

## D 11 1CD Comments and status update

Date: 2025-05-21

Document: TC5\_SC1\_P2\_N039

Project: TC 5/SC 1/p 2

Country Code <sup>1</sup>	Part	Clause/ Subclause	Paragraph/ Figure/Table	Type of comment <sup>2</sup>	Comments	Proposed change	OBSERVATIONS OF THE CONVENER/PG on each comment submitted
0001 CA	0.Contents		Page 3	ed	"Table 8-Cold.."	Remove second period.	Accepted
0002 BR	1			ge	Brazil is glad to see the improvement done in this new version of D11. Most of changes proposed by us was implemented and others still need to be approved by the rest of the members in this PG. Some comments was already solved and discussed with the other members but do not appear in the new version of the document. In such cases we repeat the comment below and present the result of discussions for PG's final decision.		Noted, Thank you
0003 BR	1			te	Regarding the test of voltage fluctuation (NL24) we consider that this test should be included.	Consider to include this test in CD1.	Comment withdrawn
0004 AU	1	00		Ge	Regarding previous AU comments and requests for more information, we have no further suggestions for changes in relation to updated IEC standards.		Noted
0005 UK	1	02	Scope and field of application	ed	<p>The scope mentions "requirements applicable to measuring instruments concerning environmental influences ".</p> <p>Should it also mention "disturbances" in the scope. Disturbance is mentioned in the Document, in 3.15.2, 8.4.2.5, 8.4.2.10, etc.</p> <p>In OIML Recommendations, tests are often split separately under sections labelled "influence factors" and "disturbances"</p>	This Document specifies general metrological requirements applicable to measuring instruments concerning environmental influences and disturbances and describes tests for verifying the compliance of an instrument with these requirements.	Accepted  Definition for environmental conditions added and scope statement updated
0006 US	1	2.2 and all		Gen + ed	<p>Our preference is to include (leave) the titles of referenced documents in the text. This allows the users of the document to know what the document is without having to go search in the Annex to find the title.</p> <p>The first instance of a "title" being proposed to be removed is in Clause 2.2 (Note 4) ... but our proposal is for the entire D11 document.</p>	Include titles of referenced documents in the text of D11 (where appropriate).	Rejected. The document will follow B-6 guidelines. (6.4.5, 6.4.6)

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0007 US	1	3.2		Gen + ed	Would like to have a PG discussion about possibly also adding a definition of “component.”		Comment was withdrawn, however an update was made to the definition for “module”
0008 UK	1	3.15.2disturb ance	First paragraph	ed	Align 2 <sup>nd</sup> line to the left	Delete the space between “but” and “outside” in the first paragraph.	Accepted
0009 JP	1	3.22		ed	The term mains appears on the line following mains power.	<b>Present: 3.22 mains power mains</b>  <b>Revised: 3.22 mains power <del>mains</del></b>	Rejected. but 3.23 adjusted and power supply device term eliminated
0010 BR	1	04		te	We noted that some PGs are putting the OIML D11 as a reference in the recommendations without actually studying the typical installation conditions and environments where the measuring instrument will be installed. Referencing OIML D11 in an OIML Recommendation lead to the reader to have to use both documents when interpreting what tests and test conditions apply to the instrument under test. Sometimes, the reader has to use up to three documents because OIML D11 also uses as references the basic standards which are very generic. We understand that OIML D11 is a guide which should not be referenced in OIML recommendations due to its generic characteristic which applies to many kinds of measuring instruments. The PGs need to follow OIML D11 to specify severity levels and specific conditions instead send the reader to interpret OIML D11 guidelines.	To review Section 4 to avoid that OIML D11 be referenced without really study the conditions and environment in which the instrument will be installed.  Consider to add the following item in Section 4:  4.7 OIML Recommendations must avoid making reference to OIML D11 tables or procedures which lead to the reader to have to interpret its clauses. Instead that the PGs have to interpret OIML D11 guidelines to avoid different interpretations between laboratories, issuing authorities or manufacturers and, if necessary, to repeat or modify the tables in OIML D11 in the recommendation draft according to the consensus reached inside the PG’s participants.	Clause 4.1 was updated and suggested clause 4.7 removed.
0011 JP	1	04	1st paragraph	ed	OIML B6-2 will also be listed in the Bibliography and notes of ANNEX D.	Add OIML B6-2 to ANNEX D as Ref. [49].	Accepted

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0012 UK	1	04Instructions for use of this Document in drafting OIML Recommendations	First paragraph	ed	B 6-2 is mentioned in the first paragraph, but not included in the Bibliography	Propose to add to the Bibliography  B 6-2:2023 (E) Directives for OIML technical work. Part 2: Guide to the drafting and presentation of OIML publications	Accepted
0013 UK	1	5.1.3, 5.4.1, 3.20, etc.	First paragraph	ed	"Significant durability errors" is mentioned but not defined	Add a terminology for "significant durability errors"	Clause 3.14 provides a definition. Comment resolved
0014 UK	1	5.5.1, 5.5.2	First paragraph		"stand-alone batteries" are mentioned but not defined in the terminology. Some additional clarity is useful. Are these rechargeable batteries, auxiliary batteries, back-up batteries, internal batteries, disposable batteries, external batteries?	Add a terminology for "stand-alone batteries"	Clause 3.24 provides a definition Comment resolved
0015 JP	1	6.1.2		ge	It is advisable to include specific examples of what kind of documents, such as drawings, are required.	Add the scope of drawings to be submitted, such as: - Electrical circuit diagrams and circuit board diagrams for the measurement system (especially the AC-DC converters) - Electrical circuit diagrams and circuit board diagrams for the display" - Software design specification (module diagrams, flowchart, parameters, etc.)	Comment withdrawn
0016 RU	1	6.2	General requirements	te	There is no clear indication at what stage the metrological characteristics of the device need to be checked, after or during exposure.	It is necessary to establish requirements for the order of checking metrological characteristics after or during testing.	Rejected. The information is already available in the document. (Table 6)
0017 BR	1	8.2.4.4		te	Because the disturbance's times are different for 50 Hz and 60 Hz, we understand that instruments claiming to operate in 50/60 Hz have to do the test in both frequencies.	Include the following sentence at the end of this section:  "Instruments claiming to operate in 50/60 Hz have to do the test in both frequencies."	Resolved by note added in Table 24
0018 CA	1	8.3	Table 2	ed/te	"M2*", does the "*" redirecting to a note elsewhere? Also, test level index 4 is not an option under Tables 16, 17 and 18. It seems that M2* applies only to vehicle location without defining the vibration level (high, low...).	Remove the symbol ".*" if it is not redirecting to any note. Also, double check that index 4 is actually correct and indicate if the vibration level of the location must be explained under column "Description" of Table 2.	Table 2 has been updated and the symbol "*" removed

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0019 FR	1	8.3	table 2	te	For locations inside vehicle cabins, table 2 indicates that the severity level for vibration and shock is 4. But: - in § 11.1 tables 6 and 7 the maximum severity level is 3 - in § 11.2 table 8 the maximum severity level is 2	Please clarify the severity level.	Table 2 has been updated for severity levels
0020 SI	1	8.3	Table 2	te	In Table 2, the severity level 4 for vibration and shock is foreseen for locations inside vehicle cabins.  However, in § 11.1 Tables 6 and 7 in 11.1 the maximum severity level is 3 and in Table 8 in 1.2 the maximum severity level is 2.	Define the parameters for the severity level 4 in table 6, 7 and 8.  Provide justification in a case the severity conditions for locations inside vehicle cabins are meant to be more severe than class M3.	Table 2 has been updated for severity levels. M2 * has been removed. A proposed Table 18b has been provided also
0021 US	1	8.3	Table 2	te	Class M2* is confusing. The classification "M2*" implies to be a special case of M2 although there is no relation between M2 and M2*.  Also, the fact that M2* is located between M2 and M3 suggests that the severity level also lies between the severity levels of M2 and M3. Test level index 4 suggests that is more severe than test level 2.  The description "located inside vehicle cabins" is too narrow and excludes vehicle mounted instruments that are located outside the cabin.  There is no severity level 4 defined in Tables 17 and 18.	Some solution is needed to the confusion caused by the problematic way this new class is being added.  Possible solution: Introduce Class M4 instead of class M2*: <i>"This class applies to vehicle-mounted and vehicle-incorporated instruments."</i>  Add severity level 4 to Table 17 and levels 3 and 4 to Table 18 according to the respective IEC standards.  PG discussion probably needed on this.	Table 2 has been updated for severity levels. M2 * has been removed. A proposed Table 18b has been provided also.
0022 JP	1	8.3	Table 2	Ed	Vibration test level 4 and shock test level 4 for M2* are not reflected in Tables 16, 17, and 18.	Add Vibration test level 4 and shock test level 4 for M2* to each table 16, 17 and 18.	Table 2 has been updated for severity levels. M2 * has been removed. A proposed Table 18b has been provided also

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0023 JP	1	8.4	Table 4 Table33	Edc	Since the sentence 'Table 4 presents the references to the test method and test level to be applied, taking into account the classification of the electromagnetic environment' appears before Table 4, include Table 33 for RF EM fields (general origin) and RF EM fields (digital radio telephones and portable radio transceivers)." Similarly, revise Table 33 accordingly as well.	<div>Present (Table 4):<table><tr><th colspan="3">Test level index for class</th><th rowspan="2">Table</th><th rowspan="2">Description</th></tr><tr><th>E1</th><th>E2</th><th>E3</th></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>34</td><td>RF EM fields (general origin)</td></tr><tr><td>3or4</td><td>3or4</td><td>3or4</td><td>35</td><td>RF EM fields (digital radio telephones and portable radio transceivers)</td></tr></table></div> <div>Revised (Table 4):<table><tr><th colspan="3">Test level index for class</th><th rowspan="2">Table</th><th rowspan="2">Description</th></tr><tr><th>E1</th><th>E2</th><th>E3</th></tr><tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>33, 34</td><td>RF EM fields (general origin)</td></tr><tr><td>3or4</td><td>3or4</td><td>3or4</td><td>33, 35</td><td>RF EM fields (digital radio telephones and portable radio transceivers)</td></tr></table></div> <div>Present (Table 33):<table><tr><th>Test levels</th><th>Test levels may be specified according to Tables 33 and 34</th></tr></table></div> <div>Revised (Table33):<table><tr><th>Test levels</th><th>Test levels may be specified according to Tables 34-35</th></tr></table></div>	Test level index for class			Table	Description	E1	E2	E3	3	3	3	34	RF EM fields (general origin)	3or4	3or4	3or4	35	RF EM fields (digital radio telephones and portable radio transceivers)	Test level index for class			Table	Description	E1	E2	E3	3	3	3	33, 34	RF EM fields (general origin)	3or4	3or4	3or4	33, 35	RF EM fields (digital radio telephones and portable radio transceivers)	Test levels	Test levels may be specified according to Tables 33 and 34	Test levels	Test levels may be specified according to Tables 34-35	Accepted
Test level index for class			Table	Description																																											
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0024 AU	1	8.4.2.1		Ed	Is the term ‘fake chargers’ suitable and appropriate? Is the intent about ‘fake chargers’, or any charger that is not well-designed.	Consider replacing ‘fake chargers’ with ‘chargers that are not well-designed.	Accepted. Replaced “fake chargers” with “poorly designed dc sources”																																								
0025 AU	1	8.4.2.1		Te	Ripple on DC mains power. There seems to be an inconsistency between Table 4 and Table 20. E.g. Table 4 says N/A for E1, whereas the text says 10% (level 3), or 15% (level 4). It is also unclear why the severity level should be higher for E1 than for E2. Also see comment on 8.6.	Review/discuss appropriate levels and align with Table 4 and Table 20.	This clause has been edited to consider ripple on DC has been updated and aligned with Table 20																																								
0026 SI	1	8.4.2.1		ed	There must be a space between a number and a percentage symbol	Write 2 % (instead of 2%). Please correct also other equivalent situation in the document.	Accepted – Document updated																																								

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0027 US	1	8.4.2.1		te	<p>The term “fake chargers” does not seem to cover the intent of the clause. Also, this clause is country-dependent, which should be avoided to achieve global acceptance and harmonization.</p> <p>Furthermore, the changes make Class E1 more severe than class E2. This contradicts the classification scheme.</p> <p>Also, it is unclear how the charger relates to the DC network. Is the charger causing a ripple back onto the DC mains network? In that case 15% seems unrealistic since disturbances fed back into a power network normally have limited impact because of the low impedance of the power network.</p> <p>Or is it providing a ripple to the instrument? In that case, the instrument is not connected to the DC network but to a charger and is this clause therefore not applicable.</p>	<p>Class E1: 2% (level 1)</p> <p>Class E2: 5% (level 2)</p>	<p>This clause has been edited to consider ripple on DC. It has been updated and aligned with Table 20</p>
0028 CA	1	8.4.2.1	Page 26	ed	<p>Consider updating the term “fake chargers” to a broader term that captures several types of chargers that are of low quality or do not meet electrical standards. This could include but is not limited to fake chargers.</p>	<p>Update the term “fake chargers” to a broader term that includes all chargers of lower quality and use fake chargers as an example. Suggestion (“<b>low quality chargers (e.g., fake chargers)</b>”) in the following paragraph:</p> <p>‘The usual ripple level is 2% (level 1 in IEC 61000-4-17 [32]) in a well-designed DC-source; however, <b>fake chargers</b> could have up to 15% of ripple, therefore for environment class E1, consider 10% (level 3) of ripple; in countries with high probability of use of <b>fake chargers</b> consider increasing to 15% of ripple (level 4). For environment class E2, consider 5% of ripple. See section 8.6 for further explanations.’</p> <p>Alternatively, define <b>fake chargers</b> in the definitions section.</p>	<p>Replaced “fake chargers” with “poorly designed dc sources”</p>

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0029 SI	1	8.4.2.10		ed/te	There is no reference to the new Table 36.	Add the reference to Table in 36 in 8.4.2.10 where appropriate.	Accepted, Information to reference Table 36 has been included
0030 US	1	8.4.2.10		te	The additional language refers to an overview of frequency bands and electromagnetic fields strengths in IEC TR 61000-2-5 without providing guidance.	Provide additional guidance to the project groups concerning the overview in IEC TR 61000-2-5.	Accepted. Information has been included to reference Table 36. Guidance on the applicability of the tests is also provided.
0031 CA	1	8.4.2.10	Page 28	ed	<b>Section 8.4.2.10:</b> It is probably better not to mention the specific technologies (Wi-Fi, 5G, LTE, etc.) so that this section of the document will remain up-to-date much longer. These technologies will likely change faster than D 11 is updated.	Remove reference to specific technologies technologies (Wi-Fi, 5G, LTE, etc.) and talk about the EM spectrum in more general terms so that this section of the document will remain up-to-date much longer.	The text (Wi-Fi, 5G, LTE, etc.) has been deleted.
0032 UK	1	8.4.2.10	Second paragraph	ed	“VHF” and “UHF” are mentioned but not fully text broadcast transmitter bands. For translation purposes it would be useful to have the full text for all abbreviations in the Document.	Propose terminology to add to 3.29 Abbreviations  Very high frequency (VHF) is the International Telecommunication Union designation for the range of radio frequency electromagnetic waves (radio waves) from 30 to 300 megahertz (MHz)  Ultra high frequency (UHF) is the International Telecommunication Union designation for radio frequencies in the range between 300 megahertz (MHz) and 3 gigahertz (GHz)	Accepted - Added VHF and UHF to list of abbreviations
0033 AU	1	8.4.2.3		Ed	The text says ‘however, Project Groups need to consider the proper level of DC dips and short interruptions, in special when the manufacturers do not provide a dedicated DC power supply device. See Section 8.6 for further explanations.’ Earlier text states the standard doesn’t provide for different levels. Is the intent for the Project Groups to consider specifying alternative test levels?	Consider ‘however, OIML Technical Committees, Subcommittees or Project Groups need to consider the specifying alternative test levels for DC dips and short interruptions, particularly when the manufacturer does not provide a dedicated DC power supply device.’	Accepted – text updated.
0034 UK	1	8.4.2.3	First paragraph	ed	“in special” when the manufacturers do not provide a dedicated DC power supply device  It is not clear what “in special” means.	Propose rewording to “in cases”	Accepted - Text updated per comment 0033

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0035 UK	1	8.4.2.5	First paragraph	ed	“UPS systems” is mentioned. For translation purposes it would be useful to have the full text for all abbreviations in the Document.	Propose replacing “UPS systems” with “uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems”, insert it in 3.29 Abbreviations.	Abbreviation added
0036 US	1	8.4.2.6	Note	te	The note states that a test method exists and that project groups need to study, take into account and refer to the contents of this standard.  It is the purpose of D 11 to provide guidance to the project groups. This is possible since the standard is now available.	Study IEC 61000-4-19 and provide proper guidance for project groups in D 11 on the test method and severity level.	– Note has been deleted. Reference to Table 26 added.
0037 AU	1	8.6		Te	It is unclear how this section relates to subsections under 8.4.2 like 8.4.2.1 and 8.4.2.3. 8.6 is for instruments supplied by DC sources, but there already guidance for DC in the sub-sections above. Further, 8.6 provides a new Table 5 which is inconsistent with Table 4. There is also no reference to Table 5 (except in clause 9.2.1 which I believe is meant to be Table 6).	Remove inconsistencies. Is the new Table 5 needed or should this be incorporated into Table 4?	Brazil’s proposal (appended to agenda document) was accepted. An updated table 4 has been included in the document and table 5 has been deleted.
0038 AU	1	8.6		Ed	The text uses ‘product committee’. In other cases, OIML D 11 uses ‘OIML Technical Committee, Subcommittee or Project Group’.	Replace ‘product committee’ with ‘OIML Technical Committee, Subcommittee or Project Group’.	Accepted – Document updated
0039 US	1	8.6		ed	Last paragraph of 8.6, first sentence.	Suggested edit:  <del>Other</del> <b>Another</b> case is when the manufacturer ...	Accepted – Document updated
0040 US	1	8.6		ed	The phrase “DC source” in the title is too broad. Batteries are also a form of a DC source.	<i>8.6 Additional guidance for instruments supplied by DC sources <b><u>other than batteries</u></b></i>	Accepted . document has been updated.
0041 CA	1	8.6	Page 30	ed	<b>Section 8.6:</b> typo “...installed outdoor <b>ON</b> the edge of highways...”	Fix typo “...installed outdoor <b>ON</b> the edge of highways...”	Document updated - “...installed outdoor <b>ON the side</b> of highways...”
0042 SI	1	8.6.1		ed	The paragraph starts with “As explained below”, however the situation is explained in 8.6 above.	Replace “below” with “above”.	Accepted – Document updated
0043 US	1	8.6.1		ed	First paragraph of 8.6.1, second sentence.	Suggested edit:  ... even with a <b>poorly-designed</b> AC-DC converter ...	Accepted – Document updated with “poorly designed”

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0044 US	1	8.6.1		te	Regarding ripple:  The term “fake chargers” does not seem to cover the intent of the clause. Also, this clause is country-dependent, which should be avoided to achieve global acceptance and harmonization.  Since AC/DC adapters are so common in our daily life, you can find them in both residential and industrial environments, including poorly designed adapters. Therefore, E2 should also be on the same level as E1.	Use the term “ <i>poorly designed AC-DC converters</i> ” instead of “ <i>fake chargers</i> ”. And remove the dependency on the country of use.  Severity level 4 for ripple (instead of a choice between 3 and 4) for both E1 and E2.	Table 5 has been merged into Table 4 and the severity levels will be maintained.
0045 JP	1	8.6.1	4th paragraph	ed	Regarding "Surges should not be applied to short lines (L < 3 m)," this should be aligned with Section 8.4.2.8, which states that cables exceeding 10 meters should be considered for testing, not as a testing condition for length but as a condition for cables attached to the test subject. Additionally, if the referenced standards include specifications regarding the length of cables for EUTs, consider these specifications and the manufacturer's requirements and usage environment of the measuring instruments. Add a note to each measuring instrument's R document to address the consideration of cable length.	Present: Surges should not be applied to short lines (L ≤ 3 m) Revised: Surges should not be applied to short lines (L ≤ 10 m)  Note Symbols in parentheses ( ) is equal or less than. In some cases they may not be shown.	Accepted
0046 UK	1	8.6.1 AC-DC converters	Fifth paragraph	ed	“ELF” is mentioned in the 5 <sup>th</sup> paragraph but not defined fully.	Propose adopting the full text definition “Electrical Fast Transient (EFT)” or insert in 3.29 Abbreviations	Abbreviation added
0047 CA	1	8.6.1	Page 31	ed	Period missing at the end of the last paragraph.	Add period.	Document updated
0048 CA	1	8.6.1	Page 31, Paragraph 3	ed	(same comment as row above)	(same comment as row above)  The usual ripple level is 2% (level 1 in IEC 61000-4-17 [32]) in a well-designed DC-source; however, <b>fake chargers</b> could have up to 15% of ripple, therefore for environment class E1, consider 10% (level 3) of ripple; in countries with high probability of use of <b>fake chargers</b> consider increasing to 15% of ripple (level 4). For environment class E2, consider 5% of ripple	Document updated

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0049 SI	1	8.6.1	Paragraph 3	ed	The paragraph “The usual ripple level ...” is just a copy of 8.4.2.1.	Modify if necessary.	A reference to 8.4.2.1 has been made in 8.6.1 and paragraph 8.4.2.1 has been updated.
0050 BR	1	9.2	Table 6	te	Evaluation criteria for surges on AC and DC mains power must be the same like surges on signal lines.	Include criteria NSFd (integrating instruments) for surge on AC/DC mains port.	Accepted. Documents updated with a revised Table 6
0051 AU	1	9.2.1	Table 6	Ed	The heading of column 1 is ‘Influence quantity exposure’. In practice, these are the names of the tests, and the title of Table 6 refers to ‘the test’. However, these do not always exactly align with the tests in the table names clauses 10 to 14.	For Table 23, change the text in column 1 to “DC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and (short term) variations” For Table 24, change the text in column 1 to “AC mains voltage dips, short interruptions and reductions” For Table 28, change the text in column 1 to “Surges on AC and DC mains power lines”. For Table 33, 34, 35, change the text in column 1 to “Radiated RF electromagnetic fields”. For Table 38, change the text in column 1 to “Low voltage of internal battery (not connected to the mains power)” Also see AU comments on 14.2.	Accepted , Column 1 entries as proposed have been updated
0052 US	1	9.2.1	Table 6	te	The designations NSFa (1) and NSFd (2) is incorrect for at least some of the recommendations.  For example, non-integrating (1) weighing instruments (e.g., a NAWI) are examined with a live weight indication. The requirement is that no significant fault occurs <u>during</u> the disturbance. Therefore, for NAWIs and other non-integrating weighing instruments, the correct designation should be NSFd (1) where (1) represents non-integrating instruments.	Re-examine the designations NSFa and NSFd for integrating and non-integrating instruments.	Table 6 has been updated with revised designations for NSFa, NSFd and a new designation NSF

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Project: TC 5/SC 1/p 2

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0053 JP	1	9.2.1	Table 6	ed	<p>Revert the changes made to (1) and (2) at the end of Table 6. The changes to the evaluation method in Table 6 should be carefully considered, as these modifications have a significant impact on the R document.</p> <p>Regarding the evaluation of NSF, it is necessary to distinguish between integrating and non-integrating instruments. Additionally, it is difficult to uniquely distinguish between integrating and non-integrating instruments, and to distinguish between "during" and "after" in the NSF evaluation. Referring to section 9.2.2, it may be a good idea to add a note stating that the final evaluation will be discussed in the R document for each measuring instrument.</p>	<p>Present (Table 6): (1) For <u>non</u>-integrating instruments (2) For integrating instruments</p> <p>Revised (Table 6): (1) For integrating instruments (2) For <u>non</u>-integrating instruments</p> <p>Example of a note Table 6 above serves as the common basis for the evaluation criteria. Considering the content of clause 9.2.2, should apply the NSF evaluation for each measuring instrument by examining during, after, and a+d to ensure appropriate evaluation.</p>	Table 6 has been updated with revised designations for NSFa, NSFd and a new designation NSF
0054 UK	1	9.2.1, 12.3	Second paragraph	ed	"The applicable OIML Recommendation", and "the applicable Recommendation" are used interchangeably throughout the Document.	Proposal. Harmonise all to "The applicable OIML Recommendation".	Accepted All instances of Recommendation have been changed to OIML Recommendation
0055 RU	1	10.1	Table 7	te	This Table contains an undefined term - "free air conditions "	Please define the term «free air conditions»	Document updated to include text for air velocity.
0056 RU	1	10.1	Table 8	te	Cold exposure levels for equipment used in "cold climates" are not included in this Table.	For instruments used in Arctic and Antarctic conditions, it is advisable to add the Test Level Index "5" and set the value to "-50". Leave the recommended values unchanged.	Confirmed and accepted
0057 US	1	11.1	Table 17	te	8.3 Table 2 refers to test level 4 which does not exist.	Add severity level 4 to Table 17 according to the respective IEC standards.	Table 2 level 4 has been removed
0058 US	1	11.2	Table 18	te	8.3 Table 2 refers to test level 4 which does not exist.	Add severity levels 3 and 4 to Table 18 according to the respective IEC standards.	Table 2 level 4 has been removed
0059 CA	1	12.3	Table 23, Notes (1)	ed	Sentence "The test levels considered most appropriate and preferable for OIML Test level indexes 1 and 2 correspond respectively to IEC 61000-4-11 [38] Classes 2 and 3 Recommendations are presented in bold face." should be rephrased for clarity.	Rephrase as "The test levels considered most appropriate and preferable for OIML Recommendations are Test level indexes 1 and 2, which correspond respectively to IEC 61000-4-11 [38] Classes 2 and 3, and are presented in bold face."	Document updated

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0060 BR	1	12.3	Table 24	te	Because the disturbance's times are different for 50 Hz and 60 Hz, we understand that instruments claiming to operate in 50/60 Hz have to do the test in both frequencies.	Consider to modify note 4 as follows:  (4) Values applicable for 50 Hz / 60 Hz respectively. Measuring instruments claiming to work in both frequencies have to be tested in both operating frequencies.	Accepted. Document updated with the following text: Measuring instruments capable of operating at both frequencies shall be assessed at each frequency at its respective test level indices.
0061 BR	1	12.3	Table 24	Ed	Although a note was included in the table to establish a relation between the class in IEC 61000-4-11 and the index level in OIML D11, we believe that it will be more useful if change the index level by the classes of IEC 61000-4-11.	Correct the index level from 1 and 2 to the classes of IEC 61000-4-11 which are 2 and 3.	Rejected. D 11 is consistent in its use of "test level index" terminology. The proposal may cause confusion.
0062 JP	1	12.3	Table 24	ed	It is advisable comments that text of Note (1) modify to more simple expression.	Present: The test levels considered most appropriate and preferable for OIML Test level indexes 1 and 2 correspond respectively to IEC 61000-4-11 [38] Classes 2 and 3 Recommendations are presented in <b>bold face</b> .  Revised: The test levels considered <u>to be the</u> most appropriate and desirable for OIML Recommendations are test level index 1 <u>or</u> 2, which correspond respectively to IEC 61000-4-11 [38] classes 2 and 3 and are shown in <b>bold face</b> .	Accepted
0063 BR	1	12.3	Table 25	Ed/te	The value for the 13 <sup>th</sup> harmonic looks to be incorrect according to standard IEC 61000-4-13: 2002+A2: 2016.	Change the 13 <sup>th</sup> harmonic "% of nominal voltage" (test level 1 index) from 4.5 to 4 to maintain consistency with the reference standard.	Discussed, confirmed and accepted
0064 BR	1	12.3	Table 27	Ed/te	What repetition rate must be applied for EFT Bursts? 5 kHz or 100 kHz or both? We are in favor to test both	Delete one of the repetition rate rows and left both frequencies in the same row. Add the following in the repetition rate row:  5 kHz and 100 kHz	Tables 27 and 29 have been updated to recommend 100kHz with an option for 5 kHz

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0065 JP	1	12.3	Table 27及び Table 29	Ed	100 kHz has been added to the repetition rate. It is unclear whether both 5 kHz and 100 kHz should be applied, or if one should be chosen over the other. IEC61000-4-4 notes that “100 kHz is closer to reality. It is recommended to determine which the repetition rate is appropriate for a particular product or type of product”. The note is added with this reference.	Adopt either Revised 1 or Revised 2.  Present: <table><tr><td>Repetition rate</td><td>5</td><td>kHz</td></tr><tr><td>Repetition rate</td><td>100</td><td>kHz</td></tr></table>  Revised 1: Example of applying both Repetition rate 5 and 100 kHz. <table><tr><td>Repetition rate</td><td>5, 100</td><td>kHz</td></tr></table>  Revised 2: Example of applying Repetition rate 5 or 100 kHz. <table><tr><td>Repetition rate</td><td>5 / 100 <sup>(3)</sup></td><td>kHz</td></tr><tr><td>Notes</td><td colspan="2">(3) It is recommended to determine which the repetition rate is appropriate for OIML Recommendations.</td></tr></table>	Repetition rate	5	kHz	Repetition rate	100	kHz	Repetition rate	5, 100	kHz	Repetition rate	5 / 100 <sup>(3)</sup>	kHz	Notes	(3) It is recommended to determine which the repetition rate is appropriate for OIML Recommendations.		Tables 27 and 29 have been updated to recommend 100kHz with an option for 5 kHz
Repetition rate	5	kHz																				
Repetition rate	100	kHz																				
Repetition rate	5, 100	kHz																				
Repetition rate	5 / 100 <sup>(3)</sup>	kHz																				
Notes	(3) It is recommended to determine which the repetition rate is appropriate for OIML Recommendations.																					
0066 BR	1	12.3	Table 28	te	According to the reference standard IEC 61000-4-5:2014 (pag. 35) surge voltages must be applied also in the lower levels below the specified test level due to the non-linear characteristics of the EUT. To avoid disputes between manufactures and labs consider implementing the proposed change.	Consider to add the red sentence below in the row of the test procedure:  “... On AC mains supply lines the surges shall be synchronised with the AC supply frequency and shall be repeated such that the injection of surges on all the 4 phase shifts: 0°, 90°, 180° and 270° with the mains frequency is covered. All the test voltages corresponding to severity levels the below the specified severity level shall be tested. The injection network circuit depends on the applicable conductor and is defined in the referred standard...”	Accepted															
0067 AU	1	13.1	Table 31	Te	This test should be mains power frequency magnetic fields – not electromagnetic fields.	Change Table 31 title to “Mains power frequency magnetic fields” (this also aligns with the description in Table 6.) Also change other references within Table 31 from electromagnetic field, to magnetic field.	Accepted Document updated.															
0068 AU	1	13.2		Ed	The text uses ‘product committee’ (in three places). In other cases, OIML D 11 uses ‘OIML Technical Committee, Subcommittee or Project Group’.	Replace the 3 instances of ‘product committee’ with ‘OIML Technical Committee, Subcommittee or Project Group’	Document updated															

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0069 DE	1	13.2	32	ed	Notes (3): "In the range from 26 MHz to 80 MHz, the type evaluation authority may decide to choose a transition frequency below 80 MHz." The meaning of transition frequency is not described clearly enough.	Change: In the range 26 MHz to 80 MHz, the type examination body may decide to choose a transition frequency <b>to the radiated RF field test (IEC 61000-4-3)</b> below 80 MHz.	Accepted. Document has been updated
0070 DE	1	13.2	32	ed	Notes (3): "Below the selected transition frequency tests will be carried out according to Table 31 and above according to Table 32. In the event of a dispute, the result of the test according to Table 32 prevails." Incorrect references to tables, because Table 31 refers to IEC 61000-4-8.	Change table labelling from 31 to 32; Change table labelling from 32 to 33.	Accepted Document has been updated
0071 DE	1	13.2	34	ed	Notes (4): Reference to Table 31 is incorrect (IEC 61000-4-8).	Change table labelling from 31 to 32.	Accepted Document has been updated to change 31 to 32.
0072 DE	1	13.2	36	ed	Field strengths of the different test level are not the same for whole frequency range from 9 kHz to 26 MHz. In IEC 61000-4-39 there are two tables given: 9 kHz – 150 kHz and 150 kHz to 26 MHz. The listed field strengths are only valid for 150 kHz to 26 MHz.	Insert new first line in Table for 9 kHz to 150 kHz with field strength 1 A/m, 3 A/m, 10 A/m, 30 A/m for the test level 1 to 4. In existing row change frequency range from 9 kHz to 26 MHz to 150 kHz to 26 MHz.	Accepted
0073 NL	1	13.2	New table	te	Consider if IEC 61000-4-16:2015 "immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz" should be added	Add immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz (based on Table 31) Please see submitted proposal.	Two new tables have been added. One covers immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances while the other covers immunity to conducted, differential mode disturbances
0074 AU	1	13.2	Table 36	Te	The applicability text says "...in close proximity (distance from the emitting source < 20 cm or 50 cm);". What is the meaning of '< 20 cm or 50 cm'?		The table has been updated to clarify applicability of the distance from emitting source in 'mm' for specific frequencies.
0075 AU	1	13.2	Table 36	Te	The object of the text refers to portable transmitters. Is it necessary to include portable? What is a portable transmitter?	Suggest to omit portable.	Accepted

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0076 AU	1	13.2	Table 36	Te	The test procedures for both 1) and 2) state after dwell time: 'enough to obtain one measurement error at each frequency point.' Different text appears after dwell time in Table 33 (radiated RF electromagnetic fields). Align with text in Table 33.	Replace dwell time text to align with text in Table 33: "...shall not be less than the time necessary for the EUT to be exercised and to respond..."	Table 32 and 33 were updated to align with similar wording used in in Table 36
0077 AU	1	13.2	Table 36	Te	The test procedure for 2) states the modulation frequency as 2 Hz, 217 Hz or 1 kHz. Is the value to be selected by the relevant committee? If so, this should be included next to 'Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant'. Also, is there any guidance on the selection?	Clarify and/or include guidance on selection of modulation frequency.	A clause has been added to provide guidance on modulation frequency selection
0078 AU	1	13.2	Table 36	Te	The last sentence of the test procedure includes '...interference from intentional transmitters in close proximity...'. What is an intentional transmitter?	Clarify or omit 'intentional'.	Accepted. "intentional" has been deleted
0079 AU	1	13.2	Table 36	Te	The text next to 'Information to be presented in the applicable Recommendation, where relevant' does not include frequency ranges. The test procedure states this is to be defined by the product committee for test 1) Magnetic field immunity.	Clarify.	Added text is accepted

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0080 BR	1	13.2	Table 36	te	<p>Although we proposed to include this test we think that it applies to instruments for medical applications only and not to all the measuring instruments.</p> <p>Brazil is actually unsure about the real need to include this test in OIML D11 and further discussion need to be addressed in the next meetings. Please consider the following arguments to decide if keep or delete the test:</p> <p>1) This test is specified to medical electrical equipment in the collateral standard IEC 60601-1-2 so it looks a good idea to include in OIML D11 because many measuring instruments can operate very close (and be affected by) RF transmitters.</p> <p>2) We have concerns if measuring instruments approved in the traditional RF radiated immunity tests at a low level like 3 V/m can get the measuring results affected by close proximity RF transmitters, therefore the test will be a complementary test for instruments with high probability to be in close proximity of RF transmitters</p> <p>3) Standard IEC 61000-4-39:2017 specifies one test for magnetic fields (9 kHz to 26 MHz) and other for RF fields (380 MHz to 6 GHz). It seems too exigent to apply for all measuring instruments.</p>	Discuss the application of this test to all measurement instruments and what severity levels are the preferred OIML levels.	Applicability of this test has been added to clause 8.4.2.10 and test levels in Table 36 have been updated.
0081 SI	1	13.2	Table 36	ed	The term “product committee” is used in Table.	Replace “product committee” with “project group”.	Text updated
0082 CA	1	13.2	Table 36, Page 65	ed/te	Test level index X, “Special” not defined.	Define “Special” or X as in IEC 61000-4-39	Document has been updated and “Special” has been replaced for alignment with similar entries in other tables,

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0083 BR	1	13.3	Table 37	te	According to IEC 61000-4-2:2008 (pg. 10) all the lower levels below the specified test level must be applied for air discharges only. To avoid disputes between manufactures and labs consider implementing the proposed change.	Consider to add the red sentence below in the row of the test procedure:  “...Contact discharge is the preferred test method. Air discharge is far less defined and reproducible and shall therefore be used only where contact discharge cannot be applied. For air discharges, the test also shall be applied at all voltage levels below the specified voltage level. For contact discharges the test shall be applied at the specified voltage level only unless otherwise specified by the PG. Direct application: In the contact discharge mode to be carried out on conductive surfaces, the electrode shall be in contact with the EUT before activation of the discharge...”	Document has been updated to reflect proposal.
0084 AU	1	14.1	Table 38	Te	What is the meaning of the term ‘minimum battery supply voltage level’? It appears this value is assumed to be lower than Vmin (otherwise it could not be used to assess 5.5.2.c). Clause 5.5.2 requires the manufacturer to specify Vmin, but no other voltage value.	Remove reference to the undefined term ‘minimum battery supply voltage level’. Instead, the test procedure could assess 5.5.2.c by applying a voltage level below Vmin.	Clause 5.5.2 has been reworded. Table 38 test sequence has been updated.
0085 AU	1	14.1	Table 38	Te	What is the meaning of “In order to apply the proper voltage levels, the internal impedance of the power source shall be considered.”? I note the previous comment (103 from US) questioning the relevance of the internal impedance.	Remove reference to internal impedance of the power source, or, clarify.	The clause has been deleted.
0086 AU	1	14.1	Table 38	Te	Step 2c of the procedure states ‘Verify compliance with 5.1.1. and 5.1.2’. But the object of the test is to verify compliance with 5.1.1 <u>or</u> 5.1.2’	Replace step 2c with ‘Verify compliance with 5.1.1 or 5.1.2’	Accepted to change ‘5.1.1. and 5.1.2’ to 5.1.1 <u>or</u> 5.1.2
0087 AU	1	14.2	Table 39	Ed	The Table names for table 39 to 43 generally do not align with the text in Table 6. Table 6 sometimes refers to these tests as “...of a road vehicle battery” and sometimes as “...of external 12 V and 24 V batteries”. But the tests all come under 14.2 which is titled “Power from external 12 V and 24 V road vehicle batteries”	Suggest to change Table 6 and Tables 39 to 43 to be consistent. E.g. Table 39 “Voltage variations from external 12 V and 24 V road vehicle batteries”. Also suggest to change “load dump” test, to something more descriptive like: “Voltage variation due to disconnecting a discharged external 12 V and 24 V road vehicle battery.	Titles entries in Table 6 will be updated. The title “load dump” will remain.

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0088 BR	1	14.2	Table 40	te	The test parameters of levels III are in accordance with the ISO 7637-2:2004 version while for IV are in accordance with the 2011 version.	Update parameters of level III as follows:  Pulse 3a, Unom=12 V: +75 V instead +5 V.	Accepted and Document has been updated to reflect levels from 2011 version of ISO 7637-2
0089 BR	1	14.2	Table 40	te	Note <sup>(6)</sup> is unnecessary because the parameters for level IV has already updated to the 2011 version and there are no numbers in brackets anymore.	Delete note <sup>(6)</sup>	Accepted Note 6 has been deleted in the document
0090 US	1	all		ge	The US has reviewed the 1CD package of D11 and is generally quite pleased.  We would like to thank both the PG and the Convener for their efforts and for the progress being made on this important project.		Noted – Thank you
0091 NL	1	Annex D	new	te	Consider if IEC 61000-4-16:2015 “immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz” should be added Rationale: When this IEC Standard was published, it spoke of phenomena primarily occurring in industrial environments. However, since then, households have increased their use of LED lights, dimmers and other electronic devices causing household electricity meters to be affected. This has been observed in multiple European countries and, at least in The Netherlands, electricity suppliers and manufacturers of these meters have since started performing this test on a voluntary basis to prevent problems in the field.	Add immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances in the frequency range 0 Hz to 150 kHz Also see earlier correspondence and submitted proposal.	Two new tables have been added. One covers immunity to conducted, common mode disturbances while the other covers immunity to conducted, differential mode disturbances
0092 IR	1	Z			No comment at this stage		
0093 US	Anne x C	C.2	Fig C-1	ed	This is a sketch by hand which is not up to current standards anymore.	Recreate picture using a computer program.	An updated drawing has been placed the document.

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0094 US	Anne x C	C.2	Fig C-2	ed	The picture is of a low resolution	If possible, take a new picture with a sufficiently high resolution.	A high resolution picture has not been provided by any PG member. The current picture will be maintained unless an updated picture becomes available prior to completion of PG work.
0095 CA	Anne x D		Page 93	ed	Some information for reference 46 (year, edition...) is missing.	Add full information for reference 46 (year, edition...)	Information added
0096 US	Anne x D	Annex D	all	ed	We believe that Annex D would be easier to use (and more logical) if the referenced documents were arranged in standard alpha-numeric order rather than in the order they are found in the document (since there are almost 50 referenced documents).	Possible PG discussion point.	Rejected Order of documents aligns with ISO 690 guidance

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