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CONSENSUS

Canada's Newsmagazine of Standardization

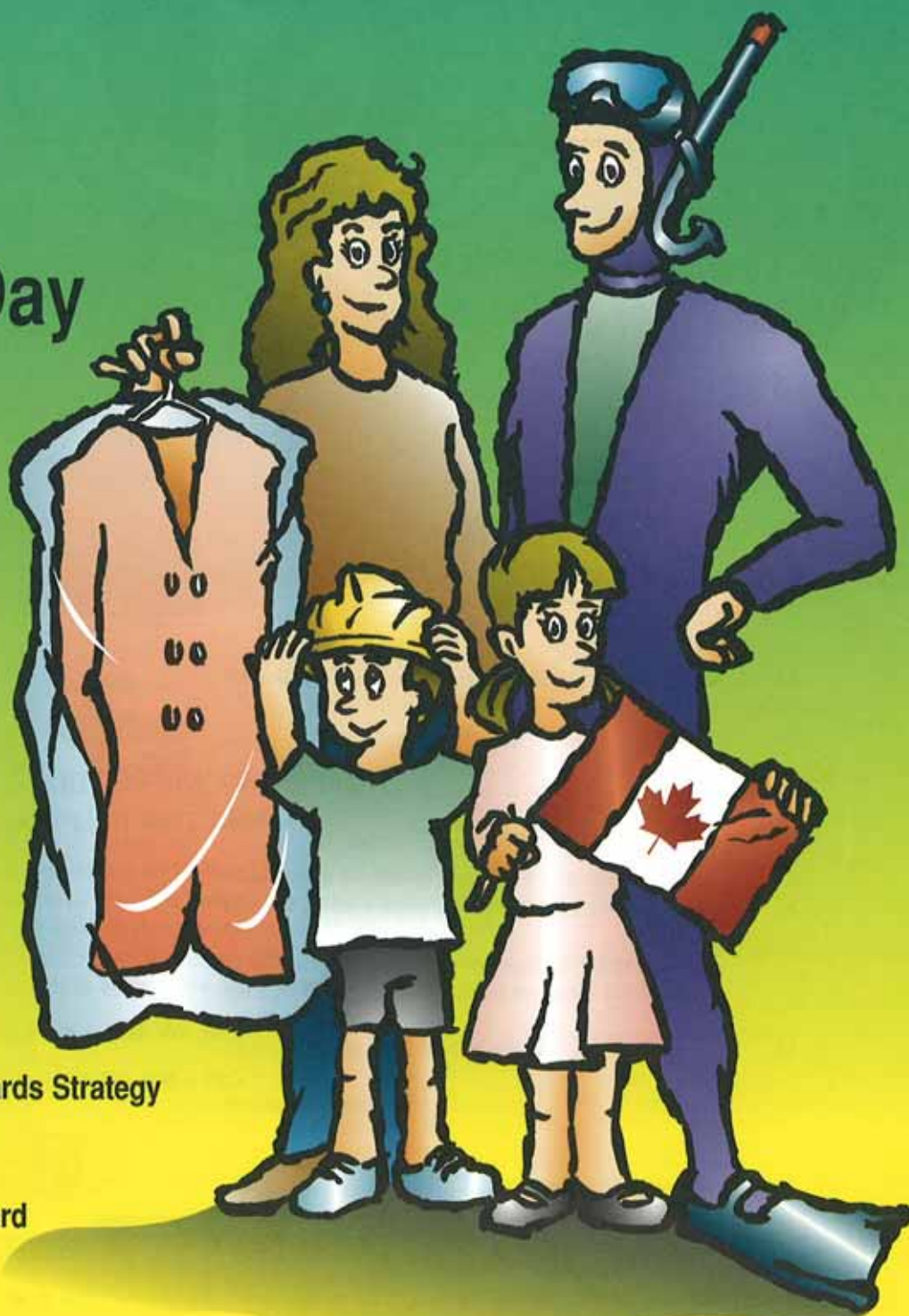
World Standards Day October 14

Standards in daily life

- Banking
- Car security
- Compost

Plus...

Launch of the Canadian Standards Strategy
and
Development of a joint
ISO 9000/14000 auditing standard





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Please direct letters and comments to the editor of CONSENSUS, Lesly Bauer, using the information on this page.



New joint auditing standard the centrepiece of ISO 9000/14000 compatibility effort

The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) has launched an effort to increase the compatibility of its ISO 9000 quality management and ISO 14000 environmental management standards.

This initiative comes at the request of organizations seeking to reduce the expense, time and effort involved in implementing and registering both an ISO 9000 quality management system (QMS) and an ISO 14000 environmental management system (EMS). Although the two series share common management system principles, they are not always completely compatible. Registering to both may require separate audits.

A key element of the move to greater compatibility is the development of a joint auditing standard consisting of a common core and separate QMS and EMS modules. Once the joint standard is approved, organizations will be able to demonstrate their conformity to both series of standards with a single audit.

Work on the new standard is expected to begin in November, with the first meeting of a joint working group made up of members from the auditing subcommittees of the ISO 9000 technical committee (TC 176) and the ISO 14000 technical committee (TC 207).

The group will have to resolve inconsistencies between the draft revision of ISO 10011, the QMS auditing standard, and auditing provisions in EMS standards such as ISO 14011. For example, according to ISO 10011, the

auditor is responsible for determining whether a quality system is "effective" and "suitable" to achieve its objectives. Under ISO 14001, however, this determination is a function of the internal management review process.

Other standards in the two series are to be kept separate. However, TC 176 and TC 207 have resolved to work more closely to ensure that the series are kept compatible, and have established joint committees on management systems and terminology. A joint coordination group consisting of representatives from both technical committees is overseeing the entire effort. ISO is also urging its member bodies to coordinate their positions at the national level before bringing them to the international level.

To ensure continued compatibility, ISO intends to synchronize the revision cycles of the two series. Like all ISO standards, the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 series are reviewed and, if necessary, revised every five years. Revisions of the ISO 9000 series are already underway, and are scheduled for completion in 2000. Revisions of the ISO 14000 series were not scheduled to begin until next year. However, at its June plenary meeting in San Francisco, TC 207 agreed to initiate revisions of the key ISO 14000 standards immediately, so that the revised versions could be published simultaneously. ■

A version of this article also appears in the current issue of Hazardous Materials Management magazine.

The voice of experience: Users play a central role in revision process

According to a recent survey, more than 160,000 ISO 9000 quality management systems and more than 5,000 ISO 14000 environmental management systems have been registered around the world. So it's not surprising that as it revises both series, ISO is turning to the real experts – the users – for guidance.

ISO and its national member bodies, including the Standards Council of Canada, are seeking user input to the revision process in a number of ways. For example, a subcommittee of TC 176, the committee responsible for the ISO 9000 series, has already conducted an international user survey. The survey, which generated 1,120 replies from 40 countries, found that users wanted:

- simpler language and terminology;
- easier integration of management systems dealing with quality, environment, financial matters, and occupational health and safety;
- a stronger focus on continuous improvement;
- a process model approach;

- a stronger focus on customer satisfaction; and
- a greater business orientation.

Users will also be represented on the joint coordination group which oversees the effort to bring greater compatibility to the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 series (please see main story).

Next year, selected users from around the world will have the opportunity to "test drive" the revised ISO 9000 standards by implementing the draft versions and reporting back to TC 176 on their experience.

Closer to home, the Canadian national committee of ISO will conduct a study of Canadian experience with both the ISO 9000 and ISO 14000 series. The project will consider what factors drive organizations to seek registration, the strengths and weaknesses of the registration process, the impact – or lack of impact – of registration, and the benefits and disadvantages of the standards. The study is expected to be completed by the end of March 1999.



Canadian Standards Strategy to support competitiveness, advance societal interests

The Standards Council of Canada has joined with representatives from business, government, and non-governmental organizations to begin developing the country's first Canadian Standards Strategy.

The Strategy will be a national master plan to guide the standardization measures and priorities necessary to enhance Canada's economic, social and environmental well-being.

"Recent troubles in the global marketplace underscore the need for Canada to position itself as a leader in value-added sectors of the new economy. These are precisely the sectors where standards are most influential and where a Canadian Standards Strategy will have the greatest benefit," said John Manley, Minister of Industry and Minister responsible for the Standards Council.

In Canada, the Standards Council oversees the country's National Standards System, an effort involving some 15,000 Canadians who take part in the develop-

ment of Canadian and international standards, and over 200 organizations involved in conformity assessment.

"The strength of Canada's standardization effort is its extraordinary level of collaborative spirit. The Canadian Standards Strategy will help harness and direct this energy towards critical issues such as sustainable development, trade and health and safety," said Linda Lusby, chair of the Standards Council of Canada.

The Canadian Standards Strategy is being developed by a stakeholders advisory council, which held its first meeting August 31. The Council's membership includes, in addition to the chair: five representatives from industry, three representatives from government (one federal, two provincial/territorial), three representatives from non-governmental organizations, four representatives from the National Standards System (one each from standards development organizations, conformity assessment organizations, testing organizations and registration organizations) and one Standards Council staff representative. In addition, the Standards Council's executive director is an *ex-officio* member.

The goal is to unveil the strategy in the fall of 1999. More information on the Canadian Standards Strategy is available from the Standards Council's World Wide Web site at <http://www.scc.ca>, by e-mail at info@scc.ca or by phoning (613) 238-3222. ■

Standards Council, BNQ to join forces for lab assessment

Laboratories in Quebec will find it easier and cheaper to demonstrate their competence to their clients, thanks to a new agreement between the Standards Council of Canada and the Bureau de normalisation du Québec (BNQ).

Under the agreement, qualified BNQ personnel will be eligible to carry out assessments of Quebec-based laboratories that apply for accreditation under the Standards Council's Program for Accreditation of Laboratories – Canada (PALCAN). BNQ already operates a laboratory-approval program on behalf of the government of Quebec. The new agreement will make it possible for laboratories to apply for both BNQ recognition and Standards Council accreditation without having to undergo separate assessments or conform to different sets of criteria. ■

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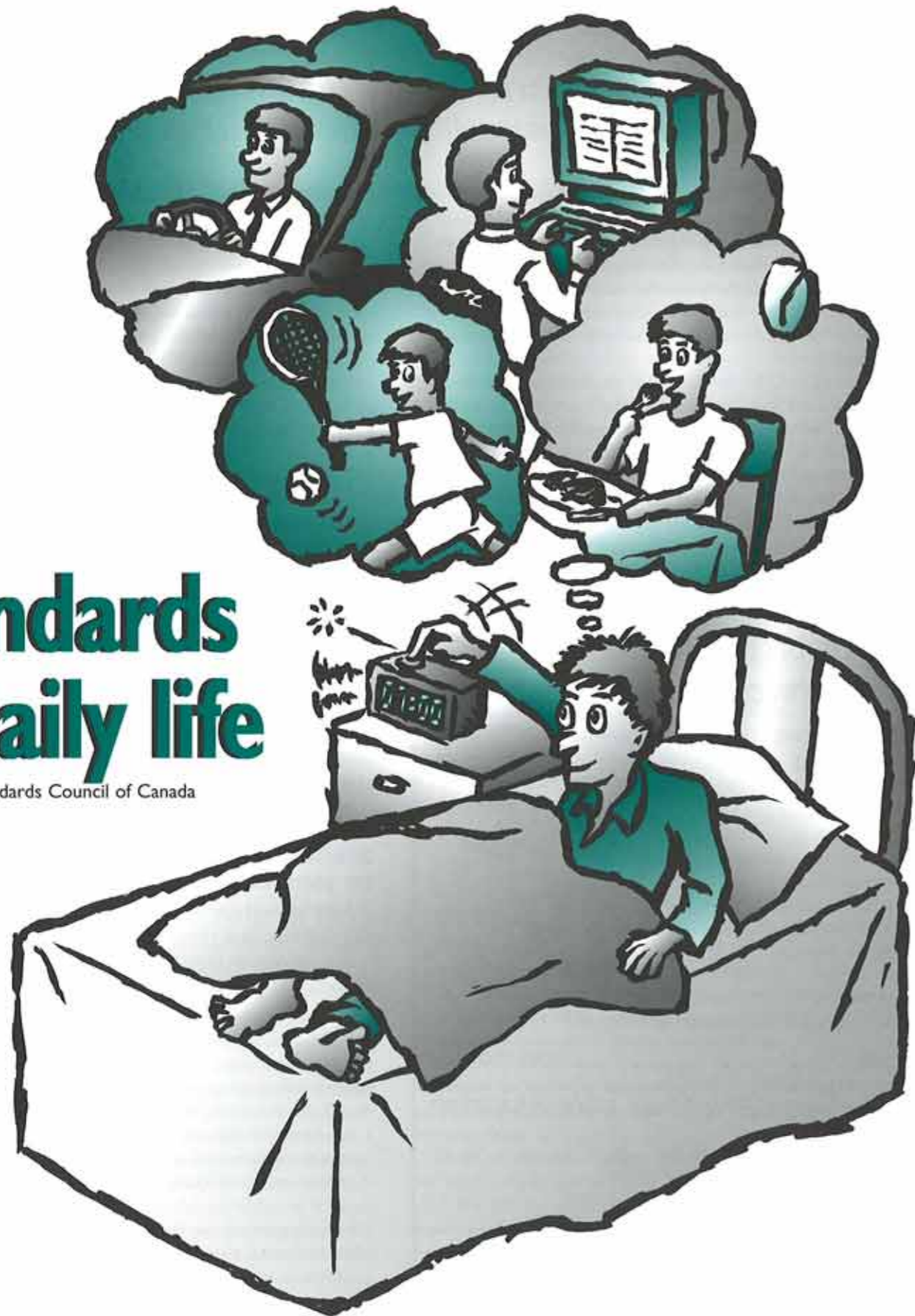
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Standards in daily life

by Janet Ilott, Standards Council of Canada



Autumn leaves, pumpkin pie...and standards?

Remember, fall doesn't just bring Thanksgiving, it also brings World Standards Day, which takes place every year on October 14. This year, CONSENSUS invited several organizations active in standardization to prepare articles focusing on the theme of "Standards in Daily Life." The resulting features deal with topics ranging from auto security to gardening, demonstrating that standards are truly silent partners in so many day-to-day activities.

W

hen your arm crawls out from beneath the bed covers to smack the snooze button for the third time tomorrow morning, pause for a moment. Then close your eyes and blame Henry – King Henry I of England, that is.

Legend has it that some 700 years ago, King Henry I proclaimed that a yard was equal to the distance between the tip of his nose and the end of his thumb. In his own personal way, Henry was giving his kingdom a new standard of measurement. That standard is an early predecessor of the many standards that promote safety and dependability in your alarm clock – including the one that defines the length of a second.

Today the world of standards has gone well beyond the realm of royal body parts to permeate nearly every product or service we use in daily life – whether it's the alarm clock that drags you out of bed every morning or the car that gets you to work. There are many thousands of national and international standards for everything from kitchen appliances to sporting goods to computers to diving equipment.

Standards are publications that say something about a product, service or system. They vary in length from a few words to a few hundred pages. Standards commonly contain provisions relating to safety (your alarm clock shouldn't electrocute you), performance (your alarm clock should tell the time accurately) and compatibility (the plug that comes with your alarm clock should fit into the wall outlet next to your bed).

Unlike the days of Henry I, today's standards are developed by committees of interested individuals, often including representation from manufacturers, governments, consumers and special interest groups. A standard is the result of a consensus among the parties involved in this process.

To deal effectively with standardization, the Standards

Council of Canada, a Crown corporation, has established the National Standards System. The system encompasses the efforts of some 15,000 people who participate in standards development committees and 250 organizations involved in a variety of standardization activities.

Some of the organizations in the National Standards System are experts in standards development. Others test products in accordance with those standards. Still more certify products. Some organizations perform several of these functions. As coordinator of the system, the Standards Council accredits these organizations to establish that they are competent to perform the work in question – whether that involves testing a fastener or certifying a helmet.

Most standards are voluntary. Many companies apply them simply because it's good business to do so. Some standards may also become mandatory through references in federal or provincial legislation. Provincial governments, for example, have made it illegal to sell products that do not meet Canadian electrical safety standards.

But standards go well beyond Canadian borders. Ever wonder how a computer manufactured in Mexico can be connected to a monitor made in Hong Kong? The answer lies in international standards – publications that can be adopted by countries around the world. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are two prominent developers of international standards. The Standards Council coordinates Canada's contribution to both organizations.

And for those who remain at a loss as to how standardization impacts your life, just think of how far you travel to work every day, how much milk you buy in a week or the temperature outside. The first standard approved as a National Standard of Canada was the metric system. ■

Making standards work for people and business

 by John Vincic, Canadian Standards Association

What do underwater divers, thrill-seeking children and barbecue enthusiasts have in common? On the surface, not much. But, like most products we use every day, they all share at least one thing – standards.

Standards are publications that establish accepted practices, technical requirements and terminologies for almost every product we use. Whether you're diving the ocean depths, riding a roller coaster or grilling a hamburger, you can be sure they're at work.

And while standards are important, they don't just appear from thin air. In Canada there are four organizations that develop standards, one of which is the Canadian Standards Association (CSA).

Each year the familiar CSA mark appears on more than one billion products worldwide. From lamps and lights, to standards for hockey helmets, shower heads and toasters, the average Canadian home probably has at least 50 items bearing the CSA mark.

During their daily lives, few people think about standards and how they affect us. Yet every day, the 'invisible' benefits of hundreds of standards improve the lives of Canadians. Standards establish uniformity of design so pieces fit together and set performance levels so things work as they should. They also define safety requirements to reduce the risk of personal injury.

Standards ensure water flows freely from the faucet to your bathroom sink. The toaster in your kitchen meets electrical safety standards. In fact, all the wiring in your house meets strict safety standards. The bicycle helmet you put on for the ride to work and the elevator in your office building conform to standards. And finally, when you get home from a day's work, you can relax in a hot tub which – you guessed it – has been certified to meet certain standards.

CSA develops standards for all these things and more. Standards are also critical for success in the world of business. Internationally, CSA tests products to the requirements of the appropriate standards for manufacturers from around the world to ensure they obtain the marks needed to sell their products in their chosen markets. Consumers gain by knowing a product bearing the CSA mark – regardless of where it's manufactured – meets Canadian requirements.

Since its beginning in 1919, CSA has created or

published more than 3,000 standards. But over time, standards themselves have changed. In addition to technical standards, there are management-based standards that outline criteria for using materials wisely, managing processes efficiently, and applying production technology skillfully.

QMI, a division of CSA and North America's leading management systems registrar, helps companies apply management-based standards that govern an organization's processes. By meeting these standards, businesses can improve efficiency and increase competitiveness.


Increasingly, standards development organizations are addressing important social concerns. CSA is North America's first standards development organization to introduce a model code for protecting personal information and a standard on sustainable forest management.

Today, such organizations are anticipating the needs of the 21st century. Demographic studies indicate the number of Canadians over the age of 65 will double early in the new millennium. At CSA, work is underway to ensure future standards address the special needs of this growing segment of society.

Making standards work for people and business is the goal of standards development organizations. The employees, volunteers and members who develop standards pursue this goal as they strive to improve the lives of Canadians. ■



All in a day's work

 by Marian L. Gaucher, Canadian General Standards Board, Public Works and Government Services Canada

“So what do you do?” While it may be a conversational cliché, I'm always glad to be asked about my work, because it can lead to an interesting discussion about the fascinating world of standardization. Besides being fascinating, standardization is part of our everyday life and contributes considerably to our quality of life.

During a recent flight to the West Coast, for example, I chatted with Joan, a friendly woman in the next seat. I soon found myself carrying on a conversation I've often had when meeting new people at work, in community groups or at social events, as I described what I do as

a staff member at the Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB).

Standards, I explained to Joan, are publications that describe required characteristics, test methods and terminology for products, systems and services. These documents are developed by committees whose members represent various interest groups and a wide range of technical expertise. CGSB is one of many standards development organizations in Canada and around the world.

Like many other people I've talked to, Joan had heard of standards but wasn't sure how they come about or how they affect our daily lives. She was fascinated to learn that standards development involves a consensus process in which every participant's views are considered.

As the flight continued, I pointed out just a few of the standards that I had encountered over the last couple of hours. For example, as I left work, I noticed the car's gas

gauge was leaning towards “empty”. After stopping for gas (CAN/CGSB-3.5, *Unleaded Automotive Gasoline*), I collected a coat at the dry-cleaners (CAN/CGSB-86.1, *Care Labelling of Textiles*), then visited the bank to deposit a cheque (CAN/CGSB-9.47, *Bond Paper for Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Cheque Printing*).

My trip to the airport was interrupted by the sound of sirens and a truck carrying firefighters wearing protective clothing (CAN/CGSB-155.1, *Firefighters' Protective Clothing for Protection Against Heat and Flame*). I detoured around some road work (CAN/CGSB-16.6, *Principal Uses and Terminology for Asphalt Materials for Road Purposes*; CAN/CGSB-148.1, *Methods of Testing Geosynthetics*) and drove by a building under construction (CAN/CGSB-1.36, *Interior Alkyd Gloss Enamel*; CAN/CGSB-7.2, *Adjustable Steel Columns*; CAN/CGSB-12.20, *Structural Design of Glass for Buildings*).

As I arrived at the airport, I noticed that the Canadian flag (CAN/CGSB-98.1, *National Flag of Canada (Outdoor Use)*) greeted those arriving in Canada. As I took my seat and waited for take-off, I felt much safer knowing that nondestructive testing of aircraft (CAN/CGSB-48.9712) added safety to my trip.

Soon, our plane soared over the rooftops (CAN/CGSB-37.54, *Polyvinyl Chloride Roofing and Waterproofing Membrane*), yielding a breath-taking view. Watching the land below, I thought about the importance of geographic information and the role of standards in that area (CAN/CGSB-171.4, *Canadian Geomatics Interchange Standard – Digital Geographic Information Exchange Standard*). Flying from one province to the next seemed to symbolize how standards transcend national and international borders.

Those few examples of standards that I'd encountered in just two hours reminded me of the significance of standards in our quality of life, and of the tremendous impact exercised by standards and those who participate in their development. As always, my conversation with Joan left me enthusiastic about the multitude of standards already developed, and the standards development possibilities for the future. ■

Banking on standards

by Christine Arjoonlal, Canadian Bankers Association

What can change an entire industry but is small enough to fit in your wallet?

Bank and credit cards have had an enormous effect on the way we save and spend our money. While it may appear to be a simple piece of plastic, your bank card is actually the product of an impressive combination of advanced technology and international cooperation.

For example, everyone knows the magnetic stripe goes on the back of the card. But what would have happened if Canada had chosen to put the magnetic stripe on its bank cards somewhere else?

The results would have been chaotic. The first effect would be that Canadians would only be able to use their cards in Canada. What's more, our card readers would be designed to only read our cards. No one from anywhere else in the world would be able to use their cards here.

Worse yet, imagine if different banks had put the stripe in different places. The result would be that at most bank machines, your card would be worthless.

But that didn't happen – and Canadians have the world of standards to thank for it. A document called *Identification cards – Financial transaction cards* (CAN/CSA ISO/IEC 7813), prescribes the stripe's location – along with several other key features – and saves Canadians a lot of headaches whenever they visit a bank machine.

Standards are publications that prescribe the technical requirements and terminologies of almost every product we use. Like most standards, the one on banking cards is voluntary, but banks know non-compliance would mean losing customers – and losing money.

Another standard Canadians may not know about, but have probably seen the results of is *Codes for the representation of currencies and funds* (ISO 4217). This is the standard that helps identify currencies by a three-letter alphabetic code and an equivalent three-digit numeric code. In the alphabetic code, the first two letters are derived from the country's name, while the third comes from the name of the currency. The numeric code comes from the United Nations Standard Country or Area Code. Canada's alphabetic code is CAD, while the numeric code is 124.

Many standards are developed in Canada, but many more are developed internationally. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) are the primary developers of international standards. Some of these, including the standard dealing with banking cards are adopted as Canadian standards.



While we're not always aware of them, standards are a fundamental part of our everyday lives. Things as diverse as health care and telecommunications; electronics and agriculture; clothing and mining all have standards that determine how they work, how they look, or how they are to be used.

Banking is no exception. Standards cover not only cards, but everything from basic transactions to the way automated tellers and other equipment communicate, and even the size, shape and location of those little numbers along the bottom of your cheques. But high-tech or not, behind every standard lies a long development process.

Standardization is a democratic process that involves bringing interested parties to an agreement. And that means participants in bank standards development can expect to head to the polls. Before a draft standard is adopted as an international standard, it goes through several voting stages.

Canada's representative at ISO is the Standards Council of Canada, a federal Crown corporation that promotes standardization. The Standards Council oversees the Canadian advisory committee to ISO's banking standards committee. The Canadian Bankers Association (CBA), an organization that represents Canada's chartered banks, assists the Standards Council by coordinating the banking industry's involvement in the process. The advisory committee reviews proposed new standards, and after discussing all opinions, establishes a Canadian position.

And while ISO headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland may seem awfully far from your local bank machine, the resulting standards help ensure everything from the security of personal information to account accuracy throughout your daily banking activities. ■

A new standard in car security

ULC by Peter Moore, Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada

Can a 21-page document that most Canadians will never read help put the brakes on the growing problem of car theft? A committee of manufacturers, insurers, police and consumers believes it can.

Car theft rates are increasingly an issue for Canadian consumers and their insurers. Car owners seeking to defend their vehicles have resorted to solutions ranging from steering wheel clamps to alarms to systems that prevent intruders from starting the car – with mixed success.

Until now, it's been difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of these solutions. But that's about to change, thanks to the publication by Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (ULC) of the *Standard for Automobile Theft Deterrent Equipment and Systems: Electronic Immobilization* (CAN/ULC-S338-98).

Standards are documents that establish accepted practices, technical requirements and terminologies for virtually every product and service we use. The standard dealing with auto theft deterrent equipment, published in May, establishes a national benchmark for anti-theft systems for vehicles. Like most standards, it is voluntary – but manufacturers know non-compliance will mean lost business.

The standard doesn't specify how anti-theft systems should be designed or operated. Instead, it describes essential performance characteristics. For example, the system should arm itself within 30 to 60 seconds of the ignition being shut off. It should resist efforts to bypass or fool it. The system must withstand a variety of tests that simulate the effects of extended use, temperature extremes, rain and humidity, and road salt. And – much to the relief of neighbours everywhere – if an alarm is part of the system, it must shut off within one minute and turn itself off completely if activated more than three times in a row.

While they cover everything from telephones to computers, most standards have at least one thing in common – they're born from a problem. This one's no exception. Unrecovered vehicles and components seized from stolen cars ring up an annual tab of over \$600 million.

That prompted a coalition representing interested parties such as the insurance industry and automotive manufacturers to call for the development of a standard that would specify basic requirements for theft deterrent systems. The call was answered by ULC, a not-for-profit



Canadian organization that, in addition to being an accredited standards development organization, provides testing, certification and management registration services for industry.

One of ULC's primary goals in writing the standard was to harmonize existing national and international theft deterrent standards. That meant reviewing the requirements of similar standards in the United States, Europe, Australia and South Africa. Harmonizing these standards will benefit consumers by making it easier for foreign manufacturers to get their devices onto the Canadian market, increasing the range of models available.

Even better, the standard's benefits will extend from the marketplace to the pocketbooks of average Canadians. The Vehicle Information Centre of Canada (VICC) is putting together a program based on the standard under which they'll maintain a database of anti-theft systems that have met ULC criteria. The database will help insurers decide which of the many anti-theft systems now available are worthy of policy discounts. That should encourage manufacturers to build conforming products – and lead to discounts on insurance premiums for Canadian consumers who have these devices installed in their vehicles.

But the standard won't be alone for long in its protection of Canadian vehicles. Over the course of the next year ULC will be developing a supplementary installation standard (CAN/ULC S339). The standard will set out requirements for how aftermarket systems (those installed by someone other than the vehicle's manufacturer) are installed. That should let Canadian car owners breathe a little easier. ■



Standard deals with down-to-earth concerns

BNQ by Danielle Allard, Bureau de normalisation du Québec

Green thumbs be grateful. The Bureau de normalisation du Québec (BNQ) has introduced a product to help your roses smell sweeter and your tomato plants grow taller. But it doesn't look much like a traditional gardening tool. In fact, it's a standard, and its name is *Organic Soil Conditioners – Composts* (CAN/BNQ 0413-200).

Standards are documents that provide guidelines for the products and services we use. Whether they deal with computers, protective equipment or something as basic as compost, almost all standards have at least one thing in common – they're developed to solve a problem.

BNQ's compost standard is the result of growing concern among compost producers and regulatory authorities that just about everything under the sun – from kitchen waste to grass clippings – could be used to make compost. There was an urgent need to determine whether such products would do a good job or even if they were safe.

To address this problem, the BNQ put in place a committee made up of compost producers, potential users and concerned regulatory authorities. After considering the issue, the committee decided not to tackle the process involved in the production of soil composts, but instead to define sound physical, chemical and biological characteristics of these products.

The standard sets maximum levels of moisture content to ensure a consumer buying a bag of compost is getting something more than water. It also sets a minimum performance level by specifying the total amount of organic matter that should be contained in the product. Maximum concentrations of trace elements prevent undue accumulation of certain metals in soils, while

maturity requirements help ensure some control over the composting process.

The standard also sets maximum levels for pathogenic organisms, like salmonella, to prevent health problems in people who come into contact with composts. Finally, the standard calls for adequate marking to inform consumers about the product's quality and maximum application rates.

But standards are one thing – compliance is another. Since most standards are voluntary, there is no guarantee that all products are going to conform.

The only way to be sure is to look for the BNQ certification mark, or the mark of one of the 17 other certification organizations accredited by the Standards Council of Canada, the Crown corporation with the mandate to promote efficient and effective standardization. This mark is your indication that the producer has demonstrated to the satisfaction of the certification organization that the compost is in compliance.

Standards go well beyond the world of gardening. There are standards that apply to the most advanced information technology products as well as standards for some of the simplest day-to-day items, like wineglasses and toasters. And that means that by taking care of your tomato plants and your rose bushes, the BNQ standard for compost is only one example of how standards can make life easier for everyone. ■

National Standards of Canada

Since the last issue of *CONSENSUS*, the following standards were approved as National Standards of Canada by the Standards Council of Canada. For information on availability and prices, or to order copies of these standards, please contact the appropriate standards development organizations below. Some documents may be available in only one language.

Bureau de normalisation du Québec (BNQ)

Telephone: (418) 643-5114
Fax: (416) 646-3315



CAN-BNQ 0413-210/1998 Organic soil conditioners – composts – Determination of foreign matter content – sieving method
CAN-BNQ 0413-220/1998 Organic soil conditioners – composts – Determination of oxygen uptake – respirometric method

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)

Telephone: (819) 956-0425 or
1-800-665-CGSB (Canada only)
Fax: (819) 956-5644



CAN-CCBB 1.1184 Coal tar-epoxy coating
CAN-CCBS 1.162 Emulsion coating for stucco and masonry
CAN-CGSB 1.143 Silicone alkyd, heat-resistant aluminum enamel
CAN-CGSB 1.2 Boiled linseed oil
CAN-CGSB 1.208 Marine interior water-borne gloss enamel
CAN-CGSB 1.28 Exterior alkyd house paint
CAN-CGSB 1.69 Aluminum paint
CAN-CGSB 3.0 No. 16.1 Methods of testing petroleum and associated products – Sulphur in gasoline by energy dispersive x-ray fluorescence spectrometry (EDXRF)

Canadian Standards Association (CSA)

Telephone: (416) 747-4044
Fax: (416) 747-2475



CAN-CSA B167-96 Safety standard for maintenance and inspection of overhead cranes, gantry cranes, monorails, hoists, and trolleys – Public safety
CAN-CSA B181.1 ABS drain, waste, and vent pipe and pipe fittings
CAN-CSA B340 Selection and use of cylinders, spheres, tubes and other containers for the transportation of dangerous goods, class 2
CAN-CSA C 22.3 3-98 Electrical coordination

CAN-CSA C22.2 No. 60601-2-36-98 Medical electrical equipment – Part 2: Particular requirements for the safety of equipment for extracorporeally induced lithotripsy
CAN-CSA C22.2 No. 61010-2-043-98 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-043: Particular requirements for dry heat sterilizers using either hot air or hot inert gas for the treatment of medical materials, and for laboratory processes
CAN-CSA C22.2-18 Outlet boxes, conduit boxes, fittings and associated hardware
CAN-CSA C22.2-198.1 Extruded insulating tubing
CAN-CSA C22.2-61010-2-042 Safety requirements for electrical equipment for measurement, control, and laboratory use – Part 2-042: Particular requirements for autoclaves and sterilizers using toxic gas for the treatment for medical materials, and for laboratory processes.
CAN-CSA C22.2-96 Portable Power Cables
CAN-CSA C71-2 Insulation co-ordination – Part 2: Application guide
CAN-CSA E1008-1 Residual current operated circuit-breakers without integral overcurrent protection for household and similar uses (RCCB's) Part 1: General rules.
CAN-CSA E155-98 Glow Starters for fluorescent lamps
CAN-CSA E432-2 Safety specifications for incandescent lamps – Part 2: Tungsten halogen lamps for domestic and similar general lighting purposes.
CAN-CSA E60598-2-3 Luminaires – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section three: Luminaires for road and street lighting.
CAN-CSA E60598-2-4 Luminaires – Part 2: Particular requirements – Section 4: Portable general purpose luminaires
CAN-CSA E920 Ballasts for tubular fluorescent lamps – General and safety requirements
CAN-CSA ISO 9000-3 Quality management and quality assurance standards – Part 3: Guidelines for application of ISO 9001:1994 to the development, supply, installation and maintenance of computer software.
CAN-CSA Z796 Accident Information

For a searchable database of all National Standards of Canada, please visit the Standards Council's Web site at <http://www.scc.ca>.

UPCOMING EVENTS

■ **October 26-27:** Technical conference and annual general meeting of the Canadian Environmental Auditing Association in Toronto. For more information, contact John Pawley, Executive Director at (905) 814-1160.

Listed below are standards being proposed (p), revised (r), withdrawn (w) or amended (a). Copies are available from the designated accredited standards development organization. Normally there will be a minimum charge for each copy of a document ordered. Please note that these documents are intended for review and comment, not for application.

Canadian General Standards Board (CGSB)

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- CAN/CGSB-3.22-97 Aviation Turbine Fuel, Wide Cut Type (a)
- CAN/CGSB-3.23-97 Aviation Turbine Fuel, Kerosene Type (a)
- CAN/CGSB-3.25-94 Aviation Gasoline (Grades 80, 100 and 100 LL) (a)
- CAN/CGSB-9.47-93 Bond Paper for Magnetic Ink Character Recognition Cheque Printing (a)

Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada (ULC)

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- CAN/ULC-S612 Standard for Hose for Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- CAN/ULC-S620 Standard for Hose Nozzle Valves for Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- CAN/ULC-S633 Standard for Flexible Underground Hose Connectors for Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- CAN/ULC-S634 Standard for Hose Swivel Connectors for Flammable and Combustible Liquids
- CAN/ULC-S770 Standard Method of Test for Determination of Long-Term Thermal Resistance of Closed-Cell Thermal Insulating Foams

Accreditation News

❖ New accreditations LABORATORIES

The following laboratories have been accredited by the Standards Council of Canada under the Program for Accreditation of Laboratories — Canada (PALCAN). For more detailed information on a laboratory's scope of accreditation, please visit our Web site (<http://www.scc.ca>), or contact our information division or the laboratory.

- IRC Integrated Resource Consultants of Richmond, British Columbia
- Norwest Labs (Calgary), Norwest Soil Research Ltd., of Calgary, Alberta
- Natural Resources Canada, Mining Laboratories — Nepean of Nepean, Ontario

REGISTRATION ORGANIZATION

- AQS Canada, Inc., of Mississauga, Ontario has been accredited as an environmental management systems registration organization.

❖ Withdrawals of accreditation

The following laboratories have voluntarily withdrawn from PALCAN.

- Ivaco Rolling Mills of L'Orignal, Ontario
- Walker Industries, Walker Laboratories of Thorold, Ontario
- Con-Test Division of Contamination Containment Technology Inc. of Pickering, Ontario

European bodies agree on EMS accreditation

A mutual recognition agreement between European accreditation bodies has been expanded to cover environmental management systems (EMS).

The European Co-operation for Accreditation (EA) has developed a multilateral agreement under which European accreditation bodies agree to recognize each other's accreditations of certification, calibration and

testing organizations. That agreement was expanded in June to include accredited registrars of environmental management systems.

The EMS portion of the agreement was signed by accreditation bodies from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Spain, Switzerland and the United Kingdom, following a peer evaluation process. Other accreditation bodies are expected to qualify soon. ■



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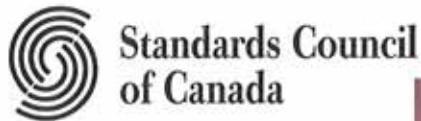


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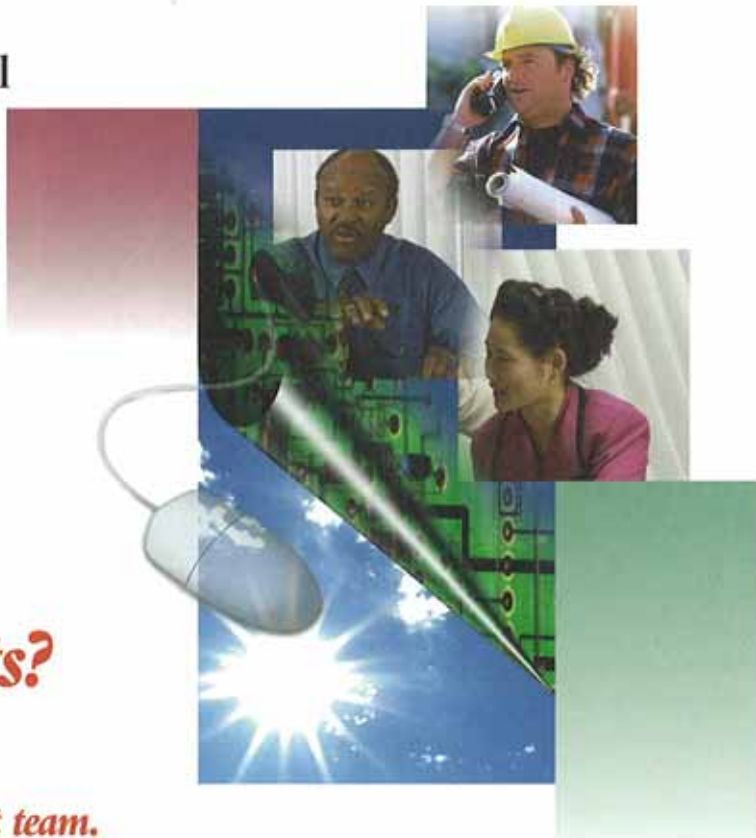
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