



The Standards Forum And Standards Actions



Inside This Issue

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note	1
DOE Technical Standards Program Activities Summary	2
2 nd Quarter FY09 Standards Activity Summary Report	2
ANS Publishes Two New Seismic Standards	5
ASTM Sets the Standard for Biodiesel	7
Topical Committee Report	9
Welcome Aboard the TSMC!	10
DOE Standards Actions	11
Non-Government Standards	12
Publication Staff Roster	12

Technical Standards Program Manager's Note

Welcome to the March/April 2009 edition of the *Technical Standards Forum and Standards Actions*. The Department of Energy (DOE) Technical Standards Program (TSP) continues to provide timely and efficient standards development services to the Department and its contractors. Recently, the TSP acquired the ability to perform title and abstract searches on Non-Government Standards (NGS) available in the private sector. This tool enables the TSP and its customers to identify available NGS that could support implementation of DOE requirements. Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-119, *Federal Participation in the Development and Use of Voluntary Consensus Standards and in Conformity Assessment Activities* and Public Law 104-113, *National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act of 1995*, put forth the federal mandate to use NGS where they are appropriate and applicable. Please keep this in mind if you are looking to develop a new DOE standard. Currently, the search capability exists through headquarters Technical Standards Managers (TSMs). Please contact me or another headquarters TSM to conduct a search.



Jeff Feit

The Articles

Our first article is entitled *2nd Quarter FY-09 Standards Activity Summary Report*, by Calvin Hopper at Oak Ridge National Laboratory. This is the third installment in a series of reports on domestic nuclear safety standards development activities.

The second article comes from American Nuclear Society's (ANS) *Nuclear Standards News* and is entitled *ANS Publishes Two New Seismic Standards*. ANSI/ANS-2.27-2008, *Criteria for Investigations of Nuclear Facility Sites for Seismic Hazard Assessments*, and ANSI/ANS-2.29-2008, *Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis*, are described in some detail in this article. It is interesting to note that these two ANS standards contain the seismic portions

of four DOE Natural Phenomena Hazards (NPH) standards. The four NPH standards are as follows:

- DOE-STD-1020-2002, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Design and Evaluation Criteria for Department of Energy Facilities*;
- DOE-STD-1021-93, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Performance Categorization Guidelines for Structures, Systems, and Components*;
- DOE-STD-1022-94, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Characterization Criteria*; and
- DOE-STD-1023-95, *Natural Phenomena Hazards Assessment Criteria*.

Over the past decade these NPH standards have been in the process of conversion to NGS. Recently, an ANS writing body has incorporated the seismic portions of these documents into the two standards mentioned in this *Nuclear Standards News* article. The remaining areas of the four DOE NPH standards listed above (flood, extreme winds, and tornados) are being evaluated, and there are plans to republish them in one or more updated DOE NPH technical standards by the Department's Office of Health, Safety and Security.

The third article is reprinted from ASTM's *Standardization News* and is entitled *ASTM Sets the Standard for Biodiesel*. ASTM International is driving the movement toward using alternative fuels. In this article the development, use, and global acceptance of biodiesel fuel standards are discussed.

That's it for this edition of the Standards Forum and Standards Actions. □

DOE Technical Standards Program Activities Summary

Technical Standards Activities Summary as of March 16, 2009		
Document Status	Description of Status	Number of Documents
In Conversion	Conversion of a DOE technical standard to a national consensus standard is a beneficial process that provides exposure for that document to other public and private sector interests. When a DOE standard is converted, a voluntary-consensus, non-DOE standards developing organization assumes responsibility for it. DOE has no further responsibility for the maintenance of the standard when this occurs.	0
In Preparation	Includes draft DOE technical standards being developed but not yet out for review and comment.	26
Out for Comment	Includes draft DOE technical standards that have been posted for review and comment in the Technical Standards Program (TSP) RevCom system.	32
Published in February	Includes DOE technical standards that have completed the TSP review/comment and approval process. These approved standards are posted on the TSP webpage for use.	0
Five Year Review Status		
Document Status	Description of Status	Proposed/In Progress
Revision	A revision occurs when a DOE technical standard requires technical changes or editorial changes in excess of 25% of its content.	4 / 3
Reaffirmation	A reaffirmation occurs when making no changes to a DOE technical standard at its 5-year review.	1 / 19
Cancellations	Cancellation occurs when a DOE technical standard no longer serves a purpose to DOE as determined by the Office of Primary Interest (OPI) and subsequent TSP RevCom review.	6 / 0

2nd Quarter FY09 Standards Activity Summary Report

By Calvin Hopper, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, TN

This is the 2nd Quarter FY09 standards activity summary report for the Department of Energy's (DOE) *The Standards Forum and Standards Actions*. This report provides insights into domestic nuclear safety standards development activities and incidental information regarding international standards.

Standards that could have immediate potential interest to DOE regarding nuclear facility safety are provided in this portion of the report. Public comment periods for proposed or new standards are typically 30 days. Therefore, persons wishing to monitor standards activities on a more timely basis should go to the [***ANSI Standards Action***](#) weekly publication. Information is parsed from information in the ANSI website and the author's knowledge from direct participation in American Nuclear Society and the U.S. ANSI Nuclear Technical Advisory Group for ISO Technical Committee 85, *Nuclear Energy*, Subcommittee 5, *Nuclear Fuel Technology*, standards development.

American Nuclear Society (ANS) Standards Activities**Project Initiation Notification System (PINS) for Proposed ANS Standards**

Before work on a draft can begin, a **Project Initiation Notification System (PINS)** form must be approved and submitted to ANSI. The following projects have completed a PINS form and are in the approval process.

- ANS-2.6, *Guidelines for Estimating Present & Forecasting Future Population Distributions Surrounding Nuclear Facility Sites*
- ANS-2.25, *Surveys of Terrestrial Ecology Needed to License Thermal Power Plants (reinvigoration of historic standard)*
- ANS-8.25, *Development of Nuclear Criticality Safety Related Postings*
- ANS-15.21-200x, *Format and Content for Safety Analysis Reports for Research Reactors*
- ANS-29.1, *Operational Reactivity Management and Oversight at Light Water, Pressurized Water Power Reactors*
- ANS-40.21, *Siting, Construction, and Operation of Commercial Low Level Radioactive Waste Burial Grounds*
- ANS-56.8, *Containment System Leakage Testing Requirements*

ANSI Approved ANS Standards

The following new or revised ANS standards were recently approved by ANSI.

- ANSI/ANS-2.27-2008, *Criteria for Investigations of Nuclear Facility Sites for Seismic Hazard Assessments*
- ANSI/ANS-2.29-2008, *Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis*
- ANSI/ANS-8.27-2008, *Burnup Credit for LWR Fuel*
- ANSI/ANS-10.4-2008, *Verification and Validation of Non-Safety-Related Scientific and Engineering Computer Programs for the Nuclear Industry*
- ANSI/ANS-15.16-2008, *Emergency Planning for Research Reactors*

ANSI Approved Joint ASME & ANS Standard

- ANSI/ASME/ANS-RA-S-2008, *Standard for Level 1/Large Early Release Frequency Probabilistic Risk Assessment for Nuclear Power Plant Applications*

Contact Information

The ANSI/ANS standards designators (e.g., ANS-8.XX) denote which ANSI/ANS Consensus Committee has purview for the proposal and development of a specific standard. General information about the development or purchase of standards may be obtained by contacting Ms. Patricia Schroeder, ANS Standards Administrator. Her contact information is:

Patricia Schroeder
 Standards Administrator
 American Nuclear Society
 555 North Kensington Avenue
 LaGrange Park, Illinois
 60526 USA

Tel: 708/579-8269
 Fax: 708/352-6464
 E-mail: pschroeder@ans.org

One may contact the Chair of the appropriate Consensus Committee having purview for how to propose or to participate in standards of interest (see table).

Consensus Committee	Name	Standards Designators	Chair	Phone Number	E-mail
N16	Criticality Safety	ANS-8	Calvin M. Hopper	865-576-8617	hoppercm@ornl.gov
N17	Research Reactors, Reactor Physics, Radiation Shielding, and Computational Methods	ANS-1, -5, -6, -10, -15, -19	Tawfik M. Raby	301-975-6258	raby@nist.gov
NFSC	Nuclear Facilities Standards Committee	ANS-2, -3, -5, -16, -18, -29, -40, -41, -51, -53, -56, -57, -58	Carl A. Mazzola	706-955-8804	carl.mazzola@shawgrp.com
RISC	Risk Informed Standards Committee	ANS-58 RA-S	Allen Camp	505-844-5960	alcamp@sandia.gov

Other Domestic Standards Activities

- **American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME)** – Mayra Santiago, Standards Administrator (ansibox@asme.org)
 - NQA-1 - 2008 *Quality Assurance Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications*
 - BPVC-CC-NUC – 2008 - *Code Cases No. 3, 4, 5 & 6 Nuclear Components* to the 2007 Edition
 - STP-NU-009 - 2008 STP-NU-009 *Graphite for High Temperature Gas-Cooled Nuclear Reactors*
- **American Society of Safety Engineers (ASSE)** – Timothy Fisher, Standards Administrator (TFisher@ASSE.Org)
 - No new nuclear standards were published in 2008.

- **ASTM International** – Jeff Richardson, Standards Administrator (jrichard@astm.org)
 - C1065, *Standard Specification for Nuclear-Grade Zirconium Oxide Powder*
 - C1098, *Standard Specification for Nuclear-Grade Hafnium Oxide Powder*
 - C1689, *Standard Practice for Subsampling of Uranium Hexafluoride*
 - C1703, *Standard Practice for Sampling of Gaseous Uranium Hexafluoride*
 - C785, *Standard Specification for Nuclear-Grade Aluminum Oxide Pellets*

Incidental Information about International Standards

Meeting calendars for the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) Technical Committee 85, *Nuclear Energy*, ISO TC 85 subcommittees (SC), and their working groups (WG) are referenced in the table below.

Subcommittee/Working Group	Title	Secretariat e-mail	Meeting date/location
TC 85/WG 1	Terminology, Definitions, Units and Symbols	eric.balcaen@afnor.org	TBD
TC 85/WG 3	Dosimetry for Radiation Processing	eric.balcaen@afnor.org	TBD
TC 85/SC 2	Radiation Protection	laurence.thomas@afnor.org	April 6-9, 2008/Vienna, AT
TC 85/SC 5	Nuclear Fuel Technology	graham.v.hutson@nnl.co.uk	June 8-10, 2008/Manchester, UK
TC 85/SC 6	Reactor Technology	Thomas.myers@nist.gov	June 9-10, 2008/Paris, FR

Subcommittee Working Groups may be found at the above SC2, SC5, and SC6 links in the table.

To participate in the ISO meetings/activities it is necessary to be appointed as an ANSI Delegate by the U.S. NTAG Chair, Mr. George Campbell (Ph 707-882-1640, email cglen@mcn.org). □

ANS Publishes Two New Seismic Standards

This article was reprinted from the January-February 2009 issue of *Nuclear Standards News* with permission from the publisher, the American Nuclear Society.

ANSI/ANS-2.27-2008 and ANSI/ANS-2.29-2008

Component standards ANSI/ANS-2.27-2008, *Criteria for Investigations of Nuclear Facility Sites for Seismic Hazard Assessments*, and ANSI/ANS-2.29-2008, *Probabilistic Seismic Hazard Analysis*, were just published by the American Nuclear Society (ANS).

ANSI/ANS-2.27-2008 provides requirements and recommended practices for conducting investigations and acquiring data sets needed to characterize seismic sources for probabilistic seismic hazard analysis (PSHA). The data sets provide information for site response and soil-structure interaction analyses needed for design of those facilities. They also are used to evaluate fault rupture and associated secondary deformation and other seismically induced ground failure hazards (e.g., liquefaction, ground settlement, slope failure).

ANSI/ANS-2.29-2008 provides criteria and guidance for performing a PSHA for the design and construction of nuclear

facilities. These include, but are not limited to, nuclear fuel manufacturing facilities; nuclear material waste processing, storage, fabrication, and reprocessing facilities; uranium enrichment facilities; tritium production and handling facilities; radioactive material laboratories; and nuclear reactors. Criteria provided in this standard address various aspects of conducting PSHAs.

Both standards are included in a group of four standards that establish requirements for the seismic design of nuclear facilities. The overall objective of these standards is to achieve a risk-informed design that protects the public, the environment, and workers from potential consequences of earthquakes. The other two standards are ANSI/ANS-2.26-2004, *Categorization of Nuclear Facility Structures, Systems, and Components for Seismic Design*, and ASCE/SEI 43-05, *Seismic Design Criteria for Structures, Systems, and Components in Nuclear Facilities*, the latter was developed by the American Society of Civil Engineers/Structural Engineering Institute.

Working Group ANS-2.27 of the ANS Standards Committee had the following membership at the time of approval of this standard:

K. L. Hanson (Chair), *Geomatrix Consultants, Inc.*
W. R. Lettis (Vice Chair), *William Lettis & Associates, Inc.*
J. Ake, *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
J. C. Chen, *Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*
C. J. Costantino, *Individual*
C. B. Crouse, *URS Corporation*
J. A. Egan, *Geomatrix Consultants, Inc.*
J. K. Kimball, *U.S. Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board*
J. L. King, *Individual*
R. C. Lee, *Los Alamos National Laboratory*
Y. Li, *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
J. J. Litehiser, *Bechtel Corporation, Inc.*
W. U. Savage, *U.S. Geological Survey*
D. P. Schwartz, *U.S. Geological Survey*
M. J. Shah, *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
P. C. Thenhaus, *ABS Consulting, Inc.*

Working Group ANS-2.29 of the ANS Standards Committee had the following membership at the time of approval of this standard:

J. Savy (Chair), *Risk Management Solutions, Inc.*
J. Ake, *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
K. Campbell, *EQECAT, Inc.*
N. Chokshi, *U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission*
K. Coppersmith, *Coppersmith Consulting*
C. J. Costantino, *Individual*
C. B. Crouse, *URS Corporation*
A. Hadjian, *U.S. Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board*
Q. Hossain, *Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory*
J. Kimball, *U.S. Department of Energy*
J. L. King, *Individual*
R. Lee, *Individual*
M. McCann, *JBA Associates*
M. Power, *Geomatrix Consultants, Inc.*
G. Toro, *Risk Engineering, Inc.*
I. Wong, *URS Corporation*
R. Youngs, *Geomatrix Consultants, Inc.* □

ASTM Sets the Standard for Biodiesel: Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants has Produced a Set of Standards for a Non-Petroleum Fuel: Biodiesel.

By Kessel Nelson

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ASTM International is fueling the use of an alternate, renewable energy source with the October 2008 publication of new and revised specifications for biodiesel.

The new standards give the industry a valuable tool - recognized and accepted by buyers and sellers alike - that ensures product quality and performance by setting clearly defined parameters. They are the result of collaboration on the part of Subcommittee D02.E0 on Burner, Diesel, Non-Aviation Gas Turbine and Marine Fuels, whose members include representatives from petroleum refineries, automakers, engine manufacturers, biodiesel producers, academia and others from around the world.

"It took a lot of cooperation to reach consensus on the specifications," says Steve Howell, president of MARC-IV Consulting, Kearney, Mo., and chair of ASTM's biodiesel task force. "We used live electronic tools to significantly speed up the amount of time it took us to develop the standard without sacrificing any of the value of the discussion, deliberation and information sharing required to pass an ASTM specification."

Biodiesel Defined

Biodiesel is made of "mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animals fats." In layman's terms, it is a clean-burning alternative fuel made from fat or oil (such as soybean or palm oil) that has been chemically processed to remove glycerin. The term biodiesel refers to the pure fuel - called B100 - which has been designated as an alternative fuel by the U.S. Departments of Energy and Transportation. B100 can be used in its pure state but is more commonly used as an additive for conventional diesel fuel.

According to the National Biodiesel Board, more than 170 companies in the United States are actively marketing biodiesel and developing manufacturing plants with a potential production capacity of approximately 2.24 billion gallons per year.

Some benefits attributed to biodiesel as a fuel include renewability, a reduction of greenhouse gases and other regulated emissions, and a reduced reliance on petroleum-based fuel. It can also be used in diesel engines without the need for modification.

The Standards

Subcommittee D02.E0 began work on the standards by building on the concept of a performance-based specification that would be feedstock - and process-neutral. The development of the blended fuel specifications began in 2001 after ASTM [D6751](#), Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels, was published, using existing specifications as models.

"We were dealing with a new type of fuel that had some interesting properties," says Steve Westbrook, staff scientist, Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Texas, and chair of Subcommittee D02.E0. "We had to start from scratch to make the specification describe not just an adequate fuel, but one that would be as trouble free as possible and function properly in its intended application."

The new and revised standards are:

- ASTM [D6751-08](#) — revised to include the requirement of a cold soak filterability test that controls minor compounds and provides a more accurate reading of how the fuel will perform in cold weather conditions.

- ASTM [D975-08a](#), Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils (on-and off-road applications) - revised to allow for up to 5 percent biodiesel content. This allows B5 blends to be treated the same as conventional diesel for testing purposes.
- ASTM [D396-08b](#), Specification for Fuel Oils (home heating and boiler applications) - revised to allow for up to 5 percent biodiesel content. Like D975, this revision allows B5 blends to be treated the same as conventional fuel oil for testing purposes.
- ASTM [D7467-08](#), Specification for Diesel Fuel Oil, Biodiesel Blend (B6 to B20) - a newly created standard governing the properties of blends containing between 6 and 20 percent biodiesel for on-and off-road applications.

"These standards have been through the rigorous ASTM balloting process," says Howell. "If you have a fuel that meets these standards, then you can be assured that it is fit for its purpose and is going to work well in your engine."

Putting the Standards to Use

The D6751 suite of standards establishes a minimum level of quality so that the producers and users of biodiesel know what to expect from the product.

For the producers, the standards help provide a level playing field, says Randy Jennings, executive assistant, Tennessee Department of Agriculture, Nashville, Tenn. "The producers are aware that regulators are going to be visiting their production and storage facilities on a routine basis to take samples and test their product," he says. "It's important for them to know that if they want to produce biodiesel, then they have to meet the same requirements as everyone else."

The standards also provide equipment manufacturers with a way to determine how the fuel will affect the performance and lifespan of their products. "For users such as the engine and component manufacturers, the standards are essential to their operation," says Jennings. "They build the equipment, everything from the fuel injection, to filtering systems, to the overall design of the vehicle fuel and emissions systems. They have to know how the fuel will affect the components of the engine and related systems."

"Manufacturers of engines and vehicles examine the effect of a fuel on durability and functionality to determine its compatibility with the engine and emissions systems and whether or not biodiesel blends or other fuels are acceptable for use with their products," says Roger Gault, technical director, Engine Manufacturers Association, Chicago, Ill. "These standards serve as a benchmark that allows engine manufacturers to quantify their evaluation of a fuel and its compatibility with their product."

"Without these standards, it would not be possible for manufacturers to warranty vehicles for use with blends up to B20," says Chris Sidney, Chrysler Regulatory Affairs, Auburn Hills, Mich. "Equipment owners could risk damaging their vehicles with poor quality fuel and at the same time void the warranty on their vehicles. The new standards provide a basis for creating a reliable fuel supply for biodiesel."

The standards also help to support the growth of the biodiesel market, which in turn create more opportunities for economic development and energy independence, says Sidney. Because the standards for blends up to 20 percent are performance-based and feedstock-and process-neutral, they open the door for increased research and development into more efficient ways of producing renewable diesel fuels.

Whether it is for a fleet of vehicles or a single truck or tractor, people feel more comfortable using a new fuel if the engine and vehicle manufacturers approve the use of those fuels in their products. The expectation is that the fuel put into the vehicle or equipment will not create problems such as unacceptable performance or premature failure.

Local and Global Acceptance

The U.S. government has adopted the ASTM standards for biodiesel so the D6751 suite of standards continues to grow in prominence. The Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007 mandates the use of D6751 and requires fuel producers to use at least 36 billion gallons of renewable fuel a year by 2022. To date, approximately 35 states, including Minnesota and Tennessee, require their biodiesel fuel to meet ASTM standards and will be incorporating the new revisions into their laws. Most of the remaining states use parts of the standards in their own specifications.

D6751 is also used wholly or in parts in many countries around the world including Brazil, Malaysia, Greece, Singapore and the Philippines. The international appeal is due at least in part to ASTM's open voting process, notes Howell. "We have many countries weighing in and voting on the specifications. Because they have a say in the process they feel confident that the specifications aren't set up to limit trade, or are based on the whims or politics of any individual country. It ends up being a much more robust, more trade-neutral set of specifications. When people look at an ASTM standard they know it's solid — it's the gold standard for fuels around the world."

As time goes on the standards will continue to evolve, says Howell. "With new engine designs and potentially new feedstocks coming down the road, we'll be looking at new test methods and better ways to analyze the product and improve the specifications."

Biodiesel Web Portal

For additional information about the D6751 suite of biodiesel standards, click [here](#). This subscription-based Web portal provides "one-stop shopping for the latest biodiesel fuel standards," offering direct links to the specifications and related materials including ASTM sources and government regulations. The portal allows users to compare and revise documents, make notes and annotations to the standards, and share their thoughts and comments with other users.

Kessel Nelson is a freelance writer whose work has appeared in national and international publications, covering subjects ranging from art to energy to schizophrenia. He has a B.A. in history from the University of Pennsylvania, and he spends his time between Philadelphia and New York City. □

For more information, go to: http://www.astm.org/SNEWS/JF_2009/nelson_jf09.html.

Topical Committee Report

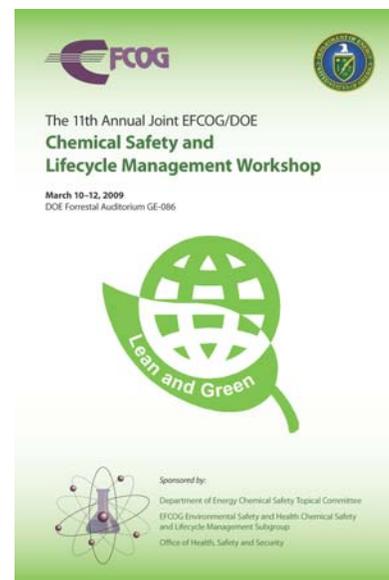
The Chemical Safety Topical Committee held its Eleventh Annual Joint Energy Federal Contractors Group (EFCOG)/ Department of Energy (DOE) Chemical Management Workshop, March 10-12, 2009, at the DOE Headquarters Forrestal Building. This year's theme, *Chemical Safety and Lifecycle Management – Lean and Green* focused on life cycle management and green chemical management at DOE sites, the 10 CFR 851 Worker Safety and Health Program, nanotechnology, globally harmonized system, DOE O450.1A, "DOE Environmental Protection," exposure assessment, and aging in the workforce.

Over 250 participants registered for the Workshop which included training sessions and EFCOG Environment, Safety and Health (ESH) subgroup meetings. Four special guests opened the Workshop: Glenn Podonsky, DOE Chief Health, Safety and Security Officer; Anthony Umek of Savannah River Nuclear Solutions and EFCOG ESH Working Group Chairman; Dr. Peter Winokur of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board (DNFSB); and the Honorable John Bresland of the Chemical Safety Board. Glenn Podonsky provided the DOE corporate welcome and discussed the initial chemical vulnerability study prepared in 1994 and the origins of the Workshop. He saw a continuing need to invest in chemical safety in the DOE complex. Anthony Umek provided the EFCOG Sponsor's corporate welcome. He explained that chemical life cycle management was critical to the implementation of Integrated Safety Management and he discussed the consequences of ineffective chemical management. Dr. Peter Winokur detailed the DNFSB focus on a safety culture and leading indicators.

Twenty speakers from the Federal and private sectors offered insight into the management of chemicals in both an industrial and research setting during the almost 3 days of presentations and training. Panelists involved with the chemical management systems at the DOE sites discussed the concepts, application, coordination, and recognition of lean chemical management. In addition, participants learned about the potential and application of toxic gas calculations.

For general information about the chemical management initiative, go to the HSS website at:

<http://www.energy.gov/safetyhealth/chemicalsafety.htm>; additional information from the Workshop is available at: http://www.hss.energy.gov/HealthSafety/WSHP/chem_safety/ws2009/. □



Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

By M. Norman Schwartz, Office of Nuclear Safety Policy & Assistance (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. TSMs share their ideas for TSP improvements and discuss lessons learned through monthly Technical Standards Managers Committee (TSMC) conference calls. 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 TSMC. A complete list of TSMs can be found at: <http://www.hss.energy.gov/nuclearsafety/ns/techstds/contact/stdmgrs.html>.

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STANDARDS ACTIONS

1.0 DOE STANDARDS ACTIONS

The Department of Energy (DOE) Technical Standards Program (TSP) publishes Standards Actions information on a monthly basis to provide DOE headquarters and field elements with current information on DOE and select non-government standards activities.

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/ns/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

No entries were received in March 2009.

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/ns/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 March 2009:

- *Safeguards and Security Functional Area Qualification Standard*, TRNG-0067, DOE-STD-1171-2003, 02/02/2009, Point of Contact: Debra K. McNeilly, 202-586-7890.

1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

No entries were received in March 2009.

1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

No entries were received in March 2009.

1.5 DOE Technical Standards Published

No entries were received in March 2009.

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://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/default.aspx>.

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 through March 2009 is made available through the "RSS News Feed" feature. You can access this feature by clicking on the "RSS" button on the ASTM web site: <http://www.astm.org/>.

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 March 2009 and January/February 2009 NFPA News list NFPA standards available for comment, newly proposed standards, newly issued standards, and the call for members on committees. View these editions at:

- <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/NFPA%20News/nfpanews0309.pdf> and
- <http://www.nfpa.org/assets/files/PDF/NFPA%20News/nfpanews0209.pdf>. □



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