



NFPA 54, NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE

What NFPA 54 Covers

NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, is the American National Standard (ANSI Z223.1) that applies to the installation of fuel gas piping systems, equipment, and appliances that are supplied with natural gas, manufactured gas, liquefied petroleum gas (LP-Gas) in the vapor phase only, LP-Gas–air mixtures, mixtures of these gases, and gas–air mixtures in the flammable range.

The code does *not* apply to natural gas systems operating at pressures over 125 psi (862 kPa), propane systems operating at pressures over 50 psi (345 kPa), or gas–air mixtures operating within the flammable range at pressures over 10 psi (69 kPa).

NFPA 54 addresses the following:

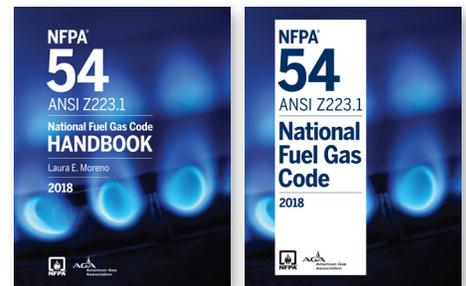
- Piping system design, materials, and components, including valves, expansion, and flexibility (Chapter 5)
- Piping sizing for applications via tables and equations (Chapter 6)
- Installing pipes, outlets, and inside concealed spaces (Chapter 7)
- Requirements for process air, installation of appliances, and safety shutoffs (Chapter 9)
- Minimum safe performance, general requirements, and specifications for venting (Chapter 12)

DID YOU KNOW?

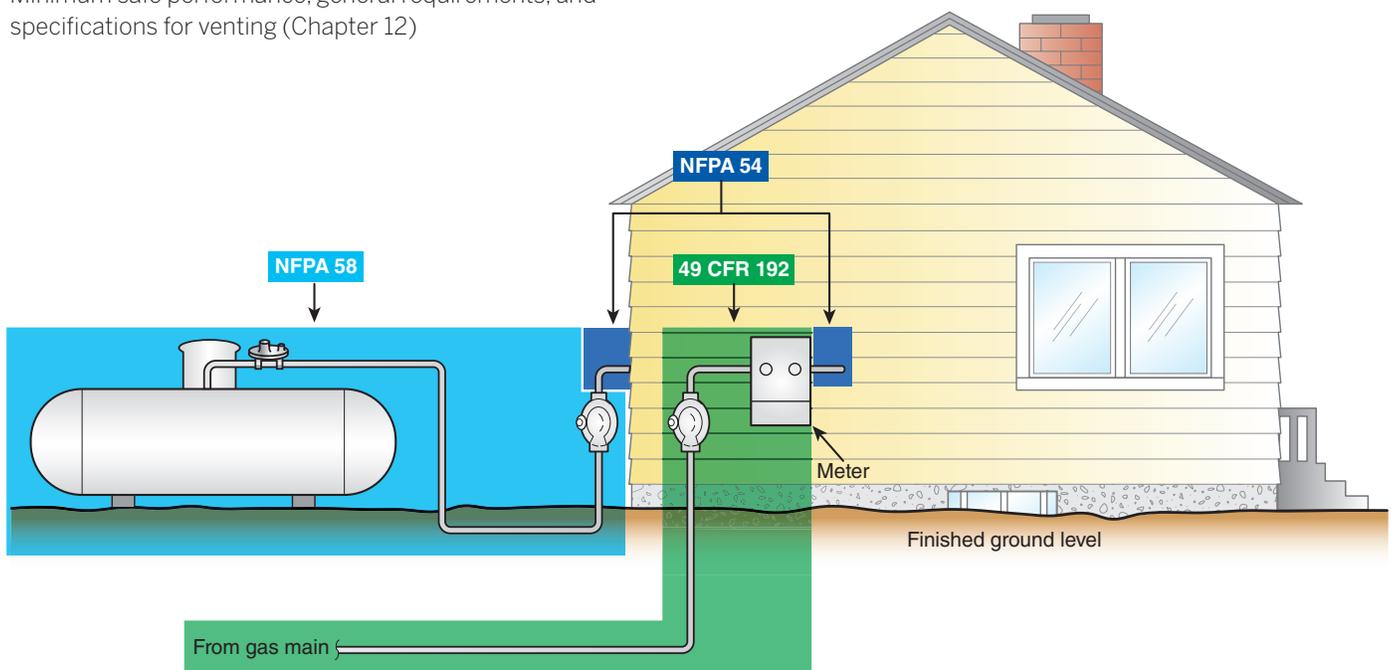
NFPA 54 is not intended to be applied retroactively, unless the government body adopting the code requires retroactivity. Any equipment or system complying with the code at the time of installation can be maintained in use as long as the equipment is not changed significantly.

When to Use NFPA 54

The exhibit below shows how NFPA 54 interacts with other requirements. The split (jurisdiction division) between NFPA 58 and NFPA 54 is shown at the point of delivery



of a typical propane supply. The split between NFPA 54 and federal pipeline regulations (49 CFR 192) is shown at the point of the delivery of a typical natural gas supply. In most cases only one gas supply will serve a building; however, NFPA 54 does not prohibit the use of more than one fuel gas in a building.





NFPA 54, NATIONAL FUEL GAS CODE CONTINUED

FAQs

What are some of the major changes to the code for 2018?

Changes for the 2018 edition of NFPA 54 include the following:

- An appliance's electrical grounding connector is permitted to be used as the bonding means for a listed arc-resistant jacket or coated corrugated stainless steel tubing (CSST), and stainless steel smooth wall pipe and tubing products have been added as acceptable piping materials.
- The minimum allowed wall thickness of carbon and stainless steel pipe is revised to Schedule 10; however joints on Schedule 10 pipe cannot be made with screwed fittings.
- Press-connect fittings are now an acceptable joining method for pipe.
- Revisions to the venting requirements include requiring listing to the appropriate UL standards for plastic venting materials, factory-built chimneys, Type B and BW vents, chimney lining systems, and special gas vents.
- An existing gas appliance installation is required to be inspected for combustion air and venting code compliance when the building structure that it is installed in is modified with specific air infiltration-reducing changes.

The text of NFPA 54 should be consulted for the complete language of these and other requirements.

Are gas detectors required in spaces where fuel gas piping or appliances are installed?

NFPA 54 requires combustible gas detectors or indicators to be used when purging fuel lines or to locate a leak during pressure testing of new or modified gas piping systems, but they are not required to be permanently located in any spaces.

Where can information on required clearances for a specific appliance be found?

Listed appliances have a label attached to the appliance that describes required clearances. The manufacturer's instructions will also have this information. Chapter 10 of NFPA 54 provides clearances for many types of unlisted appliances.

When does gas piping need to have a separate bonding connection?

Gas piping does not require a separate bonding connection unless one of the following situations occurs:

- Where there are gas appliances with electrical connections that are connected to ungrounded wiring systems (i.e., two-pronged plugs)
- Where there are sources of high-voltage electricity outside the piping system that could energize the gas piping system (highly unusual or unlikely)
- Where the gas piping material is CSST

What does NFPA 54 not cover?

NFPA 54 does not apply to portable LP-gas appliances and equipment of all types that are not connected to a fixed fuel piping system; LP-Gas installations at utility gas plants; fuel gas piping in electric utility power plants; gas piping, meters, gas pressure regulators, and other appurtenances used by the serving gas supplier in distribution of gas, other than undiluted LP-Gas; or construction of appliances. See 1.1.1.2 of the code for a list of applications that NFPA 54 does not cover.

For More Information

Visit www.nfpa.org/54 for more NFPA 54-related information, including free access to the full text of the code.

Visit catalog.nfpa.org/54 to learn more about the 2018 edition of NFPA 54, as well as the *National Fuel Gas Code Handbook*, which pairs the complete code text with exhibits, features, and in-depth explanations of requirements from experts in the field.

Visit community.nfpa.org to learn more from industry experts and join the conversation on NFPA Xchange™.

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This Fact Sheet contains some basic information about NFPA 54, *National Fuel Gas Code*, 2018 edition. It identifies some of the requirements found in NFPA 54 as of the date of publication of this Fact Sheet. This material is not the official position of any NFPA Technical Committee on any referenced topic, which is represented solely by the NFPA documents on such topic in their entirety. For free access to the complete and most current version of this and all NFPA documents, please go to www.nfpa.org/docinfo. The NFPA makes no warranty or guaranty of the completeness of the information in this material and disclaims liability for personal injury, property and other damages of any nature whatsoever, from the use of or reliance on this information. In using this information, you should rely on your independent judgment and, when appropriate, consult a competent professional.

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