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Organisation internationale de normalisation
International Organization for Standardization
Международная Организация по Стандартизации



Our ref. TMB/TS/P 243

TO THE ISO MEMBER BODIES

Date 2014-01-18

ISO/TS/P 243 *Domestic gas cooking appliances*

Dear Sir or Madam,

Please find attached a proposal for a new field of technical activity on *Domestic gas cooking appliances* proposed by DIN (Germany).

We would like to take this opportunity to inform you that a pilot commenting platform has been made available and is hosted on [ISO Connect](#). The purpose of this commenting platform is to enable you to share informally and on a voluntary basis, the views of your national stakeholders during the consultation process.

In future we will send ISO Connect notification emails for new proposals which can only be received if you have logged into the system previously, so please ensure that you do so if you would like to stay informed.

I encourage you to make full use of the ISO Connect platform and the pilot commenting tool during the stakeholder consultation process for this proposal.

If you have any questions, please contact us at tmb@iso.org.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S. Clivio', written over a white background.

Sophie Clivio
Secretary to the Technical Management Board

Encl: TS/P 243 Domestic gas cooking appliances



PROPOSAL FOR A NEW FIELD OF TECHNICAL ACTIVITY	
Circulation date:	Reference number (to be given by Central Secretariat)
Closing date for voting:	
Proposer DIN (FNH)	ISO/TS/P

A proposal for a new field of technical activity shall be submitted to the Central Secretariat, which will assign it a reference number and process the proposal in accordance with the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, subclause 1.5). The proposer may be a member body of ISO, a technical committee or subcommittee, the Technical Management Board or a General Assembly committee, the Secretary-General, a body responsible for managing a certification system operating under the auspices of ISO, or another international organization with national body membership. Guidelines for proposing and justifying a new field of technical activity are given in the ISO/IEC Directives (part 1, Annex C).

The proposal (to be completed by the proposer)

<p>Title of the proposed new committee (The title shall indicate clearly yet concisely the new field of technical activity which the proposal is intended to cover.)</p> <p>Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances</p>
<p>Scope statement of the proposed new committee (The scope shall precisely define the limits of the field of activity. Scopes shall not repeat general aims and principles governing the work of the organization but shall indicate the specific area concerned.)</p> <p>Standardisation in the field of Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances, considering a whole appliance: terminology, classification, constructional and performance characteristics, test methods and marking. Excluded from this scope are cookstoves covered by the standards being developed in ISO/TC 285.</p>
<p>Proposed initial programme of work (The proposed programme of work shall correspond to and clearly reflect the aims of the standardization activities and shall, therefore, show the relationship between the subject proposed. Each item on the programme of work shall be defined by both the subject aspect(s) to be standardized (for products, for example, the items would be the types of products, characteristics, other requirements, data to be supplied, test methods, etc.). Supplementary justification may be combined with particular items in the programme of work. The proposed programme of work shall also suggest priorities and target dates.</p> <p>The first item for standardization will be to develop an International Standard based existing national and regional standards in the field of Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances which provides a framework for rating gas cooking appliances against tiers of safety and performance for a series of indicators including emissions (carbon monoxide), flame stability, temperatures, use of fuel (efficiency).</p> <p>In addition other indicators for Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Surface temperatures • Energy efficiency • Safety of electronic use in Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances • Durability <p>Future standards development may address:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Environmental impacts (for example lifecycle) • Cooking performance • Rational use of energy
<p>Indication(s) of the preferred type or types of deliverable(s) to be produced under the proposal (This may be combined with the "Proposed initial programme of work" if more convenient.)</p> <p>International Standards</p>

A listing of relevant existing documents at the international, regional and national levels. (Any known relevant document (such as standards and regulations) shall be listed, regardless of their source and should be accompanied by an indication of their significance.)

Arabia: SASO 167 Methods of tests for domestic cookers for use with liquefied gas
SASO 168 Domestic cookers for use with liquefied petroleum gases
Australia: AS 4551 - AG101 Domestic gas cooking appliances - Approval requirements for domestic gas cooking appliances
Brasilia: NBR 13723-1 Domestic cooking appliance burning gas Part 1: Performance and safety
China: GB 16410-2007 Domestic gas cooking appliances
Europe: EN 30 Series: Domestic cooking Appliance Burning Gas - Safety and Rational Use of Energy
Hong Kong: CNS 13604 Gas burning cooking appliances for domestic use
Israel: SI 6007 Domestic gas appliances for baking, cooking and grilling
Korea: KS B 8101 Test methods of gas burning appliances for domestic use
KS B 8102 General constructions of gas burning appliances for domestic use
New Zealand: NZS 5262 Gas appliances safety
Russia: GOST R 50696 Domestic cooking appliances burning gas - general technical requirements and test methods
Turkey: TS 616-1-1 Domestic cooking appliances burning gas - Part 1-1: Safety - General
USA: ANSI Z 21.1 Household cooking gas appliances

A statement from the proposer as to how the proposed work may relate to or impact on existing work, especially existing ISO and IEC deliverables. (The proposer should explain how the work differs from apparently similar work, or explain how duplication and conflict will be minimized. If seemingly similar or related work is already in the scope of other committees of the organization or in other organizations, the proposed scope shall distinguish between the proposed work and the other work. The proposer shall indicate whether his or her proposal could be dealt with by widening the scope of an existing committee or by establishing a new committee.)

There is no work on standardisation on Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances on international level.

A listing of relevant countries where the subject of the proposal is important to their national commercial interests.

- Australia
- Brazil
- China
- Canada
- France
- Germany
- India
- Ireland
- Italy
- Japan
- Korea
- Mexico
- New Zealand
- Poland
- Portugal
- Russia
- Slovenia
- South Africa
- Spain
- Turkey
- United Kingdom
- USA

A listing of relevant external international organizations or internal parties (other ISO and/or IEC committees) to be engaged as liaisons in the development of the deliverable(s). (In order to avoid conflict with, or duplication of efforts of, other bodies, it is important to indicate all points of possible conflict or overlap. The result of any communication with other interested bodies shall also be included.)

ISO/TC 161 Control and protective devices for gas and/or oil burners and appliances
IEC/TC 61 Safety of household and similar electrical appliances
ISO/TC 285 Clean cookstoves and clean cooking solutions

A simple and concise statement identifying and describing relevant affected stakeholder categories (including small and medium sized enterprises) and how they will each benefit from or be impacted by the proposed deliverable(s).

The Domestic Gas Cooking Appliance manufacturers are continually improving the performance of their technologies. Thus, different gas cooking technologies can vary in their performance and all are constantly improving. The lack of an international agreement on standards has made it challenging for Domestic Gas Cooking Appliance manufacturers, distributors, investors, test labs as well as users to test and compare the quality of Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances. Having a set of standards that clearly defines how technology impacts safety, emissions, energy efficiency and durability can benefit:

- Consumers and users by providing information to make informed choices and purchases
- Designers and manufacturers by affirming their product quality and driving innovation
- Policy makers, donors, programs, investors by establishing a credible basis for comparing gas cooking safety and performance
- All stakeholders by providing common terminology for communicating, understanding, and improving gas cooking performance and adoption

An expression of commitment from the proposer to provide the committee secretariat if the proposal succeeds.

DIN (FNH) is prepared to provide resources to support the technical committee secretariat.

Purpose and justification for the proposal. (The purpose and justification of the standard to be prepared shall be made clear and the need for standardization of each aspect (such as characteristics) to be included in the standard shall be justified. Clause C.4.12.1 through C.4.12.10 of Annex C of the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 1 contain a menu of suggestions or ideas for possible documentation to support and purpose and justification of proposals. Proposers should consider these suggestions, but they are not limited to them, nor are they required to comply strictly with them. What is most important is that proposers develop and provide purpose and justification information that is most relevant to their proposals and that makes a substantial business case for the market relevance and the need for their proposals. Thorough, well-developed and robust purpose and justification documentation will lead to more informed consideration of proposals and ultimately their possible success in the ISO IEC system.)

Purpose and justification statement for an ISO TC of Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances:

A big part of the world population prepares their food with gas cooking appliances. Indoor burning of fuel releases dangerous carbon monoxide and other toxic pollutants. This practice can lead to indoor air pollution. The release of unburned gas coming from unwanted leakage can lead to deflagration and explosions. Children and vulnerable people should be protected from excessive temperatures. Efficient appliances shall provide the sustainable environment and prevent for global warming.

There is a lack of an international standard for gas cooking appliances that encourages manufactures to provide appliances that can be operated worldwide with minimal changes. Having an international standard leads to a better appliance quality and a common safety level. The user also will benefit from better quality and prices. The ISO standard will be used to communicate safety, performance and quality to users and investors. The ISO standard may also include minimum requirements and best practices to ensure that technologies are high performing and address user needs. The ISO standard, or their national adoptions, and related certification activities, may be used for regulatory purpose.

This work will consider how it addresses essential differences in markets around the world, that is, factors that are not expected to change over time, such as imbedded technological infrastructures, climatic, geographical or anthropological differences. Any International Standard shall to the extent possible represent a unique international solution. In cases where unique international solutions are not possible for specific provisions of an International Standard at the current time due to legitimate market and essential differences, International Standards may present options to accommodate these differences, where justified.

This ISO committee will ascertain at the outset of each project whether:

- a globally relevant International Standard presenting one unique international solution in all of its provisions is feasible;
- an International Standard is feasible that presents options in specific provisions to accommodate existing and legitimate market differences, where justified; or

National standards have been developed and implemented in many countries, but no international standard has been found to contain commonly agreed upon and accepted criteria by which to define safety and performance levels for gas cooking appliances. Such international standards would significantly enhance efforts to see save gas cooking appliances.

Based on these considerations and the fact that no ISO Technical Committee currently exists to address gas cooking appliances, an ISO standard will be the first step towards creating a global reference document addressing save and efficient gas cooking appliances. It is time to take the next step and form a Technical Committee. Participation is encouraged from all stakeholder categories, including gas cooking appliance and component manufacturers, researchers, academics, test labs and other gas cooking community members. (A special effort will be made to encourage participation from developing countries in the ISO activity.)

What are the businesses, technological, environmental or health issues that the proposal seeks to address?

Business - Standards for gas cooking appliances can enable the development of thriving markets and business opportunities and drive investment to improve safety, quality and performance and scale up production for widespread sale and adoption of safe cooking technologies.

Technological - Safe, efficient, durable, and affordable gas cooking appliances are central to most solutions to the safety, health, environmental, and other risks inherent in cooking with gas. Using gas means using primary energy which achieves significant climate benefits. There can be trade-offs with safety, performance, durability, and affordability, and international standards can help consumers, investors, test labs and other economic operators these trade-offs based on their priorities.

Environment – Many people worldwide are cooking each day on Domestic Gas Cooking Appliances that are fueled by primary energy which is one of the most sustainable ways to use energy. Through a highly developed and common technology the emissions can be reduced. Reducing fuel use and emissions from cooking can reduce greenhouse gas emissions and reduce deforestation.

Signature of the proposer

Ernst-Peter Ziethen 2014-01-17

Further information to assist with understanding the requirements for the items above can be found in [the Directives, Part 1, Annex C](#).

Comments of the Secretary-General (to be completed by the Central Secretariat)

Signature