



ISO/TC 28 Petroleum products and lubricants

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To: P-members
O-members
L-members

Copy to: ISO/CS

Dear Members,

Proposed OIML liaison with ISO/TC 28

ISO and the OIML (International Organization of Legal Metrology) are in the process of revising of their Memorandum of Understanding, originally signed in 1966. Part of this exercise includes reviewing the Liaisons between the technical committees of both organizations for relevance and resource availability.

As per the attached OIML/ISO liaison table (see extract on next page), the OIML has expressed its wish to:

- TC 28 -- establish a 2-way A-category liaison with your committee, and as such has provided a liaison officer whom ISO/CS will register in the ISO Global Directory
- TC 28/SC 6 -- cancel the existing A-category liaison

Please note that a Category A liaison as defined by ISO is as follows:

Category A: Organizations that make an effective contribution to the work of the technical committee or subcommittee for questions dealt with by this technical committee or subcommittee. Such organizations are sent copies of all relevant documentation and are invited to meetings. They may nominate experts to participate in a WG/PT.

As ISO/TC 28/SC 6 is to be amalgamated into ISO/TC 28/SC 2 (see 28 N 2314), the proposal to cancel liaison with OIML is not an issue. Considering that OIML covers measurements related to official controls, trade, health, safety and the environment, it would seem appropriate that there is liaison with the measurement subcommittees of ISO/TC 28, namely SCs 2, 3 and 5. However, the connection to the parent committee itself, ISO/TC 28, is not apparent to the TC 28 Secretariat. Furthermore, the type of contribution that OIML can make to the work of ISO/TC 28 is unknown and has not been specified.

Therefore, unless I hear to the contrary by: **31 October 2007**, I shall assume the ISO/TC 28 membership does not support establishing a Category A liaison with OIML.

For information on OIML, a summary is attached. Further information can be found on the OIML web site (<http://www.oiml.org/>).

Yours sincerely

Paula Watkins

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Secretary to ISO/TC 28

ISO TCs that are highlighted in blue are those that have several BIML contact persons (BIML is responsible for the OIML Secretariat). When relevant, the **leader** is the BIML contact person responsible for concentrating BIML comments and votes.

BIML Contact person		ISO TCs	
Samuel Just	leader	TC 28	Petroleum products and lubricants
Regine Gaucher		TC 28	Petroleum products and lubricants
Willem Kool		TC 28	Petroleum products and lubricants
Samuel Just		TC 28/SC 1	Terminology
Regine Gaucher	leader	TC 28/SC 1	Terminology
Regine Gaucher		TC 28/SC 2	Dynamic petroleum measurement
Samuel Just leader		TC 28/SC 3	Static petroleum measurement
Regine Gaucher		TC 28/SC 3	Static petroleum measurement
Samuel Just	leader	TC 28/SC 5	Measurement of refrigerated hydrocarbon and non-petroleum based liquefied gaseous fuels
Regine Gaucher		TC 28/SC 5	Measurement of refrigerated hydrocarbon and non-petroleum based liquefied gaseous fuels

What is the OIML?

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML) is an intergovernmental treaty organization whose membership includes Member States, countries which participate actively in technical activities, and Corresponding Members, countries which join the OIML as observers. It was established in 1955 (see the Convention) in order to promote the global harmonization of legal metrology procedures. Since that time, the OIML has developed a worldwide technical structure that provides its Members with metrological guidelines for the elaboration of national and regional requirements concerning the manufacture and use of measuring instruments for legal metrology applications.

Countries which are not yet Members of the OIML may download a PDF file giving additional information (<http://www.oiml.org/>).

Definition of Legal Metrology

Legal Metrology is the entirety of the legislative, administrative and technical procedures established by, or by reference to public authorities, and implemented on their behalf in order to specify and to ensure, in a regulatory or contractual manner, the appropriate quality and credibility of measurements related to official controls, trade, health, safety and the environment.

OIML Publications

The OIML develops model regulations, International Recommendations, which provide Members with an internationally agreed-upon basis for the establishment of national legislation on various categories of measuring instruments. Given the increasing national implementation of OIML guidelines, more and more manufacturers are referring to OIML International Recommendations to ensure that their products meet international specifications for metrological performance and testing.

OIML Draft Recommendations and Documents are developed by Technical Committees or Subcommittees which are formed by the Member States. Certain international and regional institutions also participate on a consultation basis.

Cooperative agreements are established between the OIML and certain institutions, such as ISO and IEC, with the objective of avoiding contradictory requirements; consequently, manufacturers and users of measuring instruments, test laboratories, etc. may simultaneously apply OIML Publications and those of other institutions (See web sites of international and regional organizations in liaison with the OIML).

The main elements of an International Recommendation are Scope, application and terminology; Metrological requirements; Technical requirements; Methods and equipment for testing and verifying conformity to requirements; and the Test report format.