Designation: E1666 - 95a (Reapproved 2012)

Standard Classification for Serviceability of an Office Facility for Work Outside Normal Hours or Conditions^{1,2}

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E1666; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This classification covers pairs of scales for classifying an aspect of the serviceability of an office facility, that is, the capability of an office facility to meet certain possible requirements to be able to do normal office tasks outside scheduled hours.
- 1.2 Within that aspect of serviceability, each pair of scales, shown in Figs. 1-4, are for classifying one topic of serviceability. Each paragraph in an Occupant Requirement Scale (see Figs. 1-4) summarizes one level of serviceability on that topic, which occupants might require. The matching entry in the Facility Rating Scale (see Figs. 1-4) is a translation of the requirement into a description of certain features of a facility which, taken in combination, indicate that the facility is likely to meet that level of required serviceability.
- 1.3 The entries in the Facility Rating Scale (see Figs. 1-4) are indicative and not comprehensive. They are for quick scanning to estimate approximately, quickly, and economically, how well an office facility is likely to meet the needs of one or another type of occupant group over time. The entries are not for measuring, knowing, or evaluating how an office facility is performing.
- 1.4 This classification can be used to estimate the level of serviceability of an existing facility. It can also be used to estimate the serviceability of a facility that has been planned but not yet built, such as one for which single-line drawings and outline specifications have been prepared.
- 1.5 This classification indicates what would cause a facility to be rated at a certain level of serviceability, but does not state how to conduct a serviceability rating nor how to assign a serviceability score. That information is found in Practice

E1334. The scales in this classification are complimentary to and compatible with Practice E1334. Each requires the other.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:³

E631 Terminology of Building Constructions

E1334 Practice for Rating the Serviceability of a Building or Building-Related Facility

E1679 Practice for Setting the Requirements for the Serviceability of a Building or Building-Related Facility

2.2 ISO Document:⁴

ISO 6240 International Standard, Performance Standards in Building—Contents and Presentation

3. Terminology

- 3.1 Definitions:
- 3.1.1 *facility*—a physical setting used to serve a specific purpose. **E631**
- 3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—A facility may be within a building, a whole building, or a building with its site and surrounding environment; or it may be a construction that is not a building. The term encompasses both the physical object and its use.
- 3.1.2 facility serviceability—the capability of a facility to perform the function(s) for which it is designed, used, or required to be used.

 E631
- 3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—The scope of this performance is of the facility as a system, including its subsystems, components and materials and their interactions, such as acoustical, hydrothermal, air purity, and economic; and of the relative importance of each performance requirement.
- 3.1.3 *office*—a place, such as a room, suite, or building, in which business, clerical or professional activities are conducted. **E631**
- 3.1.4 For standard definitions of additional terms applicable to this classification, see Terminology E631.

¹ This classification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E06 on Performance of Buildings and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E06.25 on Whole Buildings and Facilities.

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² Portions of this document are based on material originally prepared by the International Centre for Facilities (ICF) and © 1993 by ICF and Minister of Public Works and Government Services Canada. Their cooperation in the development of this standard is acknowledged.

³ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

⁴ Available from American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

Scale A.10.1. Operation outside normal hours

Occupant Requirement Scale Facility Rating Scale O PREDICTING WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: Operating building: Ventilation, Occupants cannot predict, even an hour or two in advance, temperature control, illumination and which parts of the facility will be used outside normal hours or security systems can be switched on or shifts, and need operation of ventilation, temperature control, off, and adjusted, floor by floor or by illumination and security systems. parts of a floor. Control is either by the O FREQUENCY OF WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: building operator (from a central control station), or an occupant group (from the This happens most days. O ADVANCE NOTICE FOR ACTIVATION OF SERVICES: office floor). Either the occupants must be able to give only one hour advance O Lead-time to change operating hours 8 notice, or they must be able to turn the systems on and off or conditions: One hour notice is themselves. required for change in hours for O RESTRICTION OF SERVICE TO OCCUPIED AREA: For ventilation, temperature control, energy conservation and to reduce cost, after-hours services illumination or security systems, for should only be turned on in the small portions of the facility that specific zones. are actually occupied. 7 O PREDICTING WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: 7 O Operating building: Ventilation, Occupants cannot predict, even half a day in advance, which temperature control, and security parts of the facility will be used outside normal hours or shifts, systems can be operated floor by floor, and need operation of ventilation, temperature control, and lights can be switched on a single illumination and security systems. floor or part of a floor. O Lead-time to change operating hours O FREQUENCY OF WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: This happens at least 90 days a year. or conditions: Two hours notice is O ADVANCE NOTICE FOR ACTIVATION OF SERVICES: required for change in hours for 6 ventilation, temperature control, Either the occupants must be able to give only two hours advance notice, or they must be able to turn the systems on and illumination or security systems, for specific zones. off themselves. O RESTRICTION OF SERVICE TO OCCUPIED AREA: For energy conservation and to reduce cost, after-hours services should only be turned on in the portions of the facility that are actually occupied. 5 O PREDICTING WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: O **Operating building**: Building can be Occupants sometimes use the facility for additional hours or operated floor by floor or in major shifts, into the evening or on weekends. The building must allow sections such as wings, e.g. able to run operation of ventilation, temperature control and illumination heating and ventilating systems, and switch lights on separate floors or wings. systems outside normal office hours. O Lead-time to change operating hours O FREQUENCY OF WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: 4 or conditions: Two to four hours notice is This happens less than 90 days per year. O ADVANCE NOTICE FOR ACTIVATION OF SERVICES: required to operate ventilation, temperature control, illumination or Required advance notice must not exceed half a day. security systems outside normal hours. O RESTRICTION OF SERVICE TO OCCUPIED AREA: For energy conservation and to reduce cost, space of other occupant groups should not be affected.

Scale A.10.1 continued on next page

FIG. 1 Scale A.10.1 for Operation Outside Normal Hours

Scale A.10.1. Operation outside normal hours (continued)

Occupant Requirement Scale			Facility Rating Scale
 O PREDICTING WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: Operations seldom require use of the facility outside normal scheduled hours. (Normal may be a single shift or some other regular schedule). O FREQUENCY OF WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: Operations seldom require use of the facility outside normal scheduled hours. (Normal may be a single shift or some other regular schedule). O ADVANCE NOTICE FOR ACTIVATION OF SERVICES: Required advance notice must not exceed one day to arrange operation of ventilation, temperature control, illumination and security systems. 	2	3 ○ Operating building: Building can only be operated in major sections such as wings, e.g. able to run heating and ventilating systems on all floors on one side, and switch lights on separate floors or wings. ○ Lead-time to change operating hours or conditions: One day notice is required to operate building systems outside normal hours.	
 O PREDICTING WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: Operations rarely require occupancy of the building outside normal hours, or operation on a shift basis and require the entire building. O FREQUENCY OF WORK OUTSIDE NORMAL HOURS: Operations rarely require occupancy of the building outside normal hours, or operate on a shift basis and require the entire building. O ADVANCE NOTICE FOR ACTIVATION OF SERVICES: Required to give building operator one weeks notice to change hours of operation, or indoor environment conditions. 		1	O <u>Operating building</u> : Only whole building can be operated, e.g. not able to run the heating, ventilating systems or lighting on separate floors or wings. O <u>Lead-time to change operating hours or conditions</u> : Two or more days notice is required to operate building systems outside normal hours.
□ Exceptionally important. □ Important. □ Minor Importance.			
Minimum <u>T</u> hreshold level = □ NA □ NR □ Zero □	DP		7

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 1 Scale A.10.1 for Operation Outside Normal Hours (continued)

Scale A.10.2. Support after-hours

Occupant Requirement Scale Facility Rating Scale 9 O FOOD SERVICE: Require very good food O Food: The lunchroom has vending machines and a selfserve microwave. There is a choice of after-hours food service outside day-shift hours. O ACCESS TO STORAGE: Require access to services in the same building and nearby area. off-floor storage outside normal hours. O Access to storage: Off-floor storage is accessible to any O SECURITY OF STAFF LEAVING AFTER occupant working outside normal hours, e.g. during shift **HOURS**: Because many people arrive or leave 8 alone outside day-shift hours, there must be O Added physical protection: This is a very low risk very low risk, actual and perceived, of violence locality. Excellent physical protection is provided afterto individuals in the immediate area around the hours, e.g. guard service, good lighting, and alarms on building and for gaining access to parked cars windows and doors and in parking structures. Few people and public transportation. feel vulnerable in the building or carpark after-hours. O FOOD SERVICE: Require good food service 7 O Food: There is a choice of after-hours food services in the outside day-shift hours, e.g. lunchroom with nearby area, or space and services (electrical and vending machines for use by night shift, or safe plumbing), or food vending machines and lunchrooms are and convenient access to fast food outlets. available for after-hours food service. O ACCESS TO STORAGE: Access is required O Access to storage: Off-floor storage is accessible during to off-floor storage during transition hours. transition hours. 6 O SECURITY OF STAFF LEAVING AFTER O **Added physical protection**: This is a low risk locality. **HOURS**: Because many people arrive or leave Enhanced physical protection is provided after-hours, e.g. alone, outside day-shift hours, access to parked guard service, good lighting, and alarms on all ground cars and public transportation must involve floor windows and doors. Few people feel vulnerable in low risk of violence. the building or carpark after-hours. O FOOD SERVICE: Require some nearby food 5 O **Food**: There is a choice of after-hours food services in a service after day-shift hours. nearby commercial area, but no food service is publicly O ACCESS TO STORAGE: Rarely need access available in the building, e.g. no vending machines or to storage after-hours. O SECURITY OF STAFF LEAVING AFTER O Access to storage: After-hours access to off-floor storage HOURS: Although most staff arrive or leave at area is not possible, except by special arrangement. the same time as others, some do arrive or leave O Added physical protection: This is a low to medium risk 4 alone, so risk of violence to individuals in car locality. Added physical protection is provided afterpark area must be low. hours, e.g. guard service, adequate lighting, and alarms on all ground floor windows and doors. Some people feel vulnerable in the building or carpark after-hours. 3 O FOOD SERVICE: Minimal after-hours food O **Food**: Limited after-hours food service is available in a service needed. nearby commercial area, but no food service is publicly O ACCESS TO STORAGE: No access needed available in the building, e.g. no vending machines or to storage after-hours. lunchroom. O SECURITY OF STAFF LEAVING AFTER O Access to storage: There is no after-hours access to off-**HOURS**: Basic physical protection is required floor storage area. for personal safety after-hours, e.g. very few O Added physical protection: This is a medium to high people work after-hours, and they arrive and risk locality. Some added physical protection can be leave together. provided after-hours, e.g. guard service or good lighting or alarms on doors and windows. People feel vulnerable in the building or carpark after-hours.

Scale A.10.2. continued on next page

FIG. 2 Scale A.10.2 for Support After Hours

Scale A.10.2. Support after-hours (continued)

Occupant Requirement Scale

- 1 O FOOD SERVICE: No requirement for after-hours food service.
 - O ACCESS TO STORAGE: No requirement for after-hours access to storage area.
 - O SECURITY OF STAFF LEAVING AFTER HOURS: No requirement for after-hours added physical protection, e.g. no operational need to work during silent hours.

Facility Rating Scale

- 1 O <u>Food</u>: No after-hours food service is available in any nearby commercial area, and no food service is publicly available in the building, e.g. no vending machines.
 - O <u>Access to storage</u>: There is no after-hours access to off-floor storage area.
 - O <u>Added physical protection</u>: This is a high risk locality. No added physical protection is provided after-hours, e.g. standard locks, no alarms, no guard service, few lights. People feel very vulnerable in the building or carpark after-hours.

□ Exceptionally important. □ Impor	tant. 🗖 <u>M</u> inor Importance.
Minimum <u>T</u> hreshold level =	□NA □NR □Zero □DP

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

FIG. 2 Scale A.10.2 for Support After Hours (continued)

Scale A.10.3. Temporary loss of external services

F	Occupant Requirement Scale		Facility Rating Scale
9	O REQUIRED STANDBY SERVICES: Operations require total continuity of most office functions, including tele- communications. Major standby facilities are required.	8	 O <u>Disruption to occupants</u>: Occupants have never had to evacuate the building or interrupt normal hours of operation because of temporary loss of external services. O <u>Continued occupant operations</u>: Conditions inside building are temporarily tolerable to continue occupant operations during failure of any 2 building services from the list in Table A.10.A., for up to one day. Windows are openable allowing sufficient daylight to enable almost all occupants to read, or, standby power is sufficient for the continuation of essential occupant operations. O <u>Standby during loss of external power</u>: A standby power supply exists and is sufficient to maintain full office operations, with moderate inconvenience for all occupants. There is ample space in mechanical rooms and shafts to install additional standby equipment and cabling for occupants requiring added standby power. Added installation is possible at a low cost, with minimal effort and disruption. O <u>Alternative telecommunications services</u>: There is existing standby telecommunications in case the primary circuit or power is lost, e.g. an extra land line or microwave relay to an alternative telephone central office, or link via satellite, and standby power for telephone services.
7	O REQUIRED STANDBY SERVICES: Operations require standby power for critical office functions (specify). No present need for standby telecommunications, but may have a need in the future.	6	 O <u>Disruption to occupants</u>: Occupants have never had to evacuate the building because of temporary loss of external services, but work has been interrupted in some non-critical functions within the past two years. O <u>Continued occupant operations</u>: Conditions inside building are temporarily tolerable to continue occupant operations during failure of any 2 building services from the list in Table A.10.A., for up to half a day. Windows are openable. During a daytime power outage, there is sufficient daylight to enable most occupants to read. O <u>Standby during loss of external power</u>: A standby power supply exists to supply partial electrical power for the whole building, and includes sufficient capacity to maintain critical office operations for one designated occupant group occupying less than one quarter of the building. There is sufficient space in mechanical rooms and shafts to install additional standby equipment and cabling for occupants requiring added standby power. Added installation is possible at moderate effort, cost and disruption. O <u>Alternative telecommunications services</u>: No standby telecommunications exist. The building has the capability to add alternative service at moderate effort and cost. Power-fail telephone jacks exist at every reception point.
5	O REQUIRED STANDBY SERVICES: No present need for standby power or telecommunications, but possibly a need in the future.	4	O Disruption to occupants: Occupants have never had to evacuate the building because of temporary loss of external services, but staff have been sent home within half a day of interruption of services, or told not to come in to work the next day. O Continued occupant operations: It is temporarily tolerable to continue occupant operations during failure of any one building service from the list in Table A.10.A., for up to half a day. Windows are not openable. During a daytime power outage, there is sufficient daylight to enable most occupants to read. O Standby during loss of external power: No standby power supply exists, only backup power for life-safety. There is limited space in mechanical rooms to install standby power equipment. Installation is possible at considerable effort, cost and disruption. O Alternative telecommunications services: No standby telecommunications exist. The building has the capability to add alternative service, but it is difficult and expensive.

Scale A.10.3. continued on next page

FIG. 3 Scale A.10.3 for Temporary Loss of External Services

Scale A.10.3. Temporary loss of external services (continued)

F	Occupant Requirement Scale	=		Facility Rating Scale	
3	O REQUIRED STANDBY SERVICES: No foreseeable need for standby power or telecommunications.	2	3	O <u>Disruption to occupants</u> : Occupants evacuate all or part of the building occasionally because of temporary loss of external services, e.g. 1 time in the last 1 to 3 years. O <u>Continued occupant operations</u> : It is temporarily tolerable to continue occupant operations during failure of any building services for up to 2 hours from the list in Table A.10.A. Windows are not openable. During a daytime power outage, there is sufficient daylight to enable some occupants to read. O <u>Standby during loss of external power</u> : No standby power supply exists. Space is very limited in mechanical rooms or elsewhere to install standby power equipment. Installation is possible but it is very difficult and expensive. O <u>Alternative telecommunications services</u> : No standby telecommunications exist. The building does not have the capability to add standby services.	
1	O REQUIRED STANDBY SERVICES: There is no requirement at this level.		1		
QΕ	xceptionally important. 🗖	<u>I</u> mpo	ortant	. 🗖 <u>M</u> inor Importance.	
Mir	nimum Threshold level =			NA DNR DZero DP	

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FIG. 3 Scale A.10.3 for Temporary Loss of External Services (continued)

Scale A.10.4. Continuity of work (during breakdowns)

(Occupant Requirement Scale			Facility Rating Scale
9	O REQUIREMENT FOR CONTINUITY OF WORK: Operations require total continuity of work. O TOLERANCE FOR LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY: Any loss of productivity due to breakdown of building services cannot be tolerated.	8	9	O <u>Work during breakdown</u> : Normal office work can continue in the event of a breakdown of one or more building services, e.g. temperature control, ventilation, elevators. A breakdown is only a minor inconvenience, e.g. alternative or backup systems are sufficient until repairs are completed. O <u>Frequency of breakdowns</u> : Breakdowns rarely occur, or there have been no occurrences to date. O <u>Duration of breakdowns</u> : If a breakdown does occur, it is fixed within hours. O <u>Loss of productivity</u> : No loss of productivity has been experienced, and none is likely.
7	O REQUIREMENT FOR CONTINUITY OF WORK: Operations require very good continuity of work. O TOLERANCE FOR LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY: Breakdown of building services can be tolerated if occurring rarely, and having negligible effect on productivity.	6	7	O <u>Work during breakdown</u> : Normal office work can continue for about a day during a breakdown of one or more building services, e.g. temperature control, ventilation, elevators. O <u>Frequency of breakdowns</u> : Infrequent breakdowns, e.g. 2 or 3 over a 2 year period. O <u>Duration of breakdowns</u> : Breakdowns are usually quick to fix, e.g. a few hours or half a day. O <u>Loss of productivity</u> : Occupants rarely lose time or productivity due to breakdowns, e.g. about 1 occasion every 2 or 3 years, or 1-2 hours per year.
5	O REQUIREMENT FOR CONTINUITY OF WORK: Operations require good continuity of work. O TOLERANCE FOR LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY: Breakdown of building services can be tolerated if rarely occurring, and having a minor effect on productivity.	4	5	 Work during breakdown: Normal office work can continue for about half a day during a breakdown of one or more building services, e.g. temperature control, ventilation, elevators. Frequency of breakdowns: Infrequent breakdowns, e.g. 1 or 2 per year. Duration of breakdowns: Breakdowns are usually quick to fix, e.g. 1 day. Loss of productivity: Occupants seldom lose time or productivity due to breakdowns; e.g. about 1 occasion per year, or 2-5 hours per year.
3	O REQUIREMENT FOR CONTINUITY OF WORK: Some interruptions of work can be tolerated, provided staff have time to shut down in an orderly way. O TOLERANCE FOR LOSS OF PRODUCTIVITY: Disruptions due to breakdown of building services can be tolerated on 3 or 4 occasions a year, or up to 10 hours in a year.	2	3	O <u>Work during breakdown</u> : Normal office work can continue for about 2 hours during a breakdown of one or more building services, e.g. temperature control, ventilation, elevators. O <u>Frequency of breakdowns</u> : Occasional breakdowns, e.g. 3 to 5 per year. O <u>Duration of breakdowns</u> : Some breakdowns take a long time to fix, e.g. more than 1 day. O <u>Loss of productivity</u> : Occupants occasionally lose time or productivity due to breakdowns, e.g. on 3-4 occasions per year, or 5-10 hours per year.

Scale A.10.4 continued on next page

FIG. 4 Scale A.10.4 for Continuity of Work (During Breakdowns)

Scale A.10.4. Continuity of work (during breakdowns).(continued)

Facility Rating Scale
1 ○ Work during breakdown: Normal work can continue for less than 1 hour during a breakdown of one or more building services, e.g. temperature control, ventilation, elevators. ○ Frequency of breakdowns: Frequent breakdowns, e.g. more than 5 per year. ○ Duration of breakdowns: Breakdowns normally take a long time to fix, e.g. more than 1 day, and some take many days. ○ Loss of productivity: Occupants regularly lose time or productivity due to breakdowns, e.g. on more than 4 occasions per year, or more than 20 hours per year.

NOTES Space for handwritten notes on Requirements or Ratings

□ NA

Minimum Threshold level =

FIG. 4 Scale A.10.4 for Continuity of Work (During Breakdowns) (continued)

□NR □ Zero

☐ DP

- 3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:
- 3.2.1 hours of operation:
- 3.2.1.1 *active hours*—the time when a facility is normally fully occupied and operational.
- 3.2.1.2 *normal working hours*—in a multi-tenant building, the normal hours of the building are established by the building owner or operator; when there is a two-shift operation, that two-shift operation applies for the whole building, even though staff may not be working in some parts of the building.
- 3.2.1.3 *silent hours*—the period when a facility is essentially unoccupied, although security, cleaning, and building operations staff may be present.
- 3.2.1.4 *transitional hours*—the time in the morning after the first workers normally arrive until a facility is fully operational, and in the evening from the end of normal work until the normal workers have left, although security, cleaning, and building operations staff may be present.

4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 Each Facility Rating Scale (see Figs. 1-4) in this classification provides a means to estimate the level of service-ability of a building or facility for one topic of serviceability and to compare that level against the level of any other building or facility.
- 4.2 This classification can be used for comparing how well different buildings or facilities meet a particular requirement for serviceability. It is applicable despite differences such as location, structure, mechanical systems, age, and building shape.
- 4.3 This classification can be used to estimate the amount of variance of serviceability from target or from requirement, for a single office facility, or within a group of office facilities.

- 4.4 This classification can be used to estimate the following:
- 4.4.1 Serviceability of an existing facility for uses other than its present use.
- 4.4.2 Serviceability (potential) of a facility that has been planned but not yet built.
- 4.4.3 Serviceability (potential) of a facility for which remodeling has been planned.
- 4.5 Use of this classification does not result in building evaluation or diagnosis. Building evaluation or diagnosis generally requires a special expertise in building engineering or technology and the use of instruments, tools, or measurements.
- 4.6 This classification applies only to facilities that are building constructions, or parts thereof. (While this classification may be useful in rating the serviceability of facilities that are not building constructions, such facilities are outside the scope of this classification.)
- 4.7 This classification is not intended for, and is not suitable for, use for regulatory purposes, nor for fire hazard assessment nor for fire risk assessment.

5. Basis of Classification

- 5.1 The scales in Figs. 1-4 contain the basis for classification.
- 5.2 Instructions for the use of this classification are contained in Practices E1334 and E1679.

6. Keywords

6.1 building; building operation; after hours; building services; loss of; facility; facility occupants; food services; after hours; function; office; performance; rating; rating scale; requirements; serviceability

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