

# Pipe Markers

Comply with ANSI A13.2007  
Standard for Pipe Identification

# Overview

- Identifying pipes allows employees to take appropriate safety precautions when working on or near piping systems
- Inadequate identification of pipes can lead to serious accidents, injuries and possibly fatalities
- **Most recent pipe identification system developed in 2007**
  - Significant changes to 1996 version



# Overview

## ANSI A13.1 - 1996

Color	Classification
<b>White on Red</b>	Fire Quenching Materials (Water, Foam, CO2, etc.)
<b>White on Blue</b>	Materials of Inherently Low Hazard (Gas or gaseous mixture)
<b>White on Green</b>	Materials of Inherently Low Hazard (Liquid or liquid mixture)
<b>Black on Yellow</b>	Materials Inherently Hazardous (Flammable or explosive, chemically active or toxic, extreme temperature / pressure or radioactive)

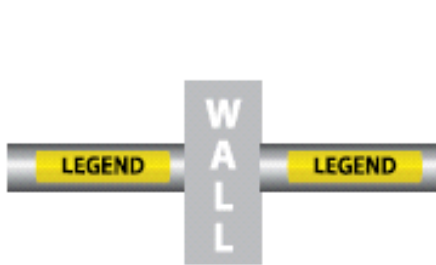
## ANSI A13.1 - 2007

Color	Classification
<b>White on Red</b>	Fire Quenching Fluids
<b>Black on Orange</b>	Toxic and Corrosive Fluids
<b>Black on Yellow</b>	Flammable Fluids
<b>White on Brown</b>	Combustible Fluids
<b>White on Green</b>	Potable, cooling, boiler feed and other water
<b>White on Blue</b>	Compressed Air
<b>White on Purple</b>	User Defined
<b>Black on White</b>	User Defined
<b>White on Gray</b>	User Defined
<b>White on Black</b>	User Defined

# Recommended Marker Placement

- Regulation states that markers must be placed:
  - on both sides of the floor or wall
  - Anywhere a pipe changes direction
  - Next to valves or flanges
  - Every 25' to 50' on a straight run

## Recommended Pipe Marker Placement



Both sides of floor or wall penetrations



Next to changes in direction



Next to valves and flanges



Every 25' to 50' intervals on straight runs

# For more information

- [NMC Pipe Markers](#)
- [ANSI Homepage](#)

Or Contact NMC at 800.453.2727