Draft Business Plan of CEN/TC 305 - Potentially explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection

Introduction

CEN Technical Committees and Business Planning

The extension of formal business planning to CEN Technical Committees (CEN/TCs) is an important measure which forms part of a major review of business processes (known as ‘Optimization’). The aim is to align the CEN work programme with expressed market needs and to ensure the adequate resourcing of projects through their development stages in the CEN/TCs. Your role in the implementation of the Business Planning concept will contribute significantly to the overall effectiveness of European standardization.

We express our sincere appreciation and thanks for your time in reviewing this Business Plan.

European standardization and the role of CEN

The foremost aim of European standardization is to facilitate the exchange of goods and services though the elimination of technical barriers to trade.

The use of standards by industry and the social and economic partners is always voluntary; however, European standards are sometimes related to European legislation (Directives), and conformity to such standards may constitute a presumption of conformity to the legal requirements of the Directives (which must be met by manufacturers before certain products can be traded legally within the Single Market).

Three bodies are responsible for the planning, development and adoption of European standards: CEN (European Committee for Standardization) is responsible for all sectors excluding electrotechnical, which is the responsibility of CENELEC (European Committee for Electrotechnical Standardization), and most of the Information and Communications Technologies, which are largely the responsibility of ETSI (European Telecommunications Standards Institute).

CEN is a legal association, the members of which are the National Standards Bodies (NSBs) of nineteen European countries and six Associates (organizations representing social and economic interests at European level), supported by a Central Secretariat based in Brussels. It is the European counterpart of ISO (International Organization for Standardization) with which it has a standing protocol (the ‘Vienna Agreement’) to facilitate technical co-operation.

The principal deliverable of CEN is the European standard (EN), which must be published by each of NSBs as an identical national standard, with any pre-existing national standards in conflict being withdrawn.

A European standard embodies the essential principles of global openness and transparency, consensus, technical coherence and national commitment. These are safeguarded through its development in a CEN Technical Committee (CEN/TC), representative of all interested parties, supported by a public comment phase (the CEN Enquiry). CEN and its Technical Committees are also able to offer the European pre-standard (ENV) and the informative CEN Report (CR) as solutions to market needs.

More recently, CEN has created the CEN Workshop Agreement (CWA) as a deliverable which aims to bridge the gap between the activities of consortia and the formal process of standardization represented by CEN and its national members. An important distinction is that the CWA is developed by CEN Workshops, comprising only participants with direct interest, and so it is not accorded the status of a European standard.

Recognising the importance of market certainty in the use of European standards, CEN and CENELEC jointly offer a European Mark (the Keymark), which is a third-party certification mark through which compliance with European standards can be demonstrated. Proposals for European Mark Schemes may be proposed by the CEN national members, the CEN Technical Committees or any European organization.
Scope of the CEN/TC

Note for the Drafters:
1. If your TC scope does not appear, or if you wish to modify the existing scope, please write your proposal under ‘Proposed Action’ of this section.
2. Please ensure that the existing scope or the one that you propose includes ample details regarding the ‘field of competence’ of your TC. The scope must give enough information so that the reader clearly understands the sector that the TC covers.

To develop standards where necessary in the fields of: - test methods for determining the flammability characteristics (ignition, propagation, explosion effects, etc.) of substances; - equipment and protective systems for use in potentially explosive atmospheres and equipment and systems for explosion prevention and protection.

Proposed Action(s) BT to approve the new scope as follows: Standardisation in the field of explosion prevention and protection. Drawing up of standards relating to test methods for determining the flammability characteristics of substances, equipment and protective systems for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, equipment and systems for explosion prevention and protection and terminology and methodology in the field of potentially explosive atmospheres.

Comments:

Market, Environment, and Objectives of the CEN/TC

Note for the Drafters:
1. Please do not change anything in the paragraph below.

This section establishes a sequential development of thoughts regarding the Market for which the CEN/TC aims to fulfill the needs. This sequence of thoughts starts from a description of the current market situation relevant to the product or product grouping under consideration by the CEN/TC, continues on to an analysis of the different factors motivating/influencing the activities of the CEN/TC, to come to clear description of objectives for the CEN/TC, together with an accompanying strategy how to reach those objectives. Finally, a general ‘risk analysis’ is included highlighting issues that may delay or stop the CEN/TC achieving its set objectives.

Market Situation

Note for the Drafters:
Please provide general information regarding the sector and product (or product group) in so far as it reinforces the justification for the standardisation work, e.g.:
- interested parties in the standardisation process (industries, consumers, trade unions, public authorities, non-governmental organisations,...) and their existing representative organisations (a particular mention could be made to those already carrying out a ‘pre-standardisation’ activity).

and where significant:
- structure of the market: type and size of companies, customers, market share according to countries
- information on European and international cross-boarder trade
- turnover of the market, percentage of EU or EEA Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Explosive atmospheres are to be expected in many different fields where flammable substances are used. These can be solids, fluids, vapours or gases. To avoid explosions or if this is not possible to limit the consequences of an explosion specific data of flammable substances are needed and special design of equipment has to be used or special methods or protective systems have to be employed.

CEN/TC 305 prepares European Standards which should be able to support Directive 94/9/EC on “Equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres”.
Furthermore, if requested or considered necessary, CEN/TC 305 advises other technical committees of CEN on aspects concerning explosion prevention and protection.

**Interested parties in the standardisation process**

Industry (manufacturer of equipment and protective systems for use in explosive atmospheres and users of those equipment and protective systems), TUTB, Insurances, Testing institutes

**Market Environment**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note for the Drafters:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Please do not change anything in the paragraph below.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Political, economical, social, technical, legal and international factors that either directly require some or all of the standardisation activities proposed by the CEN/TC, or significantly influence the way these activities are carried out are the following:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Note for the Drafters:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In this section, please describe the ‘Market Environment’ which influences the CEN/TCs work. The following list gives examples which may assist you in describing the justification of the CEN/TCs Work Programme vis-à-vis its market requirements. Not all factors may be relevant to a specific TC and drafters should not feel compelled to identify factors not considered significant:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Political Factors:**
1. Example: The European Council declaring, that Trans-European Networks are a main goal for the following several years, might be a factor to be considered by a CEN/TC dealing with Railroads.
2. Example: Increasing influence of ‘green’ political parties, nationally and/or at European level, might be worth mentioning for a CEN/TC dealing with environmental issues.

**Economical Factors:**
1. A rough estimation of anticipated savings and/or increased revenue through the use of European Standards, against the cost of the standardisation, should, if at all possible, be given.
2. Other example: The fact, that the world-wide biggest market of product XYZ is situated in Europe, should be highlighted by the CEN/TC dealing with XYZ.

**Social Factors:**
1. Issues that are typically related to the welfare of Citizens, Consumers and Workers, and can encompass cultural aspects.
2. Example: An increase in crime might be a good reason to standardise a performance test for safety locks.

**Technical Factors:**
1. Example: The convergence in technologies between telephony, data interchange and broadcasting (broadband technology) ought to be mentioned by several IT related CEN/TCs.
2. Example: Abandoning a certain production technology might influence the way in-line testing is carried out.

**Legal Factors:**
1. This covers all aspects of existence of European legislation (New Approach or not), national regulation, product bans, coverage by patents...

**International trade and standardisation aspects:**
1. The importance of international trade in the market sector should be addressed, together with an analysis of related ongoing international standardisation activities (ISO) and their economic impact.
Three European Directives give the political and legal environment for TC 305:
- Draft proposal for an European Directive concerning minimum requirements for safety and health protection of workers potentially at risk from explosive atmospheres

**Objectives of the CEN/TC and Strategies for their Achievement**

Based on the considerations above, the CEN/TC proposes the following objectives and strategic directions for its future work:

**Objectives of the CEN/TC**

- To give added value to the Directives 98/37/EC and 94/9/EC.
- To elaborate standards on explosion prevention and protection for any application in atmospheric conditions with the exception of explosions expected from explosives or unstable substances.
- To adjust the work programme to meet market needs
- Highest priority should be given to standards which are identified as candidates for harmonisation under the directive 94/9/EC.

**Strategies adopted to reach the Objectives**

CEN/TC 305 has included the standard EN 1127-1 "Explosion prevention and protection - Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology" in its work programme. This standard was elaborated by CEN/TC 114 "Safety of machinery" before the Directive 94/9/EC was published and CEN/TC 305 was founded. The standard specifies the basic methods for the identification and assessment of hazardous situations leading to explosions and the design and construction measures appropriate to the required safety.

A draft standard on terminology (prEN 13237-1) is published too. These two standards are the basis for the following work and shall be referred to as much as possible.

To speed up the elaboration of the standards most of the WGs have set up SGs each dealing with one work item.

**Research needs**

TC 305 has identified some work items where pre-normative research is needed. For these items R&D funds are requested through CEN STAR: In the moment only the work item on methodology...
for risk assessment of equipment and protective systems for intended use in potentially explosive atmospheres is financially supported by the EU.

Structure of the TC
TC 305 is made up of 4 Wgs. With the exception of WG 2 the WGs have founded SGs each of them responsible for one work item. If the WG agrees with the result of an SG the experts decide whether they present the draft proposal to the TC or publish the document directly as a draft standard.

Field of competence:
Any standardisation project dealing with potentially explosive atmospheres. Excluded areas are standardisation in the field of electrical equipment which is dealt with in CENELEC/TC 31 and of explosives which is within the scope of CEN/TC 321.
Co-operation, co-ordination and advice
Liaisons with relevant committees have been established. Information and documents are provided by the TC secretariat to the following technical committees:

- CENELEC/TC 31 Electrical apparatus for potentially explosive atmospheres
- CEN/TC 19 Petroleum products, lubricants and related products
  - prEN 1839 "Determination of explosion limits of gases, vapours and their mixtures"
- CEN/TC 150 Industrial truck - Safety
- CEN/TC 153 Food processing machinery - Safety and hygiene specifications
- CEN/TC 191 Fixed fire fighting systems
  - Fixed firefighting systems - Explosion suppression system
    - Part: Detectors
    - Part: Suppressors
    - Part: Sensors
    - Part: Explosion relief products
- CEN/TC 196 Machines for underground mines - Safety
- CEN/TC 270 Internal combustion engines

Risk analysis

Note for the Drafters:
In this section, you should conduct a ‘Risk Analysis’ that would highlight factors that could place constraints on the completion of the proposed Work Programme. In other words, what events could present a delay or barrier in the timely delivery of one or more deliverables. This might allow the Stakeholders to intervene to remove or lessen the risk presented.

1. Example: A WG is unlikely to find the specific expertise required for the elaboration of a project.
2. Example: Validation of a test method is dependent upon funding being available to undertake the necessary co-normative research.

The main problem in TC 305 is the small pool of experts. Explosion prevention and protection is a very specific field and only a limited number of experts are available to elaborate the necessary standards. A further challenge is the elaboration of standards dealing with the protection of non-electrical equipment (WG 2) where neither national nor international standards are available.
Work Programme

Note for the Drafters:
1. Please review the Work Item information that you have recuperated from the Vsat files. (Please note that the work items should be organized by Working Groups.) To do this, you need to ‘turn on’ the option ‘view hidden text’ in the Tools-Option Menu. If you wish to add new items or make modifications to existing items, please do so under the ‘Proposed Action :’ sub-heading under the for the Work Item concerned. NB : For new items, please use the format below, the whole paragraph, including its paragraph mark for proper formatting.

2. If you have particular problems with any given work item(s) in your CEN/TC’s work programme and state them under the ‘Comments’ heading, a comment about this should also be made in the earlier ‘Risk Analysis’ giving the reasons ‘why’ (e.g. : if an EN will only become available a year after the Directive for which it is needed comes into force).

Example :  
Reference: 00454091   Available: 2000-01 as EN
This is the title. This is the title. This is the title.

Proposed Action(s) :
Comments:

‘Reference’ is the WI number. (When proposing new work items, write NEW next to ‘Reference’.) ‘Available’ is calculated as stage 49 plus 9 months. ‘as’ is followed by a calculated statement, based on the actual document reference. If the evaluation gives an unclear result EN(?) is stated. Acceptable are EN, ENV, and CR. This is followed by the document title. Then come the document scope, ‘EC/EFTA Mandate’ which gives the mandate (M/xxx) - not the order voucher (financing) - of the project, the present stage and the current document reference, the track (Enquiry&Vote, VA CEN lead, VA ISO lead, UAP or PQ), the dates (CCYY-MM) of stages 32, 40 and 49 as in the database, either preceded by ‘realised’ if registered as such by CEN/CS, or ‘forecasted’ if it is the CEN/TC commitment. All of this information is formatted as hidden text.

If you would like to propose any changes regarding the Work Item information that are not covered by a TC Delegated Decision and for which you need to seek BT approval, please include this information under the heading ‘Proposed Action’. The ‘Comments’ field is available for any further comments you feel necessary to log regarding this WI, such as recent TC Delegated Decisions (See CEN System Handbook Chapter DEF/RES/TC for information on Delegated Resolutions.) that have been received by the CEN/CS and dispatched to BT but are not reflected here in the Work Programme data extract. Another reason to comment might be to identify standards that are interdependent on one another because of their Normative references. (NB : If you propose to modify the forecast stage 49 date, please do not forget to make the proposal to update the ‘Available’ date to the ‘stage 49 date + 9 months under the ‘Proposed Action(s)’ sub-heading too.)

This section gives an overview of existing and planned standardisation projects, called Work Items (WI). The aim of this listing is to demonstrate the adequacy of the proposed programme of work with the actual market or stakeholders’ needs. You will find that the projects are listed according the Working Group that is responsible for the drafting of the documents. More comprehensive information regarding the CEN/TC structure can be found under the next section ‘CEN/TC Structure and Resources’.

NB : This part of the document may be viewed in two different levels of detail. To make this choice, please go to the ‘Menu Bar’, click on ‘Tools’, and then ‘Options’. Go to the file ‘View’ in this field. Then go to the box ‘Nonprinting characters’, there you will find the option ‘hidden text’. If you do not mark the box, you will be able to view the CEN/TC’s Business Plan that gives the necessary information for the CEN Stakeholders. If you wish to obtain more detailed information regarding the CEN/TC, mark the box next to the ‘Hidden text’.
then click on the 'OK' button. If you wish to print the document with the 'hidden text', follow the same steps as above, but instead of going into the 'View' file, click on the 'Print' file. Here you will find a box entitled 'Include with document', make sure the box next to the 'Hidden text' is marked.

TC 305 counts with a total of 33 WIs.

With this business plan it is proposed to delete those work items from the work programme on which work has not yet started and where no interest from the national standardisation bodies is registered. The work can only be prepared when enough experts and project leaders are available. Work items which are currently on the waiting list and which CEN/TC 305 wishes to reactivate are listed under "proposed action".

**CEN/TC 305/WG 1 - Test methods for determining the flammability characteristics (ignition, propagation, explosion, effects, etc.) of substances (provisional title)**

Reference : 00305029  
Available : 2002-03 as EN

Determination of the explosion characteristics of dust clouds - Part 1: Determination of the maximum explosion pressure of dust clouds

This standard describes a method for the determination of the maximum explosion pressure of dust clouds in a closed vessel under atmospheric initial conditions. This method is not suitable for use with recognised explosives, gunpowder, dynamite, explosives which do not require oxygen for combustion; pyrophoric substances, or substances or mixtures of substances which may under some circumstances behave in a similar manner. Where any doubt exists about the existence of a hazard due to explosive properties, expert advice should be sought.

*Proposed Action(s)*:

*Comments*:
Determination of the limiting oxygen concentration for dust clouds

This standard describes a test method for the determination of the limiting oxygen concentration for dust clouds in an closed vessel under defined initial conditions of pressure and temperature. This method is not suitable for use with recognised explosives, gunpowder, dynamite, explosives which do not require oxygen for combustion; pyrophoric substances, or substances or mixtures of substances which may under some circumstances behave in a similar manner. Where any doubt exists about the existence of a hazard due to explosive properties, expert advice should be sought.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Determination of the minimum ignition energy of dust clouds

This standard specifies a method of test to determine the minimum ignition energy of a dust/air mixture by an electrically generated spark. It is intended that the dust be tested in a form (particle size, moisture content etc.) representing conditions of actual use so that assessment of the hazard present can be made. Ignition energies determined by this method would be compared with ignition by a pointed source (e.g. electrostatic discharges, sparks from electrical equipment, friction sparks). This European Standard is applicable to the determination of the minimum ignition energy of a combustible dust dispersed in air, referred to hereafter as a "dust/air mixture". The test method is not suitable for use with recognised explosives, gunpowder, dynamite, explosives which do not require oxygen for combustion; pyrophoric substances, or substances or mixtures of substances which may under some circumstances behave in a similar manner. Where any doubt exists about the existence of a hazard due to explosive properties, expert advice should be sought.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Determination of explosion characteristics of dust clouds - Part 2: Determination of the maximum rate of pressure rise of an explosion of dust clouds

The standard test method is designed to determine the maximum rate of pressure rise of an explosion.
Proposed Action(s) :
Comments :

Reference : 00305036  
Available : 2003-03 as EN (?) 

Determination of the maximum explosion pressure and the maximum rate of pressure rise of gases and vapours - Part 2: Determination of the maximum rate of pressure rise of an explosion of gases and vapours

The standard test method is designed to determine the maximum rate of pressure rise of an explosion of a combustible gas-air mixture.

Proposed Action(s) :
Comments :
Determination of the lower and upper explosion limits of gases and vapours

This standard specifies two test methods (method T and B) to determine the explosion limits of permanent gases, vaporised liquids (vapours) and mixtures of these substances, when mixed with air. An air/inert gas mixture (volume fraction of oxygen < 21%) may be used as oxidiser in the place of air.

This standard applies to gases, vapours and their mixtures at atmospheric pressure and at temperatures from ambient temperature up to 200°C

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Determination of the spontaneous ignition behaviour of dust accumulations

The standard test method is designed to determine ignition temperatures of dust accumulations of definite geometry under uniform ambient temperature depending on bulk volume and time.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Determination of explosion characteristics of dust clouds - Part 3: Determination of the minimum explosive concentration of dust clouds

The standard test method is designed to determine the explosion parameters of combustible dust-air mixtures. The parameter measured is the minimum explosive concentration of the dust in mixture with air.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Determination of the maximum explosion pressure and the maximum rate of pressure rise of gases and vapours - Part 1: Determination of the maximum explosion pressure

The standard test method is designed to determine the explosion pressure and the maximum explosion pressure of a combustible gas/air/inert mixture at ambient temperature and pressure. In this standard, "gas" also includes vapours. Detonation phenomena are not considered in this standard.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:
Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Basic methodology and requirements

This European Standard specifies the basic requirements for design, construction, testing and marking of non-electrical equipment intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres of gas, vapour, mist and dusts under normal atmospheric conditions (pressure ranging from 0.8 bar to 1.1 bar and temperatures ranging from -20°C to +40°C).

NOTE: In designing equipment for operation in explosive mixtures others than those given above e.g. atmospheres enriched with oxygen, this standard may be used as a guide. In such cases, additional testing is recommended to allow the manufacturer to be able to demonstrate that the equipment is suitable for the proposed conditions it may encounter.

It specifies the requirements for the design and construction of equipment, intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres in conformity with all categories of Group I and II. This European Standard is supplemented or modified by the following European Standards concerning the specific types of protection:

to be completed

This European Standard may be supplemented or modified by product standards.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 2: Protection by flow restricting enclosures

This standard gives the requirements for construction and testing of flow restricting enclosures for non-electrical equipment to be used in a potentially explosive atmosphere surrounding the enclosure. It is assumed to be unlikely that the atmosphere in the surrounding is explosive, and if it occurs, only for a short time. This condition is in general referred to be a zone 2 condition. The whole assembly consisting of the flow restricting enclosure and the non-electrical equipment that is protected by the enclosure is considered to be a category 3G equipment. The non-electrical equipment inside the enclosure may be an ignition source in normal operation.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:
Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 3: Protection by flame proof enclosure

This European Standard contains the specific requirements for the construction and testing of equipment with type of protection flameproof enclosure, intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres. Proposed Action(s):

Comments:

Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 5: Protection by constructional safety

1.1 This European standard specifies the requirements for the design and construction of equipment, intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres, protected by the type of protection Constructional Safety "c".

1.2 This standard supplements the requirements in prEN 13463-1 [Basic Methodology and Requirements], the contents of which also apply in full to equipment constructed in accordance with this standard.

1.3 Equipment complying with the relevant clauses of this standard meet the requirements for the following categories:

For equipment which does not contain an ignition source in normal operation or under expected malfunctions:
- Group I - Category M2
- Group II - Category 2G
- Group II - Category 2D

For equipment which does not contain an ignition source in normal operation or under expected malfunctions or under rare malfunctions:
- Group II - Category 1G
- Group II - Category 1D

Note 1: A secondary purpose of this standard is to describe a concept of protection which may be utilized as one independent type of protection, in combination with another suitable type of protection listed in EN ... [Part 1 - Basic Methodology and Requirements], to meet the requirements of Group II - Category 1 or Group I - Category M1 equipment.

Note 2: The requirements for Group I, Category M1 equipment, are given in prEN 5303 which specifies the requirements for both electrical and non-electrical equipment. Proposed Action(s):

Comments:

Reference: 00305046
Available: 2002-09 as EN (?)

Reference: 00305048
Available: 2002-03 as EN (?)

Reference: 00305049
Available: 2003-03 as EN (?)
Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 6: Protection by control of ignition sources

This European Standard specifies a type of protection for non-electrical equipment which can be applied to equipment of categories 2 and 1. By means of mechanical or electrical operating control or monitoring devices, effective ignition sources are avoided. The standard covers the basic requirements for the design and the concept of application of this type of protection.

Proposed Action(s):  
Comments:

Reference: 00305050  
Available: 2003-03 as EN (?)

Selection of non-electrical equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

This standard gives criteria on the selection of non-electrical equipment for use in explosible atmospheres formed by the presence of gases, vapours and/or dusts. Proposed Action(s):  
Comments:

CEN/TC 305/WG 3 - Devices and systems for explosion prevention and protection  
(provisional title)

Reference: 00305032  
Available: 2002-03 as EN (?)

Explosion suppression systems

This European Standard describes the basic requirements for the explosion suppression components for the design and application of fuel explosion suppression systems. This standard also specifies a method for evaluating the effectiveness and the scale up of explosion suppression systems against defined explosions in an enclosed volume under normal conditions. It gives the criteria for alternative test apparatus used to undertake explosion suppression efficacy tests and criteria for alternative test apparatus used to undertake explosion suppression system. In applications where explosion suppression systems are to be used in an explosive atmosphere or potentially explosive atmosphere, they must comply with annex II of the Directive 94/9/EC. For application in abnormal conditions, the consequence must be considered, or specialist may be contacted for advice.

It covers:

- requirements for the explosion suppression components
- evaluating the effectiveness of an explosion suppression system
- evaluating the scale up of an explosion suppression system
- developing a design guide for an explosion suppression system
• criteria for computer model calculation for an explosion suppression system
• installation requirements for an explosion suppression system
• maintenance requirements for an explosion suppression system

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Reference: 00305033       Available: 2003-03 as EN (?)

Explosion proof equipment

This standard is to be applied for design, construction and initial testing of equipment which may contain combustible air mixtures and in which the occurrence of an ignition source cannot be ruled out. This standard is applicable to explosion pressure resistant and explosion pressure shock resistant equipment. The design may be carried out using any of the methods specified. Unless the normal working pressure is more than 0,15 MPa the requirements of EN ...(pressure vessel code - standard by CEN/TC 54) and the requirements for periodic inspection and testing defined in local regulations are not applicable. This standard is limited to equipment and combinations of equipment where deflagration may occur and is not applicable to equipment and combination of equipment where detonation may occur. For wall temperatures governed by the weather or by the vessel charge of less than - 10 °C the EN ...(pressure vessel code - standard by CEN/TC 54) shall be consulted for material requirements. The upper temperature limit is defined by EN ...(pressure vessel code - standard by CEN/TC 54) for the material. The requirements for protective systems are not included in this standard.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:
Flame arresters - Specifications, operational requirements and test procedures

Reference: 00305034  
Available: 2000-01 as EN

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Reference: 00305051  
Available: 2002-03 as EN (?)

Explosion venting devices

This European Standard specifies the requirements for directly activated venting devices used to protect enclosures against internal explosions. It includes the requirements for the manufacture, inspection, testing, marking, certification, and packaging. For application other than for explosion venting the appropriate European Standard shall be used. This standard does not cover requirements for the avoidance of ignition sources from detection devices or other parts of the venting devices.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Terms and definitions for equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Document scope: This standard specifies terms and definitions (vocabulary) to be used in suitable standards dealing with equipment and protective systems intended for use in explosive atmospheres or potentially explosive atmospheres. Where in a particular standard a definition differs from the below mentioned terms, it shall be indicated.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/92/64  
EC Directive(s): 94/9/EC
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y  
present stage: 46
Document: prEN 13237-1  
Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote
Working document (Stage 32): realised 1997-05
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): realised 1998-02
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2000-07
Proposed Actions:
Comments:

Reference: 00305062  
Available: 2003-03 as EN

Reference: 00305061  
Available: 2001-04 as EN

CEN/TC 305/WG 4 - Terminology and Methodology

Terms and definitions for equipment and protective systems intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Document scope: This standard specifies terms and definitions (vocabulary) to be used in suitable standards dealing with equipment and protective systems intended for use in explosive atmospheres or potentially explosive atmospheres. Where in a particular standard a definition differs from the below mentioned terms, it shall be indicated.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/92/64  
EC Directive(s): 94/9/EC
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y  
present stage: 46
Document: prEN 13237-1  
Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote
Working document (Stage 32): realised 1997-05
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): realised 1998-02
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2000-07
Proposed Actions:
Comments:
Methodology for risk assessment of equipment and protective systems for intended use in potentially explosive atmospheres

Document scope: This European Standard specifies requirements concerning the manufacturing of equipment and protective systems to limit the risk of explosion from explosive atmospheres and potentially explosive atmospheres.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/92/64
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote

Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 1999-12
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2000-12
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2002-12
Proposed Actions:
Comments: A pre-normative research project has been started in 1998.

Reference: 00305063
Available: 2001-03 as EN

Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection in mines - Basic concepts and methodology

Document scope: This European Standard applies to Group I equipment, protective systems and components intended for use in underground parts of mines and those parts of surface installations of such mines liable to be endangered by firedamp and/or flammable dust. This European Standard specifies methods for the identification and assessment of hazardous situations leading to explosion and the design and construction measures appropriate for the required safety.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/92/64
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: prEN 13462

Working document (Stage 32): realised 1998-01
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): realised 1998-12
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2000-06
Proposed Actions:
Based on the above proposed planning, the completion of the present Work Programme is scheduled for 2003-03, based on the assumption this Draft Business Plan is approved by the CEN Technical Board by 1999-03.
European Publications for this CEN/TC

Note for the Drafters:
1. Please do not change anything in the paragraph below.

This section gives a list of European Publications that have been published by the CEN/TC and the information whether or not their references have been published in the Official Journal of the European Communities.

EN 1127-1: 1997
Explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection - Part 1: Basic concepts and methodology

Comments:
CEN/TC Structure and Resources

This section gives an overview of the existing and planned standardisation structure for this CEN/TC and its resources, which are required to be able to elaborate the above listed projects. Only structures directly responsible for standardisation projects (WIs) are listed. Therefore, no co-ordination or advisory groups are included. Again, the aim of this listing is to demonstrate the adequacy of available resources with regard to the anticipated workload.

NB: This document may be viewed in two different levels of detail. To make this choice, please go to the 'Menu Bar', click on 'Tools', and then 'Options'. Go to the file 'View' in this field. Then go to the box 'Nonprinting characters', there you will find the option 'hidden text'. If you do not mark the box, you will be able to view the CEN/TC's Business Plan that gives the necessary information for the CEN Stakeholders. If you wish to obtain more detailed information regarding the CEN/TC, mark the box next to the 'Hidden text', then click on the 'OK' button. If you wish to print the document with the 'hidden text', follow the same steps as above, but instead of going into the 'View' file, click on the 'Print' file. Here you will find a box entitled 'Include with document', make sure the box next to the 'Hidden text' is marked.

1. If it is believed that insufficient resources could impact on the timely delivery of one or more deliverables in the work programme, comment should also be made in the earlier 'Risk Analysis'.
2. Please note that where there is a 'Y/N' - 'days/year' indicator, please fill-in the appropriate information directly next the statement concerned. Otherwise, use the headings 'Proposed Action(s)' and 'Comments' in the same way as described in the 'Work Programme' section above.

CEN/TC 000 - Product ABCD
Chairperson: Mr C. Hairman
Secretary: Mr S. E. Secretary
CEN Member responsible: British Standards Institute (BSI) - to be written in full with the abbreviation in brackets
Additional human resources that the CEN/TC would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:
Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Editing Committee
Convenor:
Secretary:
Additional human resources that the Editing Committee would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:
Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

CEN/TC 000/SC 1 - Product CD
The scope of the SC is: Scope of the SC. Scope of the SC. Scope of the SC. Scope of the SC. Scope of the SC. Scope of the SC. Scope of the SC.
Chairperson: Dr.-Ing. C. H. Airman
Secretary: Mr S. E. Secretary
CEN Member responsible: Deutsches Institut für Normung (DIN) - to be written in full with the abbreviation in brackets
Additional human resources that the SC would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:
Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

CEN/TC 000/SC 1/WG 1 - Mechanical characteristics
The scope of the WG is: Scope of the WG. Scope of the WG. Scope of the WG. Scope of the WG. Scope of the WG.
Convenor: Mr E. Xpert
Secretary:
CEN Member responsible: Swedish Standards Institution (SIS)
Balanced participation of interested groups is ensured: Y/N
If 'No', please explain why and/or state any additional human resources that the WG would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:
Proposed Action(s):
Comments:
CEN/TC 305 - Potentially explosive atmospheres - Explosion prevention and protection

Chairperson: Prof. Dr. Ing. S. Radandt
Secretary: Mr. H. J. Sälzer/ Mr. R. Schmidt
CEN Member responsible: DIN

Additional human resources that the CEN/TC would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Editing Committee
The documents are produced in the WGs or SGs. The WGs or SGs are responsible for the alignment of the three language versions as they have the necessary expertise in the special field.
A point of concern is that the French and German language versions are often lagging behind considerably.

CEN/TC 305/WG 1 - Test methods for determining the flammability characteristics of substances (provisional title)

The scope of the WG is: Standardisation of test methods for determining flammability characteristics of flammable gases, vapours and dusts.

Convenor: Dr. R. Ott
Secretary: Dr. Rossinelli
Balanced participation of interested groups is ensured: Yes
If 'No', please explain why and/or state any additional human resources that the WG would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:
Proposed Action(s):

The following two work items are currently on the waiting list and shall be reactivated and included in the work programme of TC 305:

Reference: NEW (previously WI 00305039 but put on a waiting list) Available: 2004-07 as EN

Determination of the minimum ignition temperature of gases and vapours
Document scope: The standard test method is designed to determine under specified test conditions the lowest temperature of a heated surface which leads to ignition of a combustible gas or combustible vapour in mixture with air.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/ EC Directive(s): 94/9/EC
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y present stage: 11
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote
Draft Business Plan (V2.1) of CEN/TC 305
Date: 09/02/00
Version: Draft
Page: 22

Proposed Actions:

Reference: NEW (previously WI 00305041 but put on a waiting list)  
Available: 2003-09 as EN

**Determination of the limiting oxygen concentration for gases and vapours**

*Document scope:* The standard test method is designed to determine the explosion parameters of mixtures consisting of flammable gas or vapour, air and an inert gas. The parameter measured is the maximum concentration of oxygen in such mixtures for which the mixtures can not be ignited.

*EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/EC Directive(s): 94/9/EC*

*Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y  presently stage: 11*

*Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote*

Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 1999-12
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2000-12
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2002-12

---

CEN/TC 305/WG 2 - Equipment for use in potentially explosive atmospheres (provisional title)

The scope of the WG is: Standardisation of measures for the protection of non-electrical equipment and the selection and use of this equipment.

Convenor: Dr R.L. Rogers
Secretary: Mr R. Schmidt

Balanced participation of interested groups is ensured: Yes

If 'No', please explain why and/or state any additional human resources that the WG would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:

*Proposed Action(s): The following work item is currently on the waiting list and shall be reactivated and included in the work programme of TC 305:*

Reference: NEW (previously WI 00305047 but put on a waiting list)  
Available: 2003-04 as EN

**Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 4: Protection by inherent safety**

*Document scope:* Inherent safety is the concept where an amount of energy inherent in the equipment is so small that it cannot ignite an explosive atmosphere. This European Standard
specifies the requirements for the design and construction of equipment, intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres protected by the standard type of protection inherent safety "s".

This standard supplements the requirements in prEN 13463-1" Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Basic methodology and requirements", the contents of which also apply to this standard in full.

Equipment complying with the relevant clauses of the standard meets the requirements for the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>M2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1G, 2G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1D, 2D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The requirements for Group I, Category M1 equipment, are given in EN ... "Category M1 Equipment Intended for use in Atmospheres Susceptible to Firedamp" which covers both electrical and non-electrical category M1 equipment.

Note 2: A secondary purpose of this standard is to describe a concept of protection which may be utilised as one independent type of protection, in combination with another suitable type of protection, as listed in EN ... Basic Methodology and Requirements, to meet the requirements of Group II Category 1 or Group I Category M1 equipment.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/ EC Directive(s): 94/9/EC
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y present stage: 11
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote

Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 2000-01
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2001-01
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2002-07

The following three work items shall be included in the work programme of TC 305:

Reference: NEW Available: 2003-04 as EN

Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 7: Protection by pressurisation
Document scope: This European Standard specifies the requirements for the design and construction of equipment, intended for use in potentially explosive atmospheres protected by the standard type of protection pressurisation "p".

This standard supplements the requirements in prEN 13463-1 "Non-electrical equipment for potentially explosive atmospheres - Part 1: Basic methodology and requirements", the contents of which also apply to this standard in full.

Equipment complying with the relevant clauses of the standard meets the requirements for the following categories:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>M2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1G, 2G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>1D, 2D</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note 1: The requirements for Group I, Category M1 equipment, are given in EN ... "Category M1 Equipment Intended for use in Atmospheres Susceptible to Firedamp" which covers both electrical and non-electrical category M1 equipment.

Note 2: A secondary purpose of this standard is to describe a concept of protection which may be utilised as one independent type of protection, in combination with another suitable type of protection, as listed in EN ... Basic Methodology and Requirements, to meet the requirements of Group II Category 1 or Group I Category M1 equipment.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote
Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 2000-01
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2001-01
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2002-07

Reference: NEW
Available: 2002-09 as EN

Safety requirements for ignition protected fans

Document scope: This standard applies to industrial fans used to handle potentially explosive atmospheres (flammable gases, vapours, mists and atmosphere containing inflammable dust.)

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote
Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 1999-12
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2000-12
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2001-12

Proposed Actions: The work will be elaborated in a SG of WG 2.

Comments: see doc. CEN/TC 305 N 182 and Resolution N 34 of CEN/TC 305

Reference: NEW

Coated hand tools for work in potentially explosive atmospheres

Document scope: This European Standard will specify methods for the design and construction of coated hand tools and testing methods for proving the non incendivity of sparks.

This standard will be applicable to coated hand tools at all stages of its use.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote

Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 2000-07
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2001-07
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2003-07

Comments:

CEN/TC 305/WG 3 - Devices and systems for explosion prevention and protection (provisional title)

The scope of the WG is: Standardisation of devices and systems to protect from the consequences of explosions.

Convenor: Dr K. van Wingerden
Secretary: Dr K. van Wingerden

Balanced participation of interested groups is ensured: Yes
If 'No', please explain why and/or state any additional human resources that the WG would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:

Proposed Action(s): WI 00305056 “Explosion suppression devices” shall be deleted from the work programme as it is included in WI 00305032. Furthermore WI 00305052 "Inerting" and WI 00305053 "Explosion prevention by limitation of concentration of combustibles" shall be deleted from the work programme as there are not enough experts to start the work.

The following four work items are currently on the waiting list and shall be reactivated and included in the work programme of TC 305:
Dust explosion venting systems

This European Standard describes the basic requirements for the design and application of dust explosion venting systems.

It covers:
- vent sizing to protect against the internal pressure effects of a dust explosion
- flame, pressure and projectile effects outside the enclosure
- recoil forces
- influence of vent ducts.

This standard is not intended to provide design and application rules against effects generated by detonation reactions or runaway exothermic reactions. This standard does not cover fire risks arising either from materials processed, used or released by the equipment or from materials that make up equipment and buildings. This standard does not cover the design, construction, testing and certification of explosion venting devices which are used to achieve explosion venting.

Proposed Action(s):
Comments:

Reference: NEW (previously WI 00305055 but put on a waiting list) Available: 2003-10 as EN

Gas explosion venting systems

Document scope: This standard describes the basic requirements for the design and application of gas explosion venting systems.

It covers:
- vent sizing to protect against the internal effects of a gas explosion
- flame, pressure and projectile effects outside the enclosure
- recoil forces
- influence of vent ducts
- influence of obstructions inside the protected enclosure
The standard does not cover gaseous detonations, fire risks, runaway reactions or the design, construction, testing and certification of explosion venting devices.

**EC/EFTA Mandate:** BC/CEN/

**EC Directive(s):** 94/9/EC

**Candidate Harmonised Standard:** Y

**present stage:** 11

**Document:**

**Track:** Enquiry & Formal Vote

**Working document (Stage 32):** forecasted 2001-01

**Public Enquiry (Stage 40):** forecasted 2002-01

**Formal Vote (Stage 49):** forecasted 2003-01

**Reference:** NEW (previously WI 00305057 but put on a waiting list)

**Available:** 2005-04 as EN

**Active explosion extinguishing barriers**

**Document scope:** This standard specifies requirements for active explosion extinguishing barriers which are used as protection devices to prevent flame transmission when flammable gas/air, vapour/air or dust/air mixtures are present. This standard specifies test methods to verify operation requirements and to determine safe limits of use. In applications where these barriers are to be used in an explosive atmosphere, they must comply with annex II of the Directive 94/9/EC. The standard also covers design guidance for use of active explosion extinguishing barriers, installation requirements and maintenance requirements.

**EC/EFTA Mandate:** BC/CEN/

**EC Directive(s):** 94/9/EC

**Candidate Harmonised Standard:** Y

**present stage:** 11

**Document:**

**Track:** Enquiry & Formal Vote

**Working document (Stage 32):** forecasted 2001-07

**Public Enquiry (Stage 40):** forecasted 2002-07

**Formal Vote (Stage 49):** forecasted 2004-07

**Reference:** NEW (previously WI 00305059 but put on a waiting list)

**Available:** 2005-04 as EN

**Mechanical explosion barriers**
Document scope: This standard specifies requirements for mechanical explosion barriers (active and passive) which are used as protection devices to prevent flame transmission when flammable gas/air, vapour/air or dust/air mixtures are present. This standard specifies test methods to verify operation requirements and to determine safe limits of use. In applications where these barriers are to be used in an explosive atmosphere, they must comply with annex II of the Directive 94/9/EC. The standard also covers design guidance for use of mechanical explosion barriers, installation requirements and maintenance requirements.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote

Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 2001-07
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2002-07
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2004-07

Comments:

CEN/TC 305/WG 4 - Terminology and Methodology

The scope of this WG is: Standardisation of the basic concepts and methodology, the terminology and the methodology of risk assessment of explosion prevention and protection.

Convenor: Dr Pineau
Secretary: Dr Pineau
CEN Member responsible: AFNOR
Convenors commitment to this CEN/TC/WG for the next three years: 30 days/year
Secretary's commitment to this CEN/TC/WG for the next three years: 30 days/year
Professional standardisation support is available: Yes, DIN
Balanced participation of interested groups is ensured: Yes
If 'No', please explain why and/or state any additional human resources that the WG would like to participate in their work, e.g. specific expertise:

Proposed Action(s):
The following work item is currently on the waiting list and shall be reactivated and included in the work programme of TC 305:

Reference: NEW (previously WI 00305058 but put on a waiting list) Available: 2006-10 as EN
Explosion barriers for mines

Document scope: This standard specifies requirements for explosion barriers in mines which are used as protection devices to prevent flame transmission in mine galleries due to the presence of mine gas/air, coal dust/air, or hybrid mixtures. This standard specifies test methods to verify operation requirements and to determine safe limits of use. It covers both active and passive systems. The standard also covers design guidance for use of explosion barriers in mines, installation requirements and maintenance requirements.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote

Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 2003-01
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 2004-01
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2006-01

The following work item shall be included in the work programme of TC 305:

Reference: NEW

Requirements of quality systems

Document scope: This European Standard specifies the requirements concerning quality systems covering production for equipment or protective systems or components designed for use in potentially explosive atmospheres.

EC/EFTA Mandate: BC/CEN/
Candidate Harmonised Standard: Y
Document: Track: Enquiry & Formal Vote

Working document (Stage 32): forecasted 1999-03
Public Enquiry (Stage 40): forecasted 1999-12
Formal Vote (Stage 49): forecasted 2000-09

Proposed Actions:
Comments:

Comments:
Annex 1: Glossary of terms and abbreviations for the CEN/TC Business Plan

NB: This glossary gives the full name and status of terms used, in abbreviated form or in full, in the above Business Plan for CEN/TCs. The glossary also gives the source of the information provided. Glossary intends to help with the understanding of the terms used. Whenever any of these terms are used by contributors to this Business Plan, they are requested to use them coherently as foreseen in the glossary.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Abbrev.</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>standardization</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>The activity of establishing, with regard to actual or potential problems, normative documents for common and repeated use, aimed at the achievement of the optimum degree of order in a given context.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>standard</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>A technical specification or other document available to the public, drawn up with the cooperation and consensus or general approval of all interested parties affected by it, based on the consolidated results of science, technology and experience, aimed at the promotion of optimum community benefits and approved by a recognized standardizing body on the national, regional, or international level for repeated or continuous application, with which compliance is not mandatory.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>package of standards</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>A group, as small as possible, of inter-related standards in the scope of one or more CEN/TCs which are usually developed simultaneously to one another as parts of one standard, or standards that must be developed simultaneously to meet a common DOW (‘date of withdrawal’ of conflicting national standards).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEN/TC European Standardization Deliverables</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Standard</td>
<td>EN</td>
<td>A CEN/CENELEC (and ESTI) standard that carries with it the obligation to be implemented at national level by being given the status of a national standard and by withdrawal of any conflicting national standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Pre-Standard</td>
<td>ENV</td>
<td>Prospective CEN/CENELEC standards for provisional application in technical fields where the innovation rate is high or when there is an urgent need for guidance and primarily where aspects of safety for persons and goods are not involved. If national standards exist that conflict with a pre-standard, it is not obligatory to withdraw them.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEN Report</td>
<td>CR</td>
<td>A CEN/CENELEC publication authorized by the Technical Board in order to provide information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harmonization Document</td>
<td>HD</td>
<td>A CEN/CENELEC standard that carries with it the obligation to be implemented at national level, at least by public announcement of the HD number and title, and by withdrawal of any conflicting national standards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEN Standstill</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>An agreement among the CEN members to not take any action, either during the preparation of an EN or HD, or after its approval, which could prejudice the harmonization intended and in particular, to not publish a new or revised national standard which is not completely in line with an existing EN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Abbrev.</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>European Directive&lt;sup&gt;7&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>e.g.: 89/106/EEC</td>
<td>A legislative instrument within the European Union which is binding for Member States with regards to the objective to be achieved but which leaves to the national authorities the choice of form and methods used to attain the objectives which were agreed on at EU level within their domestic legal systems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EC/EFTA mandate&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>M/xxx</td>
<td>A political request regarding a specific area of interest according to which the European Commission and/or EFTA formally invites European Standardization organizations to develop standards on a voluntary basis within a given time limit by consensus amongst all interested parties involved. In many cases, a mandate is given by the EC and/or EFTA to support Directives, in particular New Approach Directives (Essential Requirements), or a particular industrial policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Approach Directives&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Directives that have been put into force since May 1985 by the Council of the European Communities which define ‘legislative harmonization in those sectors where barriers to trade are created by justified divergent national regulations concerning the health and safety of citizens and consumer and environmental protection, will be confined to laying down the ‘essential requirements’, conformity with which will entitle a product to free movement within the Community.’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential Requirements&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Requirements that represent the core of Union law around which an effective policy has been developed in matters of safety, health and other measures for those areas covered by the ‘new approach directives’.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'harmonized standard'&lt;sup&gt;6&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>A European standard that is developed under a mandate from the EC and/or EFTA and which supports &quot;essential requirements&quot; of a New Approach Directive of the European Union. If in addition, its reference is published in the OJEC, it gives presumption of conformity to the &quot;essential requirements&quot; of the related Directive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Official Journal of the European Communities</td>
<td>OJEC</td>
<td>An official publication of the Institutions of the European Union which is published daily.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>presumption of conformity</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>If a manufacturer attests that a product conforms to a harmonized standard whose reference is published in the OJEC, the national authorities accept that the product or service fulfills the &quot;essential requirements&quot; of the Directive concerned.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Committee&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>CEN/TC</td>
<td>A technical body responsible for the programming and planning of technical work and the monitoring and execution of this technical work. The CEN/TC is also responsible for the consensus building process among its members for individual work items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editing Committee&lt;sup&gt;3&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>A committee set up by a technical body (CEN/TC or SC) at the beginning of its work, which represents the three official languages of CEN. It is responsible for the correct formulation and presentation of the standard(s) prepared</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Abbrev.</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEN/TC Subcommittee(^3)</td>
<td>SC</td>
<td>A technical body reporting to a CEN/TC, which within a define portion of the scope of this CEN/TC, is responsible for the monitoring and execution of this technical work. On behalf of the CEN/TC, the SC is also responsible for the consensus building process among its members for individual work items.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEN/TC Working group and CEN/SC Working group(^3)</td>
<td>WG</td>
<td>A technical body, appointed by the CEN/TC or CEN/SC and composed of experts, responsible for the drafting of standards, in accordance to the CEN rules and the clear specifications set by the CEN/TC or CEN/SC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Item number(^3)</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>The identification number given to a standards project in a standards work programme. It is intended that the standards project leads to the issue of a new, amended or revised standard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>International Organization for Standardization</td>
<td>ISO</td>
<td>Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vienna Agreement</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>Technical cooperation between ISO and CEN under the VA, where the work is done by the CEN/TC or SC, where a formal notification of interest was received by CEN from ISO, and where parallel synchronized procedures are applied in ISO and CEN for the approval processes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VA CEN lead</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>Technical cooperation between ISO and CEN under the VA, where the work is done by the ISO/TC, where a formal notification of interest was received by ISO from CEN, and where parallel synchronized procedures are applied in ISO and CEN for the approval processes.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sources used: