

Information and Guidance Note

THE PREPARATION OF BRITISH STANDARDS

FOREWORD

This Information and Guidance Note gives information on the structure of the BSI and the role of Water Industry representatives in the preparation of British Standards. Whilst it will be of general interest to anyone using British Standards or specifying products, it is intended primarily for the guidance of WAA and WCA representatives on BSI Committees. It may also be useful to those members of the Industry representing IWES and other water related organisations or industries.

1. INTRODUCTION

Standards are necessary to ensure that a consistent level of performance in purchased goods is maintained and, where appropriate, that components made by different manufacturers are interchangeable or will fit together satisfactorily. The British Standards Institution (BSI) is an independent, non-government institution operating under a Royal Charter and supported by subscriptions and the sale of publications. It is responsible for producing national standards which may be adopted as a basis for purchasing specifications and have been widely used by municipal and government bodies.

Standards are written by Technical Committees consisting of representatives of manufacturers, users and technical organisations, serving on a voluntary basis. These committees also nominate UK delegations and act as steering committees for international standards work (see Appendix A). The reorganisation of the Water Industry enabled Water Industry representation at the BSI to be rationalised and a system of appointing representatives to BSI Committees through the Technical Group of the WAA was introduced.

The BSI also operates its Quality Assurance Services facility which can monitor the quality performance of companies producing goods to British Standards or Water Industry specifications via the Kitemarking Scheme and the BSI system for the Registration of Firms of Assessed Capability respectively.

Additional information on the structure of the BSI can be obtained from its own publication BSO: Part 2: 1981 "BSI and its committee procedures". "Drafting and presentation of British Standards" is the title of BSO: Part 3: 1981.

British Standards frequently need to be considered in an international context, and their relationships with other national and international standards should be taken into account, particularly in connection with EEC directives. A description of international standards organisations relevant to the Water Industry is given in Appendix A.

2. COMMITTEE STRUCTURE

The composite structure of the BSI is controlled in principle by its Executive Board, but in practice this work is delegated to the senior committees and to the management of the BSI's professional arm under the Director General. The voluntary committee structure is served by the professional secretariat of the BSI Standards Division.

There is a three tier committee structure. The top tier comprises the Councils, each representing a major sector of industry. The second tier consists of Standards Committees, each of which is responsible for a particular section and organises the third tier of Technical Committees which produce the individual standards.

2.1 Councils

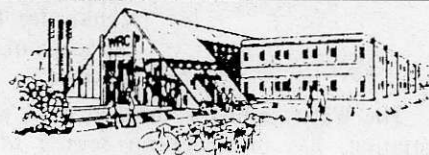
The councils are the most senior committees. Those of concern to the Water Industry are shown in Table 1.

TABLE 1: BSI COUNCILS

Council	Identification
Council for Building and Civil Engineering	B/-
Chemical and Health Council	C/-
Engineering Council	E/-
British Electrotechnical Committee and Electrotechnical Council	L/-
Multitechnics Council	M/-
Information Systems Council	S/-

Related to these Councils through the Executive Board, but not within the same committees structure, is the Quality Assurance Council, Q/- . This Council deals principally with matters relating to the work of the Quality Assurance Division.

Under the 1981 consolidated Royal Charter the constitution and terms of reference of the Councils are prescribed by the Byelaws, a copy of which is available on request from the BSI, and their membership is listed in the BSI's Annual Report which is distributed to all subscribing members of the BSI.



2.2 Standards Committees

Standards Committees are responsible to the Councils for the overall planning of standards projects and the allocation of secretariat resources. They are assigned a three-letter reference. The first two letters identify the sector concerned and the third indicates the council to which the Standards Committee reports. Those Standards Committees who have responsibilities for areas related to Water Industry work are listed in Table 2.

TABLE 2. BSI STANDARDS COMMITTEES

Council	Standards Committee	References
B/-	BDB/-	Basic Data and Performance Criteria for Civil Engineering and Building Structures
	SEB/-	Building Services
	CAB/-	Cement, Gypsum Aggregates and Quarry Products
	CSB/-	Civil Engineering and Building Structures
	CLB/-	Clay Products
	ECB/-	Elements and Components of Diverse Materials
	FHB/-	Farm and Horticultural Buildings
	FRB/-	Fibre Reinforced Cement Products
	FSB/-	Fire
	RDB/-	Road Engineering
C/-	EPC/-	Environment and Pollution
E/-	AGE/-	Agricultural Machinery
	PSE/-	Piping Systems
M/-	PLM/-	Plastics
	RUM/-	Rubber
L/-	EEL/-	Electronic Equipment
	GEL/-	General Electrotechnical Engineering
	LEL/-	Light Electrical Engineering
Q/-	Q/45	Building and Construction Materials and Components Committee. (Determines the scope of certification schemes.)

The Water Industry, through WAA and WCA representation, has members on several of the Standards

Committees reporting to B/-, E/-, M/- and Q/-.

The Standards Committees authorise programmes of work for the Technical Committees who prepare and issue the standards documents.

2.3 Technical Committees

The Technical Committees who prepare standards are grouped under the relevant Standards Committee as is evident from their reference number, for example PLM/9 (Plastics Pipes) is a committee reporting to the Standards Committee PLM/- (Plastics). Further numbers relate to sub committees and panels e.g. xxx/3/2/1 would be a panel of sub committee xxx/3/2. The Water Industry has WAA and WCA representatives on many Technical Committees and Sub Committees, relevant to Water Industry work.

Technical Committees are called into existence to draw up national standards for products which have been on the market for a sufficient period of time to indicate a long-term potential and, normally, only for products supplied by more than one manufacturer.

Novel products can be dealt with by Drafts for Development which may subsequently be converted into standards.

A Technical Committee may become inactive after its work is completed following the production of a standard, but may subsequently be recalled for the revision of standards, ideally at five year intervals, or for the monitoring of international work.

Working drafts for conversion into standards or for standards revision are produced by individual members of the Technical Committees, and traditionally these have come from the manufacturers' side for Water Industry materials although the situation is different in other areas, notably the Gas Industry. The Water Industry is working to rectify this position.

When the draft has been amended to the committee's satisfaction it is circulated for public comment and the comments received are taken into account in the preparation of the final standard or revision.

The general rule that there is only one representative of an industry or organisation on each Technical Committee is frequently broken. The committees operate on a consensus basis, however, and the Water Industry representative can, if necessary, prevent the adoption of any feature which the Industry considers undesirable, by refusing to accept it.

When there is failure to reach consensus the dispute may be considered at a number of levels within the BSI until the differences are resolved. Otherwise, at the highest level, the matter is formally submitted to the BSI Board which will come to a decision which is final and binding on all parties.

3. THE STANDARDS DIVISION OF BSI

The Standards Division provides secretarial and documentary service for all the committees. To this end it is organised into departments which mirror the committee structure.

Each of the Technical Committees is provided with the services of a Technical Officer (who probably covers a number of committees). Not all Technical Committees will be active during the year. In general it is the practice to allocate committees of similar subject matter to a Technical Officer.

4. WATER INDUSTRY REPRESENTATION

Both the WAA and WCA appoint representatives to the principal Technical Committees and sub committees in which they have interest. The appointments include staff from Water Authorities, Water Companies and the Water Research Centre. All of the committees upon which there are representatives and their areas of interest

are given in Appendix B, listed alphabetically using the committee reference letters. In order to make the best use of available manpower the Water Industry normally restricts formal representation to one member per committee. This arrangement is now well understood by the BSI and full weight should be given to the representative's expressed opinion. These representatives submit annual reports to the relevant Working Group of the WAA Sewers and Water Mains Committee, to the UK Water Fittings Byelaws Scheme or to the WCA as appropriate. Each group or organisation is responsible for coordinating its own activities and will provide a Water Industry view or technical expertise in support of the representative as required. Technical contacts at WRC Engineering are also available to give advice.

In order to obtain a consensus of Water Authority opinions on standards matters, liaison officers have been appointed in each of the Water Authorities who can be approached for a considered Water Authority view. The WCA has its own liaison officer and the interests of the Scottish Regional Councils and the DoE (Northern Ireland) are represented by a liaison officer in Scotland. Representatives are also expected to send drafts for public comment from their committees to the WAA liaison officers or WCA liaison officer, as appropriate, and in return the liaison officers will channel Water Industry comments on drafts (and existing standards) through the representatives to the BSI Committees. Problems with products manufactured to British Standards may be brought to the attention of the technical contacts via the liaison officers. It is expected that these arrangements will result in a more positive input of Water Industry requirements into British Standards.

The WAA and WCA representatives are expected to promote harmonisation between standards for related products by liaison with their colleagues on appropriate committees and with WRC.

5. NOTES FOR WAA AND WCA REPRESENTATIVES

1. The WAA and WCA representatives can improve communications by contact between each other and staff representing other bodies such as IWES on an informal basis and by using the more formal consultation procedures established with the liaison officers and with the Working Groups of the WAA Committees.
2. The representatives, although invariably in a minority at Technical Committees, should nonetheless remember that they are able to prevent the inclusion of clauses in standards documents which are detrimental to Water Industry interests.

Through the consultation procedures they can obtain informed technical advice as to what should or should not appear in the standards with which they are concerned; in the event of dispute within a technical committee they will be able to rely on the full backing of the Water Industry in support of such advice.

Representatives should be properly briefed for committee meetings and should, in the interest of maintaining progress on standards work, resist interminable discussion on points previously agreed by the Water Industry.

3. The representatives must ensure that the consultative procedures are used to their advantage and become familiar with the organisational apparatus of the BSI. It should be recognised that, during the active period of the preparation of a standard a considerable amount of time could be involved.
4. It is WAA and WCA policy that products covered

by third party certification schemes should be purchased, where available, particularly from manufacturers producing Kitemarked products, or alternatively from BSI Registered Firms manufacturing to Water Industry Specifications where no suitable British Standard is available. It is necessary, therefore, that standards should, wherever possible, include type tests and quality control tests.

APPENDIX A

INTERNATIONAL STANDARDISATION AND CERTIFICATION

A1. INTRODUCTION

The two major standards institutions with which the UK Water Industry is primarily concerned are the International Organisation for Standardisation (ISO) and the European Committee for Standardisation (CEN). Their members comprise the national standards bodies of member nations which, in the case of the United Kingdom, is the British Standards Institution. ISO and CEN produce important international standards which are implemented in varying degrees by member nations and they have an interest in harmonising certification of products made to those standards.

A counterpart of CEN is the European Committee for Electrical Standardisation (CENELEC), constituted similarly to CEN but of rather less direct interest to the UK Water Industry. The main significance of CEN and CENELEC standards is that they may be quoted by the EEC Commission as satisfying the requirements of EEC directives and therefore the products concerned can surmount quasi-regulatory trade barriers set up by member states.

One other body worthy of mention is the International Organisation for Legal Metrology (OIML) which produces standards for instruments of measurement and is of particular interest in metering of water supplies. Its recommendations influence both EEC directives on water meters and relevant ISO standards but unfortunately there is not always consistency between the documents produced by ISO, CEN and OIML. OIML has 37 member states including the EEC, Eastern European countries and others.

A2. INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION ON STANDARDISATION (ISO)

ISO was formed in 1947 and its membership comprises the national standards bodies of over 60 countries and there are in addition a number of correspondent members. The standards are produced by over 150 technical committees each with a number of sub committees and working groups organised by a central secretariat in Geneva.

Because of the number of countries involved the committees are large and agreement correspondingly more difficult to reach. For this reason many of the standards are brief and deal only with one or two aspects of a product at a time. Nevertheless, over the years some useful standards have been developed which would not require a great deal of tightening up to make them suitable as purchasing specifications. They are of course widely used by countries which do not have their own detailed specifications and as such are important to

exporters.

BSI has three categories of correspondence between British and International Standards:

- identical standards published with dual numbers
- technically equivalent standards although the wording and presentation might differ substantially
- related standards which cover similar subject matter but differently.

For every ISO committee in which the UK participates there is an equivalent BSI committee that appoints and briefs a UK delegation. The BSI committee is usually an offshoot of the parent committee dealing with the particular product. For example, international work relating to BS Committee PLM/9 is dealt with by PLM/9/1 whose members are drawn from the former. In some instances virtually the same committee does both tasks. The usual number in a delegation is from 2 to 4 although as many as 5 is permissible. The Department of Trade and Industry contributes part of the expenses of certain specified delegates and the remaining delegates bear their own. Because participation is expensive 'volunteers' are usually accepted. Thus a WAA representative is unlikely to find difficulty in getting on to an ISO Committee but would need to assess the value of so doing and whether his Authority or Company would feel the cost was justified. It must also be borne in mind that delegates must accept the joint national brief - his participation may primarily be useful in preventing the delegation from diverging too far from that brief, against the interests of the UK Water Industry.

Where work is actively proceeding on drafting an ISO standard and the UK is participating, it is usual for work on any related British Standard to cease. Nevertheless, the BSI tries to produce a good British Standard in advance of work on an ISO standard so that it would be used by the ISO Committee as an influential base document.

An ISO draft standard is adopted by a positive vote amongst a prescribed majority of participating countries. Any country giving a positive vote usually publishes an "identical standard" but there is no obligation to do so. Where it is possible to adjust a British Standard so that it does not conflict, this usually leads to a British Standard that is technically equivalent. Where the difference is irreconcilable a negative vote can be given. The WAA representative's influence is important at this stage where the national vote is determined by the full BS Committee briefing the delegation and not by the delegation itself.

A3. EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR STANDARDISATION (CEN)

CEN was formed just after the Common Market was set up and the membership includes 15 national standards bodies of EEC and EFTA countries and Spain, i.e. virtually the whole of Western Europe and Scandinavia. Its special relationship with the EEC Commission is recognised in its rules so that its standards have somewhat greater significance within the EEC than for the remaining member countries. Its secretariat is in Brussels. There are far fewer technical committees than in ISO and they are generally much smaller. Nevertheless, because CEN standards have to be more detailed than those produced by ISO and have much greater potential significance they take as long or even longer to produce and progress is extremely slow. The only CEN committees on which the WAA has been represented are WG34 and 36 and the UK is considering withdrawing because of lack of progress and agreement.

By comparison CENELEC reflects the much more centrally organised electricity supply and manufacturing industries in Europe and has produced a good number of important standards, one or two of which could be a source of embarrassment to the UK in connection with water byelaws. The Water Industry in the UK has little representation on the related BS technical committees and in any case is not likely to be regarded as having the degree of involvement necessary to influence CENELEC standards significantly.

The relationship between BS committees and CEN working groups is virtually the same as with ISO committees. This is also true of the drafting procedures and implementation of CEN standards in the UK. However, the commitment is somewhat greater and the necessary majority for acceptance is smaller. To quote the BSI:

"The UK is only committed to publishing . . . if it voted in favour at the final vote stage. Although a UK negative vote is therefore a rejection . . . commercial expediency might eventually encourage adoption if the UK were outvoted."

Added to these commercial considerations is the possibility that the EEC Commission might quote such a standard as deeming to satisfy a directive and perforce it must be permitted to operate in the UK.

In CENELEC the UK can be committed to publishing a European Standard irrespective of its registered vote on the final draft.

So far CEN has produced few standards of interest to the UK Water Industry and the safeguards of UK interests are adequate. Further, CEN has an arrangement with ISO that it will not duplicate activity in the latter and will usually ensure that any subsequent CEN standard is in conformity.

An agreement within CEN and CENELEC commits members not to publish new or revised national standards on subjects for which European standards are in preparation.

Where CEN bases a standard on an ISO standard this is called a "Harmonisation Document". Such a document is in conformity with the ISO standard but has additional European requirements. In some cases special national interests can be recognised.

A4. INTERNATIONAL CERTIFICATION

ISO has set up a Committee on Certification (CERTICO) which makes recommendations to the national standards bodies on their certification and quality approval systems. So far it has not gone beyond this by trying to harmonise such systems and by securing any kind of mutual recognition between countries of each other's certification.

On the other hand CEN is in the process of implementing a much more ambitious scheme of certification. This is CENCER which works through the certification arrangements of the national standards bodies but has its own mark. CENCER has its own strict rules for certification to which member bodies using the mark would have to adhere.

When a CEN standard is being prepared for which certification will be required, a parallel Certification Technical Committee is set up. The Committee prepares the rules for the particular certification scheme and vets the standard for its suitability. Such committees include representatives of user and manufacturers but so far no experience has been gained with products of interest to the Water Industry.

CENELEC through its Electronic Components Committee (CECC) has an active role in facilitating

international trade by harmonisation of specifications and quality assurance for electronic components and has over 20 working groups. The UK Water Industry has little to do with these procedures.

A5. UK INTERESTS IN INTERNATIONAL STANDARDISATION

It can be assumed that good ISO and CEN standards are reflected in equivalent British Standards so there is no reason not to accept products which are made to an ISO or CEN standard for which there is an **identical** BS. Nevertheless, because international certification is in its infancy and because in any case such certification would operate through BSI one assumes that for the time being purchasing should be based on BSI Kitemarking schemes. For products made overseas it is probable that those covered by an ISO or CEN standard for which there is an identical BS could be accepted under certification by reputable national quality assurance schemes such as those operated by DIN (the German standards organisation) or KIWA (the Dutch waterworks associations).

The Water Industry is conscious that its past neglect of standards making has allowed manufacturing interests to predominate sometimes to the detriment of user needs. However, there is a possibility that efforts to redress the balance in the making of national standards could go a little too far and prejudice export opportunities. Genuine overall UK manufacturing interests in a proposed international standard should be taken into account before making sometimes difficult judgements

as to how far to go to secure Water Industry requirements.

A6. EUREAU

EUREAU is the association of the water associations of the EEC countries together with Spain and Switzerland. The UK member is the WAA. Its aims are to promote the interests of the European water supply industries particularly by influencing the EEC Commission in drafting directives and supplementary legislation. One of its five committees, EUREAU 14, deals with international standardisation and certification and is attempting to influence directly CEN and ISO to protect European water interests.

It appears, at the moment, as if better progress can be made through ISO than CEN and arrangements have been made whereby EUREAU representatives can participate in meetings of ISO committees. They aim to coordinate views of Water Industry people on the national delegations in so far as this could be done within the constraint that such people may have to follow their national party line.

On the other hand the possibility of CEN certification based on suitable ISO standards appears to be more promising than the development of ISO certification under CERTICO and this being actively explored.

APPENDIX B

BS COMMITTEES HAVING WAA REPRESENTATION

December 1984

Committee	Title/Subject	Relevant standards summary
AGE/30	Irrigation and drainage equipment	
BDB/3/5+	Civil engineering and building terminology (sanitation)	4118
CAB/2	Aggregates and byproduct materials for filling mortars and cements	812, 877, 882, 1047, 1165, 1198, 1438, 3681, 3797, 5835
CAB/12	Pipes (concrete)	1194, 4625, 5178,
CAB/12/1	Pipes (drafting of BS 5911)	5911
CAB/12/2	Concrete pipes reinforced in non-traditional ways	Draft in preparation
CAB/12/3	Concrete jacking pipes	Draft in preparation
CLB/-	Clay Products Standards Committee	
CLB/5	Clay pipes	65
CLB/10	Clay agricultural drain pipes	1196
CSB/-	Civil Engineering and Building Structures Standards Committee	
CSB/5	Sewerage (above 300mm diameter)	CP 2005
CSB/10	Pipelines	5886, 5927, CP 2010
CSB/10/1	Pipelines (Steering Sub Committee)	
CSB/10/1/10	Pipelines (General)	
CSB/10/1/21	Pipelines Ductile Iron	
CSB/10/1/22	Pipelines Steel	
CSB/10/1/23	Pipelines Asbestos Cement	
CSB/12	Test pumping water boreholes	6316
CSB/56	Strengthened/reinforced soils	
CSB/60	Reinforced concrete structures for the storage of liquids	5337
ECB/3	Sealants for building and construction	544, 3712, 4254, 5215, 5889, 6213, DD69
EPC/-	Environment and Pollution Standards Committee	
EPC/-/1	Accuracy and precision	

EPC/44	Water quality	6068
EPC/44/1	Terminology	
EPC/44/2	Physical, chemical and biochemical methods	
EPC/44/3	Radiological methods	
EPC/44/4	Microbiology	
EPC/44/5	Biological methods	
EPC/44/6	Sampling	
EPC/44/7+	Effects of materials on water quality	DD82
FAC/2	Topsoil and growing media	3882, 3969, 3975, 4156
FHB/6+	Field water troughs	3445
FRB/2	Fibre reinforced cement pressure pipes	486, 3656, 5949
GEL/109	Cathodic protection	CP 1021
LEL/116/2+	Automatic vending machines	5071
LEL/161/2+	Safety of water heaters	843, 3456
LEL/161/28+	Safety of electrical appliances water requirements (CENELEC TC 61)	
NFM/34/7+	Cu and Cu alloy tubes	2871, 5431
PCL/2	Measurement of fluid flow in closed conduits	1042, 5857, 5728, 5875, 6199
PCL/2/1	Pressure differential devices	
PCL/2/2	Velocity area method	
PCL/2/4	Electromagnetic flow meters	
PCL/2/5	Turbine meters	
PCL/2/6	Liquid meters (water)	
PCL/2/7	Weighing and volumetric methods	
PCL/2/8	Estimation of uncertainties in flow measurement	
PCL/3	Measurement of liquid flow in open channels	3680, 5844
PCL/3/1	Velocity area methods	
PCL/3/2	Notches, weirs and flumes	
PCL/3/3	Vocabulary and symbols	
PCL/3/5	Flow measuring instruments and equipment	
PLM/-	Plastics Standards Committee	
PLM/9	Plastics pipes and fittings	5556

PLM/9/1	Plastics pipes and fittings (International)	
PLM/9/2	Plastics pipes and fittings for pressure applications	1972, 1973, 3505, 3506, 4346, 4991, 5391, 5392, 5409, 6437, 6572
PLM/9/3	Thermoplastics pipes and fittings for non-pressure applications	4514, 4576, 4660, 4962, 5254, 5255, 5481, 6209
PLM/9/5	Reinforced plastics pipes and fittings (ISO/TC/138)	5480, 6464
PLM/9/6	Methods of test for thermoplastics pipes, fittings and valves	2782: Part 11, 4728, 5114
PLM/9/7	Code of practice for plastics pipes	5955, CP 312
PLM/9/8+	Thermoplastics pipes and fittings for hot and cold water	Drafts in preparation
PLM/37+	Plastics cold water cisterns	4213
PLM/37/1+	GRP cold water cisterns	
PSE/-	Piping Systems Standards Committee	
PSE/1	Steel tubes for water-well casing	879
PSE/2+	Jointing materials and compounds	2815, 4371, 4865, 5292
PSE/7	Valves	1414, 1868, 1873, 5417, 5418, 5840, 5998, 6364
PSE/7/2+	Cu alloy gate, globe and check valves	5154
PSE/7/4	Butterfly valves	5155
PSE/7/5	Diaphragm valves	5156
PSE/7/8	CI gate, globe and check valves	5150, 5151, 5152, 5153, 5159, 5163
PSE/8	Steel pipes	534, 1387, 1740, 1965, 3600, 4127, 5245
PSE/9	Ferrous pipe fittings excluding cast iron	21, 143/1256, 1640, 1740, 1965, 2779, 3581, 3799, 4368
PSE/10	Iron pipes and fittings	78, 1211, 2035, 4622, 4772, 6076
PSE/11+	Cu and Cu alloy pipe fittings	61, 66/99, 864, 2051
PSE/15	Flanges	4504
PVC/27	Paint systems for metallic substrates	3416
Q/45+	Building and construction materials and components	
Q/45/1	Certification sub-committee (Clay pipes, sealants and plastics pipes working parties)	

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1984-12-02	...	1984-12-02
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1984-12-29	...	1984-12-29
1984-12-30	...	1984-12-30
1984-12-31	...	1984-12-31

Q/45/2	Quality assurance of water fittings	
RDB/35	Cast manhole covers and road fittings	497, 1247
RDB/37+	Surface boxes and guards for underground stop valves	5834
RUM/1	Rubber rings for joints in pipes (ISO/TC 45)	2494, ISO 4633
RUM/1/3	Rubber rings (drafting)	
RUM/9+	Rubber and plastics hose	1102, 2952, 3165, 3169, 3746, 4586, 4749, 4983, 5118, 5119, 5173, 5244, 5780, 6066, 6391
SEB/-+	Building Services Standards Committee	
SEB/-/3+	Chairman's advisory panel	
SEB/1+	Sinks, basins, and WCs	1125, 1188, 1206, 1244, 1329, 1876, 5503
SEB/2+	Water fittings	2580, 2879
SEB/2/-/1+	Delegation to CEN WG 34 and 36	
SEB/2/3+	Mixing valves	1415, 5779
SEB/2/15+	Underground stop valves	5433
SEB/2/18+	Tap performance (drafting)	1010, 2879, 3457, 5388, 5412, 5413,
SEB/2/19+	Float valves	1212, 1968, 2456
SEB/2/21+	Backflow prevention	6280, 6281, 6282, 6283
SEB/5+	A C Cisterns	2777
SEB/9+	Cisterns, tanks and cylinders	417, 699, 1565, 1566, 3198
SEB/9/7+	Combination units	
SEB/12	Building drainage (up to 300mm diameter)	CP 301
SEB/17+	Water supply (redrafting CP 301)	CP 99, CP 310, CP 324.202, CP 342 (all to be superseded)
SEB/37+	Domestic shower units	6340
SEB/41+	Drinking water cisterns	

+ Nominated by Fittings Scheme

