BUSINESS PLAN

CEN/TC 295

Residential solid fuel burning appliances

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Business environment

Standardization in the field of residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels: to include solid mineral fuel burning appliances, wood- burning appliances and multifuel appliances.

The standardization to cover appliance construction, performance, (e.g. efficiency and emissions), safety and commissioning requirements, together with their associated test methods and installation and operating instructions. The standardization of test fuels and test methods for the assessment of the suitability of fuels for the various appliance types.

Benefits

Standardization of residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels is to eliminate barriers to trade and to maintain or improve the level of protection of manufacturers and users.

Risks and problems related to the safety of residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels are relevant across Europe and the aim of CEN/TC 295 is to have optimal alignment across Europe. The feasibility of European alignment is dependent on aspects of legislation and political factors that differ across Europe (e.g. responsibilities of governmental bodies versus manufacturers).

The standards to be created by CEN/TC 295, will contribute to safe and efficient use of residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels through the exchange of information between all those involved.

Priorities

For the realisation of a common European market, it is essential that existing obstacles to free trade are dismantled for residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels which are suitable for cross-border commerce. The European standardization process is regarded as an important means of dismantling existing trade barriers.

1 BUSINESS ENVIRONMENT OF THE CEN/TC

1.1 Description of the Business Environment

The following political, economic, technical, regulatory, legal, societal and/or international dynamics describe the business environment of the industry sector, products, materials, disciplines or practices related to the scope of this CEN/TC, and they may significantly influence how the relevant standards development processes are conducted and the content of the resulting standards:

The market for residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels is considerable since it includes solid mineral fuel burning appliances, wood-burning appliances and multi fuel appliances. The focus of CEN/TC 295 is the development of standards for the construction, performance, safety, commissioning requirements together with standardization of test fuels and test methods.

Interested parties in the standardization process include manufacturers, test houses, public authorities, users and European Trade Associations.

Export and import of residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels occurs in, out and across the European territory. Many of the former Eastern Bloc countries rely heavily on solid fuel fired equipment for heating and cooking.

The economic value of the standards developed by CEN/TC 295 cannot be directly related to the economic value of the production and trade of residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels, but is rather more related to the risks and related costs of the failure of these appliances.

1.2 Quantitative Indicators of the Business Environment

The following list of quantitative indicators describes the business environment in order to provide adequate information to support actions of the CEN /TC:

No data is available at this time.

2 BENEFITS EXPECTED FROM THE WORK OF THE CEN/TC

The main benefits of this standardization are as follows:

- the abolition of technical obstacles to trade which arise from mutually contradictory national guidelines/practises and users' specifications.
- the ability to offer residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels more efficiently and with low emissions to atmosphere in Europe and, if necessary worldwide.
- the improvements of the quality and compatibility of appliances.
- the further enhancement of the industry's image.

3 PARTICIPATION IN THE CEN/TC

All the CEN national members are entitled to nominate delegates to CEN Technical Committees and experts to Working Groups, ensuring a balance of all interested parties. Participation as observers of recognized European or international organizations is also possible under certain conditions. To participate in the activities of this CEN/TC, please contact the national standards organization in your country.

4 OBJECTIVES OF THE CEN/TC AND STRATEGIES FOR THEIR ACHIEVEMENT

4.1 Defined objectives of the CEN/TC

To develop a European Standard Series for residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels, in particular:

- Roomheaters;
- Open fires and inserts;
- Residential cookers;
- Residential independent heating and hot water boilers.
- Slow heat release appliances
- Mechanically fed pellet stoves
- Combined wood log and wood pellet roomheaters
- Sauna stoves

To draft suitable standards that are applicable Europe wide and relevant to the essential requirements of the EU Construction Products Regulation; they should prevent overtesting.

4.2 Identified strategies to achieve the CEN/TC's defined objectives.

CEN/TC 295 has approved a work programme for the standardization of residential heating and cooking appliances burning solid fuels.

In accordance with the work programme of CEN/TC 295, there are 6 working groups with the following responsibilities:

WG 1 Appliances fired by solid fuels

WG 2 Appliances fired by pellets

WG 3 Heat storage stoves (SHRA) and sauna stoves

WG 4 Tiled Stoves

WG 5 Measurement methods

WG 6 CPR and Mandates

Working groups as against sub-committees were chosen so the experts could meet free from national views/constraints to discuss and resolve technical issues. All final drafts are submitted to the TC prior to public enquiry or formal vote. The TC is responsible for ensuring that the national standpoints communicated by delegations from different countries are taken into consideration. It endeavours to reach consensus where viewpoints differ. Wherever possible, national exceptions should be avoided.

CEN/TC 295 plenary meetings are held once a year or more frequently if required. Further voting and exchange of information within the TC takes place by correspondence. The TC periodically reviews priorities and its work programme to meet market conditions. Use of the Internet should increase in future.

The WG’s responsible for producing draft standards for their defined product area and presenting the results to the TC for approval. The WG’s organise their work and the necessary meetings themselves. Use of the Internet should also increase in this area in future.

CEN/TC 295 has a resolutions committee, which sits during the plenary sessions. The actual translation work and its checking is carried out by the editing committee.

Liaisons

At present CEN/TC 295 maintains liaisons with the following CEN committees and partner organizations:

- CEN/TC 166 *Chimneys*;
- CEN/TC 228 *Heating systems and water based cooling systems in buildings*;
- CEN/TC 57 *Central heating boilers*;
- CEN/TC 335 *Solid biofuels;*
- ANEC *The European Association for the Co-ordination of Consumer Representation in Standardisation;*
- ECOS *European Environmental Citizens Organisation for Standardisation;*
- ECA *European Chimneys Association.*

A mandate under the CPR is currently under consideration covering ‘Space heating appliances burning solid and liquid fuels (e.g. flued oil stoves, residential cookers, roomheaters, fireplace stoves, heating inserts, sauna stoves etc. These heating appliances are mainly designed to heat the premises in which they are installed and as a subsidiary function, they sometimes supply hot water for central heating and sanitary hot water or hot air).

5 FACTORS AFFECTING COMPLETION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CEN/TC WORK PROGRAMME

Further work is required to ensure a particulate measurement method is developed and tested.