June 2007

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

The Standards Forum and Standards Actions

DOE Technical Standards Program Document Status 05-29-2007

Activity Summary

In Conversion – 4

In Preparation – 26

Out for Comment – 24

Published in May - 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

Hello, **e**veryone!

I hope that everyone has some great plans for a nice summer. The Technical Standards Program (TSP) continues to operate in an orderly fashion. I would like to take a minute and give praise to a great group of people who work for other organizations and are also the backbone of the TSP. I'm talking about the Technical Standards Managers (TSMs), and the committee they make up known as the Technical Standards Manager's Committee (TSMC). Without the participation of these men and women the TSP would not be nearly as successful as it is. Each month I act as the Chair for this committee in a meeting lasting roughly one hour. The committee consists of TSM representatives from both Federal and Contractor organizations from all over the DOE complex. The meeting starts off like any other meeting held in DOE everyday. Role call, approval of both the current agenda and the previous meeting's minutes, are all part of the meeting, as is any news that may be of importance to the members of the committee. However, the "working" part of the meeting starts when I enroll the Committee in an informal feedback session. The TSMC has made beneficial adjustments to the TSP based on what comes out in this part of the meeting. Whether it's a needed modification to RevCom, or to the way we do business in general, I consider this once-a-month, "open-microphone" session to be one of the main reasons for the success of the TSP. I may manage the TSP but it's this group's ideas and desire for the common good that keeps the TSP running smoothly and effectively. When people tell me that they like the way the TSP is run, I always tell them that it's mostly due to the participation of the TSMC. Thanks to all of you in the Committee for the continuing role you play.

Jeff Feit

The Articles

Our first article comes directly from the American National Standards Institute (ANSI) website, and it's entitled "Understanding the Benefits of Accreditation." Conformity Assessment is made up of various activities including accreditation. ANSI is directly involved in this aspect. In this article ANSI provides information on it's accreditation services. The second article is a reprint from ASTM's Standardization News entitled, "New Gaseous Fuel Standard Helps Pave Way to More Efficient Use of Hydrogen." This article introduces a new ASTM standard, D-7265, which provides a series of tables that include information on density, specific heat, viscosity, thermal conductivity, and other thermodynamic properties related to hydrogen when used as a transportation fuel. Our third article comes from the American Nuclear Society, and it's entitled, "Food Irradiation – Position Statement March 2005." This may be a piece you would more likely find in a U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) or Center for Disease Control (CDC) newsletter. However, we found it to be very interesting and worth including. Our final article was written by DOE's own Samuel Rosenbloom. Mr. Rosenboom, who finds his home in the Office of Nuclear Safety and Environmental Policy (HS-21), has submitted an article entitled, "Nuclear Energy for Industrial Applications – The Need for Standards." I think that you will find Mr. Rosenbloom's ideas about the co-production of fuel to be very interesting and innovative.

Finally, please take a minute to read about one of our Technical Standards Managers. Robert Kapolka, ES&H Director for the Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU), has been kind enough to submit a piece for this month's TSM Spotlight. Thanks, Robert!

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

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Understanding the Benefits of Accreditation

This article reprinted with permission from ANSI's Website:
http://www.ansi.org./conformity_assessment/accreditation_programs/benefits.aspx?menuid=4

" The whole value of the dime is knowing what to do with it." - Ralph Waldo

Conformity **a**ssessment is defined as a "demonstration that specified requirements relating to a product, process, system, person or body are fulfilled." There are many of these conformity assessment activities applied in today's marketplace including accreditation, certification, inspection, registration, supplier's declaration, and testing. The one dimension that ANSI is directly engaged with is accreditation.

Ultimately, the marketplace and customers of conformity assessment services measure the beneficial value of accreditation. For most suppliers, the primary benefit of accredited third-party certification is to meet a purchaser's or regulator's requirement for this independent evaluation of compliance. Increasingly, suppliers' procurement organizations are specifying accredited, third-party certification as an optional dimension of their systems for risk management.

ANSI's Accreditation Services

In the area of conformity assessment, ANSI provides accreditation services in the areas of product and personnel certification. This means the Institute recognizes the competence of bodies to carry out product or personnel certification in accordance with requirements defined in International Standards. ANSI's accreditation programs operate in accordance with international guidelines and have been verified by government and peer review assessments.

In partnership with the American Society for Quality (ASQ), ANSI also serves the marketplace in the provision of an accreditation program for quality and environmental management systems registrars via the ANSI-ASQ National Accreditation Board (ANAB). ANSI's (and ANAB's) accreditation of certification bodies (CBs):

- signals a clear indication that an organization desires to have a competitive advantage by undergoing a voluntary evaluation
- encourages marketplace confidence in CBs by their undergoing regular impartial and independent audits by an internationally respected body
- positively influences customer satisfaction with CBs and their clients via greater quality awareness and enhanced communication
- reduces liability insurance by the accountability and transparent aspects of the process
- sustains continual improvement for the CBs and their clients through the assessment of system effectiveness, efficiency and competence
- promotes consistency and demonstrates equivalence of assessments via mutual recognition based on peer review
- reduces multiple audits and removes barriers to trade in working towards the goal of "certified once – accepted everywhere."

See also: Benefits of accreditation as an ANSI-Accredited Standards Developer

Global Recognition

"**Trust,** *but "verify*" Russian proverb ("doveryay, no proveryay") often recited by **President Ronald Reagan** *concerning weapons control*.

Buyers in the global market demand that sellers and service providers fulfill their needs. Competing suppliers are motivated to convey assurance to their customers in the most efficient manner. Confidence that these needs can and will be met is built through a variety of means, including the assessment of conformity to standards.

Continuing pressures in the global marketplace to preclude redundant and costly barriers to trade drive the need for acknowledgement of equivalency across boundaries. Accordingly, ANSI is involved in several international and regional arrangements for multi-lateral recognition. These include the International Accreditation Forum (IAF), the Inter-American Accreditation Cooperation (IAAC) and the Pacific Accreditation Cooperation (PAC). ANSI is also recognized by the U.S. Department of Commerce via the National Institute for Standards and Technology (NIST) and their National Voluntary Conformity Assessment System Evaluation (NVCASE) program. □

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New Gaseous Fuel Standard Helps Pave Way to More Efficient Use of Hydrogen

ASTM **I**nternational Committee D03 on Gaseous Fuels has developed a new standard that will become a valuable reference for engineers designing equipment for the efficient generation, transport, storage and delivery of hydrogen to vehicles and appliances. The standard, D 7265, Specification for Hydrogen Thermophysical Property Tables, is under the jurisdiction of Subcommittee D03.08 on Thermophysical Properties.

Tables in specification D 7265 include information on density, specific heat, viscosity, thermal conductivity and other thermodynamic properties. The tables are for use in the calculation of the pressure-volume-temperature, thermodynamic and transport properties of hydrogen for process design and operations, particularly as they relate to hydrogen fuel cell applications. The tables were produced by equations from a computer package, NIST Standard Reference Database 23: Reference Fluid Thermodynamic and Transport Properties Database (REFPROP): Version 7.0.

According to Donald Archer, research chemist, National Institute of Standards and Technology, standards such as D 7265 are paving the way for the acceptance of hydrogen as a commonly used fuel for transportation purposes. "Hydrogen is accepted today only as an expensive specialty fuel that does not have to compete economically with petroleum-derived fuels or with natural gas," says Archer. "However, wide introduction as a commodity fuel will require wringing every inefficiency possible out of the infrastructure system, as was required for the generation of gasoline prior to and during the middle part of the 20th century."

Archer states that Committee D03 always welcomes and seeks new members, whether in the hydrogen area or in other gaseous fuel areas. "The committee actively seeks stakeholders and general interest persons from or interested in the many gaseous fuel industries and invites individuals interested in participating in the standardization process to join the committee and various subcommittees," says Archer. //

CONTACT

Technical Information: Donald Archer, National Institute of Standards and Technology, Gaithersburg, Md. Phone: 301/975-2522

ASTM Staff: Nancy Morrissey Phone: 610/832-9736

Upcoming Meetings:

Dec. 5-6 Lake Buena Vista, Fla., June 19-20, 2007 Miami Beach, Fla. □

Food Irradiation

Position Statement 28, March 2005

AMERICAN NUCLEAR SOCIETY • Outreach Program (708-352-6611) • Federal Affairs (202-312-7482) • www.ans.org

The American Nuclear Society, founded in 1954, is a not-for-profit scientific and educational society of more than 11,000 scientists, engineers, and educators from universities, government and private laboratories, and industry.

Position Statements are the considered opinions and judgments of the Society in matters related to nuclear science and technology. They are intended to provide an objective basis for weighing the facts in reaching decisions on important national issues.

The **A**merican **N**uclear **S**ociety endorses the U.S. Food and Drug Administration's (FDA's) policy of using the technology of food irradiation to improve the safety of America's food supply.

The FDA has approved irradiation of meat and poultry and allows its use for a variety of other foods, including fresh fruits and vegetables, and spices. The effects of irradiation on the food and on animals and people eating irradiated food have been studied extensively for more than 40 years. These studies show clearly the following when irradiation is used as approved on foods:

- The irradiation process is safe.
- The irradiation process is effective in decreasing or eliminating disease-causing microorganisms such as Escherichia coli (E. coli), campylobacter, and salmonella from foods.
- Irradiation reduces spoilage produced by bacteria, insects, and parasites.

Continued on next page

- Irradiation inhibits sprouting and delays ripening in some fruits and vegetables.
- Irradiation does not alter in any significant manner the nutritional value of food.
- Food does not become radioactive as a result of irradiation.
- The substances created by irradiation in food are not different from the ones created by other food processes, such as cooking, canning, etc.

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) has estimated that 5,000 Americans die each year from diseases due to pathogenic microorganisms such as salmonella in chicken and eggs, trichinella in pork, and E. coli in beef[1]. The CDC also estimates that up to 76 million Americans suffer from food-borne diarrheal diseases each year[1]. Additionally, the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization estimates that 25 percent of the world's food supply is lost every year to pests and bacteria[2]. The widespread use of food irradiation would significantly reduce these deaths, diseases, and food losses.

In order to improve the safety of the U.S. food supply, the American Nuclear Society recommends that:

- The FDA increase its efforts to approve the use of radiation for the treatment of more foods.
- The FDA and the U.S. Department of Agriculture increase their efforts to educate the states, the public, and retailers about the facts of food irradiation.

References:

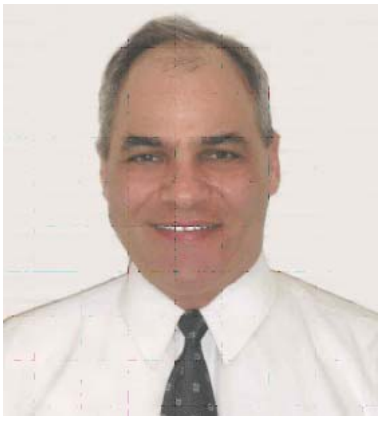
1. P. S. Mead et al., "Food-Related Illness and Death in the United States," *Emerging Infectious Diseases*, Vol. 5, No. 5, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (September–October 1999); available on the Internet at http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol5no5/mead.htm.
2. "Facts About Food Irradiation," International Atomic Energy Agency International Consultative Group on Food Irradiation, 1999, http://www.iaea.org/icgfi/documents/foodirradiation.pdf; for further discussion and references on this subject, see http://www.ans.org/pi/matters/food/. □

Nuclear Energy for Industrial Applications - The Need for Standards

By Samuel Rosenbloom, Office of Nuclear Safety & Environmental Policy (HS-21)

My **g**irlfriend in college was a musical prodigy. She was truly incredible. She was easy on the ear and that had motivated me to take a course called the Physics of Music as a way of gaining a little musical knowledge while remaining kind of awkwardly untalented. As part of the research for my final paper I visited the patent office to research a device I hypothesized…a meter for recording the inaudible octave above any particular piano note being played. I couldn't believe that someone had actually patented it. It was sort of flattering to know that a Japanese scientist had thought of the exact same thing. Since that time I have always had this feeling that it is really very unusual to work on anything that is completely unique and truly novel.

The application of nuclear process energy for industrial applications is no exception. There have been times when I have been surprised but most of the time…what you think is new is actually old. There has been a great deal of attention lately on the re-emergence of high temperature gas cooled reactors as a future nuclear technology. A few years ago when we decided to consider the standards for such a reactor, sure enough, a dusty draft standard for an earlier version of the reactor had emerged. There are many interesting safety qualities associated with HTGRs but it is the high temperature that is intriguing for industrial application. It's the temperature and the Gibb's Free Energy (what's that) that makes some people think it is possible to make hydrogen via thermo chemical reactions, gasify coal, etc. Only this month in Nuclear World News it was reported that the world's largest aluminum producer made joint statements on April 9, 2007, with Russia's Atomic Energy Agency, that they will undertake a feasibility study on an energy metallurgical company comprising a nuclear power plant and an aluminum plant. It will be interesting to see to what extent process heat is utilized.



Samuel Rosenbloom

My own interests are more modest…moonshine and hog feed. Not exactly, but that sounds really interesting. Actually, it's the alternative fuel of the day…ethanol…that has gained some attention as an industry that might benefit from nuclear energy. The energy needs are quite modest considering that the energy would be applied to ethanol distillation and drying the animal feed co-product. Neither the nuclear nor the ethanol side would require any research or development. The issue is more of a marriage of two existing industries. The ethanol industry uses steam and the nuclear industry makes steam. The enormity and rapid pace of development of ethanol production coupled with the modest requirements has some people thinking that ethanol could be the first practical non-electrical commercial application of nuclear energy in the U.S. However, the government being the behemoth that it is, operates at a glacial pace. So naturally the government doesn't specifically have a nuclear ethanol program. Compounding the issue is that some pieces of the puzzle are disjointly located in different areas. For example, the DOE does have a nuclear program and an ethanol program; unfortunately, the programs are located under different Assistant Secretaries' offices.

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The DOE also has a nuclear hydrogen program that has a prominent role in the upcoming annual ANS conference. Under the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, the ethanol program is in the company of the (non nuclear) hydrogen, energy efficiency, wind programs etc., all of which have extensive standards programs. The need for standards is obvious because these programs involve building codes, electrical interconnectivity, fueling compatibility, safety etc. For nuclear technology, the need for standards development doesn't appear so prominently perhaps because of the beleaguered state of the nuclear industry during the last 25 years. Perhaps people don't really think that new nuclear plants will be built in the U.S or that industrial applications will be part of the "renaissance". Deep down people may not believe in the second coming of nuclear (nuclear atheists). I am an optimist though and I think that the government should actually do the things that government is supposed to do e.g., ensure that appropriate standards are available to support the industrial uses of nuclear energy. Commercial standards have historically been the domain of the American Nuclear Society (ANS).

At present there are no standards that guide the industry regarding the co-production of fuel or "over-the-fence" process steam for more benign industrial applications. As an example of the current standards dilemma, the DOE's next generation reactor to be built in Idaho is mandated to co-produce hydrogen. However, there are no standards that establish a safety framework for a nuclear reactor to co-produce millions of kilograms per day of a flammable or combustible material. A cursory review of the ANS website reveals that there is a place-holder for standards for the industrial application of nuclear energy (ANS 29, Advanced Initiatives).

The government should decide who the appropriate shepherd is to develop these standards. A meeting should be held with the likely candidates, e.g. NRC Office of Nuclear Regulatory Research, DOE Office of Nuclear Energy, DOE HS-21 Office of Nuclear Safety and Environmental Policy and DOE EERE to establish and implement a plan for completing consensus standards for the industrial applications of nuclear energy. □

Technical Standards Manager Spotlight

Robert Kapolka, CIH, CSP, CHMM, ES&H Director
Oak Ridge Associated Universities (ORAU), Oak Ridge TN

Bob **K**apolka hails from Duquesne, PA. He has been in continuous ES&H practice since 1971 and has over 33 years of professional experience. He joined ORAU in 1995 and has been continuously employed there since. He is responsible for the planning, development, and implementation of the comprehensive ES&H program at the Oak Ridge Institute for Science and Education (ORISE), a Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star and ISO 14001 Site.

Bob Kapolka

Bob retired from active duty as a U.S. Public Health Service (USPHS) Commissioned Officer in 1995. His last position was Chief, Chemical & Physical Hazards Branch, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Atlanta, GA. He was responsible for the in-house CDC-wide program that included occupational safety and health, industrial hygiene, ergonomics, environmental compliance, safety engineering, hazardous materials/wastes management, asbestos abatement, fire prevention and Radiation protection.

Prior to his last USPHS assignment at CDC, Bob served with the USPHS in Alaska, Arizona and Louisiana as Environmental Control/Environmental Health Officer. He holds a bachelors degree from Wittenberg University, and masters degrees from the University of Michigan and the University of Phoenix. He also completed the Hazardous Materials Management Program at the University of California, Davis.

Bob is a Certified Industrial Hygienist, Certified Safety Professional, and a Certified Hazardous Materials Manager (CHMM).

If you have any questions, he can be reached by phone: 865-576-3339 or e-mail at Robert.Kapolka@orise.orau.gov. □

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Topical Committee Developments

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

Joint EFCOG/ DOE Chemical Management Workshop

The **C**hemical **S**afety **T**opical **C**ommittee (CSTC) held its Ninth Annual Joint Energy Federal Contractors Group (EFCOG)/Department of Energy (DOE) Chemical Management Workshop, March 13-15, in the DOE Forrestal building's main auditorium. This year's theme, "Chemical Safety and Life Cycle Management" focused on chemical management at the Department of Energy sites, 10 CFR 851, Worker Safety and Health Program, chemical emergency response, nanotechnology, and beryllium safety. The Workshop attracted 230 participants, either in person or by telecast from fourteen sites throughout the DOE complex. Three special guests opened the workshop: Mr. Glenn Pondonsky, DOE Chief Health, Safety and Security Officer; Mr. Joseph Yanek, Senior Director for Fluor Corporation and EFCOG Integrated Safety Management (ISM) Working Group Chairman; and Dr. John Mansfield of the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

Thirty speakers from the federal government and the private sector offered insight into the management of chemicals in both an industrial and a research setting. Agencies with a role in managing chemical hazards and risks that participated in the workshop included: the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration; the U.S. Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board; and the Defense Nuclear Facilities Safety Board.

During open discussion, three new and carryover projects were identified and teams of DOE and EFCOG volunteers formed led by team-selected chairpersons and supported by DOE Headquarters representatives from HS-11 (Chemical Safety Section) and HS-20 (Environment Safety and Assistance Groups). Team leaders expect volunteers to have a role in some aspect of the management and oversight of chemical safety programs at a DOE facility.

The new and carryover CTSC projects identified for 2007 and the contact persons are:

- Reduction of Toxic and Hazardous Chemicals Guidance (new) - to assist in management execution of Executive Order 13423).
  Josh Silverman – (202-586-6535), josh.silverman@eh.doe.gov
- Safety Guidance for Management of Lead Bricks (new).
  Judith Johannesen – (509-376-3073), judi.johannesen@pnl.gov
- Update and Maintenance of Volume 3 of the DOE Chemical Management Handbook and other Chemical Safety Documents.
  Dave Quigley – (865-576-6920), quigleydr@y12.doe.gov

Additional information on the workshop is at the following URL: http://www.hss.energy.gov/HealthSafety/WSHP/chem_safety/ws2007/. For general information about the chemical management initiative is on the HSS web site: http://www.energy.gov/safetyhealth/chemicalsafety.htm. CD's of the workshop presentations and DVDs of the entire Workshop are available on request. Requests should be submitted to Donna.Jiggetts@hq.doe.gov. Participation on any of the above projects can be arranged by contacting Dr. Dan Marsick at dan.marsick@hq.doe.gov. □

Annual Standards Laboratory Managers' Meeting

M. Norman Schwartz

One **o**f **t**he **r**esponsibilities of the Primary Standards Laboratory at Sandia National Laboratories in Albuquerque, NM, is to coordinate the Standards and Calibration Program for the NNSA. One important activity is an annual meeting where the laboratory managers exchange information, give technical presentations and where other standards laboratory managers from industry and government are invited. This Meeting is coincident with the 2007 Annual Meeting of the DOE Technical Standards Program Topical Committee on Metrology and Accreditation. The Chair of the Topical Committee is Dr. Larry Azevedo of Sandia's Primary Standards Laboratory.

The 2007 Standards Laboratory Manager's Meeting, organized by the Primary Standards Laboratory, was hosted this year by the Naval Surface Warfare Center in Corona, CA, and by the Navy Primary Standards Laboratory in San Diego, CA, during the week of March 19, 2007. Attendees included laboratory managers from all the NNSA Standards Laboratories across the Nuclear Weapons Complex, NIST, the Air Force and Army Primary Standards Laboratories and NASA.

The agenda consisted of status reports from the various laboratories as well as technical presentations on data management systems, environmental control systems, and emerging metrology technologies. Next year's meeting will be hosted by NASA at the Kennedy Space Center. For more information contact Dr. Larry Azevedo, Primary Standards Laboratory, 505-844-7700, ljazeve@sandia.gov. □

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Welcome Aboard the TSMC!

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

The **T**echnical **S**tandards **M**anagers (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:

Bruce Lenzer (Replaces Jim Murphy as TSM)
Contract Assurance Officer, CVS, FSAVE, CQM
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
Quality Assurance & Continuous Improvement
12050 Jefferson Ave., Suite 602, MS6B
Newport News, VA 23606
Phone: 757-269-7586
Fax: 757-269-7586
E-mail: blenzer@jlab.org

Bob R. Doane (Appointed interim Alternate Technical Standards Manager by B. Lenzer)
Senior Assessment Specialist
Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility
Quality Assurance & Continuous Improvement
12050 Jefferson Ave., Suite 602, MS6B
Newport News, VA 23606
Phone: 757-269-6380
Fax: 757-269-6050
E-mail: bobdoane@jlab.org

Dennis J. Kubicki (Replaces John Dwyer Evans as TSM)
Fire Protection Engineer
U.S. Department of Energy/NNSA
Office of Environment, Safety and Health
NA-3.6, Room A-122 (GTN Main Building)
19901 Germantown Road
Germantown, MD 20874-1290
Phone: 301-903-4794
Fax: 301-903-8754
E-mail: dennis.kubicki@nnsa.doe.gov

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

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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 May 2007:

- *ALARA Training for Technical Support Personnel* (including Change Notice 1, November 2004), DOE-HDBK-1110-1997 (CH1), 6910-0069, 05/17/2007; Point of Contact: Judith Foulke, Phone: 301-903-5865

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 May 2007:

- *Civil/Structural Engineering Functional Area Qualification Standard*, DOE-STD-1182-YR, TRNG-0058, 05/22/2007, Point of Contact: Mary A. Ryan, Phone: 509-373-0232
- *General Technical Base Qualification Standard*, DOE-STD-1146, TRNG-0056, 03/22/2007; Point of Contact: James B. O'Brien, Phone: 301-903-1408

1.3 DOE Technical Standards in Reaffirmation

No entries were received in May 2007

1.4 DOE Technical Standards Change Notices

No entries were received in May 2007

1.5 DOE Technical Standards Published

The following entries were received in May 2007:

- *Tritium Handling and Safe Storage*, DOE-HDBK-1129-2007; 04/24/2007
- Preparation of Safety Basis Documents for Transuranic (TRU) Waste Facilities, DOE-STD-5506-2007; 05/15/2007

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://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 May 2006 is accessible at http://www.astm.org/cgi-bin/SoftCart.exe/SNEWS/MAY_2007/acta_may07.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 May 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/nfpanews0507.pdf. □

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THE STANDARDS FORUM & STANDARDS ACTIONS

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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: 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