Dear Mr. Stern:

This is a request under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. § 552 as further specified in the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) FOIA Regulations, 36 C.F.R. § 1250. The purpose of this request is to obtain copies of all technical standards that have been Incorporated By Reference into the Code of Federal Regulations.

In addition to the requirements of the FOIA, this request should be granted because it is for access to the text of the binding laws that govern the operations and activities of government as well as all citizens. This request should be granted based on the specific requirements of 1 C.F.R. § 51 governing the Incorporation By Reference mechanism, the requirements of OMB Circular A–130, the policies of our new President, and long-standing principles of due process and equal protection clearly stated by the courts.

**Incorporation By Reference and the Code of Federal Regulations**

The U.S. Code requires publication in the Federal Register of “rules of procedure,” “substantive rules,” and other information published by agencies of the executive branch. However, the Act specifies “matter reasonably available to the class of persons affected thereby is deemed published in the Federal Register when incorporated by reference therein with the approval of the Director of the Federal Register.” 5 U.S.C. § 552(a).

According to the NARA Incorporation By Reference Manual: “Congress authorized incorporation by reference in the Freedom of Information Act to reduce the volume of material published in the Federal Register and C.F.R.. (See 5 U.S.C. § 552(a) and 1 C.F.R. § 51). Congress gave complete authority to the Director of the Federal Register to determine whether a proposed incorporation by reference serves the public interest.”

In 1 C.F.R. § 51, NARA spells out several requirements by which the Incorporation By Reference mechanism is carried out, including a requirement that the publication be...
placed on file with NARA. In addition, the mechanism is quite precise, requiring a specific version of a specific standard, and substantial requirements of notice, need, and limitation of scope, as well as an affirmative determination for each standard by the Director of the Office of the Federal Register.

Nowhere in the U.S. Code or the C.F.R. is there an exemption of these technical standards from the requirements of the FOIA to make records available. However, NARA does appear to have an informal policy, not published in the C.F.R. or other formal regulations, with prominent notices that proclaim “OFR does not distribute IBR materials” and “This site does not link to or contain standards incorporated by reference into the CFR.” [emphasis in original at the OFR web site.]

What I Am Specifically Asking For

I would like NARA to make available some or all of the standards that have been incorporated By Reference through any one of the following mechanisms:

- NARA can simply scan all IBR materials and make them available in the E-C.F.R. web site you maintain in conjunction with the Government Printing Office.
- NARA can allow Public.Resource.Org to scan or photocopy the materials at the Office of Federal Register’s downtown Washington, DC location. While there is a procedure for doing this listed on your web site it seems to indicate prior approval is required of each copy request and it also appears you may not allow more than limited copying.
- NARA can furnish the materials to Public.Resource.Org as photocopies or electronically under the usual and customary procedures of the FOIA.

I am particularly interested in technical standards from Underwriters Laboratories, the American National Standards Institute, and other standards that are expensive and unavailable on the Internet and in public libraries. For your convenience, a specific list of the standards I am interested in is attached as Appendix A. It is important to stress that these materials we are seeking are not readily available through other means:

- For example, Underwriters Laboratories Standard 727, “Oil–Fired Central Furnaces,” is a key safety standard that has been incorporated by reference into numerous parts of our Code of Federal Regulations including 10 C.F.R. § 434.403.1, 10 § C.F.R. 431.76(c)(1), and 24 § C.F.R. 200. To purchase this 124-page standard costs $708 and the Worldcat.Org system shows that the only library in the United States with a copy is the Washington State Department Labor & Industries library.
- The only reasonably complete collections of ANSI documents available to the public in the United States appear to be at the Illinois State Library in Springfield, Illinois and the Linda Hall Library in Kansas City, Missouri.
**Request for News Media Fee Status**

Public.Resource.Org asks that we not be charged search or review fees for this request because we qualify as a “representative of the news media” pursuant to the FOIA and 36 C.F.R. § 1250.2(g).

Public.Resource.Org, Inc. is a 501(c)(3) public charity chartered to make government information more broadly available without fee to any and all users. We have been certified as a “news media” requester for the purposes of obtaining and publishing government records under the FOIA and other acts by the Department of the Army, the Department of the Air Force, the Department of Veteran Affairs, and the Food and Drug Administration. I would be happy to furnish copies of these determinations at your request.

Public.Resource.Org is also engaged in a Joint Venture with the National Technical Information Service (“NTIS”) under Agreement No. NTIS-1832 to more broadly disseminate hundreds of hours of video materials from the government onto the Internet. Documents from this current FOIA request will be promptly published, joining over 90 million pages of U.S. government documents we have made available on the Internet.

Due to our extensive publication activities of both raw materials and editorial products, Public.Resource.Org is a “representative of the news media” under the FOIA and agency regulations. As such, this request is subject only to duplication fees after the first 100 pages. However, all duplication fees should be waived, as discussed below, because disclosure of the information requested above is in the public interest.

**Request for a Public Interest Fee Waiver**

Public.Resource.Org is entitled to a waiver of duplication fees because disclosure of the requested information is in the public interest within the meaning of 36 C.F.R. §§ 1250.58 and 1250.60. This request clearly satisfies these criteria.

A fee waiver is appropriate here because Public.Resource.Org has no commercial interest in the disclosure of the requested records. Public.Resource.Org is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organizations and will derive no commercial benefit from the information at issue here and will distribute all documents widely at no charge on the Internet.

Under 36 C.F.R. § 1260, several criteria are listed to be used in evaluating our request. This request meets all 6 of those criteria:

- As mentioned above, the primary legal materials published and binding on all citizens is the very essence of “operations and activities of the Federal Government” under 36 CFR § 1260(a)(1).
- Because these materials are out of the reach of most Americans and are only available in a small handful of libraries, this activity will release “meaningful information about Federal Government activities that [are] not already publicly known” under 36 CFR § 1260(a)(2).
- Technical standards are the very nuts and bolts of our public safety, environmental, and other codes will “advance the understanding of the general public on the issue” under 36 CFR § 1260(a)(3).
- Public.Resource.Org has published over 90 million pages of primary legal materials and we have substantial experience working with technical standards
for 3 decades, demonstrating an “expertise in or a thorough understanding of these records” under 36 CFR § 1260(a)(4).

- Public.Resource.Org maintains one of the most popular and visible document servers on the Internet for legal information and have demonstrated significant expertise to “disseminate this information to a broad spectrum of the public” under 36 CFR § 1260(a)(5).

- Disclosure of this material, making available standards that govern our daily activities but have been inaccessible to those without significant wealth will “lead to a significantly greater understanding of the Government by the public” under 36 CFR § 1260(a)(6).

It is particularly important to note that our prior work in making available public safety codes at the state level has demonstrated that the general public has a tremendous interest in reading and consulting these technical standards. The building, electrical, plumbing, boiler, elevator, fire, and other public safety codes we published for all 50 states have been extremely popular not only with specialists in the trades but with the general public, journalists, homeowners, and many others.

Limitation of Fees

If you decide that we qualifi n either as News Media or for a Public Interest Fee Waiver, we agree to pay fees up to a maximum of $5,000. If $5,000 is not sufficient to fully satisfy the request of all IBR documents, please provide a partial response with $5,000 worth of documents.

NARA’s Obligations Under OMB Circular A-130 and Title 44

Irrespective of your determination under the FOIA, we respectfully submit that NARA is required to make this information available under the requirements of the E-Government Act and related statutes and regulations. In particular, 44 U.S.C. § 1510(a) requires that the Code of Federal Regulations contain the “complete codifications of the documents of each agency of the Government having general applicability and legal effect, issued or promulgated by the agency by publication in the Federal Register or by filing with the Administrative Committee.” Nowhere are standards Incorporated by Reference excluded from this requirement.

Publication of the C.F.R. is governed under the provisions of OMB Circular A–130 which states that “the free flow of information between the government and the public is essential to a democratic society” and requires that agencies, to the maximum extent possible, “disseminate information dissemination products on equitable and timely terms.” Requiring purchase of a $1,120 document in order to read the law of the land is not equitable and does not promote a democratic society.

The policies of the E–Government Act and OMB promoting dissemination of government information should be considered in light of the clear, unequivocal language of the President’s January 21, 2009 Memorandum: “In the face of doubt, openness prevails.” The President’s instructions are very clear: “All agencies should adopt a presumption in favor of disclosure, in order to renew their commitment to the principles embodied in FOIA, and to usher in a new era of open Government. The presumption of disclosure should be applied to all decisions involving FOIA.”
Given the lack of any specific regulations governing disclosure of materials Incorporated By Reference, given the importance of these core materials, and given the clear, unqualified language of the President, NARA should disclose this material.

**Primary Legal Materials Must Be Available To the Public**

In Veeck v. Southern Building Code Congress, *293 F.3d 791* (5th Circuit, 2002), Chief Judge Edith H. Jones clearly stated that “a continuous understanding that ‘the law,’ whether articulated in judicial opinions or legislative acts or ordinances, is in the public domain and thus not amenable to copyright.”

Chief Judge Jones and the 5th Circuit were ruling consistently with a long line of decisions dating back to Wheaton v. Peters, *33 U.S. (8 Pet.) 591* (1834) which stated that “the law, which, binding every citizen, is free for publication to all, whether it is a declaration of unwritten law, or an interpretation of a constitution or statute.”

It is important to note that the Veeck decision was specifically on point in addressing the mechanism of Incorporation By Reference, the same mechanism used by NARA for the documents we are requesting. Indeed, when the Veeck decision was appealed to the Supreme Court, the Court specifically invited the views and then followed the strong recommendation of the Solicitor General in denying certiorari and upholding the decision. In that Amicus Brief, Solicitor General Olson stressed that the standards incorporated by reference are “indistinguishable from other laws of general applicability that the public has always had the right to copy freely.” Brief for the United States as Amicus Curiae, *No. 02–355*, May 2003.

The purpose of the Federal Register system is to notify citizens what laws they must obey. Access to the materials that make up the regulations of the executive branch is a foundational issue of our system of government. There can be no due process or equal protection under the law if the texts that make it up are not available for citizens to read. This FOIA request should be granted because it is the very purpose of the Office of the Federal Register to broadly disseminate the law and this request will further that purpose.

**Timeline for Response**

As the FOIA provides, I will anticipate a determination on this request from your office within 20 working days.

Thank you for your consideration of this request.

Respectfully yours,

Carl Malamud
President & CEO
Public.Resource.Org
Appendix A
Standards Incorporated by Reference and Requested Under FOIA
Office of the Federal Register, Code of Federal Regulations

For More Information, Please Consult the Standards Incorporated By Reference Database

AA-ASM 35–80 Specifications for Aluminum Sheet Metal Work in Building Construction Aluminum Association, 900 19th Street, NW., Wash
AAMA 1503.1–88 Voluntary Test Method for Thermal Transmittance and Condensation Resistance of Windows, Doors, and Glazed Wall Sec
AAMA 1504–88 Voluntary Standards for Thermal Performance of Windows, Doors and Glazed Wall Sections
AAMA 1701.2–95 Voluntary Standard Primary Window and Sliding Glass Door for Utilization in Manufactured Housing
AAMA 1704–85 Voluntary Standard Egress Window Systems for Utilization in Manufactured Housing
AASHTO Guide to Metric Conversion, AASHTO, 1993
AASHTO Standard Specifications for Movable Highway Bridges, AASHTO 1988
AASHTO, A Policy on Design Standards Interstate System, AASHTO, January 2005
AASHTO, A Policy on Geometric Design of Highways and Streets, AASHTO 2001 AMerican Associatino of State Highway and Traffic Offici
AASHTO, Interim Specifications—Bridges, AASHTO 1993
AASHTO, Interim Specifications—Bridges, AASHTO 1994
AASHTO, Interim Specifications—Bridges, AASHTO 1995
ABS Guide for High Speed Craft, 1997
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Aluminum Vessels (1975)
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Mobile Offshore Drilling Units (1994)
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 1998
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels (1995)
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels for Service on Rivers and Intracoastal Waterways, 1995
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels Under 61 Meters (200 feet) in Length, 1983
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 1981
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 1986
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 1989
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 1995
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 1996
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 1997
ABS Rules for Building and Classing Steel Vessels, 1998
ABS U.S. Supplement to ABS Rules for Mobile Offshore Drilling Units, 1 June 1998
ABS U.S. Supplement to ABS Rules for Steel Vessels for Vessels on International Voyages, 1 August 1997
ABS U.S. Supplement to ABS Rules for Steel Vessels for Vessels on International Voyages, 21 October 1996
ABYC A-1–78—“Marine LPG—Liquefied Petroleum Gas Systems
ABYC A-1–93—Marine Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) Systems
ABYC A-3–70—“Recommended Practices and Standards Covering Galley Stoves”
ABYC A-3-1993 Galley Stoves
ABYC A-7-1970 Recommended Practices and Standards Covering Boat Heating Systems
ABYC A-16-89—Electric Navigation Lights
ABYC A-16-97 American Boat and Yacht Council, Inc., 3069 Solomons Island Road, Edgewater, Maryland 21037-1416; ABYC A-16 Electric
ABYC A-22-78—“Marine CNG—Compressed Natural Gas Systems”
ABYC A-22-93—Marine Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) Systems
ABYC A-1-1972 Bonding of Direct-Current Systems
ABYC A-8-1985—Alternating Current (AC) Electrical Systems on Boats
ABYC A-8-1994 Alternating-Current (AC) Electrical Systems on Boats
ABYC A-9-1990 Direct-Current (DC) Electrical Systems on Boats
ABYC H-2-1989—Ventilation of Boats Using Gasoline
ABYC H-22-86—DC Electric Bilge Pumps Operating Under 50 Volts
ABYC H-24-93—Gasoline Fuel Systems
ABYC H-24.9 (g) and (h)—“Fuel Strainers and Fuel Filters” (1975)
ABYC H-25-1986 American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC), 3069 Solomons Island Road, Edgewater, MD 21037-1416m H-25-1986—Portable Fuel
ABYC H-32-87—Ventilation of Boats Using Diesel Fuel
ABYC H-33-1989—Diesel Fuel Systems
ABYC P-1-1973 American Boat and Yacht Council (ABYC) P-1-73, Safe Installation of Exhaust Systems for Propulsion and Auxiliary Maç
ABYC P-1-1986—Installation of Exhaust Systems for Propulsion and Auxiliary Engines
ABYC P-1-1993—Installation of Exhaust Systems for Propulsion and Auxiliary Engines
ABYC P-4-89—Marine Inboard Engines
ACGIH American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH), 1014 Broadway, Cincinnati, OH 45202, Threshold limit value
ACGIH’s “Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practice” (22nd ed., 1995); or
ACI 211.1–89 Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Normal, Heavyweight and Mass Concrete American Concrete Institute
ACI 211.2–91 Standard Practice for Selecting Proportions for Structural Lightweight Concrete
ACI 213R–87 Guide for Structural Lightweight Aggregate Concrete
ACI 301–89 Specifications for Structural Concrete for Buildings
ACI 302.1R–80 Guide for Concrete Floor and Slab Construction
ACI 304R–89 Guide for Measuring, Mixing, Transporting and Placing Concrete
ACI 305R–77 Hot Weather Concreting (Revised 1989)
ACI 306R–78 Cold Weather Concreting (Revised 1988)
ACI 311.4R–80 Guide for Concrete Inspection (Revised 1988)
ACI 315–80 Guide for Detailing of Concrete Reinforcement
ACI 318–89 Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Structural Plain Concrete (Revised 1992)
ACI 322–72 Structural Plain Concrete
ACI 347–78 Recommended Practice for Concrete Formwork (Reapproved 1984)
ACI 504R–77 Guide to Joint Sealants for Concrete Structures
ACI 506–90 Recommended Practice for Shotcreting
ACI 511.1R–79 A Guide to the Use of Waterproofing, Dampproofing, Protective and Decorative Barrier Systems for Concrete (Revised 15
ACI 533.1R–69 Quality Standards and Tests for Precast Concrete Wall Panels
ACI 533.2R–69 Selection and Use of Materials for Precast Concrete Wall Panels
ACI 533.3R–70 Fabrication, Handling and Erection of Precast Concrete Wall Panels
ACI Standard 318–95, Building Code Requirements for Reinforced Concrete (ACI 318–95) and Commentary (ACI 318R–95)
AFPA Design Values for Joists and Rafters 1992, AFPA.
AFPA Span Tables for Joists and Rafters—PS-20-70, 1993, AFPA.
AFPA Span Tables for Joists and Rafters—PS-20-70, 1993, AFPA.
AFPA Wood Structural Design Data, 1989, Revised 1992, AFPA.
AGA American Gas Association Report No. 3: Orifice Metering of Natural Gas and Other Related Hydrocarbon Fluids, Part 1: General Eç
AGA American Gas Association Transmission Measurement Committee Report No. 7: Measurement of Gas by Turbine Meters (Second Revisor


ANSI S1.11–71 (R 76) Specification for Octave, Half-Octave and Third-Octave Band Filter Sets.

ANSI S3.6–69 Specifications for Audiometers.


ANSI Z21.5.1 Gas Clothes Dryers Volume 1, Type 1 Clothes Dryers—ANSI Z21.5.1–1999 with Addendum Z21.5.1a–1999.


ANSI Z21.30–64 Requirements for Gas Appliances and Gas Piping Installations.


ANSI Z24.22–57 Method of Measurement of Real-Ear Attenuation of Ear Protectors at Threshold

Appendix A, Page 4
ANSI/ASME B31.5–1966 Addenda B31.5a (1968) Refrigeration Piping,
ANSI/ASME B31.5–2001-Refrigeration Piping and Heat Transfer Components, and B31.5a–2004, Addenda to ASME B31.5–2001 (incorporated by reference, see §§851.27);
ANSI/ASME B31.8–2003 Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems
ANSI/ASME B31.8–2003 Gas Transmission and Distribution Piping Systems (incorporated by reference, see §851.27);
ANSI/ASME B31.8–2003 Supplement to B31.8 on Managing System Integrity of Gas Pipelines.”
ANSI/ASME B31.9–1996–Building Services Piping (incorporated by reference, see §851.27);
ANSI/ASME B31.11–2002–Slurry Transportation Piping Systems (incorporated by reference, see §851.27); and
ANSI/ASME B36.10–1979 Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe
ANSI/ASME B36.10–1979 Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe
ANSI/ASME B36.10–1979 Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe.
ANSI/ASME B36.10M–85 Welded and Seamless Wrought Steel Pipe
ANSI/ASME B36.19M–85 Stainless Steel Pipe
ANSI/ASME B56.1 1959, Safety Code for Powered Industrial Trucks, pages 8 and 13
ANSI/ASME B56.1–69 Safety Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks
ANSI/ASME B56.1–1969 – “American National Standard for Powered Industrial Trucks, Part II,
ANSI/ASME B56.6–1992 (with addenda), Safety Standard for Rough Terrain Forklift Trucks
ANSI/ASME B56.6–1992 (with addenda), Safety Standard for Rough Terrain Forklift Trucks;
ANSI/ASME B57.1–65 Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections
ANSI/ASME B57.1–1965 American National Standard Compressed Gas Cylinder Valve Outlet and Inlet Connections,
ANSI/ASME B93.5 Recommended practice for the use of Fire Resistant Fluids for Fluid Power Systems, 1979
ANSI/ASME B175.1–1991 “Safety Requirements for Gasoline-Powered Chain Saws”
ANSI/ASME B36.19M–85 Stainless Steel Pipe
ANSI/ASTM D 3536–76 “Standard Test Method for Molecular Weight Averages and Molecular Weight Distribution of Polystyrene by Liquid Exclusion Chromatography”
ANSI/BHMA A156.2–1989 Standard for Bored and Preassembled Locks and Latches
ANSI/BHMA A156.1–1996 Standard Method for Measuring Floor Areas in Office Buildings (the BOMA Standard), approved June 7, 1996; IBR
ANSI/EIA 359-A-84 EIA Standard Colors for Color Identification and Coding,
ANSI/ISO 543–1990 (ANSI IT9.6–1991) Photography—Photographic Films—Specifications for Safety Film; and,
ANSI/NAPM IT9.1–1992 Imaging Media (Film)—Silver-Gelatin Type—Specifications for Stability,
ANSI/NAPM IT9.11–1993 Imaging Media—Processed Safety Photographic Films—Storage; and
Appendix A


ASSE 1023 ASSE–1979. Performance Requirements for Hot Water Dispensers, Household Storage Type Electrical—ASSE 1023, (ANSI/ ASSE 1025–1978 Performance Requirements for Diverters for Plumbing Faucets with Hose Spray, Anti-Siphon Type, Residential Applications

ASTM A20/A 20M–97a, Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Plates for Pressure Vessels

ASTM A20/A 20M–93a Standard Specification for General Requirements for Steel Plates for Pressure Vessels

ASTM A36/A 36M–97a, Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel

ASTM A47–68 Malleable Iron Castings


ASTM A47–68

ASTM A47–68 Malleable Iron Castings

ASTM A53–69 Welded and Seamless Steel Pipe


ASTM A53–98 Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Black and Hot-Dipped, Zinc-Coated, Welded and Seamless

ASTM A53–69 Grade B Electric Resistance Welded and Electric Flash Welded Pipe


ASTM A100–69 74, 93, Standard Specification for Ferrosilicon, IBR approved for $60.261.


ASTM A109–91 Standard Specification for Steel, Strip, Carbon, Cold-Rolled;

ASTM A126–66 Gray Iron Casting for Valves, Flanges and Pipe Fitting


ASTM A126–66

ASTM A134–96 Standard Specification for Pipe, Steel, Electric-Fusion (Arc)-Welded (Sizes NPS 16 and Over)


ASTM A182/A 182M–97c, Standard Specification for Forged or Rolled Alloy-Steel Pipe Flanges, Forged Fittings, and Valves and Parts f


ASTM A193/A 193M–98a, Standard Specification for Alloy-Steel and Stainless Steel Bolting Materials for High-Temperature Service

ASTM A194/A 194M–98b, Standard Specification for Carbon and Alloy Steel Nuts for Bolts for High Pressure or High Temperature Servic


ASTM A203/A 203M–97, Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Alloy Steel, Nickel


ASTM A234/A 234M–97, Standard Specification for Piping Fittings of Wrought Carbon Steel and Alloy Steel for Moderate and High Tempe


ASTM A242–81 Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel


ASTM A262–93a Standard Practices for Detecting Susceptibility to Intergranular Attack in Austenitic Stainless Steels

ASTM A268/A 268M–96, Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Ferritic and Martensitic Stainless Steel Tubing for General Ser

ASTM A276–98 Standard Specification for Stainless Steel Bars and Shapes

ASTM A285–78 Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, Low- and Intermediate-Tensile Strength

ASTM A300–58 Steel Plates for Pressure Vessels for Service at Low Temperatures
ASTM A1008/A 1008M–03 Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet, Cold-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low-Alloy and High St
ASTM A1011/A 1011M–03a Standard Specification for Steel, Sheet and Strip, Hot-Rolled, Carbon, Structural, High-Strength Low Alloy s
ASTM Adjunct F 1626, Symbols for Use in Accordance with Regulation II-2/20 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention as amended PCN: 12-616260-0C
ASTM Adjunct F 1626, Symbols for Use in Accordance with Regulation II-2/20 of the 1974 SOLAS Convention, PCN 12-616260-01, © 1996
ASTM B3–90 Standard Specification for Soft or Annealed Copper Wire;
ASTM B21–96 Standard Specification for Naval Brass Rod, Bar, and Shapes
ASTM B42–96 Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes
ASTM B68–95 Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube, Bright Annealed
ASTM B75–97 Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube
ASTM B88–66A Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B88–69 Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B88–96 Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube
ASTM B96–93 Standard Specification for Copper–Silicon Alloy Plate, Sheet, Strip, and Rolled Bar for General Purposes and Pressure Vessels
ASTM B111–95 Standard Specification for Copper and Copper-Alloy Seamless Condenser Tubes and Ferrule Stock
ASTM B117–64 Salt Spray (Fog) Test
ASTM B122/B 122M–95, Standard Specification for Copper-Nickel-Tin Alloy, Copper-Nickel-Zinc Alloy (Nickel Silver), and Copper-Nickel A
ASTM B124–96 Standard Specification for Copper and Copper Alloy Forging Rod, Bar, and Shapes
ASTM B127–98 Standard Specification for Nickel–Copper Alloy (UNS NO4400) Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM B152–97a Standard Specification for Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar
ASTM B162–93a Standard Specification for Nickel Plate, Sheet, and Strip
ASTM B165–93 Standard Specification of Nickel–Copper Alloy (UNS NO4400) Seamless Pipe and Tube
ASTM B167–97a Standard Specification for Nickel-Chromium-Iron Alloys (UNS NO6600, NO6601, NO6603, NO6690, NO6025, and NO6045) Seaml
ASTM B171–95 Standard Specification for Copper-Alloy Plate and Sheet for Pressure Vessels, Condensers, and Heat Exchangers
ASTM B209–96 Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Sheet and Plate
ASTM B210–68 Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes
ASTM B210–95 Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum-Alloy Drawn Seamless Tubes
ASTM B221–76 Aluminum Alloy Extruded Bars, Rods, Shapes, and Tubes
ASTM B224–80 Standard Classification of Coppers;
ASTM B224–91 Standard Classification of Coppers;
ASTM B241–69
Appendix A, Page 21

ASTM D2234–00 Standard Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal
ASTM D2234–00.1 Standard Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal, IBR approved for table 6 to subpart DDDDD of this part
ASTM D2234–76 96, 97b, 98, Standard Methods for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal, IBR approved for Appendix A: Method 19, Section C.1
ASTM D2234–D2234M–03 Standard Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal, IBR approved for table 6 to subpart DDDDD of this part
ASTM D2236–70 (“Standard Method of Test for Dynamic Mechanical Properties of Plastics by Means of Torsional Pendulum”)
ASTM D2316–75 Standard Recommended Practice for Installing Bituminized Fiber Drain and Sewer Pipe (Reapproved 1984)
ASTM D2321–89 Standard Practice for Underground Installation of Thermoplastic Pipe for Sewers and Other Gravity-Flow Applications
ASTM D2369–87 Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings
ASTM D2369–93 95, Standard Test Method for Volatile Content of Coatings, IBR approved for $63.788, appendix A.
ASTM D2372–85 Standard Method of Separation of Vehicle from Solvent-Reducible Paints
ASTM D2382–76 88, Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High-Precision Method), IBR approved
ASTM D2382–76 88, Heat of Combustion of Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (High-Precision Method), IBR approved June 6, 1984 for $62.349.1
ASTM D2502–92 (Reapproved 1996), Standard Test Method for Estimation of Molecular Weight (Relative Molecular Mass) of Petroleum Oil
ASTM D2503–92 (Reapproved 1997), Standard Test Method for Relative Molecular Mass (Molecular Weight) of Hydrocarbons by Thermoelectric
ASTM D2503–82 “Standard Test Method for Molecular Weight (Relative Molecular Mass) of Hydrocarbons by Thermoelectric Measurement of
ASTM D2504–87 77, 88 (Reapproved 1993), Noncondensable Gases in C3 and Lighter Hydrocarbon Products by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved
ASTM D2504–93 77, 88, Lighter Hydrocarbon Products by Gas Chromatography, IBR approved
ASTM D2565–70 “Standard Recommended Practice for Operating Xenon-Arc Type (Water-Cooled) Light- and Water-Exposure Apparatus for Ex
ASTM D2565–92 Standard Practice for Operating Xenon-Arc-Type Light-Exposure Apparatus With and Without Water for Exposure of Plasti
ASTM D2584–68 (Reapproved 1985), 94, Standard Test Method for Ignition Loss of Cured Reinforced Resins, IBR approved for $60.685(c)
ASTM D2697–86b Standard Test Method for Volume Nonvolatile Matter in Clear or Pigmented Coatings
ASTM D2777–98 Standard Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D–19 on Water—162.1
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