

September 2007

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

The Standards Forum and Standards Actions



Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

Hello, everyone!

I hope that your summer was filled with good times spent with family and friends! As we head into autumn the Technical Standards Program (TSP) continues to thrive. It has now been a year since our organizational change to Health Safety and Security (HSS). With that change came a few modifications to the way we conduct business in the TSP. I am in the midst of revising a few of the Technical Standards Program Procedures, namely those that deal with the coordination of DOE Technical Standards, and TSP RevCom. I expect to have these procedures ready for review by the Technical Standards Managers (TSMs) over the next few months.

With regard to RevCom, lately we have been facing a new challenge. Some of the draft standards that we receive for posting contain formatting codes from multiple word processor programs. This causes problems when attempting to parse the documents for posting in RevCom. Many of the standards currently up for revision were written using Word Perfect, instead of MS Word. When documents are revised using MS Word, a "code-clash" occurs. It takes time to reconcile this problem before a document is ready to be parsed and posted in RevCom. What are we doing about it? At this point we are addressing the problem as best we can; handling these situations on a case-by-case basis. Please know that in time we are hoping to provide training to standards writers, or Preparing Activities (PAs), so that they will be able to avoid the inevitable formatting pitfalls that occur when working with documents that contain two or more sets of codes.



Jeff Feit

Also, I would like to thank those TSMs who have submitted their data for the 2007 OMB Annual Report on standards use and participation. Remember, the deadline for data submittal is October 12th!

The Articles

In an article from ANSI entitled *United States Strategy – Frequently Asked Questions*, we discover the answers to such questions as: Why is it important to have a U.S. Standards Strategy? How was the strategy developed? Does the strategy address conformity assessment? I hope that you will find this to be an interesting and informative piece.

Our second article comes from ASTM Standardization News, and it's entitled, *Nuclear Fuel Cycle Committee Publishes Viewing Systems Guide, Begins Work on Fuel Pellet Standard*. The standard on viewing systems establishes minimum requirements for viewing systems for remotely operated facilities. The fuel pellet standard will address the effect of pellet quality on performance of nuclear fuel.

Dennis Kubicki, the NNSA TSM and a Senior Fire Protection Engineer, has been kind enough to provide us with our third article entitled, *How Should Safety Standards REALLY Be Used – A Perspective From A Really Old Safety Professional*. In his article, Mr. Kubicki discusses the management burden of code compliance within the context of Rule 10 CFR Part 851.

Mary Haughey, the HSS TSM, has extensive experience working on Rule 10 CFR Part 830, *Nuclear Safety Management*. She provides our fourth article entitled, *Safe Harbors in 10 CFR 830*. In it she talks about the proper way to use "safe harbors", or pre-approved methods for meeting the provisions of the Rule.

Finally, please take a minute to read about one of our Technical Standards Managers. Marc

DOE Technical Standards Program Document Status 08-28-2007

Activity Summary

- In Conversion - 4
In Preparation - 23
Out for Comment - 27
Published in August - 2



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

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note 1
United States Standards Strategy - Frequently Asked Questions 2
Nuclear Fuel Cycle Committee Publishes Viewing Systems Guide, Begins Work on Fuel Pellet Standard 4
"How Should Safety Standards REALLY be Used? A Perspective from a REALLY Old Safety Professional." 5
Safe Harbors in 10 CFR PART 830 6
Technical Standards Manager Spotlight 8
Topical Committee Developments 8
Welcome Aboard the TSM! 9
Standards Actions 10
DOE Standards Actions 10
Non-Government Standards Actions 10
Publication Staff Roster 11

Worrell, Safety Engineer, has been the Idaho Operations Office TSM for a number of years. Thank you for your contribution to the program, Marc!

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

United States Standards Strategy - Frequently Asked Questions

This article has been reprinted from the ANSI online Website with permission from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI).

- Why is it important to have a U.S. Standards Strategy?
- How was the Strategy developed?
- Does the Strategy address conformity assessment?
- What is ANSI's relationship to the Strategy?
- What steps are being taken to implement the Strategy?
- How is the vision of "one globally applied standard and one globally applied test" reflected in the Strategy?
- The Strategy embraces the World Trade Organization's principles of transparency, openness, due process, and consensus. What impact, if any, will this have on U.S.-based standards developers?
- Submit a new question

Why is it important to have a U.S. Standards Strategy?

Standards are more essential today than at any time in our nation's history. Voluntary consensus standards are at the foundation of the U.S. economy. The U.S.-based standardization system promotes the public good, enhances the competitiveness of U.S. industry, and contributes to a liberalized global trading system. This "essential infrastructure" is therefore important to everyone. It is imperative that everyone understands that and works towards maintaining and improving the system.

Because the U.S. standards system is so diverse, stakeholders from industry, government, consumers, and standards developers saw the need to gather around a central framework to ensure our national well-being, improve our global competitiveness, and respond to critical domestic and international priorities. The *United States Standards Strategy (USSS)* was developed to serve as this framework.

The *Strategy* is written in a way that permits different groups to select and derive value from those elements of the document that resonate most clearly with their individual or sector's needs. It identifies where there are standardization needs to be met, opportunities to do better, and good work to reaffirm. Each element of the *Strategy* clearly supports the U.S. view that standardization should be driven by the marketplace and adhere to the set of globally accepted principles for standards development expressed during the Second Triennial Review of the World Trade Organization's Technical Barriers to Trade Agreement.

The U.S. is not alone in its pursuit of a national, strategic approach to standardization and we believe that the ideas, viewpoints and directions identified in the USSS are also suitable for advancement in the international standardization arena. However, we recognize that the views some of our counterparts assert in their own national strategies may contrast sharply with those we recommend. Modern circumstances require that all segments of our global society work together more closely for mutual benefit. Our view of the future focuses on forging new and solidifying existing partnerships with counterparts around the world, and working in active collaboration with them to carefully examine marketplace and societal issues and to develop standards-based solutions to address those needs.

How was the Strategy developed?

The *United States Standards Strategy* is actually a revision of the *National Standards Strategy for the United States (NSS)* that was approved by the ANSI Board of Directors in August 2000. The NSS reaffirmed that the U.S. is committed to a sector-based approach to voluntary standardization activities, both domestically and globally. It established a standardization framework that was built upon the traditional strengths of the U.S. system - such as consensus, openness and transparency - while giving additional emphasis to speed, relevance, and meeting the needs of public interest constituencies. Strategic and tactical initiatives contained within this framework were developed so that they could then be used by diverse interests to meet their own national and individual organizational objectives.

The revision of the NSS is known as the *United States Standards Strategy (USSS)*. The name change recognizes globalization and the need for standards designed to meet stakeholder needs irrespective of national borders. The new name also reflects a standardization environment that incorporates new types of standards development activities, more flexible approaches and new structures.

Continued on next page

The *Strategy* was developed through the coordinated efforts of a large and diverse group of constituents representing stakeholders in government, industry, standards developing organizations, consortia, consumer groups, and academia. Throughout the process, all the participants expressed a commitment to developing the USSS in a way that was open, balanced and transparent. The result is a document that represents the vision of a broad cross-section of standards stakeholders and that reflects the diversity of the U.S. standards system.

Does the Strategy address conformity assessment?

It is quite clear that conformity assessment issues such as testing, certification, and accreditation are closely associated with standards. It is equally clear that these issues have become a critically important aspect of conducting business in the global marketplace. However, the subject is complex, different interests are involved, and significant issues remain. Therefore, addressing conformity assessment in anything other than a superficial manner would have greatly increased both the size and complexity of the *U.S. Standards Strategy* and significantly extended the time required for completion.

The *National Conformity Assessment Principles for the United States* document that was published in September 2002 is available as a resource that addresses many conformity assessment issues. [[Click here to view the text.](#)]

What is ANSI's relationship to the Strategy?

ANSI's role during the development of this *Strategy* was that of facilitator and administrator. The announced goal from the outset was to develop a standards strategy for the U.S. that was inclusive of activities both inside and outside the ANSI federation. Many of those who were involved in the *Strategy's* development, or who commented during the subsequent review period, had no previous affiliation with the Institute.

As coordinator of the U.S. standardization system, ANSI played a lead role in managing the preparation and publication of the USSS. It is appropriate that the ANSI Board of Directors was the first entity to approve the *Strategy*. Support or endorsement of the *Strategy* by members of Congress, top-level government agency officials, and industry leaders will serve as an additional catalyst to foster this system and promote U.S. competitiveness in the global marketplace.

What steps are being taken to implement the Strategy?

Every standards stakeholder in the U.S. has responsibility for implementing the *Strategy*. Business and commercial interests; government at the federal, state and local level; standards developing organizations; consumers and academia - everyone has a role to play.

The *Strategy* must meet a wide range of needs within such diverse technology and service areas as aerospace, automotive, chemical, construction, electrical and related technologies, information technology, medical, and tourism. To achieve the greatest impact, stakeholders must develop and enact sector-specific implementation plans. The *Strategy* provides the overall framework for the "standards house we want to build" in the U.S., but each market sector must "complete construction" by implementing those aspects of the document that it finds most relevant. This customized approach not only facilitates the involvement of all affected parties, but also focuses attention on unique interests and needs within each industry.

Certain tactical items have been assigned to specific parties, including ANSI, industry, standards developers and the U.S. government:

- *ANSI*, in its role as the U.S. national member of many international and regional standards organizations, will work with its policy and program oversight committees to develop implementation plans for the appropriate constituencies.
- *Industry* is focusing on actions that add value to the standardization process and mitigate technical barriers to trade.
- *Standards developers* are including some of the *Strategy's* approaches in their business plans and investigating ways to increase efficiencies and broaden participation.
- *Government* initiatives are being discussed and coordinated by the Interagency Committee on Standards Policy and the Trade Policy Staff Committee, both of which are pursuing implementation amongst the federal agencies.

ANSI has developed a [tracking system](#) that permits each stakeholder group to record for public notice the implementation actions that have been taken. Progress will be reported annually.

How is the vision of "one globally applied standard and one globally applied test" reflected in the Strategy?

The *U.S. Standards Strategy* is based upon an underlying concept of market-driven and market-relevant standards. For these reasons, the *Strategy* neither encourages nor discourages the concept of one globally accepted standard or test.

This stance was taken because there is a great variance between the needs and circumstances of various market sectors. For many products, processes and services, the marketplace will demand one globally accepted standard. In other areas, long-standing national infrastructures (such as electrical) may make it economically or technically infeasible for one globally

accepted standard. While in other sectors, the best approach may be to develop competing standards and let the marketplace decide on implementation.

The Strategy embraces the World Trade Organization's principles of transparency, openness, due process, and consensus. What impact, if any, will this have on U.S.-based standards developers?

The United States is committed to the avoidance of standards as barriers to trade and all U.S.-based standards organizations have been - and continue to be - encouraged to consider and adhere to the WTO principles. To assist in these efforts, the United States Standards Strategy suggests opportunities for training and adjustments that will facilitate compliance.

The *Strategy* also acknowledges the reality that all standards developers, including groups such as consortia and forums, play an important and integral part of the global economy, technology base, and standards system. In fact, certain of these developers are also making great strides to introduce innovative approaches into the standardization process in order to meet the requirements of the marketplace and the needs of their particular stakeholders. These innovations - such as collaborative development, speeding the approval process, and even aspects of protecting intellectual property rights - are frequently suitable for incorporation into the procedures of other standards developers. This is seen as a benefit for the entire standardization community.

Submit a new question

To submit an additional question, please [click here](#). □

Nuclear Fuel Cycle Committee Publishes Viewing Systems Guide, Begins Work on Fuel Pellet Standard

Reprinted, with permission, from ASTM Standardization News, Vol. 35, No. 6, copyright ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken, PA 19428.



ASTM International [Committee C26](#) on Nuclear Fuel Cycle has recently published a new standard and has begun the development of another. Subcommittee C26.14 on Remote Systems is responsible for the newly approved standard, C 1661, Guide for Viewing Systems for Remotely Operated Facilities, while Subcommittee C26.02 on Fuel and Fertile Material Specifications is currently at work on the development of [WK14330](#), Nuclear Fuel Pellet Physical Integrity Limits: Chips, Cracks, Defects.

ASTM meeting and staff manager contact information for Committee C26 can be found at the end of this article.

C 1661, Guide for Viewing Systems for Remotely Operated Facilities

A new ASTM International standard, C 1661 establishes minimum requirements for viewing systems for remotely operated facilities, including hot cells, used for the processing and handling of nuclear and radioactive materials.

"This standard has brought together a wide range of experts in the development of remote viewing technologies and experts in the field deployment and application of this equipment," says Frank Heckendorn, C26 member and an advisory engineer at the Savannah River National Laboratory in Aiken, S.C.

According to Heckendorn, C 1661 can be used for both nuclear and non-nuclear applications where remote viewing is required for operation. While much of the standard applies to nuclear environments in which the survival of equipment exposed to radiation is an issue, the standard also applies in any environment in which direct access is limited, due to a variety of factors.

C 1661 covers all types of remote viewing technology, other than shield windows, which are covered in another C26.14 standard, [C 1572](#), Guide for Dry Lead Glass and Oil-Filled Lead Glass Radiation Shielding Window Components for Remotely Operated Facilities. Some of the types of equipment covered by C 1661 include radiation-hardened and nonradiation-hardened cameras (black and white and color), lenses, camera housings and positioners, periscopes, through-wall/roof viewing, remotely deployable cameras, crane/robot mounted cameras, endoscope cameras, borescopes, video probes, flexible probes, mirrors, lighting, fiber lighting and support equipment.

Heckendorn notes that Committee C26 is seeking interested participants from both the user and vendor communities. "Members of both communities can add expertise in the areas of what has, or can be, provided, and the expertise of how the technologies can be successfully used," Heckendorn says. "We are seeking participants to help prepare future standards, on which work has already started, and to assist in keeping the issued standards up-to-date and relevant."

CONTACT

Technical Information: [Frank Heckendorn](#), Savannah River National Laboratory, Aiken, S.C. Phone: 803/648-8071.

WK14330, Nuclear Fuel Pellet Physical Integrity Limits: Chips, Cracks, Defects

The quality of fuel pellets is currently an important topic being studied throughout the nuclear industry, with study groups such as the Electric Power Research Institute and Institute of Nuclear Power Operations examining the effect of pellet quality on the performance of nuclear fuel. ASTM International Committee C26 on Nuclear Fuel Cycle is addressing the topic of fuel pellets with a proposed new standard, WK14330.

According to Thomas Thornton, chair of Subcommittee C26.02, WK14330 will provide minimum quality criteria for international nuclear fuel designers/manufacturers. The proposed standard will provide limits regarding the allowable extent of physical damage in as-fabricated, unirradiated uranium dioxide, mixed plutonium-uranium dioxide and uranium-gadolinium dioxide nuclear fuel pellets for use in commercial nuclear power reactors.

WK14330 will be a compilation of criteria that is contained in other C26.02 standards. "Subcommittee C26.02 is responsible for a number of fuel pellet standards, each of which contains essentially identical criteria for chips, cracks and general surface condition," says Thornton. "These criteria will be refined in the future as the impact of pellet imperfections in the performance of various nuclear fuel types is better understood. Having a single standard to address these criteria eliminates the possibility of inconsistencies between and among the various pellet standards." // □

CONTACT

Technical Information: [Thomas Thornton](#), Las Vegas, Nev.

Phone: 702/561-6105

ASTM Staff: Jeffrey Adkins

Phone: 610/832-9738

Upcoming Meeting:

June 26-29

June Committee Week

Norfolk, Va.

**"How Should Safety Standards REALLY be Used?
A Perspective from a REALLY Old Safety Professional."**

By: Dennis Kubicki, P.E., Senior Fire Protection Engineer, Detailed to NA 3.6

The advent of 10 CFR Part 851, *Worker Safety and Health Program Final Rule*, has reinforced the challenges to the Department of Energy (DOE) and its contractors in achieving compliance with the multiplicity of Federal and industry codes and standards that are applicable to site safety and health programs. Considering my own specialty, fire protection and emergency response, there are 162 individual National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) codes and standards that have been identified as being potentially applicable to a contractor that has responsibility for both facility fire protection and emergency services.¹ Each of these NFPA codes and standards contain literally hundreds, if not thousands of individual requirements. (NFPA 1, *Fire Prevention Code*, consists of 241 pages of requirements.) When one considers the collective whole of all the safety and health requirements from the governing CFRs (note that Part 851 invokes 29 CFR 1910 and 1926) and other applicable industry-promulgated criteria, the management burden of code compliance within the context of the Rule and contracts seems insurmountable.

In its diverse efforts to facilitate compliance with the provisions of Part 851, DOE Headquarters has proffered guidance and expectations that include one for "crosswalks." These are written reports that are developed by contractors that delineate individual Rule provisions with a corresponding statement(s) as to how these requirements are met (or not). But, considering the ever-changing nature of DOE sites, facilities, and activities, these crosswalk documents are expected soon to be out-of-date. Hence, their long-term utility as a management and oversight tool is limited.

On a continuous basis, DOE Federal and contractor managers and safety professionals are faced with the responsibility to make decisions with a degree of consciousness of the provisions of applicable safety and health standards. These decisions are manifest in many forums including the performance of assessments (such as Operational Readiness Reviews and facility fire safety assessments), the review of facility design documents (including plans, specifications, Design Basis Analyses, among others), and in responding to telephone and E-mail requests.

Is it possible for any individual or safety and health group to be fully cognizant of the host of requirements that govern a particular



Dennis Kubicki

situation? Is it possible to achieve literal compliance with all the governing requirements noted above? Is it possible to be aware of the historic evolution of safety and health standards that were applied over decades to older facilities that have been modified over decades? Obviously, no. So how can one reasonably manage the issue of code compliance within the context of Federal regulations and contract stipulations? The answer lies in a reflection on how safety and health codes and standards are generally used by qualified safety professionals.

As a qualified safety and health professional, one is expected to have formal education/training in the scope and content of the codes and standards that govern one's discipline. (I have a Bachelor of Science Degree in Fire Protection Engineering and a Master's Degree in Safety, for example.) This foundation of knowledge includes safety and health **fundamentals** with a general awareness of the requirements of federal and industry codes and standards. Total recall of all requirements is not expected.

In the application of this expertise, the individual safety and health professional does not carry the code books or standards, refer to them continuously, or do line-by-line comparisons of the criteria to any given set of circumstances. Generally, one applies the recollected knowledge one has of these safety and health fundamentals, with the occasional need to re-read the code book. An effective safety professional is (in my view) one who does not trivialize a situation by insisting on literal compliance with each and every code provision when the broader safety aim has already been achieved through the application of these fundamentals.

Hence, when confronting the challenge of managing compliance with safety and health standards in contracts and with regulations, the focus should be on first identifying the subset of essential provisions of the governing requirements so as to assure that the broader goal of adequate safety and health for any given is achieved. Once this is accomplished, as confirmed by a qualified safety and health professional, a reasonable conclusion can be made that the entire spectrum of requirements has been substantively addressed and compliance achieved. In so doing, one can avoid the overwhelming burden of literal compliance with every requirement. Additionally, the scope of documentation needed to demonstrate compliance could be reduced significantly.

(Parenthetically, during the recent DOE Fire Safety Workshop, the DOE fire safety community was challenged with the task of developing a list of safety essentials for each of the above-referenced fire safety and emergency response codes and standards. A preliminary draft of such lists for NFPA 1, 101, 1500, and 1710 is available from the author.)

Questions or comments on this article should be directed to Dennis Kubicki at dennis.kubicki@nnsa.doe.gov (301-903-4794). □

Safe Harbors in 10 CFR PART 830

By Mary Haughey, Office of Nuclear Safety and Environmental Policy (HS-21)

The first time I heard the term "safe harbor" for other than a place to park your boat in a storm, I was sitting in the Forrestal office of Neal Strauss, a now-retired member of DOE's General Council. We were looking for a way to include a number of standards to cover the variety of nuclear facilities in the draft 10 CFR Part 830, *Nuclear Safety Management*, (herein after called Part 830); however, we needed flexibility, something that does not come easily in a regulation. He suggested "safe harbors." Since issuing Part 830 with the safe harbors, some people have been confused about how they should be used, especially with respect to "successive revisions." Read this article to better understand how to use safe harbors from Part 830.

The provision for safety bases in 10 CFR 830.204 reads:

The contractor responsible for a hazard category 1, 2, or 3 DOE nuclear facility must obtain approval from DOE for the methodology used to prepare the documented safety analysis for the facility unless the contractor uses a methodology set forth in Table 2 of Appendix A to this Part.

It does not say that you need to use the safe harbor standards. It says *if* you use the safe harbor standards, you can skip the step of getting DOE approval for the method (you still need DOE approval of the final safety basis). Safe harbor standards are effectively "pre-approved" methods to meet the provision of 10 CFR 830.204. They provide acceptable methodologies or "safe harbors" (i.e., you are "safe" if you use the referenced standard).

Table 2 of Attachment A to Subpart B of Part 830 lists ten sets of safe harbors for DOE nuclear facilities and activities ranging from reactors to transportation. Most of these safe harbors are DOE Technical Standards. (An abridged version of that Table is included at the end of this article. See the rule for the full text.) Some safe harbor standards must be used in combination (e.g., DOE-STD-3009 and DOE-STD-3016 for a nuclear explosives facility), some can stand alone (e.g., DOE-STD-3009 for a nonreactor nuclear facility), and others give you a choice of two standards (e.g., DOE-STD-3009 or DOE-STD-3011 for nuclear facilities with a limited operational life).

If you decide to not use the pre-approved safe harbor standards you must submit an alternate methodology to DOE and get DOE approval. The process for alternate methodologies is built into the rule and DOE approval of the alternate methodology makes it compliant with the rule; hence, no exemption is needed.

Not all standards referenced in Part 830 are safe harbors. DOE-STD-1027 is incorporated by reference in 10 CFR 830.202 as the required methodology for determining the hazard categorization level for a nuclear facility. However, when you incorporate a standard by reference in a rule you must specify the revision; consequently, you cannot use later revisions of DOE-STD-1027

Continued on next page

unless DOE updates and reissues the rule.

Not so for the safe harbors. Each of the safe harbor documents have the words "or successor document" following the citation. As each document is revised by DOE, you may choose to use either the version listed in the regulation or the later version issued by DOE. Note that this is your choice. The rule does not require that the later version be used. This issue arose recently when the

National Nuclear Security Administration (NNSA) issued a revision to DOE-STD-3016 for nuclear explosives facilities. Individuals in NNSA believed that the rule would automatically require contractors to use the later version. Following discussions with individuals

Abridged List of Safe Harbor Standards Identified in Table 2 of 10 CFR Part 830 (see rule for full language)	
Facility or activity	Safe Harbor
Reactors	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regulatory Guide 1.70 or successor document.
Nonreactor nuclear facilities	DOE-STD-3009, Change Notice No. 1 (CN-1), January 2000 or successor document.
Nuclear facilities with limited operational life	Either: DOE-STD-3009, CN-1, January 2000, or successor document, or DOE-STD-3011-94 or successor document.
Deactivation or the transition surveillance and maintenance	Either: DOE-STD-3009, CN-1, January 2000 or successor document, or DOE-STD-3011-94 or successor document.
Decommissioning	DOE-STD-1120-98 or successor document and 29 CFR 1910.120 (or 29 CFR 1926.65 for construction activities)
Environmental restoration activities	DOE-STD-1120-98 or successor document and 29 CFR 1910.120 (or 29 CFR 1926.65 for construction activities)
Nuclear explosive facilities and operations	DOE-STD-3009, CN-1, January 2000, or successor document, AND DOE-STD-3016-99 or successor document.
Hazard Category 3 nonreactor nuclear facilities	Chapters 2, 3, 4, and 5 of DOE-STD-3009, CN-1, January 2000, or successor document
Transportation activities	DOE-O-460.1A or successor document and DOE-G-460.1-1 or successor document.
Transportation of nuclear explosives, nuclear components, Naval nuclear fuel elements, Category I and Category II special nuclear materials, special assemblies, and other materials of national security.	DOE-O-461.1 or successor document and DOE-M-461.1-1 or successor document.

in the Office of Nuclear and Environmental Policy (HS-21) in the DOE Office of Health, Safety and Security, NNSA realized they needed NNSA line direction (and contract changes) if they wanted to require contractors to use only the new revision of the standard.

If you have questions about the use of safe harbors methodologies in Part 830 you can contact Mary Haughey at Mary.Haughey@hq.doe.gov or at (301) 903-2867. □

Technical Standards Manager Spotlight



H. Marcus Worrell, P.E., Safety Engineer, Idaho Operations Office, U. S. Department of Energy, Idaho Falls Idaho

Marcus Worrell is the Safety Engineer at the Idaho Operations Office. He is a native of Eastern Idaho who has worked for the Federal Government for nearly 30 years. During his career with the Federal Government Marc has worked for the U.S. Department of Energy and the Federal Highway Administration.

In 1991 Marc joined the U.S. Department of Energy as a Safety Engineer in the Idaho Operations Office. The first ten years at Idaho were spent in an independent oversight organization with responsibility for the management and oversight of both contractor and DOE operations. Most of his time has been spent conducting assessments, appraisals and surveillances of both contractor and DOE operations. Other assignments have included participation in operational readiness reviews and accident investigations.

Currently Marc has program oversight responsibilities for the three major contractors at the Idaho National Laboratory in the areas of industrial safety, construction safety, firearms safety, hoisting and rigging, pressure safety and motor vehicle safety. Marc has been the Technical Standards Manager for the Idaho Operations Office since 1996 and the FEOSH Program Manager since 2002.

During his 14 year career with the Federal Highway Administration Marc worked in the states of Washington, California, Utah, Louisiana and New Mexico. While with the Federal Highway Administration he had assignments as a location and design engineer, a construction engineer and an area engineer. These work assignments involved all areas of highway related transportation including basic project development, environmental clearances, project design, contracting, construction, maintenance and safety.

Prior to beginning his federal career Marc was employed as Civil Engineer for a consulting engineering firm. His work activities included the design and construction of bridges, buildings, roads, water systems, sewer systems, subdivisions and land surveying.

Marc is a licensed Professional Engineer in the states of California and Louisiana. He was educated as a Civil/Structural Engineer.

If you have any questions, he can be reached by phone at 208-526-5646 or e-mail at worrellhm@id.doe.gov. □

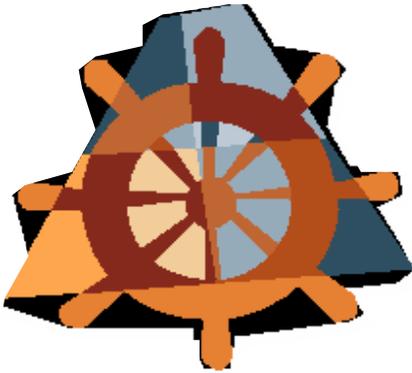


Marcus Worrell

Topical Committee Developments

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

Nothing to Report in this Issue.



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).

John G. Chernowski (New TSM)
Manager, Office of Contract Assurance
Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory
1 Cyclotron Road, MS 90C-0101
Berkeley, CA 94720
Phone: 510-486-7457
Fax: 510-486-4713
E-mail: JGChernowski@lbl.gov

Robert John McMorland (Replaces Joanne D. Lorence as TSM)
Nuclear Engineer
U.S. Department of Energy-HQ
1000 Independence Ave., S.W., Rm 6H-025
Departmental Representative to the DNFSB
HS-1.1
Washington, D.C. 20585
Phone: 202-586-0057
Fax: 202-586-3472
E-mail: Robert.McMorland@hq.doe.gov

Roseann Pelzner (New TSM)
Berkeley Site Office
1 Cyclotron Road, MS 90-1042B
Berkeley, CA 94720
Phone: 510-486-4377
E-mail: Roseann.Pelzner@bso.science.doe.gov

Stasia Ann Scocca (Replaces Jessica Ruth Wilke as TSM)
Requirements Management Coordinator
Brookhaven National Laboratory
P.O. Box 5000
Building 902C
Upton, NY 11973-5000
Phone: 631-344-3979
Fax: 631-344-7981
E-mail: Scocca@bnl.gov

Michael A. Sides (Replaces Cecelia S. Brown as TSM)
Policy Consultant
Sandia National Laboratories – Albuquerque
P.O. Box 5800
Org: 9730; Type: E; Bldg: 802; Rm: 1180K
MS 0180
Albuquerque, NM 87185
Phone: 505-845-7913
Fax: 505-284-4358
E-mail: masides@sandia.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 August 2007:

- *Radiological Assessor Training*, DOE-HDBK-1141-2001, TRNG-0060, July 30, 2007; Point of Contact: Judith Foulke, Phone: 301-903-5865
- *Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits: Methods and Practice*, EMER-0001, August 7, 2007; Point of Contact: Jeng Chang, Phone: 202-586-7455

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 August 2007:

- *Chemical Management (Volume 3 of 3)*, DOE-HDBK-1139/3-2003, SAFT-0115, August 2, 2007; Point of Contact: Billy T. Lee, Phone: 301-903-4884
- *General Employee Radiological Training*, DOE-HDBK-1131-98, TRNG-0057, August 6, 2007; Point of Contact: Peter O'Connell, Phone: 301-903-5641
- *ALARA Training for Technical Support Personnel (including Change Notice 1; November 2004)*, DOE-HDBK-1110-97 (CH1), 6910-0069, August 13, 2007; Point of Contact: Judith Foulke, 301-903-5865

1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

No entries were received in August 2007

1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

No entries were received in August 2007

1.5 DOE Technical Standards Published

The following entries were received in August 2007:

- *Electrical Functional Area Qualification Standard*, DOE-STD-1170-2007, TRNG-0050, August 7, 2007
- *Hoisting and Rigging Standard*, DOE-STD-1090-2007, SAFT-0112, August 28, 2007

coordination activities of non-Government standards (NGS) weekly in ANSI Standards Action. Recent electronic copies are available on the ANSI Web Site at;

http://www.ansi.org/news_publications/periodicals/standards_action/standards_action.aspx?menuid=7.

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://webstore.ansi.org/ansidocstore/default.asp>.

ANSI also lists standards actions on new and revised American National Standards and International Standards Organization (ISO) 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 August 2007 is accessible at http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/SNEWS/AUGUST_2007/acta_aug07.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 August/September 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/nfpanews080907.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, P.E, Phone: 301-903-4114, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: satish.khanna@eh.doe.gov

Compiling Editor: Kathy Knight, Phone: 301-903-4439, Fax: 301-903-6172, e-mail: Kathy.knight@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