

EXHIBIT 54

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

<p>AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS d/b/a/ ASTM INTERNATIONAL;</p> <p>NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION, INC.; and</p> <p>AMERICAN SOCIETY OF HEATING, REFRIGERATING, AND AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Plaintiffs/ Counter-Defendants,</p> <p>v.</p> <p>PUBLIC.RESOURCE.ORG, INC.,</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Defendant/ Counter-Plaintiff.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Case No. 1:13-cv-01215-EGS</p>
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PLAINTIFF AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR TESTING AND MATERIALS' OBJECTIONS AND RESPONSES TO FIRST SET OF INTERROGATORIES

Plaintiff/Counter-Defendant American Society for Testing and Materials (“ASTM”) hereby objects, answers and otherwise responses to the First Set of Interrogatories (the “Interrogatories”) of Defendant/Counter-Plaintiff Public.Resource.Org, Inc. (“Public Resource) as follows:

PRELIMINARY STATEMENT

1. This litigation is in its early stages. As such, in preparing these responses, ASTM has reviewed the documents and information reasonably available to it. Discovery in this action is continuing and ASTM may learn of additional facts pertaining to the Interrogatories. Therefore, ASTM reserves the right to change, amend, or supplement its objections and responses at a later date. If further evidence is obtained which is not protected from discovery, ASTM reserves the right to present such evidence at the time of trial.

2. ASTM's responses are made solely for purposes of this action, and not for purposes of any other action. These responses are subject to all objections as to competence, relevance, materiality, propriety, admissibility, and any and all other objections and grounds that would require the exclusion of evidence disclosed herein if the evidence were produced and sought to be introduced into evidence in Court; all of which objections and grounds are specifically reserved, and may be interposed at the time of trial or other attempt to use one or more of these responses.

3. ASTM's responses are made without in any way waiving or intending to waive, but on the contrary, preserving and intending to preserve, the following:

a. All questions of authenticity, relevance, materiality, privilege and admissibility as evidence for any purpose of the information provided which may arise in any subsequent proceeding in, or the trial of, this or any other action;

b. The right to object to the use of said information at any subsequent proceeding in, or the trial of, this or any other action, or any other grounds;

c. The right to object on any other ground at any time to other interrogatories or other disclosure involving said information or subject matter thereof; and

d. The right to make additions and/or amendments to these responses if further disclosure or investigation yields information called for in disclosure.

GENERAL OBJECTIONS

The following General Objections apply to each and every separately-numbered Interrogatory and are incorporated by reference into each and every specific response as if set forth in full in each response. From time to time, a specific response may repeat a General Objection for emphasis or some other reason. The failure to repeat any General Objection in any specific response shall not be interpreted as a waiver of any General Objection to that response.

1. ASTM objects to each Interrogatory to the extent that the Interrogatory attempts or purports to call for the production of any information or documentation that is privileged, that was prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial, that reveals communications between ASTM and its co-Plaintiffs and their legal counsel, that otherwise constitutes attorney work product, privileged attorney-client communication, or that is otherwise privileged or immune from discovery. Inadvertent disclosure of any such information or documentation is not intended to and shall not constitute a waiver of any privilege or any other ground for objecting to discovery with respect to such information, or with respect to the subject matter thereof. Nor shall such inadvertent production or disclosure waive the right of ASTM to object to the use of any such information during this action or in any other subsequent proceeding.

2. ASTM objects to these Interrogatories, definitions, and instructions to the extent that they seek information or documents that include confidential, business proprietary information, trade secrets or other confidential research, development, financial or commercial information of ASTM. No such confidential or proprietary information will be produced until an appropriate protective order is in place.

3. ASTM objects to Public Resource's definitions and instructions to the extent they are beyond the scope of the Federal Rules, the Local Rules, and the Orders of this Court.

4. ASTM objects to Public Resource's Interrogatories to the extent they are overly broad, unduly burdensome, or not relevant or likely to lead to any relevant evidence as to any party's claims, counterclaims, or defenses or the subject matter involved in the action.

5. ASTM objects to the Interrogatories to the extent they seek documents that are neither relevant nor reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

6. ASTM objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that they seek to impose obligations on ASTM that are unduly burdensome, especially to the extent they request information

that is already in the possession of Public Resource or is publicly available such that it could be derived or ascertained by Public Resource with substantially the same effort that would be required of ASTM.

7. ASTM objects to the Interrogatories to the extent that they seek information that is not limited to a relevant and reasonable period of time.

8. ASTM objects to Public Resource's Interrogatories to the extent that they seek to require ASTM to provide documentation other than that which may be obtained through a reasonably diligent search of ASTM's corporate records.

9. ASTM objects to each of the Interrogatories to the extent it does not describe the information sought with sufficient particularity and/or is vague, ambiguous, or unlimited in scope.

10. ASTM objects to each and every Interrogatory, definition, and instruction to the extent that it calls for a legal conclusion. Any response by ASTM shall not be construed as providing a legal conclusion regarding the meaning or application of any terms or phrases used in Public Resource's Interrogatories, definitions, or instructions.

11. ASTM objects to each and every Interrogatory, definition, and instruction to the extent that it contains subparts or a compound, conjunctive, or disjunctive request.

12. ASTM objects to each and every Interrogatory, definition, and instruction to the extent that it is speculative, lacks foundation, or improperly assumes the existence of hypothetical facts that are incorrect or unknown to ASTM.

13. ASTM objects to each and every Interrogatory to the extent that it requests ASTM to identify "all" facts, or "every" fact, responsive to the particular Interrogatory. Discovery is ongoing, and the facts identified in ASTM's responses are exemplary, not exhaustive.

14. ASTM objects to the definition of “You,” “Your” or “ASTM” on the grounds that it is vague, ambiguous, overbroad, and unduly burdensome to the extent these terms include any entity other than ASTM.

15. ASTM objects to the definition of “Standard” as overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent it includes standards that were not developed by ASTM and about which ASTM has not asserted a claim of infringement.

16. ASTM objects to the definition of “Incorporated Standard” as overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent it includes standards that have been incorporated into law by any jurisdiction outside the United States. ASTM will construe “Incorporated Standard” as referring to any standard that a jurisdiction within the United States has incorporated into law, including through incorporation by reference.

17. ASTM objects to the definition of “Promoted” as vague and ambiguous and overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent it exceeds the commonly understood definition of the term. ASTM will respond to Interrogatories with the term “Promoted” based on the ordinary meaning of the term.

18. ASTM objects to the definition of “Publication” as vague and ambiguous and overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent it exceeds the commonly understood definition of the term. ASTM will respond to Interrogatories with the term “Publication” based on the ordinary meaning of the term.

19. ASTM objects to the definition of “Access” as vague and ambiguous and overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent it exceeds the commonly understood definition of the term. ASTM will respond to Interrogatories with the term “Access” based on the ordinary meaning of the term.

20. ASTM objects to the definition of “Legal Authority” as vague and ambiguous and overbroad and unduly burdensome. ASTM will define “Legal Authority” to mean statutes, regulations or ordinances of government entities within the United States of America.

21. ASTM objects to the definition of “Standards Process” as vague and ambiguous and overbroad and unduly burdensome. ASTM will respond to Interrogatories with the phrase “Standards Process” by defining the term to mean the developing, creating, drafting, revising and editing of a Standard.

22. ASTM objects to the definition of “Contribution” as vague and ambiguous and overbroad and unduly burdensome. ASTM will respond to Interrogatories with the term “Contribution” by defining the term to mean the provision of assistance, advice, or labor.

23. ASTM objects to the definitions of the terms “Identify” and “Identity” as overbroad and unduly burdensome to the extent they require ASTM to provide (a) the home address and all former titles and the period of time the person held each title for any natural person; (b) to state, for business organizations, “the identity of all persons affiliated with the organization who have knowledge of the matter with respect to which it is named in an interrogatory answer;” (c) insofar as it purports to require ASTM to state “the documentary or testimonial evidence” with regard to any fact or circumstance and “the Persons with knowledge of the fact or circumstance,” and (d) insofar as it purports to require ASTM, “when referring to advertising or promotion . . . to provide dates; medium; product, service, or feature being advertised or promoted; location (physical address; social media or World Wide Web site; print periodical page number; or analogous identifier); number of impressions, and cost.”

24. ASTM will make reasonable efforts to gather information responsive to Public Resource’s Interrogatories as they understand and interpret each Interrogatory, subject to and limited by the objections they may have to each Interrogatory, within their possession, custody or

control, including those contained in these General Objections and all other objections made herein, as well as any limitations agreed to by the parties. If Public Resource asserts an interpretation of any aspect of its Interrogatories different from that made by ASTM, ASTM reserves the right to supplement its objections and/or responses if such interpretations made by Public Resource are held to be the applicable interpretation.

25. No express, incidental or implied admissions are intended by ASTM's responses and objections. The fact that ASTM agree to provide information and/or documents in response to a particular Interrogatory is not intended and shall not be construed as an admission that ASTM accepts or admits the existence of any such information and/or document set forth in or assumed by such Interrogatory, or that any such information and/or document constitutes admissible evidence. The fact that ASTM agrees to provide information and/or documents in response to a particular Interrogatory is not intended and shall not be construed as a waiver by ASTM of any part of any objection to such Interrogatory or any part of any general objection made herein.

INTERROGATORIES

INTERROGATORY 1:

Identify all Standards that you know or believe to have been incorporated, in whole or in part, either expressly or by reference, in any Legal Authority.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 1:

ASTM incorporates the General Objections as if fully set forth herein. ASTM objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome, insofar as it seeks information concerning "all Standards," without regard to whether the Standard was developed by ASTM and without regard to whether ASTM has asserted a claim of infringement in connection with the Standard. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that "Legal Authority" is vague and ambiguous and overly broad and unduly burdensome. In responding to

this Interrogatory, ASTM will construe “Legal Authority” to refer to statutes, regulations, and ordinances of government entities within the United States of America. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the term “Identify” is overly broad and unduly burdensome. ASTM also objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it seeks information that is in the public domain, is equally available to Public Resource as it is to ASTM, or that could be derived or ascertained by Public Resource with substantially the same effort that would be required for ASTM.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, attached as Exhibit A is a list of the ASTM standards in connection with which ASTM asserted claims for infringement that ASTM has reason to believe are incorporated by reference by a Legal Authority.

INTERROGATORY 2:

Identify every Legal Authority that you know or believe to have incorporated, in whole or in part, either expressly or by reference, any part of any Standard in which you claim rights.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 2:

ASTM incorporates the General Objections as if fully set forth herein. ASTM objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome, insofar as it seeks information concerning any Standard in which ASTM claims rights without regard to whether ASTM has asserted a claim of infringement in connection with the Standard. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that “Legal Authority” is vague and ambiguous and overly broad and unduly burdensome. In responding to this Interrogatory, ASTM will construe “Legal Authority” to refer to statutes, regulations, and ordinances of government entities within the United States of America. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the term “Identify” is overly broad and unduly burdensome. ASTM also objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it seeks information that is generally available to the public, is equally available

to Public Resource as it is to ASTM, or that could be derived or ascertained by Public Resource with substantially the same effort that would be required for ASTM. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it calls for legal conclusions.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, ASTM responds that ASTM does not keep track of all the Legal Authorities that have incorporated by reference ASTM's standards. The National Institute of Standards and Technology purports to maintain a database of all standards that are referenced in the Code of Federal Regulations, which is available to the public at <https://standards.gov/sibr/query/index.cfm?fuseaction=home.main>.

INTERROGATORY 3:

Identify all Persons who participated in the Standards Process of any Standard in which you claim rights.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 3:

ASTM incorporates the General Objections as if fully set forth herein. ASTM objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome, insofar as it seeks information concerning any Standard in which ASTM claims rights, without regard to whether ASTM has asserted a claim of infringement in connection with the Standard and would require ASTM to identify every person who played any role in the development, creation, drafting, revision, editing, transmission, publication, distribution, display, or dissemination of hundreds of different standards over the course of many decades. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory as vague and ambiguous with respect to the meaning of the term "participated." ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the term "Identify" is overly broad and unduly burdensome. ASTM further objects that identification of the thousands of individuals who fall within the scope of this Interrogatory is not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, ASTM responds that ASTM's standard development process potentially includes individuals from the following categories: ASTM subcommittee and technical committee members, other ASTM members, members of the ASTM Committee on Standards, members of the ASTM Committee on Technical Committee Operations, the ASTM Board of Directors, ASTM staff, and the general public. ASTM members include individuals from a variety of trades, disciplines, and industries, including manufacturers, retailers, consumers, representatives from government agencies, academics, and researchers. The voting membership of each ASTM Technical Committee is constituted to include a balance of relevant interests. For example, producers or sellers of materials, products, systems or services covered within the scope of a given committee or subcommittee cannot exceed more than 50 percent of the voting membership of that committee or subcommittee. ASTM staff also participates in the process of editing and publishing ASTM standards.

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(d), ASTM will produce documents from which the identities of individuals who were involved in the development and creation of certain ASTM standards that ASTM alleges were infringed may be derived or ascertained.

INTERROGATORY 4:

Identify all communications in which You, or anyone acting on Your behalf, Promoted the incorporation of any of Standard, in whole or in part, either expressly or by reference, in any Legal Authority.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 4:

ASTM incorporates the General Objections as if fully set forth herein. ASTM objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome to the extent that it asks for ASTM to identify communications made by any person or entity other than ASTM. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory as unintelligible with respect to the phrase "the incorporation of

any of Standard”, and will construe that phrase as “the incorporation of any Standard.” ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad and unduly burdensome insofar as it seeks information concerning any Standard, without regard to whether the Standard was developed by ASTM and without regard to whether ASTM has asserted a claim of infringement in connection with the Standard. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the terms “Legal Authority,” “Promoted,” and “Identify” are overly broad and unduly burdensome. In responding to this Interrogatory, ASTM will construe “Legal Authority” to refer to statutes, regulations, and ordinances of government entities within the United States of America. In responding to this Interrogatory, ASTM will define “Promoted” based on the ordinary meaning of the term. ASTM further objects to the undefined term “communications” as vague and ambiguous.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, ASTM responds that ASTM does not actively promote the incorporation of its standards in laws by any U.S. government entity. Indeed, ASTM is aware of the incorporation by reference of less than 10 percent of ASTM’s standards by the federal government. While it does not actively promote incorporation by reference, ASTM notifies its members and members of the public, which includes members of U.S. government entities, about its standards in several different ways. ASTM issues press releases regarding some of its newly published standards. ASTM also has a Standard Tracker program that allows members of the public to request to receive a notification when a new standard has been published by a specific committee or subcommittee. Consistent with the National Technology Transfer and Advancement Act’s requirement that the federal government use privately developed or adopted technical standards where possible, representatives of the federal government sometimes contact ASTM or members of ASTM committees to ask if ASTM has developed standards related to specific topics, in which case ASTM will respond to such requests. At the request of a government employee or ASTM member, ASTM employees may inform representatives of a

federal agency that ASTM has developed a particular standard that relates to a topic that may be of interest to that agency. Additionally, if a federal agency has indicated an intention to incorporate by reference an outdated ASTM standard, a member of the relevant ASTM technical committee may also submit a comment to the proposed rulemaking to notify the agency that the committee has approved a more recent version of the standard.

INTERROGATORY 5:

Identify all Contributions that any Persons made to the Standards Process of Your Standards.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 5:

ASTM incorporates the General Objections as if fully set forth herein. ASTM objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad and unduly burdensome insofar as it seeks information concerning all ASTM Standards, without regard to whether ASTM asserted a claim of infringement in connection with the Standard. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad, unduly burdensome, and not reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence on the ground that the terms “Contributions” and “Standards Process”, as defined by Public Resource and used in this Interrogatory, would require ASTM to identify every instance where any person offered any assistance, advice, financial support, labor, effort, or expenditure of time in connection with the development, creation, drafting, revision, editing, transmission, publication, distribution, display, or dissemination of hundreds of different ASTM standards over the course of many decades. ASTM will construe “Standards Process” to mean the developing, creating, drafting, revision and editing of a Standard. ASTM will construe “Contribution” to mean the provision of assistance, advice, or labor. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the term “Identify” is overly broad and unduly burdensome.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, ASTM responds that ASTM publishes regulations, rules, and bylaws describing the actors who are involved in ASTM's standards development process. *See, e.g.,* <http://www.astm.org/COMMIT/newcommit.html> (collecting bylaws and regulations). Those documents are publicly available and speak for themselves. As described in those documents, there are several stages to the ASTM standards development process.

The process of developing each ASTM standard begins when an individual submits a work item request, which either requests the development of a new standard or a revision or amendment of an existing ASTM standard. The chair or sub-chair of the relevant ASTM committee may approve or deny the work item request or the subcommittee may be asked to approve the work item at a meeting or via letter ballot. If approved, the person who submitted the work item request normally becomes the task group chairperson. Other volunteers join with the task group chairperson to formulate the initial draft of the ASTM standard or revision.

Once the ASTM task group has drafted the work item and it has been reviewed and edited by ASTM staff, the ASTM task group requests a ballot, and circulates a draft document to all members of the relevant subcommittee for voting. Members of the ASTM subcommittee have an opportunity to provide input on the draft standard, including through submitting negative votes which must be resolved individually. If approved by the ASTM subcommittee, the draft standard is sent to the main ASTM committee, where all main members have an opportunity to vote on the item and submit negative votes (which must be resolved individually). While on main committee ballot, the draft item is concurrently open for peer review of the Society, where all ASTM members have an opportunity to submit negative votes (which must be resolved individually). All standards actions, including new standards as well as revisions, withdrawals and reapprovals of existing standards, must be approved by at least 66.7 percent of the voting subcommittee members

and 90% of the voting main committee members (excluding abstentions), with not less than 60 percent of the voting members returning ballots. Members of the public also have the opportunity to submit comments at any point in the process. Finally, the Committee on Standards, which is made up of nine ASTM members who are appointed by the Board of Directors, ensures that all ASTM processes and procedures were followed, in which case it approves the standard or revision for publication.

To the extent that ASTM has retained them, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 33(d), ASTM will produce documents from which it will be possible to derive or ascertain the involvement of individuals in the development and creation of the ASTM standards at issue in this litigation.

INTERROGATORY 6:

Identify all means by which the general public may Access Incorporated Standards in which you claim rights.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 6:

ASTM incorporates the General Objections as if fully set forth herein. ASTM objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad and unduly burdensome insofar as it seeks information concerning all ASTM Standards, without regard to whether ASTM asserted a claim of infringement in connection with the Standard. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the term “general public” is vague and ambiguous. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad and unduly burdensome insofar as it includes Standards that have been incorporated by reference by jurisdictions outside of the United States, and insofar as it extends to “Access” by individuals outside the United States. ASTM will define “Access” based on the ordinary meaning of the term. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the term “Identify” is overly broad and unduly burdensome.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, ASTM responds that there are many ways in which interested members of the public may access ASTM standards. These include, but are not limited to, the following: First, the standards may be purchased from ASTM or one of its authorized resellers. ASTM publishes its standards in a variety of hard copy and digital formats. For example, members of the public may purchase printed copies of a standard in book form or they may purchase an electronic “.pdf” file of the standard. The cost of purchasing ASTM standards is reasonable. The cost of purchasing most ASTM standards is between \$25 and \$35 and the most expensive ASTM standard costs \$71. Upon request, ASTM has made copies of some of its standards available at reduced rates or even at no cost to individuals or groups who have demonstrated that they have a need to use the standard and cannot afford the normal fee.

Second, jurisdictions that have incorporated ASTM standards by reference frequently make copies of those standards available for access by the public at no cost. For example, the Code of Federal Regulations states that any materials incorporated by reference at the federal level must be “reasonably available to and usable by the class of persons affected by the publication.” 1 C.F.R. § 51.7(a)(4). In particular, the Office of the Federal Register and the relevant agency each must maintain a hard copy of any material incorporated by reference that is available for public inspection. *See* 1 C.F.R. §§ 5.2, 51.9(b)(4). State and local jurisdictions frequently have similar requirements that copies of standards incorporated by reference must be made available for inspection in government offices or designated depository libraries.

Third, members of the public may obtain copies of ASTM standards in a variety of other ways, including, but not limited to, through their employers, trade associations, contractors, local governments, or libraries.

Additionally, ASTM offers read-only access to standards that it is aware have been incorporated by reference into federal regulations on the reading room on the ASTM website.

This access allows any member of the public to view the standards without cost. Similarly, when a federal agency proposes to incorporate by reference an ASTM standard in rulemaking, ASTM works with the relevant agency to provide the public with read-only access to the standard at no cost during the public comment period.

INTERROGATORY 7:

Identify all communications by You to the general public to identify or explain the means by which the general public may Access Incorporated Standards in which You claim rights.

RESPONSE TO INTERROGATORY NO. 7:

ASTM incorporates the General Objections as if fully set forth herein. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that it is overly broad and unduly burdensome to the extent that it asks for ASTM to identify communications made by any person or entity other than ASTM. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad and unduly burdensome insofar as it seeks information concerning all ASTM Standards, without regard to whether ASTM asserted a claim of infringement in connection with the Standard. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the undefined term “general public” is vague and ambiguous. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory as overly broad and unduly burdensome insofar as it includes Standards that have been incorporated by reference by jurisdictions outside of the United States, and insofar as it extend to “Access” by individuals outside the United States. ASTM will define “Access” based on the ordinary meaning of the term. ASTM further objects to the undefined term “communications” as vague and ambiguous. ASTM further objects to this Interrogatory on the ground that the term “Identify” is overly broad and unduly burdensome.

Subject to and without waiving the foregoing objections, ASTM responds that it has a marketing department that advertises and promotes all ASTM publications and products, including through brochures and mailings sent to past purchasers of particular standards. ASTM also has

several resellers who advertise and promote the sale of ASTM's standards. Further, ASTM maintains a website through which members of the public can purchase ASTM standards and view copies of the ASTM standards posted in the reading room at no cost.

Dated: March 24, 2014

FOR THE OBJECTIONS

Respectfully submitted:

/s/ Michael Clayton

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that a true and correct copy of the foregoing ASTM's Objections and Responses to Public Resource's First Set of Interrogatories was served this 24 day of March, 2014 via email upon the following:

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/s/ Jordana Rubel
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EXHIBIT A

Designation	Edition	Title	Copyright Registration Number
ASTM A36	1977ae	Standard Specification for Structural Steel	TX 464-573
ASTM A36/A36M	1997ae1	Standard Specification for Carbon Structural Steel	TX 4-873-764
ASTM A82	1979	Standard Specification for Cold-Drawn Steel Wire for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A184	1979	Standard Specification for Fabricated Deformed Steel Bar Mats for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A185	1979	Standard Specification for Welded Steel Wire Fabric for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A203/A 203M	1997	Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Alloy Steel, Nickel	TX 4-654-921
ASTM A242	1979	Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel	TX 464-573
ASTM A285	1978	Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, Low- and Intermediate-Tensile Strength	TX 464-573
ASTM A325	1979	Standard Specification for High-Strength Bolts for Structural Steel Joints	TX 464-573
ASTM A333/A 333M	1994	Standard Specification for Seamless and Welded Steel Pipe for Low-Temperature Service	TX 4-083-251
ASTM A369/A 369M	1992	Standard Specification for Carbon and Ferritic Alloy Steel Forged and Bored Pipe for High-Temperature Service	TX 4-083-251
ASTM A441	1979	Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Manganese Vanadium Steel	TX 464-573
ASTM A449	1978a	Standard Specification for Quenched and Tempered Steel Bolts and Studs	TX 464-573
ASTM A475	1978(1984)e 1	Standard Specification for Zinc-Coated Steel Wire Strand	TX 464-574
ASTM A490	1979	Standard Specification for Quenched and Tempered Alloy Steel Bolts for Structural Steel Joints	TX 464-573
ASTM A496	1978	Standard Specification for Deformed Steel Wire for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A497	1979	Standard Specification for Welded Deformed Steel Wire Fabric for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A500	1978	Standard Specification for Cold-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing in Rounds and Shapes	TX 464-573
ASTM A501	1976	Standard Specification for Hot-Formed Welded and Seamless Carbon Steel Structural Tubing	TX 464-573
ASTM A502	1976	Standard Specification for Steel Structural Rivets	TX 464-573
ASTM A514	1977	Standard Specification for High-Yield Strength, Quenched and Tempered Alloy Steel Plate, Suitable for Welding	TX 464-573

ASTM A516/A 516M	1990(1996)e1	Standard Specification for Pressure Vessel Plates, Carbon Steel, for Moderate and Lower-Temperature Service	TX 4-654-921
ASTM A522/A 522M	1995b	Standard Specification for Forged or Rolled 8 and 9 % Nickel Alloy Steel Flanges, Fittings, Valves, and Parts for Low-Temperature Service	TX 4-179-992
ASTM A520	1972(1985)	Standard Specification for Supplementary Requirements for Seamless and Electric-Resistance-Welded Carbon Steel Tubular Products for High-Temperature Service Conforming to ISO Recommendations For Boiler Construction	TX 1-798-078
ASTM A529	1975	Standard Specification for Structural Steel with 42,000PSI (290 Mpa) Minimum Yield Point (1/2 in. (12.7 mm) Maximum Thickness	TX 464-573
ASTM A570	1979	Standard Specification for Hot-Rolled Carbon Steel Sheet and Strip, Structural Quality	TX 464-573
ASTM A572	1979	Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Columbium-Vanadium Steels of Structural Quality	TX 464-573
ASTM A588	1979a	Standard Specification for High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Steel with 50,000 psi Minimum Yield Point to 4 in. Thick	TX 464-573
ASTM A611	1972(1979)	Standard Specification for Steel, Cold-rolled Sheet, Carbon, Structural	TX 464-573
ASTM A615	1979	Standard Specification for Deformed and Plain Billet-Steel Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A616	1979	Standard Specification for Rail-Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A617	1979	Standard Specification for Axle-Steel Deformed and Plain Bars for Concrete Reinforcement	TX 464-573
ASTM A618	1974	Standard Specification for Hot-Formed Welded and Seamless High-Strength Low-Alloy Structural Tubing	TX 464-573
ASTM A633	1979a	Standard Specification for Normalized High-Strength Low Alloy Structural Steel	TX 464-573
ASTM B16	1992	Standard Specification for Free-Cutting Brass Rod, Bar and Shapes for Use in Screw Machines	TX 3-614-178
ASTM B21	1996	Standard Specification for Naval Brass Rod, Bar, and Shapes	TX 4-497-885
ASTM B42	1996	Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Pipe, Standard Sizes	TX 4-497-885
ASTM B68	1995	Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube, Bright Annealed	TX 4-243-005

ASTM B75	1997	Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube	TX 4-737-834
ASTM B88	1996	Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Water Tube	TX 4-497-885
ASTM B96	1993	Standard Specification for Copper-Silicon Alloy Plate, Sheet, Strip, and Rolled Bar for General Purposes and Pressure Vessels	TX 3-883-920
ASTM B111	1995	Standard Specification for Copper and Copper-Alloy Seamless Condenser Tubes and Ferrule Stock	TX 4-243-005
ASTM B122/B 122M	1995	Standard Specification for Copper-Nickel-Tin Alloy, Copper-Nickel-Zinc Alloy (Nickel Silver), and Copper-Nickel Alloy Plate, Sheet, Strip and Rolled Bar	TX 4-243-005
ASTM B124	1996	Standard Specification for Copper and Copper-Alloy Forging Rod, Bar, and Shapes	TX 4-497-885
ASTM B152	1997a	Standard Specification for Copper Sheet, Strip, Plate, and Rolled Bar	TX 4-737-834
ASTM B193	1987	Standard Test Method for Resistivity of Electrical Conductor Materials	TX 2-348-166
ASTM B209	1996	Standard Specification for Aluminum and Aluminum Alloy Sheet and Plate	TX 4-475-108
ASTM B224	1980e 1	Standard Classification of Coppers	TX 1-228-879
ASTM B280	1997	Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Tube for Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Field Service	TX 4-497-885
ASTM B283	1996	Standard Specification for Copper and Copper-Alloy Die Forgings (Hot-Pressed)	TX 4-497-885
ASTM B315	1993	Standard Specification for Seamless Copper Alloy Pipe and Tube	TX 4-243-005
ASTM B557	1984	Standard Methods of Tension Testing Wrought and Cast Aluminum and Magnesium-Alloy Products	TX 1-689-871
ASTM B580	1979	Standard Specification for Anodized Oxide Coatings on Aluminum	TX 534-160
ASTM B694	1986	Standard Specification for Copper, Copper Alloy, and Copper-Glad Stainless Steel Sheet and Strip for Electrical Cable Shielding	TX 2-110-040
ASTM B858	1995	Standard Test Method for Determination of Susceptibility to Stress Corrosion Cracking in Copper Alloys Using an Ammonia Vapor Test	TX 4-243-005
ASTM C5	1979(1997)	Standard Specification for Quicklime for Structural Purposes	TX 4-787-636
ASTM C150	1999a	Standard Specification for Portland Cement	TX 7-685-927

ASTM C177	1997	Standard Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Guarded Hot-Plate Apparatus	TX 4-811-646
ASTM C236	1989(1993)e 1	Standard Test Method for Steady-State Thermal Performance of Building Assemblies by Means of a Guarded Hot Box	TX 3-972-350
ASTM C509	1984	Standard Specification for Cellular Elastomeric Preformed Gasket and Sealing Material	TX 2-210-202
ASTM C516	1980(1996)e 1	Standard Specification for Vermiculite Loose Fill Thermal Insulation	TX 4-571-119
ASTM C518	1991	Standard Test Method for Steady-State Heat Flux Measurements and Thermal Transmission Properties by Means of the Heat Flow Meter Apparatus	TX 3-278-409
ASTM C549	1981(1995)e 1	Standard Specification for Perlite Loose Fill Insulation	TX 4-584-449
ASTM C720	1989(1994)e 1	Standard Specification for Spray Applied Fibrous Insulation for Elevated Temperature	TX 4-391-188
ASTM D86	2007(a)	Standard Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Atmospheric Pressure	TX 7-685-941
ASTM D129	1995	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (General Bomb Method)	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D257	1991	Standard Test Method for DC Resistance of Conductance of Insulating Materials	TX 3-506-922
ASTM D287	1992(1995)	Standard Test Method for API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Petroleum Products (Hydrometer Method)	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D323	1958(1968)	Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Petroleum Products (Reid Method)	
ASTM D388	1998a	Standard Classification of Coals by Rank	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D396	1998	Standard Specification for Fuel Oils	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D413	1982(1993)e 1	Standard Test Method for Rubber Property--Adhesion to Flexible Substrate	TX 4-320-184
ASTM D512	1989(1999)	Standard Test Methods for Chloride Ion in Water	TX 5-785-473
ASTM D611	1982(1998)	Standard Test Methods for Aniline Point and Mixed Aniline Point of Petroleum Products and Hydrocarbon Solvents	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D665	1998e 1	Standard Test Method for Rust-Preventing Characteristics of Inhibited Mineral Oil in the Presence of Water	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D814	1995	Standard Test Method for Rubber Property--Vapor Transmission of Volatile Liquids	TX 4-320-184
ASTM D975	1998b	Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D975	2007(b)	Standard Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils	TX 7-685-915

ASTM D976	1991(1995)e 1	Standard Test Methods for Calculated Cetane Index of Distillate Fuels	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D1072	1990(1994)e 1	Standard Test Method for Total Sulfur in Fuel Gases	TX 4-768-933
ASTM D1193	1977(1983)	Standard Specification for Reagent Water	TX 1-374-250
ASTM D1217	1993(1998)	Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Liquids by Bingham Pycnometer	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D1253	1986(1996)	Standard Test Method for Residual Chlorine in Water	TX 5-345-022
ASTM D1266	1998	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D1298	1999	Standard Test Method for Density, Relative Density (Specific Gravity), or API Gravity of Crude Petroleum and Liquid Petroleum Products by Hydrometer Method	TX 5-071-596
ASTM D1335	1967(1972)	Standard Method of Test for Tuft Bind of Pile Floor Coverings	TX 626-132
ASTM D1412	1993(1997)	Standard Test Method for Equilibrium Moisture of Coal at 96 to 97 Percent Relative Humidity and 30 Degrees Celsius	TX 4-768-933
ASTM D1415	1988(1994)	Standard Practice for Rubber Property- International Hardness	TX 4-320-184
ASTM D1480	1993(1997)	Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Viscous Materials by Bingham Pycnometer	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D1481	1993(1997)	Standard Test Method for Density and Relative Density (Specific Gravity) of Viscous Materials by Lipkin Bicapillary Pycnometer	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D1518	1985(1998)e1	Standard Test Method for Thermal Transmittance of Textile Materials	TX 2-469-775
ASTM D1535	1989	Standard Test Method for Specifying Color by the Munsell System	TX 4-898-491
ASTM D1552	1995	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (High-Temperature Method)	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D1687	1992(1996)	Standard Test Methods for Chromium in Water	TX 5-345-022
ASTM D1688	1995	Standard Test Methods for Copper in Water	TX 5-345-022
ASTM D1835	1997	Standard Specification for Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D1890	1996	Standard Test Method for Beta Particle Radioactivity of Water	TX 5-369-432
ASTM D1943	1996	Standard Test Method for Alpha Particle Radioactivity of Water	TX 5-369-432
ASTM D1945	1996	Standard Test Method for Analysis of Natural Gas By Gas Chromatography	TX 4-768-933

ASTM D1946	1990(1994)e 1	Standard Practice for Analysis of Reformed Gas by Gas Chromatography	TX 4-768-933
ASTM D2013	1986(1994)	Standard Method of Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis	TX 4-768-933
ASTM D2015	1996	Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Adiabatic Bomb Calorimeter	TX 4-768-933
ASTM D2036	1998	Standard Test Method for Cyanides in Water	TX 5-369-432
ASTM D2163	1991(1996)	Standard Test Method for Analysis of Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases and Propane Concentrates by Gas Chromatography	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D2216	1998	Standard Test Method for Laboratory Determination of Water (Moisture) Content of Soil and Rock by Mass	TX 5-929-602
ASTM D2234	1998	Standard Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D2247	1968(1973)	Standard Method for Testing Coated Metal Specimens at 100 Percent Relative Humidity	TX 648-346
ASTM D2460	1997	Standard Test Method for Alpha-Particle-Emitting Isotopes of Radium in Water	TX 5-369-432
ASTM D2502	1992(1996)	Standard Test Method for Estimation of Molecular Weight (Relative Molecular Mass) of Petroleum Oils from Viscosity Measurements	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D2503	1992(1997)	Standard Test Method for Relative Molecular Mass (Molecular Weight) of Hydrocarbons by Thermoelectric Measurement of Vapor Pressure	TX 4-623-459
ASTM D2505	1988(1998)	Standard Test Method for Ethylene, Other Hydrocarbons, and Carbon Dioxide in High-Purity Ethylene by Gas Chromatography	TX 4-862-934
ASTM D2597	1994(1999)	Standard Test Method for Analysis of Demethanized Hydrocarbon Liquid Mixtures Containing Nitrogen and Carbon Dioxide by Gas Chromatography	TX 5-071-596
ASTM D2724	1987(1995)	Standard Test Methods for Bonded, Fused, and Laminated Apparel Fabrics	TX 5-435-937
ASTM D2777	1998	Standard Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D-19 on Water	TX 5-345-022
ASTM D2879	1997	Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure-Temperature Relationship and Initial Decomposition Temperature of Liquids by Isoteniscope	TX 5-345-022
ASTM D2908	1974	Standard Recommended Practice for Measuring Volatile Organic Matter in Water by Aqueous-Injection Gas Chromatography	TX 534-158

ASTM D2986	1995a(1999)	Standard Practice for Evaluation of Air, Assay Media by the Monodisperse DOP (Diocetyl Phthalate) Smoke Test	TX 5-202-199
ASTM D3173	1987(1996)	Standard Test Method for Moisture in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D3176	1989(1997)	Standard Practice for Ultimate Analysis of Coal and Coke	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D3177	1989(1997)	Standard Test Methods for Total Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D3178	1989(1997)	Standard Test Methods for Carbon and Hydrogen in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D3236	1988(1999)	Standard Test Method for Apparent Viscosity of Hot Metal Adhesives and Coating Materials	TX 5-071-596
ASTM D3246	1996	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Gas by Oxidative Microcoulometry	TX 5-071-596
ASTM D3286	1996	Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke by the Isoperibol Bomb Calorimeter	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D3371	1995	Standard Test Method for Nitriles in Aqueous Solution by Gas-Liquid Chromatography	TX 4-257-410
ASTM D3454	1997	Standard Test Method for Radium-226 in Water	TX 5-369-432
ASTM D3588	1998	Standard Practice for Calculating Heat Value, Compressibility Factor, and Relative Density of Gaseous Fuels	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D3697	1992(1996)	Standard Test Method for Antimony in Water	TX 4-257-533
ASTM D4057	1995e 1	Standard Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products	TX 4-622-434
ASTM D4084	1994	Standard Test Method for Analysis of Hydrogen Sulfide in Gaseous Fuels (Lead Acetate Reaction Rate Method)	TX 4-768-933
ASTM D4177	1995	Standard Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products	TX 4-622-434
ASTM D4239	1997e 1	Standard Test Methods for Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Coal and Coke Using High Temperature Tube Furnace Combustion Methods	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D4268	1993	Standard Test Method for Testing Fiber Ropes	TX 5-435-937
ASTM D4294	1998	Standard Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy-Dispersive X-Ray Fluorescence Spectrometry	TX 4-898-490
ASTM D4329	1999	Standard Practice for Fluorescent UV Exposure of Plastics	TX 5-996-821
ASTM D4420	1994	Standard Test Method for Determination of Aromatics in Finished Gasoline by Gas Chromatography	TX 4-622-434

ASTM D4809	1995	Standard Test Method for Heat of Combustion of Liquid Hydrocarbon Fuels by Bomb Calorimeter (Precision Method)	TX 4-622-434
ASTM D4891	1989(1994)E 1	Standard Test Method for Heating Value of Gases in Natural Gas Range by Stoichiometric Combustion	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D4986	1998	Standard Test Method for Horizontal Burning Characteristics of Cellular Polymeric Materials	TX 5-570-786
ASTM D5257	1997	Standard Test Method for Dissolved Hexavalent Chromium in Water by Ion Chromatography	TX 5-345-022
ASTM D5489	1996a	Standard Guide for Care Symbols for Care Instructions Textile Products	TX 4-394-571
ASTM D5673	1996	Standard Test Method for Elements in Water by Inductively Coupled Plasma- Mass Spectrometry	TX 5-369-432
ASTM D5865	1998a	Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Coal and Coke	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D6216	1998	Standard Practice for Opacity Monitor Manufacturers to Certify Conformance with Design and Performance Specifications	TX 5-202-199
ASTM D6228	1998	Standard Test Method for Determination of Sulfur Compounds in Natural Gas and Gaseous Fuels by Gas Chromatography and Flame Photometric Detection	TX 4-951-524
ASTM D6420	1999	Standard Test Method for Determination of Gaseous Organic Compounds by Direct Interface Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry	TX 5-202-199
ASTM D6503	1999	Standard Test Method for Enterococci in Water Using Enterolert	TX 5-369-432
ASTM E11	1995	Standard Specification for Wire Cloth and Sieves for Testing Purposes	TX 5-135-299
ASTM E29	1993a	Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications	TX 4-143-803
ASTM E29	1990	Standard Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications	TX 3-460-670
ASTM E72	1980	Standard Methods of Conducting Strength Tests of Panels for Building Construction	TX 3-972-350
ASTM E96	1995	Standard Test Methods for Water Vapor Transmission of Materials	TX 4-391-188
ASTM E145	1994e 1	Standard Specification for Gravity-Convection and Forced- Ventilation Ovens	TX 4-952-491
ASTM E154	1968(1979)e 1	Standard Methods of Testing Materials for Use as Vapor Barriers Under Concrete Slabs and as Ground Cover in Crawl Spaces	TX 2-210-197

ASTM E168	1988	Standard Practices for General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis	TX 3-211-547
ASTM E169	1987	Standard Practices for General Techniques of Ultraviolet-Visible Quantitative Analysis	TX 3-211-547
ASTM E185	1982	Standard Practice for Conducting Surveillance Tests for Light-Water Cooled Nuclear Power Reactor Vessels	TX 1-210-036
ASTM E260	1996	Standard Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography	TX 5-202-197
ASTM E283	1991(1999)	Standard Test Method for Determining Rate of Air Leakage Through Exterior Windows, Curtain Walls, and Doors Under Specified Pressure Differences Across the Specimen	TX 5-202-198
ASTM E408	1971	Standard Methods of Test for Total Normal Emittance of Surfaces Using Inspection-Meter Techniques	TX 565-130
ASTM E424	1971	Standard Methods of Test for Solar Energy Transmittance and Reflectance (Terrestrial) of Sheet Materials	TX 565-130
ASTM E606	1980	Standard Recommended Practice for Constant-Amplitude Low-Cycle Fatigue Testing	TX 1-187-015
ASTM E681	1985	Standard Test Method for Concentration Limits of Flammability of Chemicals	TX 2-794-050
ASTM E695	1979(1997)e 1	Standard Method of Measuring Relative Resistance of Wall, Floor, and Roof Construction to Impact Loading	TX 5-641-809
ASTM E711	1987(1992)	Standard Test Method for Gross Calorific Value of Refuse-Derived Fuel by the Bomb Calorimeter	TX 3-689-742
ASTM E773	1997	Standard Test Method for Accelerated Weathering of Sealed Insulating Glass Units	TX 5-202-198
ASTM E774	1997	Standard Specifications for the Classification of the Durability of Sealed Insulating Glass Units	TX 5-202-198
ASTM E775	1987(1992)	Standard Test Methods for Total Sulfur in the Analysis Sample of Refuse-Derived Fuel	TX 3-689-742
ASTM E776	1987(1992)	Standard Test Method for Forms of Chlorine in Refuse-Derived Fuel	TX 3-689-742
ASTM E885	1988	Standard Test Methods for Analyses of Metals in Refuse-Derived Fuel by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy	TX 3-689-742
ASTM E1337	1990(1996)	Standard Test Method for Determining Longitudinal Peak Braking Coefficient of Paved Surfaces Using a Standard Reference Test Tire	TX 5-369-425
ASTM E1625	1994	Standard Test Method for Determining Biodegradability of Organic Chemicals in Semi-Continuous Activated Sludge (SCAS)	TX 4-780-430

ASTM E1719	1997	Standard Test Method for Vapor Pressure of Liquids by Ebulliometry	TX 4-755-309
ASTM F462	1979(1999)	Standard Consumer Safety Specification for Slip-Resistant Bathing Facilities	TX 5-641-808
ASTM F478	1992(1999)	Standard Specification for In-Service Care of Insulating Line Hose and Covers	TX 5-139-661
ASTM F631	1980(1985)	Standard Method for Testing Full Scale Advancing Spill Removal Devices	TX 4-780-430
ASTM F631	1993	Standard Guide for Collecting Skimmer Performance Data in Controlled Environments	TX 4-780-430
ASTM F682	1982a(1988)	Standard Specification for Wrought Carbon Steel Sleeve-Type Pipe Couplings	TX 3-278-410
ASTM F715	1995	Standard Test Methods for Coated Fabrics Used for Oil Spill Control and Storage	TX 4-780-430
ASTM F722	1982(1988)	Standard Specification for Welded Joints for Shipboard Piping Systems	TX 3-278-410
ASTM F808	1983(1988)e 1	Standard Guide for Collecting Skimmer Performance Data in Uncontrolled Environments	TX 3-689-742
ASTM F1003	1986(1992)	Standard Specification for Searchlights on Motor Lifeboats	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1006	1986(1997)	Standard Specification for Entrainment Separators for Use in Marine Piping Applications	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1007	1986(1996)e 1	Standard Specification for Pipe-Line Expansion Joints of the Packed Slip Type for Marine Application	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1014	1992	Standard Specification for Flashlights on Vessels	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1020	1986(1996)e 1	Standard Specification for Line-Blind Valves for Marine Applications	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1120	1987(1998)	Standard Specification for Circular Metallic Bellows Type Expansion Joints for Piping Applications	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1121	1987(1998)	Standard Specification for International Shore Connections for Marine Fire Applications	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1122	1987(1998)	Standard Specification for Quick Disconnect Couplings	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1123	1987(1998)	Standard Specification for Non-Metallic Expansion Joints	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1139	1988(1998)	Standard Specification for Steam Traps and Drains	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1155	1998	Standard Practice for Selection and Application of Piping System Materials	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1172	1988(1998)	Standard Specification for Fuel Oil Meters of the Volumetric Positive Displacement Type	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1173	1995	Standard Specification for Thermosetting Resin Fiberglass Pipe and Fittings to be Used for Marine Applications	TX 4-862-629

ASTM F1199	1988(1998)	Standard Specification for Cast (All Temperatures and Pressures) and Welded Pipe Line Strainers (150 psig and 150 Degrees F Maximum)	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1200	1988(1998)	Standard Specification for Fabricated (Welded) Pipe Line Strainers (Above 150 psig and 150°F)	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1201	1988(1998)	Standard Specification for Fluid Conditioner Fittings in Piping Applications Above Zero Degrees F	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1271	1990(1995)e 1	Standard Specification for Impact Attenuation of Surfacing Materials Within the Use Zone of Playground Equipment	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1273	1991(1996)e 1	Standard Specification for Tank Vent Flame Arresters	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1321	1992	Standard Guide for Conducting a Stability Test (Lightweight Survey and Inclining Experiment) to Determine Light Ship Displacement and Centers of Gravity of a Vessel	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1471	1993	Standard Test Method for Air Cleaning Performance of a High-Efficiency Particulate Air-Filter System	TX 3-936-504
ASTM F1546/F 1546M	1996	Standard Specification for Fire Hose Nozzles	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1548	1994	Standard Specification for the Performance of Fittings for Use with Gasketed Mechanical Couplings Used in Piping Applications	TX 4-862-629
ASTM F1951	1999	Standard Specification for Determination of Accessibility of Surface Systems Under and Around Playground Equipment	TX 5-641-808
ASTM G21	1990	Standard Practice for Determining Resistance of Synthetic Polymeric Materials to Fungi	TX 4-143-803
ASTM G151	1997	Standard Practice for Exposing Nonmetallic Materials in Accelerated Test Devices that Use Laboratory Light Sources	TX 4-755-309
ASTM G154	2000a	Standard Practice for Operating Fluorescent Light Apparatus for UV Exposure of Nonmetallic Materials	TX 4-952-491
ASTM F747	1997	Standard Terminology Relating to Amusement Rides and Devices	TX 5-641-808
ASTM F1193	2006	Standard Practice for Quality, Manufacture, and Construction of Amusement Rides and Devices	TX 7-685-943
ASTM F1950	1999	Standard Specification for Physical Information to be Transferred With Used Amusement Rides and Devices	TX 5-641-808
ASTM F1957	1999	Standard Test Method for Composite Foam Hardness Durometer Hardness	TX 5-641-808