NIST

Global Standards Information

Standards Development:

The View from the Inside

Benefits of being involved

For EPA

For you

- Leadership skills
- Career development
- Connect with your public and industry


Standards development is not for sissies!

Today’s Discussion

- Standards development environment
  - Players
  - Process
  - Procedures
  - Your role as a fed
  - Keys to success

Standards are BIG at EPA

EPA regulations reference 1418* standards

Developed by 25 standards developers, including:

- ASTM International
- AOAC International
- ASME
- SAE International
- ISO
- IMO (International Maritime Organization)
- API
- American Nuclear Society

*Source: NIST Standards Incorporated by Reference database

Standards Development is BIG

SDO	Scope	Standards	Technical Committees	Subcommittees/ Working Groups	Volunteer Members	Revenue
ASME	Codes and standards for all engineering disciplines	600+ Codes & Standards	100	700 committees	4,000	$86 million (2009 annual report)
ASTM Intl.	Standards on characteristics and performance of materials, products, systems & services	12,000+ standards	140	1,800	30,000	$47 million (2008 annual report)
ISO	Standards for all disciplines except electrotechnical and telecommunications	18,000+ standards	210	3238 technical bodies	161 member countries	$30 million (2008 annual report)
SAE Intl.	Standards for the automotive, aerospace, and commercial-vehicle industries	9,000 standards & technical documents		700 committees	14,000 developing standards; 121,000 members	$47 million (2009 annual report)
AOAC Intl.	Standards that promote methods validation and quality measurements in analytical sciences	3000+			800	$7 million (2008 Form 990)

The Structure

- Hierarchical
- The committee may be small – perhaps 10 people, or if it is a controversial topic there could be fifty or more people participating
- The committee will have a chairperson and perhaps a secretary responsible for managing the committee's paperflow

ASTM International Organization Chart

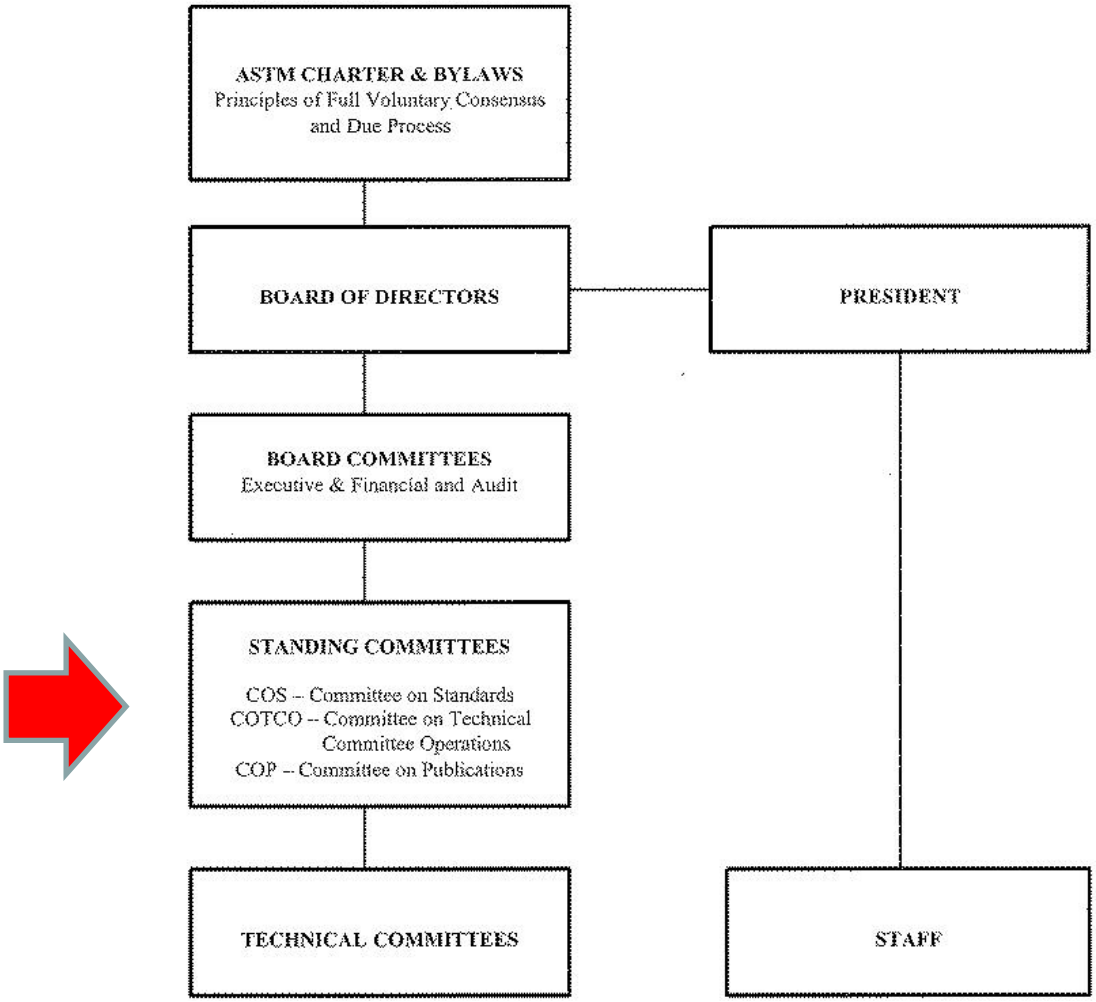


FIGURE 1. ASTM Organizational Structure

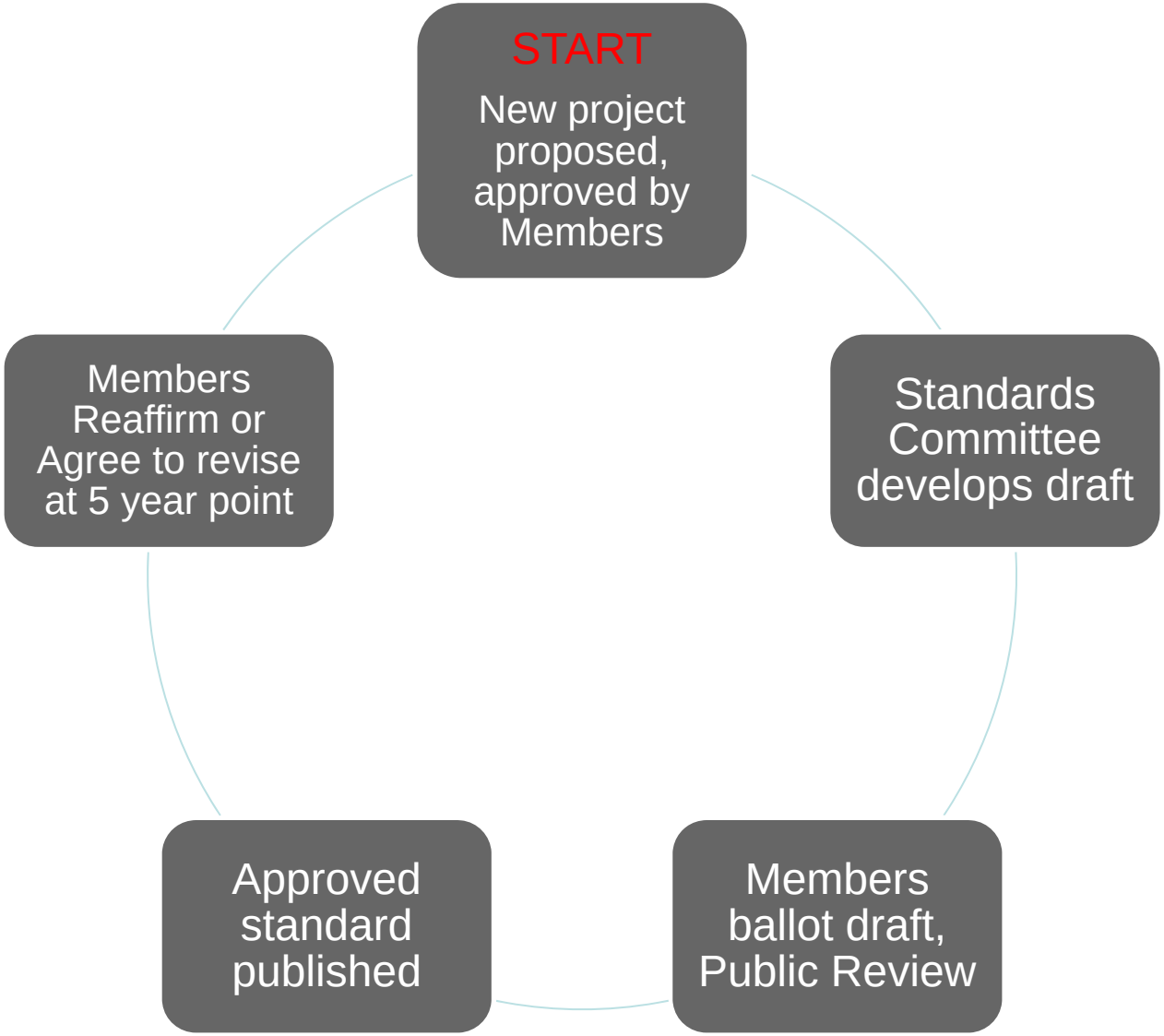
ASTM's Committee E50 on Environmental Assessment, Risk Management and Corrective Action

E50.01	Storage Tanks
E50.02	Real Estate Assessment and Management
E50.02.02	Task Group for Phase II Environmental Assessments
E50.03	Pollution Prevention/Beneficial Use
E50.04	Corrective Action
E50.05	Environmental Risk Management
E50.90	Executive

Standards setting environment

- Socio-technical environment
- Long-term commitment – often spanning three to five years
- The system is open
- The activity is voluntary
- Diversity of interests

Standards development life cycle



The Process

- Operating procedures
- Style manual
- The work and communications will be largely online
    - Tools will be available to help your committee do its work: templates, training resources, etc.

Committee Leadership

- Chair of the Subcommittee (standards writing group)
- Committee vice-chair
- Secretary
- Staff liaison

Getting started

- Developing a
  - new standard
  - revising existing standard
- To join a standards committee: contact the staff manager supporting the committee.
- To find out about new work being launched
  - ANSI’s Standards Action

ANSI STANDARDS ACTION

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Contents

American National Standards

Call for comment on proposals listed

This section solicits public comments on proposed draft new American National Standards, including the national adoption of ISO and IEC standards as American National Standards, and on proposals to revise, reaffirm or withdraw approval of existing American National Standards. A draft standard is listed in this section under the ANSI-accredited standards developer (ASD) that sponsors it and from whom a copy may be obtained. Comments in connection with a draft American National Standard must be submitted in writing to the ASD no later than the last day of the comment period specified herein. Such comments shall be specific to the section(s) of the standard under review and include sufficient detail so as to enable the reader to understand the commenter's position, concerns and suggested alternative language, if appropriate. Please note that the ANSI Executive Standards Council (ExSC) has determined that an ASD has the right to require that interested parties submit public review comments electronically, in accordance with the developer's procedures.

Ordering Instructions for "Call-for-Comment" Listings

1. **Order from the organization indicated for the specific proposal.**
2. **Use the full identification in your order, including the BSR prefix; for example, Electric Fuses BSR/S AE J554.**
3. **Include remittance with all orders.**
4. **BSR proposals will not be available after the deadline of call for comment.**

Comments should be addressed to the organization indicated, with a copy to the Board of Standards Review, American National Standards Institute, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, NY 10036. Fax: 212-840-2298; e-mail: psa@ansi.org

ISSN 0038-9633

Getting down to business

- First step: define the scope of work
- Heavy lifting: Drafting cycles
- Demonstrating consensus: Balloting and Public Review
- Achieving consensus: Responding to comments, negative votes
- Publication

But, what's really going on around the table?

Brainstorming
Collaborative authoring
Competitive collaboration
Compromising
Consensus building
Data gathering/fact finding
Disagreeing
Editing
Environmental scanning
Information sharing/transfer
Modeling
Negotiation
Planning
Problem defining
Problem solving
Proposal developing
Requirements clarification
Requirements setting
Resolving conflicts
Socializing
Strategizing
Visioning
Writing

What is a standard?

The end product is a book detailing the process, method, requirements

Standards are standardized!

Designation: D 6008 – 96 (Reapproved 2005)

Standard Practice for Conducting Environmental Baseline Surveys[1]

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 6008; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 *Purpose*—The purpose of this practice is to define good commercial and customary practice in the United States for conducting an environmental baseline survey (EBS) in order to determine certain elements of the environmental condition of federal real property, including excess and surplus property at closing and realigning military installations. This effort is conducted to fulfill certain requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) section 120(h), as amended by the Community Environmental Response Facilitation Act of 1992 (CERFA). As such, this practice is intended to help a user to gather and analyze data and information in order to classify property into seven environmental condition of property area types (in accordance with the Standard Classification of Environmental Condition of Property Area Types). Once documented, the EBS is used to support Findings of Suitability to Transfer (FOSTs), Findings of Suitability to Lease (FOSLs), or uncontaminated property determinations, or a combination thereof, pursuant to the requirements of CERFA. Users of this practice should note that it does not address (except where explicitly noted) requirements for appropriate and timely regulatory consultation or concurrence, or both, during the conduct of the EBS or during the identification and use of the standard environmental condition of property area types.

1.1.1 *Environmental Baseline Survey*—In accordance with the Department of Defense (DoD) policy, an EBS will be prepared or evaluated for its usefulness (and updated if necessary) for any property to be transferred by deed or leased. The EBS will be based on existing environmental information related to storage, release, treatment, or disposal of hazardous substances or petroleum products on the property to determine or discover the obviousness of the presence or likely presence of a release or threatened release of any hazardous substance or petroleum product. In certain cases, additional data, including sampling, if appropriate under the circumstances, may be needed in the EBS to support the FOST or FOSL. A previously conducted EBS may be updated as necessary and used for making a FOST or FOSL. An EBS also may help to satisfy other environmental requirements (for example, to satisfy the requirements of CERFA or to facilitate the preparation of environmental condition reports). In addition, the EBS provides a useful reference document and assists in compliance with hazard abatement policies related to asbestos and lead-based paint. The EBS process consists of discrete steps. This practice principally addresses EBS-related information gathering and analysis.

1.1.2 *CERCLA Section 120(h) Requirements*—This practice is intended to assist with the identification of installation areas subject to the notification and covenant requirements of CERCLA § 120(h) relating to the deed transfer of contaminated Federal real property (42 USC 9601 *et seq.*).

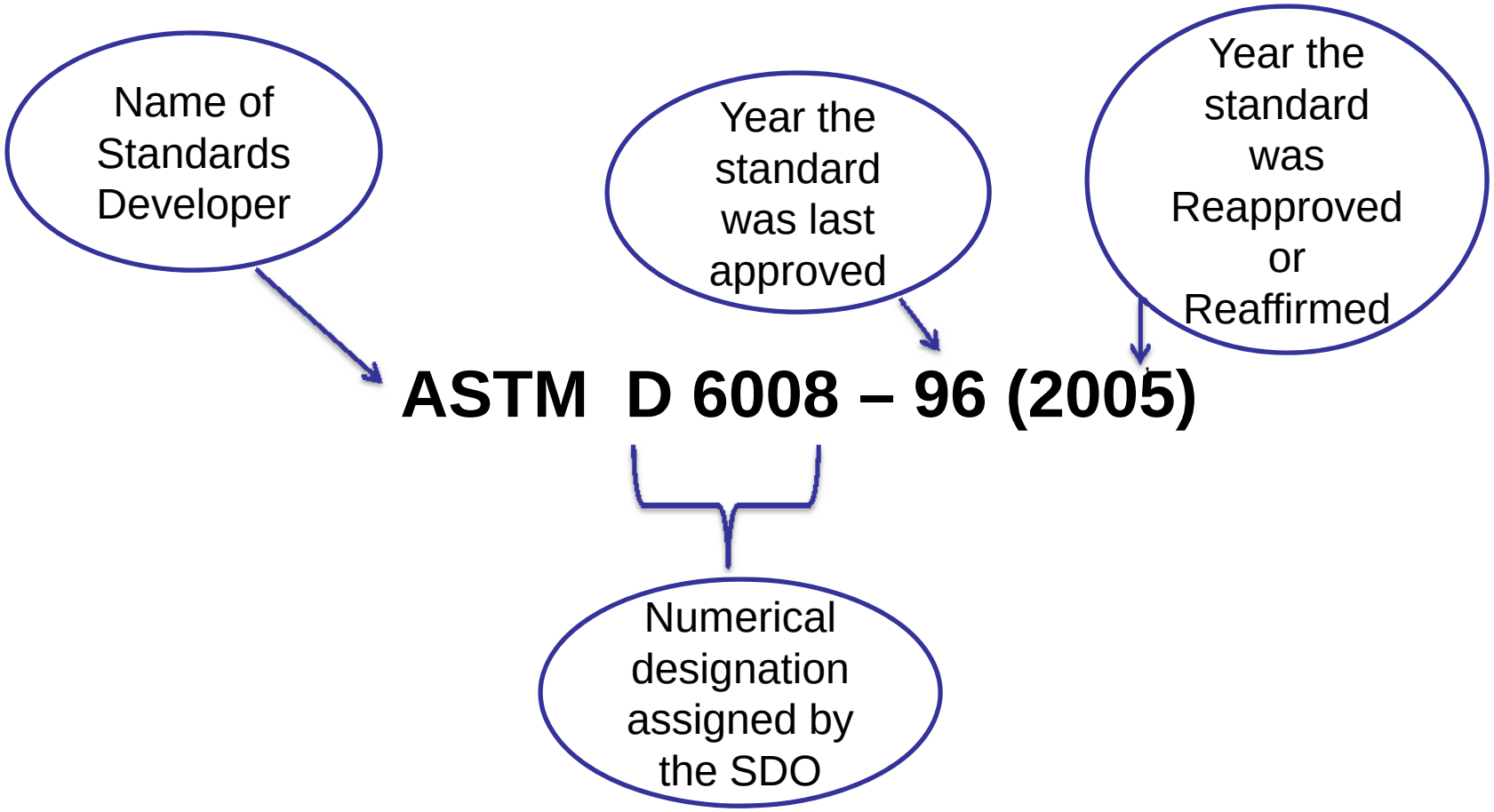
1.1.3 *CERFA Requirements*—This practice can be used to provide information that can be used to partially fulfill the identification requirements of CERFA [Pub. L. 102-426, 106 Stat. 2174], which amended CERCLA. Property classified as area Type *1*, in accordance with Classification D 5746 is eligible for reporting as "uncontaminated" under the provisions of CERFA. Additionally, certain property classified as area Type *2*, where evidence indicates that storage occurred for less than one year, may also be identified as uncontaminated. At installations listed on the National Priorities List, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) concurrence must be obtained for the property to be considered "uncontaminated" and therefore transferable under CERCLA § 120(h)(4). The EPA has stated that there may be instances in which it would be appropriate to concur with the DoD Component that certain property can be identified as uncontaminated under CERCLA § 120(h)(4) although some limited quantity of hazardous substances or petroleum products have been stored, released, or disposed of on the property. If the information available indicates that the storage, release, or disposal was associated with activities that would not be expected to pose a threat to human health or the environment (for example, housing areas, petroleum-stained pavement areas, and areas having undergone routine application of pesticides), such property should be eligible for expeditious reuse.

1.1.4 *Petroleum Products*—Petroleum products and their derivatives are included within the scope of this practice. Areas on which petroleum products or their derivatives were stored

[1] This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E50 on Environmental Assessment and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E50.02 on Commercial Real Estate Transactions.

Current edition approved April 1, 2005. Published May 2005. Originally approved in 1937 as PS 37. Last previous edition approved in 2005 as D 6008-96.

What's in a Standards' Designation?



Your responsibilities

- Show up – attend the meetings
- Do your homework – prepare
- Follow-through on assignments
- Contribute – share your viewpoints and expertise
- Share what’s going on with your network back home

Any special rules for Feds?

- Members of standards committee's participate as technical experts, not as company representative
- Agency participation does not equal agency agreement or endorsement of the standard
- Participate fully, but do not dominate

Coordination with other Feds on the Standards Committee

OMB Circular A-119 directs that :

Agencies mutually participating in a given standards body need to ***coordinate*** *their views and "where feasible [come to] a mutual recognition of differences"*

Coordination is the keyword

Life outside the Committee is as important as what goes on around the table

Myths about standards development

- You'll get to travel to exotic places and see the world
- It is boring
- Everyone is a happy camper

Standards developers are passionate . . . .

Mr. [redacted]

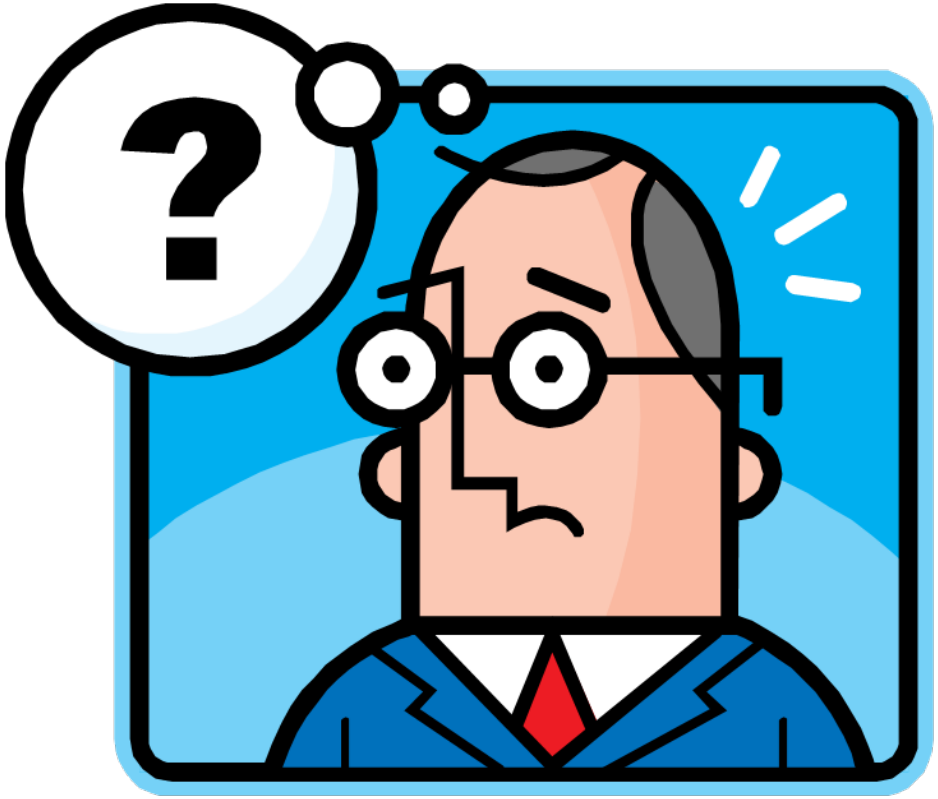
CC: [redacted] Committee members

3-18-2010

Dear [redacted]

I demand that you personally apologize to me and the [redacted] main Committee or anyone else that you sent the letter dates February 22nd, I have attached written proof from the individuals you have named and the secretary of the [redacted] Interpretation committee that proves all your false accusations and comment towards me and that I was unprofessional are without merit and deserve a written apology to me and whom ever you sent the letter. . . .

Help is available!



Resources to draw on . . . .

- Mary McKiel - Your EPA Standards Executive
- NIST’s Standards Services Division
- Standards.gov


Standards development is not for sissies!

Review

- Standards development is not for the **unprepared**
- It’s now up to you!
  - Know the process
  - Know the players
  - Be ready to contribute

Thank You

Standards Development: View from the Inside

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May 23, 2010

Why Are So Few Chemicals Tested?

Many of the chemicals we use for everyday activities like washing our clothes and cleaning our dishes have never been tested for safety. Since the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) became law in 1976, the number of chemicals in commercial products has risen from 60,000 to 80,000, yet the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has required testing on only 200 and restricted just five.

Under the TSCA, chemicals are presumed safe unless proven otherwise. However, the burden of proof is high, and the process can be influenced by politics. For example, although three major studies have shown that formaldehyde, a common ingredient in building materials, is linked to blood and lymphatic cancers and other illnesses, efforts by the EPA to restrict its use have failed thus far—because, some activists charge, of political and industry pressures.

ASME Organization Chart