Emerging Technologies and the Distribution of Standards

John Vitale VP Corporate Business Development





AN INNOVATIVE MARKET LEADER PROVIDING INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY PRODUCTS AND SERVICES FOR THE PREMIER PRESENTATION OF STRUCTURED DOCUMENT SETS

Our technology

- A structured document presentation platform (*citation*™)
- A structured document editing system

Our products

- Create, maintain, sell and service web portal subscriptions
- Turn-key services related to structured document sets

Our experience (thru 2005)

• Providing access to domestic ES&H regulations since 1990





A structured document is content that adheres to a predictable set of rules (e.g., regulations and standards).

specified for the control device(s) in paragraph (e)(2) of this section.

[64 FR 32628, June 17, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 34552, June 29, 2001; 68 FR 37353, June 23, 2003]

§ 63.772 Test methods, compliance procedures, and compliance demonstrations.

(a) Determination of material VHAP or HAP concentration to determine the applicability of the equipment leak standards under this subpart (§63.769). Each piece of ancillary equipment and compressors are presumed to be in VHAP service or in wet gas service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VHAP service or in wet gas service.

(1) For a piece of ancillary equipment and compressors to be considered not in VHAP service, it must be determined that the percent VHAP content can be reasonably expected never to exceed 10.0 percent by weight. For the purposes of determining the percent VHAP content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of ancillary equipment or compressor, you shall use the method in either paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section.

(i) Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or

(ii) ASTM D6420–99 (2004), Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (incorporated by reference—see §63.14), provided that the provisions of paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section are followed:

(A) The target compound(s) are those listed in section 1.1 of ASTM D6420-99 (2004);

(B) The target concentration is between 150 parts per billion by volume and 100 parts per million by

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Problem: Limited work flow productivity benefits with conventional structured document file formats.

specified for the control device(s) in paragraph (e)(2) of this section. [64 FR 32628, June 17, 1999, as amended at 66 FR 34552, June 29, 2001; 68 FR 37353, June 23, 2003] § 63.772 Test methods, compliance procedures, and compliance demonstrations. (a) Determination of material VHAP or HAP concentration to determine the applicability of the equipment leak standards under this subpart (§63,769). Each piece of ancillary equipment and compressors are presumed to be in VHAP service of in wet gas service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VHAP service or in wet gas service. (1) For a piece of ancillary equipment and compressors to be considered not in VHAP service, it must be determined that the percent VHAP content can be reasonably expected never to exceed 10.0 percent by weight. For the purposes of determining the percent VHAP content of the process fluid that is contained in or contacts a piece of ancillary equipment or compressor, you shall use the method in either paragraph (a)(1)(i) or paragraph (a)(1)(ii) of this section. (i) Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or My knowledge (ii) ASTM D6420-99 (2004), Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (incorporated by reference—see §63.14), provided that the provisions of paragraphs (a)(1)(ii)(A) through (D) of this section are followed: (A) The target compound(s) are those listed in section 1.1 of ASTM D6420-99 (2004);

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Improvements that became necessary included:

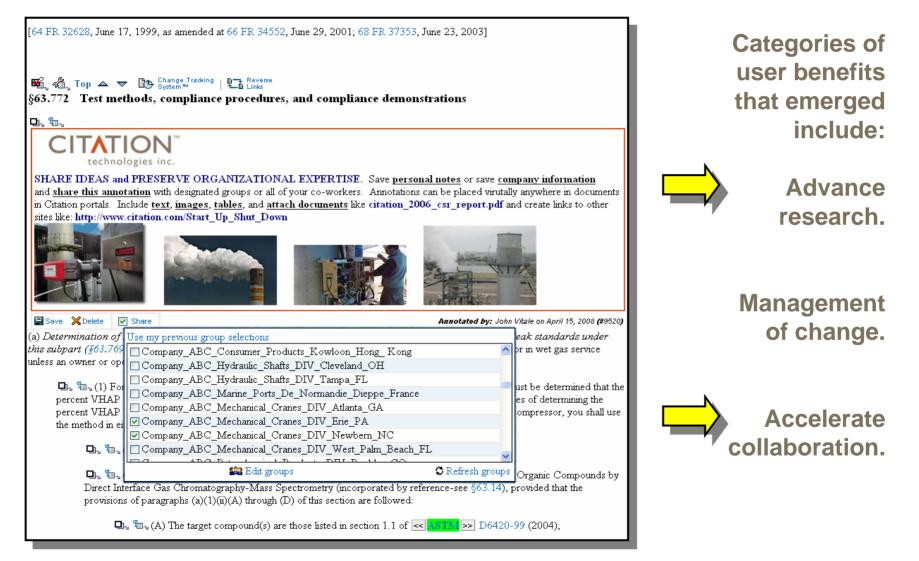
Access to referenced documents.

? Version control.

Share and preserve institutional knowledge.



Innovation: web-based presentation of regulations documents in HTML with a feature-rich user interface.





Innovation: web-based presentation of regulations documents in HTML with a feature-rich user interface.

40 CFR 63.772

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§63.772 Test methods, compliance procedures, and compliance demonstrations

(a) Determination of material VHAP or HAP concentration to determine the applicability of the equipment leak standards under this subpart (§63.769). Each piece of ancillary equipment and compressors are presumed to be in VHAP service or in wet gas service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VHAP service or in wet gas service.

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(2) For a piece of ancillary equipment and compressors to be considered in wet gas service, it must be determined that it contains or contacts the field gas before the extraction of natural gas liquids.

(b) Determination of glycol dehydration unit flowrate or

40 CFR 63.772

Version: 01/08/2007 - Newer [Send version to printer]

Added text added to the newer document Deleted text deleted from the older document Modified text modified in the newer document Modified From text from the older document that was modified

§63.772 Test methods, compliance procedures, and compliance demonstrations

(a) Determination of material VHAP or HAP concentration to determine the applicability of the equipment leak standards under this subpart (§63.769). Each piece of ancillary equipment and compressors are presumed to be in VHAP service or in wet gas service unless an owner or operator demonstrates that the piece of equipment is not in VHAP service or in wet gas service.

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<< (i) Method 18 of 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, or

(ii) ASTM D6420-99 (2004), Standard Test Method

Categories of user benefits that emerged include:

Advance research.

Management of change.

Accelerate collaboration.



Our experience (Since 2005)

• Providing access to domestic & international ES&H regulations





• Providing access to standards, test methods and specifications













(ASME 2007 BPVC via Information Handling Services)

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Innovation: web-based presentation of standards, test methods and specifications in HTML with a featurerich user interface.

	he user should consult the appropriate quantitation standard(s) for any special analytical considerations, and Practice D 3974 for
dozoo-ozior, section 1, (5)	
	s 芝 from soils and sediments by this method is dependent upon the physical and mineralogic characteristics of the prepared
sa 🔊 Bookmark this paragraph	
	d SI units are to be regarded separately as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.
	ss all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish rmine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use. For specific hazard statements, see Section 8.
a Top ▲ ▼ B Version 2. Referenced Documents	
Share ideas and preserve organizational e designated groups or all of your co-workers. Al	xpertise. Use this ANNOTATION to <u>enter and save company information</u> in the standards and <u>share</u> this ANNOTATION with VNOTATIONS can be placed virtually anywhere in the standards documents. Include <u>text, images, tables</u> , and <u>Spec.pdf</u> . Also, <u>create links</u> to other sites such as: <u>http://www.fueleconomy.gov/feg/biodiesel.shtml</u> .
	No No No No
Edit X Delete Share Annotation saved	Annotated by: John Pace on June 23, 2008 (#10139)
D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water	
D 3974 Practices for Extraction of Trace << Ele	<mark>ments</mark> ≫ from Sediments
$m_{ m s}$ 2.2 Code of Federal Regulations: ³	
CFR Title 21, Part 1030, and Title 47, Part 18	
《월 _교 Top 스 <i>マ</i> 3. Summary of Practice	
៕ 3.1 The chemical portion of this practice invo	olves acid digestion to dissociate the $<<$ elements $>>$ not interstitially bound in silicate lattices.

Categories of user benefits that emerged include:

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ASTM e220-02, section 15 [ASTM Standards, Section 14 - General Methods and Instrumentation, Volume 14.03 - Temperature Measurement, E220, E220-02 - Standard Test Method for Calibration of Thermocouples By Comparison Techniques, Section 15 - Uncertainty]

Version: E220-02 - Older

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15. Uncertainty

15.1 The single-operator repeatability and multilaboratory reproducibility of calibration conducted by this method will depend on the optional techniques and equipment selected, the variability of the wires between samples, the bias between references used, and the skill of the operator. The uncertainties given in Tables 1 and 2 represent the capability of the method as achieved by NIST (see Ref (2,3)), but actual results can vary significantly. The user is cautioned that the method is prone to significant errors if not done skillfully. A variety of effects, listed in Table 3, contribute to the uncertainty of calibrations performed according to this Method. An uncertainty budget including each of these terms should be derived. The accuracy obtained in comparison calibrations depends upon two principal factors, the accuracy realized at the calibration points and the accuracy with which interpolation is made.

15.2 Accuracy of Calibration Points-The accuracy attained at each calibration point will depend upon the degree to which the reference thermometer and the test thermocouple are maintained at the same temperature when measurements are made, the accuracy of the reference thermometer and its related instruments, and the accuracy of the emf measurements, as listed in components 1 through 8 in Table 3. Uncertainty components covering reference thermometer repeatability, bath temperature stability, and thermocouple drift may be evaluated by statistical analysis of multiple measurements of check-standard thermometers. At temperatures in excess of approximately 200 °C (400 °F), base metal thermocouples may drift substantially during the calibration test, imposing the primary limitation on the uncertainty of the calibration. Metallurgical limitations of thermocouple materials result in compositional inhomogeneities along the length of the thermoelements, even when new. This effect limits the best accuracy attainable in a thermocouple calibration. As an approximate guide, base metal thermocouples may be calibrated to a fractional uncertainty of 10⁻³ of the temperature difference between the reference and measuring junctions, noble-metal alloy thermocouples may be calibrated to a fractional uncertainty of 10⁻⁴ of this temperature difference, and pureelement thermocouples may be calibrated to a fractional uncertainty of 10⁻⁵ of this temperature difference. The combined uncertainties that occur at the calibration

ASTM e220-02, section 15 [ASTM Standards, Section 14 - General Methods and Instrumentation, Volume 14.03 - Temperature Measurement, E220, E220-02 - Standard Test Method for Calibration of Thermocouples By Comparison Techniques, Section 15 - Uncertainty]

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15. Uncertainty

15.1 The single-operator repeatability and multilaboratory reproducibility of calibration conducted by this << test method will depend on the optional techniques and equipment selected, the variability of the wires between samples, the bias between references used, and the skill of the operator. The uncertainties given in Tables 1 and 2 represent the capability of the test method as achieved by NIST (see Refs (2,3)), but actual results can vary significantly. The user is cautioned that the method is prone to significant errors if not done skillfully. A variety of effects, listed in Table 3, contribute to the uncertainty of calibrations performed according to this test method>> {method will depend on the optional techniques and equipment selected, the variability of the wires between samples, the bias between references used, and the skill of the operator. The uncertainties given in Tables 1 and 2. epresent the capability of the method as achieved by NIST (see Ref (2.3)), but gnificant errors if not done skillfully. A variety of effects, listed in Table 3. An uncertainty budget including each of these terms should be derived. The accuracy obtained in comparison calibrations depends upon two principal factors. the accuracy realized at the calibration points and the accuracy with which interpolation is made.

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Advance research.



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Our future experiences

• Providing access to domestic & international ES&H regulations





• Providing access to standards, test methods and specifications













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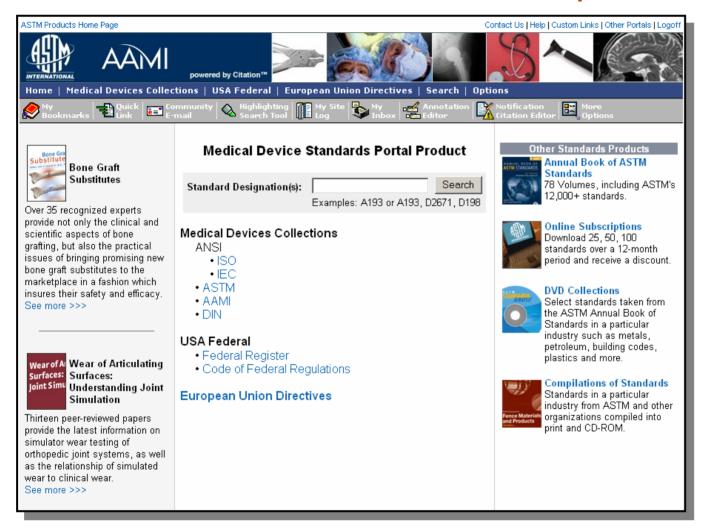
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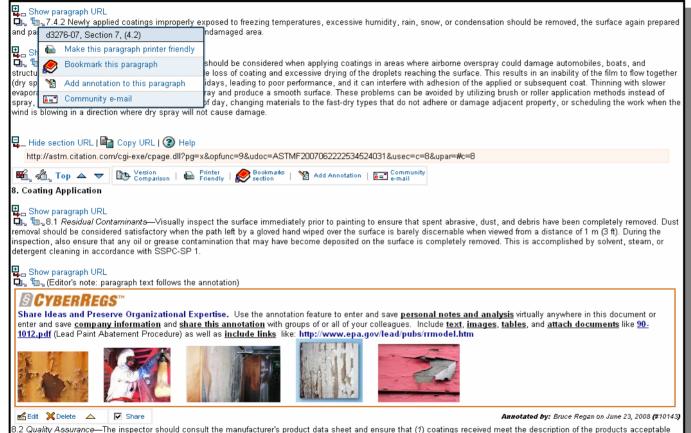
File format mashing (to HTML).

Standards, regulations and company documents.

Economics that work.

(Planned for release in Summer 2008)

CITATION Trends & Considerations: Always current! Ever-greening 3rd party software applications with a Management of Change solution.



under the requirements of the specification; (2) they are properly mixed and thinned (where allowed); (3) colors match a visual standard provided; (4) that proper precautions have been taken to prevent damage to adjacent areas from cleaning and painting operations; (5) working practices are so scheduled that damage to newly applied coating is minimized; (6) application equipment (brushes, spray) is acceptable for type, cleanliness, and usability; (7) weather conditions are acceptable under the requirements of the specification; (8) field-testing equipment on hand is in satisfactory working order ready for use; and (9) only the methods of application permitted under the specification are used, and that their use is in accordance with 8.3-8.7. SSPC-PA 1 is a specification for application of coating.

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John Vitale VP Corporate Business Development

