

March 2007

Visit the Technical Standards Program Web Site at <http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclear/safety/techstds/>

The Standards Forum and Standards Actions



DOE Technical Standards Program Document Status 02-23-2007

Activity Summary In Conversion - 4 In Preparation - 24 Out for Comment - 19 Published in February - 0



5-year Review Status

Proposed For Revision - 5 Revision in Progress - 6 Proposed for Reaffirmation - 1 Reaffirmation in Progress - 21 Cancellations Pending - 9 Cancellations in Progress - 0

Inside This Issue

TSP Manager's Notes 1 Domestic Programs (American National Standards) Overview 2 Aerospace Industry Advocates Standards Selection Based on Technical Merit, Not Semantics 3 Report Recommends Withdrawal of OMB Risk Assessment Bulletin 4 Technical Standards Manager Spotlight 5 Topical Committee Developments 6 Welcome Aboard the TSMC! 7 Standards Actions 8 DOE Standards Actions 8 Non-Government Standards Actions 8 Publication Staff Roster 9

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

Hello, everyone!

With spring upon us I am pleased to present the March 2007 Standards Forum and Standards Actions. The Technical Standards Program (TSP) continues to operate in an efficient manner. As many of you know, the Office of Health, Safety and Security (HSS) has taken over the Office of Environment Safety and Health (ES&H), and as a result, the TSP has had to make a few adjustments. With HSS comes a slightly different protocol. That new protocol will affect those standards that originate from within the HSS organization. For example, DOE-STD-1090, Hoisting and Rigging (an HSS owned document), is up for revision in the coming weeks. Before the draft is even posted in RevCom for TSP, it will be extensively reviewed by HSS management. Once concurrence has been obtained at the HS-1 level, the draft standard will be posted in RevCom for a 60-day review cycle. In fact, the entire RevCom process, will remain unchanged. When the standard has finished with RevCom, and all comments have been resolved, HSS management will have one last, quick look. It will then be posted as an approved standard on the TSP website. Yes, this will add some time to the beginning and the end of the process. However, I assure you that I've been working with HSS management to ensure the best possible outcome for the TSP. Based on feedback over the years, we (TSP staff) have tried to make the TSP, especially the RevCom review and comment process, as efficient and user friendly as possible. As program manager I will continue to do all that I can to keep the TSP both effective and efficient. I sincerely hope that you continue to bear with us.



Jeff Feit

The Articles

- 1 In an article written by the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) we discover the importance of the American National Standards process. In order to maintain ANSI accreditation, standards developers must adhere to a set of requirements that govern the consensus process. This not only ensures that interested parties have equal opportunities to participate, but it also serves and protects the public interest.
2
3
4 Our second article is a reprint from Access ASTM International entitled, "Aerospace Industry Advocates Standards Selection Based on Technical Merit, Not Semantics." This is an interesting article related to potential legislation that would limit the selection of industry standards to other than technical merit. This is a "must read."
5
6
7 Technical standards expert, Don Williams, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, submits an article adapted from a news release posted on the National Academies Website. The article entitled, "Report Recommends Withdrawal of Office of Management and Budget Risk Assessment Bulletin," claims that the draft bulletin issued by the White House is fundamentally flawed. I found this article quite interesting.
8
8
9 Finally, please take a minute to read about one of our own. TSP Publication Manager, Satish Khanna, has been kind enough to submit a piece for this month's TSM Spotlight. Thanks Satish!

That's it for this edition of the Standards Forum and Standards Actions. Enjoy our publication and see you in June 2007! □

Domestic Programs (American National Standards) Overview

This article has been reprinted with permission from ANSI's website: www.ansi.org
<<http://www.ansi.org/>>

ANSI facilitates the development of American National Standards (ANS) by accrediting the procedures of standards developing organizations (SDOs). These groups work cooperatively to develop voluntary national consensus standards. Accreditation by ANSI signifies that the procedures used by the standards body in connection with the development of American National Standards meet the Institute's essential requirements for openness, balance, consensus and due process.

ANSI is often asked about the total number of standards (and standards setting bodies) in the United States. It is estimated that in the U.S. today there are hundreds of "traditional" standards developing organizations – with the 20 largest SDOs producing 90% of the standards – and hundreds more "non-traditional" standards development bodies, such as consortia. This means that the level of U.S. participation is quite expansive as the groups themselves are comprised of individual committees made up of experts addressing the technical requirements of standards within their specific area of expertise.

At year-end 2003, about 200 of these standards developers were accredited by ANSI; there were more than 10,000 American National Standards (ANS).

According to data provided in NIST Special Publication 806, Standards Activities of Organizations in the United States (1996 Edition; edited by Robert B. Toth), there are more than 93,000 standards produced and nearly 700 [1] organizations that cited standards development as an area of activity. Of these, the federal government is the largest single creator and user of standards (more than 44,000 of them); the private sector in America collectively has about 49,000 standards.

However, with the approval of the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act (NTTAA) of 1995 (Public Law 104-113), federal agencies are encouraged to utilize voluntary consensus standards where feasible and to participate as appropriate in voluntary consensus standards development activities. Standards that are approved as American National Standards satisfy all of the requirements of the NTTAA.

The ANS process is designed to withstand scrutiny, while protecting the rights and interests of every participant. In essence, ANSs quicken the market acceptance of products while making clear how to improve the safety of those products for the protection of consumers.

The hallmarks of the American National Standards process include:

- consensus on a proposed standard by a group or "consensus body" that includes representatives from materially affected and interested parties;
- broad-based public review and comment on draft standards;
- Consideration of and response to comments submitted by voting members of the relevant consensus body and by public review commenters;
- incorporation of approved changes into a draft standard; and
- right to appeal by any participant that believes that due process principles were not sufficiently respected during the standard development in accordance with the ANSI-accredited procedures of the standards developer.

As mentioned above, in order to maintain ANSI accreditation, standards developers are required to consistently adhere to a set of requirements or procedures that govern the consensus development process. These requirements are set forth in a document known as the "ANSI Essential Requirements".

Due process is the key to ensuring that ANSs are developed in an environment that is equitable, accessible and responsive to the requirements of various stakeholders. The open and fair ANS process ensures that all interested and affected parties have an opportunity to participate in a standard's development. It also serves and protects the public interest since standards developers accredited by ANSI must meet the Institute's essential requirements and other due process safeguards. □

[1] Data shown is as of 1996; newer statistics are not available. For a list of U.S.-based developers, please search the standards developer directory available via ANSI's website, the NSSN: A National Resource for Global Standards.

Aerospace Industry Advocates Standards Selection Based on Technical Merit, Not Semantics



Reprinted, with permission, from Access ASTM International, Second Quarter 2006, copyright ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.

Responding to potential legislation that would limit the selection of industry standards, the Strategic Standardization Forum for Aerospace (SSFA) is urging that "technical merit" remain the principal litmus test in the use of standards.

The SSFA is a cooperative organization that collaborates and determines best solutions on strategic standardization issues. In an important position paper published in March 2006, the SSFA points out the danger posed by policies that would force companies to select and use standards based not on technical merit, but on the governing body that releases them. The paper addresses a growing concern that policies are being set that require the use of "international" standards and would limit selection to those produced by certain organizations that happen to have the word "international" in their name. This approach would preclude the use of technologically advanced standards produced by many globally relevant developers simply because of semantics, according to the SSFA.

What's at stake? The SSFA warns of potential product reliability issues and erosion in consumer confidence if standards-related policy changes ultimately result in sub-par construction of important industry products and components.

Here are other highlights from the recent position paper.

Ensuring Safe, Quality Aircraft

In order to produce safe, reliable, and technically excellent products, the aerospace industry will select and use standards based on their suitability to meet safety, regulatory, and other technical needs. The industry urges governments, legislators, and contractors to avoid arbitrarily imposing laws or policies that mandate the use of certain standards based on which organization developed them, and inhibiting the selection of the best standards based on technical merit.

Pitfalls in Defining International Standards

Increasingly, government policies, legislation, and even contracts are requiring the use of "international" standards to define and assess products, and then defining "international" standards as only those produced by certain specific bodies. Regulatory authorities must recognize that adoption of an arbitrary definition of what constitutes an acceptable "international standard" risks the safety and potential for service.

The Need for High Quality, Market-Relevant Standards

Companies, governments, and industries select and use standards to establish product superiority; to facilitate trade; to ensure quality, reliability, repeatability, interoperability; to comply with government regulation; and for many other reasons. The aerospace industry has always chosen standards considering the myriad factors that influence such selection. The focus is on meeting or exceeding a wide range of requirements that include performance, safety, and quality as well as national and international regulation and certification.

Protecting the Right to Choose the Best Standards

The safety and technical excellence of aerospace products require that the industry use standards from a wide variety of sources. The industry encourages the development of standards in global venues with the involvement of all stakeholders, and supports the tenets of the World Trade Organization's definition for developers of international standards.

Recommendations to Mitigate the Arbitrary Limitation of Standards Choices

The aerospace industry must continue to communicate the importance of designers, customers, and regulators selecting and using the appropriate standards based on technical merit, suitability for use, and integration with legacy data. The industry must also solicit support from government agencies in the United States and around the world to understand and accept these standards selection principles for the aerospace industry.

For the full text of the SSFA position paper, click [here](#). □

Report Recommends Withdrawal of OMB Risk Assessment Bulletin

Donald L. Williams, Jr., Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL), Knoxville, TN.

(*adapted from a news release posted on the National Academies Web site, <http://www8.nationalacademies.org/onpinews/newsitem.aspx?RecordID=11811>, on January 11, 2007*)

(**Author's note:** The DOE's March 2006 edition of "The Standards Forum and Standards Actions" contained an article on the release of the draft OMB risk assessment bulletin.)

A draft bulletin issued by the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prescribing technical standards for federal risk assessments is "fundamentally flawed" and should be withdrawn, according to a new National Research Council report.

Risk assessments are often used by the federal government to estimate the risk the public may face from such things as exposure to a chemical or the potential failure of an engineered structure, and they underlie many regulatory decisions. OMB issued the draft bulletin, which included a new definition of risk assessment and proposed standards aimed at improving federal risk assessments, in January 2006. Concurrently, OMB requested that the National Research Council review the bulletin.

"We began our review of the draft bulletin thinking we would only be recommending changes, but the more we dug into it, the more we realized that from a scientific and technical standpoint, it should be withdrawn altogether," said John F. Ahearne, chair of the committee that wrote the report, and director, ethics program, Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Society, Research Triangle Park, N.C.

The committee agreed with OMB that there is room for improvement in federal risk assessments and that additional guidance would help. However, it concluded that the bulletin would not accomplish its stated goal of enhancing the technical quality and objectivity of federal risk assessments. OMB should instead issue a different type of bulletin that outlines goals and general principles for risk assessments, but that directs federal agencies to develop their own technical guidelines to meet those goals and principles. "The new bulletin should draw on the risk assessment expertise that exists in federal agencies and the organizations that advise them," Ahearne said.

Although the general thrust of the draft bulletin appears to be consistent with past expert recommendations on risk assessments, a number of specific proposals are inconsistent, the committee said. It added that the bulletin attempts to move standards for risk assessment into "territory beyond what previous reports have recommended and beyond the current state of the science." Also, OMB's definition of risk assessment is too broad and in conflict with long-established concepts and practices.

Many of the standards proposed in the bulletin are unclear, the report adds. In particular, OMB's proposal of separate standards for general risk assessments and "influential" ones is problematic because agencies may not know at the outset whether a risk assessment will be considered influential. The committee also took issue with the bulletin's definition of an adverse health effect because it implies that only clinically apparent effects should be considered adverse. This ignores a fundamental public health goal to control exposures well before they cause functional impairment. The bulletin also omits several topics, further limiting its usefulness, the committee said. For example, OMB erred in focusing mainly on human health risk assessments while neglecting risk assessments of technology and engineered structures. The bulletin's incomplete and unbalanced approach to engineering, ecological, and other types of risk assessments contradicts its stated objective of improving the quality of risk assessment throughout the federal government, the committee added. The bulletin also gives little attention to the integral role of risk communication, the importance of default assumptions in conducting risk assessments, and the risks faced by sensitive populations, such as children and pregnant women.

OMB has not established a baseline of each agency's proficiency at conducting risk assessments, nor estimated the cost of implementing the bulletin. However, the committee determined -- based on comments from the agencies and its own knowledge of risk assessment practices -- that some aspects of the bulletin's implementation could be beneficial but that the costs are likely to be substantial. Overall, the committee concluded that the potential for negative impacts on the practice of risk assessment in the federal government would be very high.

The committee noted that risk assessment is not a monolithic process or single method, adding that "one size does not fit all." However, it recommended that federal agencies addressing similar risks should work together to develop common technical guidance, helping to ensure appropriate consistency in federal risk assessment practices. The technical guidance should be peer reviewed and include procedures for ensuring compliance. Although OMB should determine whether the technical guidance fully addresses the risk assessment principles OMB outlines, development and peer review of the guidance should be left to the agencies, the report states.

Copies of the [Scientific Review of the Proposed Risk Assessment Bulletin from the Office of Management and Budget](#) are available from the National Academies Press (202-334-3313, 1-800-624-6242 or on the Internet at <http://www.nap.edu>). The National Research Council is the principal operating agency of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering. The report was sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; U.S. departments of Agriculture, Defense,

Energy, Health and Human Services, and Labor; and NASA.

If you have any questions or comments about this article, please contact Don Williams, ORNL, (865) 574-8710, lliamsdljr@ornl.gov. □

Technical Standards Manager Spotlight

Satish C. Khanna, P.E, Office of Nuclear Safety & Environmental Policy (HS-21) US Department of Energy, Germantown, Maryland

Satish C. Khanna hails from Delhi, India, has been in engineering practice since 1961, and he has over 46 years of professional experience. He joined the DOE in 1990 during an office reorganization to meet environment, safety and health challenges under former Secretary of Energy Watkins. Satish is a Safety Engineer and staff member of the Technical Standards Program Office (TSPO) within HS-21. As the General Editor of the two electronic newsletters, the monthly *Standards Actions* and the quarterly *The Standards Forum and Standards Actions*, his primary responsibility is to ensure their timely publication on the web.

Satish has been involved in a number of diverse activities in his career including a number of Technical Safety Appraisals, Tiger Team Assessments, Independent Fire Protection Surveys, and other evaluations as program manager with the EH Quality Assurance Program. He was headquarters manager of the "Conduct of Operations" Program, in the Office of Nuclear Safety Policy and Standards and he has been responsible for the preparation and publication of Good Practices Guides. He managed the training of federal and contractor employees in conduct of operations requirements throughout the DOE complex.

Satish was a member of the HR-7 Directives Reduction Task Team in the mid-1990's, a mandate of the Office of Operating Experience and Analysis to cull unnecessary DOE safety directives and to retain only essential directives for safe DOE operations. He assisted in the preparation of a number of articles that were incorporated in the publication "Operating Experience Summaries."

Satish has an MS degree in Engineering from Wayne State University in Detroit, MI, and a BS degree in Engineering from Punjab University, Chandigarh, India. He is a registered professional engineer (P.E.) in the State of Maryland. For any questions, he can be reached by phone: 301-903-4114 or e-mail: satish.khanna@eh.doe.gov. □



Satish C. Khanna

Topical Committee Developments

(By M. Norman. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear Safety & Environmental Policy, HS-21)

The Chemical Safety Topical Committee (CSTC) is holding its ninth annual Joint Energy Facility Contractors Group (EFCOG)/DOE Chemical Management Workshop at the DOE Forrestal Headquarters Auditorium in Washington, D.C., March 13-15, 2007. Chemical managers, plant workers, safety and health professionals and DOE managers have made this annual event a "must attend" in the past. This year's workshop theme, "Chemical Safety and Lifecycle Management" focuses on the following:

- *Chemical Emergency Response; Global Harmonized System (GHS); Chromium and Nanotechnology*
- *Perspectives on chemical lifecycle management at DOE sites (panel)*
- *10 CFR 851 Worker Safety and Health Program*
- *Chemical Ratings (Training)*
- *Beryllium Special Topics (i.e., safety)*
- *Orientation to Air Suits*

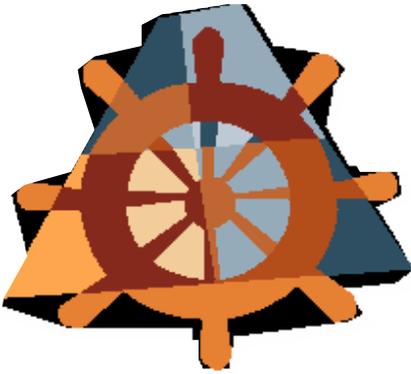


Morton N. Schwartz

The workshop will be audio and video-linked to many DOE sites around the complex for coverage of a wider audience spectrum. For free registration and further information, including an agenda and information on certification maintenance points for safety and health professionals, visit the DOE Chemical Safety Web site at: http://www.eh.doe.gov/chem_safety/ws2007.

For more information, call Billy Lee at 301-903-4884 or Dan Marsick at 301-903-3954.

The U.S. Naval Warfare Center, Corona Division is hosting the 2007 Annual Meeting of the DOE Technical Standards Program Topical Committee on Metrology and Accreditation. The meeting will be held at the Mission Inn in Riverside, CA on March 20-23 and will conclude with a tour of the Navy Primary Standards Laboratory on March 23rd in San Diego (North Island). A tour of the Naval Surface Warfare Center Facilities is planned on Wednesday afternoon, March 21. The purpose of the DOE Topical Committee on Metrology/Accreditation is to provide a forum and technical focus for standards-related activities and promote the integrity and uniformity of measurements and laboratory accreditation for DOE programs. Presentation topics at the Meeting will include *Measurement Requirements, Reliability Analysis/Intervals, Modern Metrology Facilities*, and updates of work at NIST and NASA programs. A roundtable discussion of significant events/developments at represented DOE primary standards laboratories is also scheduled. □



Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

(By M. Norman. Schwartz, Office of Nuclear Safety & Environmental Policy, HS-21)

The Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) are the backbone of the DOE Technical Standards Program! These knowledgeable individuals serve as their organization's standards point of contact and contribute to the coordination of Department-wide TSP activities. A great deal of their work time is spent in assuring that standards activities take place in a manner that will promote safe, economical, and efficient operations locally and across the DOE complex.

With nearly 90 active and mobile people involved in TSM activities, it can be a daunting task just to keep up with the retirements and reassignments affecting the TSM roster.

This "Welcome Aboard" feature is designed to introduce you to the new TSMs and help you keep abreast of the rapidly changing make-up of the Technical Standards Managers' Committee (TSMC).

The following is the recent change in the membership list:

Steven R. Frey (Replaces Michael Grissom as TSM)
ES&H Assistant Manager
Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC)
Building 24, Room 211, MS84
2575 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, Ca 94025
Phone: 650-926-3839
Fax: 650-926-3030
E-mail: Sfreyohp@SLAC.Stanford.EDU

Jierree, Candice (Contractor TSM at WIPP Site)
Senior Project Manager
Washington TRU Solutions
P.O. Box 2078
MS: 452-07
Carlsbad, NM 88220
Phone: 505-234-8325
Fax: 505-234-6062
E-mail: Candice.jierree@WIPP.ws

Oliver, Jennifer L. (New Interim Technical Standards Manager)
Records Management Staff
Los Alamos Site Office
Fiore Industries
528 36th Street
Los Alamos, NM 87544
Phone: 505-665-0824
Fax: 505-667-5948
E-mail: joliver@doeal.gov

Ricks, Tracy J. (Replaces Carla Campbell as TSM for Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC)
Systems Engineer
Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC
P.O. Box 1625
MS: 3780
Idaho Falls, ID 83415
Phone: 208-526-4698
Fax: 208-526-4313
E-mail: BEAREQMG@inl.gov

Scott, Gary L. (TSM for Carlsbad (NM) Field Office – WIPP Project)
Authorization Basis Senior Technical Advisor
U.S. Department of Energy
Carlsbad Field Office
4021 National Park Highway
Carlsbad, NM 88220
Phone: 505-234-7336
Fax: 505-234-7027
E-mail: gary.scott@WIPP.ws

Sehlke, Lisa A. (Replaces Karlene Arehart as Alternate TSM for Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC)
Prime Contracts Management Staff
Battelle Energy Alliance, LLC
P.O. Box 1625
MS: 3810
Idaho Falls, ID 83415
Phone: 208-526-6567
Fax: 208-526-2818
E-mail: Lisa.Sehlke@inl.gov

Stephens, Ken W. (Replaces Richard Salizzoni as Alternate TSM for WSRC)
Manager, Engineering Services
Westinghouse Savannah River Company
Building 730-4B, Room 313
Aikens, SC 29808
Phone: 803-952-8358
Fax: 803-952-8544
E-mail: ken.stephens@srs.gov

Wright, Linda C. (Replaces Sherry Southern as TSM)
Directives Program Specialist
U.S. Department of Energy
Savannah River Operations Office
Office of Environment, Safety and Health
Building 730-B
Aiken, SC 29802
Phone: 803-952-7289
Fax: 803-725-7082
E-mail: lindac.wright@srs.gov

STANDARDS ACTIONS

1.0 DOE STANDARDS ACTIONS

The complete list of all DOE Technical Standards projects and their status is available on the Technical Standards Program (TSP) web page at

<http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclearsafety/techstds/>. To access these standards, go to our web page, click on "DOE Technical Standards," then choose Projects, Approved Standards, Recently Approved Standards, or Drafts for Review, as appropriate, on the left frame of the page.

1.1 New Projects and DOE Technical Standards in Revision

The following entries were received in February 2007:

- *Nuclear Explosive Safety Study Functional Area Qualification Standard*, 02/08/2007;
DOE-STD-1185-2004, TRNG-0051, Point of Contact: James P. (Jim) Fingerlos, Phone: 505-845-4672
- *Radiological Worker Training*, 02/08/2007;
DOE-HDBK-1130-98, TRNG-0052, Point of Contact: Peter O'Connell, Phone: 301-903-5641
- *Radiological Control Technician Training*, 02/09/2007;
DOE-HDBK-1122-99, TRNG-0053, Point of Contact: Peter O'Connell, Phone: 301-903-5641
- *Safety Software Quality Assurance Functional Area Qualification Standard*, 02/22/2007; DOE-STD-1172-2003, TRNG-0054, Point of Contact: Subir K. Sen, Phone: 301-903-6571

1.2 DOE Technical Standards Posted in RevCom for TSP

Your Technical Standards Manager (TSM) will initiate requests for specific reviewers to comment on these drafts. The list of TSMs can be found at:

<http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclearsafety/techstds/contact/stdmgrs.html>. The full text of these documents are available for comment at RevCom for TSP (<http://standards.doe.gov/login.jsp>) accessed from the TSP website.

The following entries were received in February 2007:

- *Nuclear Explosive Safety Study Functional Area Qualification Standard*, 02/08/2007;
DOE-STD-1185-2004, TRNG-0051, Point of Contact: James P. (Jim) Fingerlos, Phone: 505-845-4672
[45-day review and comment]
- *Fire Protection Engineering Functional Area Qualification Standard*, 02/21/2007; DOE-STD-1137-YR, TRNG-0049, Point of Contact: Craig P. Christenson, 509-376-5367

1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

No entries were received in February 2007:

1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

No entries were received in February 2007

1.5 DOE Technical Standards Published

No entries were received in February 2007

2.0 NON-GOVERNMENT STANDARDS ACTIONS

2.1 American National Standards Institute

American National Standards Institute (ANSI) publishes coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in *ANSI Standards Action*. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at: <http://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp>. Refer to ANSI Standards Action for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments. Electronic delivery of selected documents is available through ANSI at http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7.

ANSI also lists standard actions on new and revised American National Standards, International Standards Organization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) Standards.

2.2 American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)

ASME lists recently published standards on the ASME web site at: <http://catalog.asme.org/home.cfm?Category=CS>. Refer to the ASME web site for the complete list of changes and new publications, standards developing organizations, and information about submitting comments.

ASME maintains monthly updates of drafted new standards as well as revised drafts of current standards, to meet new requirements at:

<http://cstools.asme.org/csconnect/PublicReviewpage.cfm>.

A respective "Comment Period End Date" follows each listed document.

2.3 ASTM International

The listing of approved ASTM standards actions during February 2007 is accessible at http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/SNEWS/FEBRUARY_2007/acta_feb07.html?E+mystore. Refer to the ASTM web site for the complete list of new publications.

2.4 American Nuclear Society (ANS)

The ANS "What's New" web page at <http://www.ans.org/standards/new/> lists recently initiated projects, as well as ANS standards approved in recent years.

2.5 National Fire Protection Association (NFPA)

The February 2007 NFPA News lists NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View it at: <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/NFPA%20News/nfpanews0207.pdf>. □



THE STANDARDS FORUM & STANDARDS ACTIONS

Publishing Organization: HS-21, Office of Nuclear Safety and Environmental Policy, Department of Energy, 1000 Independence Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20585-0270

Editor-in-Chief: Jeff Feit, Phone: 301-903-0471, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: Jeffrey.feit@eh.doe.gov

General Editor: Satish Khanna, Phone: 301-903-4114, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: satish.khanna@eh.doe.gov

Compiling Editor: Satish Khanna, Phone: 301-903-4114, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: satish.khanna@eh.doe.gov

Standards Actions and *The Standards Forum and Standards Actions* are electronic newsletters available on the TSP web site (<http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclearsafety/techstds/>). To update your mailing list and/or e-mail addresses, please email us at TechStdPgm@eh.doe.gov or call Norm Schwartz at 301-903-2996

Questions or Comments: If you have any questions or comments, please contact Jeff Feit, HS-21, Manager, DOE Technical Standards Program Office (TSPO), Phone: 301-903-0471, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: Jeffrey.feit@eh.doe.gov