pipe. Horizontal escape piping that provides adequate gravity drainage shall not normally require the fitting of an open drain. If an elbow is placed on a safety valve escape pipe, the elbow shall be located close to the safety outlet, or the escape pipe shall be anchored and supported securely. All safety discharges shall be so located or piped to be carried clear of walkways or platforms. If discharge piping is directed downward, the pipe shall terminate no more than six inches above floor level. Plastic discharge piping shall not be used on any safety valve discharge line.

(e) The safety valve capacity of each boiler shall be sufficient to discharge all of the steam that can be generated by the boiler without allowing the pressure of the boiler to rise more than six percent above the boiler's highest pressure to which any valve is set. The pressure of the boiler shall not be allowed to rise more than six percent above the boiler's maximum allowable working pressure.

(f) Each boiler shall have one or more safety valves that are set at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler. The remaining valves may be set within a range of three percent above the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler. The range of the settings for all of the safety valves on a boiler shall not exceed 10% of the highest pressure to which any valve is set.

(g) When two or more interconnected boilers are operating at different pressures and with different safety valve settings, the lower-pressure boilers or the interconnected piping shall be equipped with safety valves that have a sufficient capacity to prevent overpressure, considering the maximum generating capacity of all of the boilers.

(h) If a boiler is supplied with feed water directly from water mains without the use of a feeding apparatus, excluding return traps, a safety valve shall not be set at a pressure greater than 94% of the lowest pressure obtained in the water supply main feeding the boiler. The relieving capacity of all of the safety valves on that boiler shall be checked by one of the three following methods, and, if their relieving capacity is found to be insufficient, additional valves shall be provided:

(1) By making an accumulation test. An accumulation test shall consist of shutting off all other steam discharge outlets from the boiler and forcing the fires to the maximum. The safety valve's relieving capacity shall be sufficient to prevent a rise of pressure in excess of six percent of the boiler's maximum allowable working pressure. This method shall not be used on a boiler with a super heater or re-heater;

(2) by measuring the maximum amount of fuel that can be burned and by computing the corresponding steam-generating capacity upon the basis of the heating value of this fuel. These computations shall be made as outlined in the appendix of the ASME code, section I, which is adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-1; or

(3) by measuring the maximum amount of feed water that can be evaporated. If either of the methods outlined in paragraphs

(h)(1) and (h)(2) is employed, the sum of the safety valve capacities shall be equal to or greater than the maximum evaporative capacity, which is the maximum steam-generating capacity of the boiler.

(i) Top-discharge safety valves shall not be used on any steam boiler. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-51-7 Boiler feeding. (a) Each boiler shall have a feed supply that will permit it to be fed at any time while under pressure.

(b) Each boiler having more than 500 square feet of water heating surface shall have at least two suitable means of feeding, at least one of which shall be a feed pump. A source of feed at a pressure three percent greater than the set pressure of the safety valve with the highest setting may be considered one of the means. Boilers fired by gaseous, liquid, or solid fuel in suspension may be equipped with a single means of feeding water, if means are furnished for the shutoff of heat input before the water level reaches the lowest safe level.

(c) The feed water shall be introduced into the boiler in a manner preventing it from discharge close to riveted joints of shell or furnace sheets, directly against surfaces exposed to products of combustion, or to direct radiation from the fire.

(d) The feed piping to the boiler shall be provided with a check valve near the boiler and a valve or cock between the check valve and the boiler. When two or more boilers are fed from a common source, there shall also be a valve on the branch to each boiler between the check valve and the source of supply. Whenever a globe valve is used on feed piping, the inlet shall be under the disk of the valve.

(e) In all cases in which returns are fed back to the boiler by gravity, there shall be a check valve and stop valve in each return line. The stop valve shall be placed between the boiler and the check valve. Both shall be located as close to the boiler as is practicable.

(f) If de-aerating heaters are not employed, the temperature of the feed water shall not be less than 120°F. to avoid the possibility of setting up localized stress. If de-aerating heaters are employed, the minimum feed water temperature shall not be less than 215°F. so that dissolved gases may be thoroughly released. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-51-8 Water level indicators. (a) No outlet connections, except for any damper regulator, feed water regulator, low water fuel cutout, drain, gauge, or other apparatus that does not permit the escape of an appreciable amount of steam or water from it, shall be placed on the piping that connects the water column to the boiler. The water column shall be provided with a valved drain of at least 3/4 inch pipe size. The discharge shall be piped to a safe location.

(b) For all installations in which the water gauge glass or glasses are more than 30 feet above the boiler operating floor, remote water level indicating or recording gauges shall be installed at eye height above the operating floor. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-51-9 Steam gauges. (a) Each steam boiler shall have a steam gauge with dial range not less than 1 1/2 or more than 3 1/2 times the maximum allowable working pressure connected to the steam space or to the steam connection to the water column. The steam gauge shall be connected to a siphon or equivalent device of sufficient capacity to keep the gauge tube filled with water. The steam gauge shall be arranged so that the gauge cannot be shutoff from the boiler except by a cock placed near the gauge. The cock shall be provided with a tee or lever handle arranged to be parallel to the pipe in which it is located when the cock is open.

(b) When a steam gauge connection longer than eight feet becomes necessary, a shut-off valve may be used near the boiler if the valve is the outside-screw-and-yoke type and is locked open. The line shall be of ample size with provision for free blowing.

(c) Each boiler shall be provided with a 1/2 -inch nipple and globe valve connected to the steam space for the exclusive purpose of attaching a test gauge when the boiler is in service so that the accuracy of the boiler steam gauge may be ascertained. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-51-10 Stop valves. (a) Each steam outlet from a boiler, except safety valve and water column connections, shall be fitted with a stop valve located as close as practicable to the boiler.

(b) When a stop valve is so located that water can accumulate, ample drains shall be provided. The drainage shall be piped to a safe location and shall not be discharged on the top of the boiler or its setting.

(c) When boilers provided with manholes are connected to a common steam main, the steam connection from each boiler shall be fitted with two stop valves that have an ample free blow drain between them. The discharge of the drain shall be visible to the operator while manipulating the valves and shall be piped clear of the boiler setting. One of the stop valves shall be an automatic non-return valve that is set next to the boiler, and the second valve shall be the outside-screw-and-yoke type and shall meet the requirements of sections I, IV, and VIII of the ASME code. All piping, fittings, and valves shall meet the requirements of the current code of construction. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-51-11 Blow-off connection. (a) The construction of the setting around each blow-off pipe shall permit free expansion and contraction. These setting openings shall be sealed without restricting the movement of the blow-off piping.

(b) All blow-off piping exposed to furnace heat shall be protected by fire brick or other heat-resistant material constructed to provide access to the piping for inspection.

(c) Each boiler shall have a blow-off pipe that is fitted with a valve or cock that is directly connected to the lowest water space. Each cock shall be a gland or guard cock and shall be suitable for the pressure allowed. Globe valves shall not be used. If the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler exceeds 100 psig, each blow-off pipe shall be provided with either two valves or a valve and a cock.

(d) If the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler exceeds 100 psig, the portion of the boiler's blow-off piping from the boiler to the valve or valves shall consist of extra heavy steel. The blow-off

pipng shall be full size, and reducers or bushings shall not be used in the piping.

The piping shall not be galvanized.

(e) All fittings between the boiler and blow-off valve shall consist of steel. If blow-off pipes or fittings are renewed, they shall be installed in accordance with the regulations for new installations contained within these regulations.

(f) Each blow-down from a boiler or boilers that enters a sanitary sewer system and any blow-down that is determined by the chief boiler inspector to be a hazard to life or property shall pass through some form of blow-off equipment that will reduce pressure and temperature as required in this subsection.

(1) The temperature of the water leaving the blow-off equipment shall not exceed 140°F.

(2) The pressure of the blow-down leaving any type of blow-off equipment shall not exceed 5 psig.

(3) The blow-off piping and fittings between the boiler and the blow-off tank shall meet the requirements of paragraphs PG-58 and PG-59 of the ASME boiler and pressure vessel code, section I, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-1.

(4) All materials used in the fabrication of boiler blow off equipment shall meet the requirements of the material specifications in section II of the ASME boiler and pressure vessel code, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-2, K.A.R. 49-45-3, K.A.R. 49-45-4, and K.A.R. 49-45-4a.

(5) Blow down tanks shall be constructed to meet the requirements of section VIII of the ASME code, rules for the construction of pressure vessels, division I, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-29, K.A.R. 49-45-30, and K.A.R. 49-45-31.

(6) All blow-off equipment shall be fitted with openings to facilitate cleaning and inspection.

(7) All blow-off equipment shall be installed in accordance with “a guide for blow-off vessels,” 2004 edition, NB-27, rev. 2, which is hereby adopted by reference. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-51-12 Repairs and renewals of boiler and pressure vessel fittings and appliances. If repairs are made to any fittings or appliances of a boiler or pressure vessel or if it becomes necessary to replace them, the repairs or replacements shall meet the provisions of the following standards:

(a) ASME code sections I and VIII, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-1, K.A.R. 49-45-29, K.A.R. 49-45-30, and K.A.R. 49-45-31;

(b) ASME B 31.1, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-28;

(c) ASME CSD-1, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-27;

(d) NFPA sections 85, 85A, 85F, and 86, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-37, K.A.R. 49-45-38, K.A.R. 49-45-39, K.A.R. 49-45-40; and

(e) the national board inspection code, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-20. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-51-14 (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; revoked April 28, 2000.)

Article 52.--LOW PRESSURE HEATING BOILERS

49-52-5 Safety valves. (a) Each steam boiler shall have one or more ASME or national board-approved and certified safety valves of the spring pop-type adjusted and sealed to discharge at a pressure not to exceed 15 psig. Seals shall be attached in a manner that prevents the valve from being taken apart without breaking the seal. The safety valves shall be arranged so that they cannot be reset to relieve at a higher pressure than the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler. A body drain connection below seat level shall be provided by the manufacturer, and this drain shall not be plugged during or after field installation. For valves exceeding two inches of pipe size, the drain hole or holes shall be tapped not less

than 3/8 inch pipe size. For valves less than two inches, the drain hole shall not be less than 1/4 inch in diameter.

(b) A safety valve for a steam boiler shall not be smaller than 1/2 inch unless the boiler and radiating surfaces consist of a self-contained unit. A safety valve shall not be larger than 4 1/2 inches. The inlet opening shall have an inside diameter equal to or greater than the seat diameter.

(c) The minimum relieving capacity of the valve or valves shall be governed by the capacity marking on the boiler.

(d)(1) The minimum valve capacity in pounds per hour shall be the greater of the valves determined by either of the following:

(A) Dividing the maximum BTUH output at the boiler nozzle obtained by the firing of any fuel for which the unit is installed by 1,000; or

(B) using the pounds of steam generated per hour per square foot of boiler heating surface as given in the following table:

minimum pounds of steam per hour per square foot of heating surface

	Firetube boilers	Watertube boilers
Boiler heating surface:		
Hand-fired	5	6
Stoker-fired	7	6
Oil, gas, or pulverized fuel-fired	8	10
Waterwall heating surface:		
Hand-fired	8	8
Stoker-fired	10	12
Oil, gas or pulverized fuel-fired	14	16

(2) When a boiler is fired only by gas with a heat value not in excess of 200 BTUH per cubic feet, the minimum safety valve or safety relief valve relieving capacity shall be based on the value given for hand-fired boilers above.

(3) The minimum safety valve or safety relief valve relieving capacity for electric boilers shall be 3 1/2 pounds per hour per kilowatt input.

(4) The amount of heating surface in a boiler shall be determined according to the provisions of ASME code section IV, paragraph HG-403.

(e) The safety valve capacity for each steam boiler shall be such that, with the fuel burning equipment installed and operating at maximum capacity, the pressure cannot rise more than 5 psig above the maximum allowable working pressure.

(f) When operating conditions are changed or additional boiler heating surface is installed, the valve capacity shall be increased, if necessary, to meet the new conditions in accordance with subsection (e). When additional valves are required, they may be installed on the outlet piping if there is no intervening valve.

(g) If there is any doubt as to the capacity of the safety valve, an accumulation test shall be run in accordance with the ASME code, section VI.

(h) No valve of any description shall be placed between the safety valve and the boiler nor on the discharge pipe between the safety valve and the atmosphere. The safety valve shall be installed in a vertical position.

(i) The discharge pipe shall be at least full size and shall be fitted with an open drain to prevent water lodging in the upper part of the safety valve or in the discharge pipe. When an elbow is placed on the safety valve discharge pipe, the elbow shall be located close to the safety valve outlet, or the discharge pipe shall be securely anchored and supported. All safety valve discharges shall be located or piped in a

manner that will not endanger persons working in the area. When discharge piping is directed downward, the pipe shall terminate six inches above floor level. Plastic discharge piping shall not be used.

(j) When two or more safety valve discharge lines are connected together, the cross-sectional area of the common discharge line shall equal or exceed the cross-sectional area of the combined safety valve discharge outlets. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-52-6 Safety relief valve requirements for hot water boilers and hot water supply boilers. (a)(1)

Each hot water heating boiler shall have at least one ASME-certified or national board-certified safety relief valve set to relieve at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler. Each hot water supply boiler of the water tube or coil type shall have at least one safety relief valve that is approved and certified by ASME or the national board. The safety relief valve shall be of the automatic reseating type and shall be set to relieve at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler. If the capacity of the safety relief valve is certified by the ASME or the national board, the safety relief valve shall have pop action when tested by steam.

(2) If more than one safety relief valve is used on either a hot water heating boiler or a hot water supply boiler, the additional valve or valves shall be ASME-rated. The additional valves shall be set to relieve at or below the maximum allowable working pressure of the vessel or any component in the system.

(3) Each safety relief valve shall be spring-loaded. A safety relief valve shall not be capable of being reset at a higher pressure than the maximum allowable working pressure of the boiler or pressure vessel.

(b) Materials that can fail due to deterioration or vulcanization when subjected to saturated steam temperatures corresponding to the maximum capacity test pressure shall not be used for safety relief valves.

(c) A safety relief valve shall not be smaller than 3/4 inch or larger than 4 1/2 inches standard pipe size, except that boilers having a heat input not greater than 15,000 BTUH may be equipped with a safety relief valve of 1/2-inch standard pipe size. The inlet opening shall have an inside diameter that is approximately equal to or greater than the seat diameter. The minimum opening through any part of the valve shall not be less than 1/2 inch in diameter or its equivalent area.

(d) The steam-relieving capacity, in pounds per hour, of each pressure-relieving device on a boiler shall be the greater of the steam-relieving capacity determined by either of the following methods:

(1) Dividing the maximum output in BTUH by 1,000, where the maximum output is the output obtained at the boiler nozzle by the firing of any fuel the unit is capable of using; or (2) using the number of pounds of steam generated per hour per square foot of boiler heating surface as specified in the table in K.A.R. 49-52-5 (d)(1).

(e) If operating conditions are changed or additional boiler heating surface is installed, the valve capacity shall be increased, if necessary, to meet the new conditions in accordance with subsection

(f) The additional valves required because of the changed conditions or additional heating surfaces may be installed on the outlet piping if there is no intervening valve.

(f) The safety relief valve capacity for each boiler shall be sufficient to prevent the pressure from rising more than 5 psig above the boiler's maximum allowable working pressure with the fuel-burning equipment installed. **Each storage water heater and each hot water supply boiler shall have T & P relief valves with a relieving capacity and an American Gas Association rating that is equal to or exceeds the burner BTUH input or the electrical power kilowatt input.** Each hot water supply boiler that is of the coil or water tube type shall be equipped with a safety relief valve. The connecting hot water storage tank shall have a pressure and temperature safety relief valve with a temperature-relieving capacity equivalent to the total burner BTUH input.

(g)(1) Each safety relief valve shall be installed in a vertical position, except for T & P relief valves that are installed on storage water heaters equipped with side tappings to accommodate the insertion of the T & P valve thermostat. The T & P valve thermostat shall be immersed in the water and located in the top six inches of the vessel. No valve of any type shall be placed between the safety relief valve and the boiler

or on the discharge pipe between the safety relief valve and the atmosphere.

(2) The diameter of the discharge pipe shall not be less than the diameter of the safety discharge opening and shall be fitted with an open drain to prevent water from lodging in the upper part of the safety relief valve or in the discharge pipe. Horizontal discharge piping that provides adequate gravity drainage shall not require the fitting of an open drain, except as specified in this paragraph. If an elbow is placed on the safety relief valve discharge pipe, the elbow shall be located close to the safety relief valve outlet, or the discharge pipe shall be securely anchored and supported.

(3) All safety relief valve discharges shall be located or piped in a manner that does not endanger persons working in the area. If discharge piping is directed downward, the pipe shall terminate no more than six inches above floor level. Plastic discharge piping shall not be used on any safety relief valve discharge line, including discharge lines for domestic hot water heaters of any size.

(4) If two or more safety relief valve discharge lines are connected together, the cross-sectional area of the common discharge line shall equal or exceed the combined cross-sectional areas of all of the connected safety relief valve outlets. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-52-7 Steam gauges. (a) Each steam boiler shall have a steam gauge connected to its water column or a steam connection by means of a siphon or equivalent device exterior to the boiler. The siphon shall be of sufficient capacity to keep the gauge tube filled with water and shall be arranged so that the gauge cannot be shut off from the boiler except by a cock with tee or lever handle placed in the pipe near the gauge. The handle of the cock shall be parallel to the pipe in which it is located when the cock is open.

(b) The scale on the dial of a steam gauge shall be graduated to not less than 30 psig or more than 3 1/2 times the maximum allowable working pressure. The gauge shall be provided with effective stops for the indicating pointer at the zero point and at the maximum pressure point. The pointer shall travel at least three inches from the zero to 30 psig pressure mark. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-52-8 Pressure or altitude gauge and thermometers. (a) Each hot water boiler shall have a pressure or altitude gauge connected to it or to its flow connection in such a manner that it cannot be shut off from the boiler except by a cock with tee or lever handle placed on the pipe near the gauge. The handle of the cock shall be parallel to the pipe in which it is located when the cock is open.

(b) The scale on the dial of the pressure or altitude gauge shall display approximate graduation to not less than 1 1/2 or more than three times the maximum allowable working pressure.

(c) Piping or tubing for pressure altitude gauge connections shall be of nonferrous metal when smaller than one inch of pipe size.

(d) Each hot water boiler shall have a thermometer that is located and connected in such a manner that both of the following conditions are met:

(1) The thermometer is easily readable during observation of the water pressure or altitude gauge,

(2) The thermometer will at all times indicate the temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit, of the water in the boiler at or near the outlet.

(e) Each hot water supply boiler shall have a thermometer installed in the hot water supply line.

(Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-52-9 Water gauge glasses. (a) Each steam boiler shall have one or more water gauge glasses attached to the water column or boiler by means of valved fittings. The lower fitting shall be provided with a drain valve of the straightway type with an opening not less than 1/4 inch in diameter to facilitate cleaning. Gauge glass replacement shall be possible while the boiler is under pressure.

(b) Transparent material, other than glass, may be used for the water gauge if the material has proven suitable for the pressure, temperature, and corrosive conditions encountered in service.

(c) Gauge glasses shall be installed to show a water level in the boiler at or above the lowest permissible level as defined by the manufacturer of the boiler, and the low water cutoffs shall be installed accordingly. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000.)

49-52-10 Stop valves and check valves. (a) If a boiler can be closed off from the heating system by closing a steam stop valve, there shall be a check valve in the condensate return line between the boiler and the system.

(b) If any part of a heating system can be closed off from the remainder of the system by closing a steam stop valve, there shall be a check valve in the condensate return pipe from that part of the system.

(c) If multiple steam boilers with manholes are functionally connected to each other through a manifold, each boiler shall have two stop valves with a free blow drain between the two valves. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-52-11 Feed water connections, automatic low water fuel cutoff, and water feeding devices. (a) Feed water, makeup water, or water treatment materials shall be introduced into a boiler through the return piping system or through an independent feed water connection that does not discharge against parts of the boiler exposed to direct radiant heat from the fire. Feed water, makeup water, or water treatment materials shall not be introduced through openings or connections provided for any of the following:

- (1) Inspection or cleaning
- (2) safety valves or safety relief valves; or
- (3) surface blow-off, or the water column, water gauge glass, pressure gauge, or temperature gauge.

(b) The feed-water pipe shall be provided with a check valve near the boiler and a stop valve or cock between the check valve and the boiler or return pipe system.

(c) Each automatically fired steam or vapor system boiler shall be equipped with an automatic low water fuel cutoff located in a manner that will automatically cut off the fuel supply when the surface of the water falls to the lowest safe water line. The boiler shall also have a secondary low water cutoff that will cut off the fuel supply and lock out the burner and shall be equipped with a manual reset. If a water feeding device is installed, it shall be constructed so that the water inlet valve cannot feed water into the boiler through the float chamber. The inter-feeding device shall be located to supply requisite feed-water. The lowest safe water line shall not be lower than the lowest visible part of the water glass.

(d) A fuel or feed-water control device may be attached directly to a low pressure boiler on the tapped openings in low pressure boilers that are provided for attaching a water glass directly to the boiler. The connections between the boiler and the water glass shall be nonferrous Ts or Ys of not less than 1/2 inch pipe size. The water glass shall be attached directly, and as closely as possible, to the boiler. The water glass fittings shall be attached to the straightway topping of the Y or T. The fuel cutoff or water feeding device shall be attached to the side outlet of the Y or T. The ends of all nipples shall be reamed to full size diameter.

(e) Designs using a float and float bowl shall have a vertical, straight-away valve drainpipe at the lowest point in the water equalizing pipe. The connections in this installation shall permit the bowl and the equalizing pipe to be flushed and the device tested. A low water fuel cutoff control device shall be installed in all hot water heating systems with inputs exceeding 400,000 BTUH. Blow-down valves and pipe attachments shall be a minimum of 3/4 inches.

(f) A low water fuel cutoff shall be installed on all hot water heating systems, including systems under 400,000 BTUH that are not exempted. The low water cutoff shall be a float type, flow switch or probe type installed in the boiler or piping above the boiler.

(g) Low water cutoffs installed on all hot water heating boilers shall be installed above the boiler and shall be equipped with a manual rest, with no intervening valves between the boiler and the low water cutoff. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended

April 28, 2000)

49-52-13 Provisions for thermal expansion in hot water systems. (a) All hot water heating systems incorporating hot water tanks or fluid relief columns shall be installed in a manner that will prevent freezing under normal operating conditions.

(b) Systems with open expansion tank. If the system is equipped with an open expansion tank, an indoor overflow from the upper portion of the expansion tank shall be provided in addition to an open vent. The indoor overflow shall be carried within the building to a suitable plumbing fixture or the basement.

(c) Closed systems. If the system is closed, an airtight tank or other suitable air cushion shall be installed that will be consistent with the volume and capacity of the system, and it shall be suitably designed for a hydrostatic test pressure of 2 1/2 times the allowable working pressure of the system. Expansion tanks for systems designed to operate above 30 psig shall be constructed in accordance with section VIII, division 1, as required by section IV of the ASME code. Provisions shall be made to drain the tank without emptying the system, except for pre-pressurized tanks.

(d) Non code expansion tanks installed on hot water heating systems shall be restricted to no more than 30 psi working pressure. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000)

49-52-14 Repair and replacement of fittings and appliances. (a) If repairs are made to fittings or appliances or if it becomes necessary to replace them, the repairs shall meet the following standards:

(1) Sections I, IV, and VIII of the ASME code for new construction, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-1, K.A.R. 49-45-5, K.A.R. 49-45-29, K.A.R. 49-45-30, and K.A.R. 49-45-31;

(2) ASME CSD-1, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-27;

(3) NFPA 85, 85A, 85F, and 86, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-37 through K.A.R. 49-45-40; and

(4) the national board inspection code, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-20.

(b) Each electrical control and each safety device shall bear a label and shall be listed by a nationally recognized agency, including UL (underwriters laboratories), FM (factory mutual), or AGA (American gas association), and shall bear an identification label from one of these agencies. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; amended April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-52-15 (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 44-916; effective May 1, 1987; revoked April 28, 2000)

49-52-16 Provisions for thermal expansion in hot water supply systems. If the system is equipped with a check valve or pressure reducing valve in the cold water inlet line, an airtight expansion tank or other suitable air cushion shall be used. If provided, the tank shall be constructed according to the requirements of section VIII, division 1 of the ASME code, with a maximum allowable working pressure to equal or exceed the working pressure of the hot water supply boiler. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 1998 Supp. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000.)

49-52-17 Emergency shutoff switches. An emergency shutoff switch shall be installed on each hot water supply boiler, on each boiler of any size that is equipped with power burners, and on each boiler with a BTUH input of 400,000 or more, regardless of burner type. Each heating and power boiler shall have an emergency shutdown switch installed by each exit to meet the requirements of NFPA 70, "national electrical code," 2002 edition, which is adopted by reference, and ASME CSD-1, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-27. Each boiler with an input of 12,500,000 BTUH or more shall meet the requirements of NFPA 70 and NFPA 85, 85A, 85F, and 86, as adopted in K.A.R. 49-45-37 through K.A.R. 49-45-40. Each emergency shutdown switch shall be marked for easy identification. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective April 28, 2000; amended Nov. 3, 2006.)

49-52-18 Hot water supply boilers. (a) No hot water supply boiler or commercial or domestic type of water heater of any size shall be used for any type of comfort heat. This prohibition shall include floor heat and closed-loop hot water heating systems of any kind. Each boiler that is used for heating purposes and is not made of cast iron shall be code-stamped and registered with the national board of boiler and pressure vessel inspectors.

(b) No hot water heating system shall be connected with any domestic hot water system or be used in combination as a building heating system and domestic hot water system.

(c) No hot water supply boiler code-stamped “HLW” shall be used for any kind of comfort heat.

(d) For the purposes of each boiler certification inspection, when a hot water supply boiler is connected to a hot water supply tank, this combination shall be considered one unit.

(e) Each hot water supply boiler that requires electricity to power burners, to stack dampers, or to start an electronic ignition shall be hardwired into the facility’s electrical system. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective Nov. 3, 2006)

49-52-19 Pool heaters. (a) Each pool heater shall have the following controls and safety devices that meet the following requirements:

(1) A safety relief valve, with a set pressure not to exceed the maximum allowable working pressure of the lowest rated component in the system; and (2) a pressure switch or a flow switch that prevents the burner from operating if the circulating pump is not in operation and that maintains adequate temperature controls conforming to the generally acceptable standards for pool heaters.

(b) Each pool heater that can generate at least 400,000 BTUH shall be constructed to meet the requirements of ASME section IV, as adopted by reference in K.A.R. 49-45-5, and shall be registered with the national board. Each pool heater shall be equipped with the controls and safety devices required for heating boilers. (Authorized by and implementing K.S.A. 44-916; effective Nov. 3, 2006.)

Article 54.--HEARINGS

49-54-1 to 49-54-3 (Authorized by K.S.A. 1985 Supp. 44-916; implementing K.S.A. 44-928 and as amended by L. 1986, Ch. 318, 63; effective May 1, 1987; revoked April 28, 2000.)