I. What are UL Standards?

UL Standards are consensus-based documents that guide the safety, performance and sustainability of new and evolving technologies and services to deliver solutions for industries from household appliances to smoke alarms to batteries to environment to cybersecurity and building materials.

Annex A contains a list of relevant terms and definitions.

II. What is a new UL standard request?

What is a new UL standard request?
This is a request for Underwriters Laboratories to consider developing a new standard or standards document. This new request may pertain to new products and technologies that do not fall under the scope of an existing standard.

Who can submit a request for a new standard?
Anyone can submit a request for the development of a new UL standard.

Where to find the form and submit a request for a new standard?
The New Standardization Request Form can be found on https://csds.ul.com under Proposals as shown in the image below. If a draft standard or draft requirements have already been developed, this may also be provided with the request form.
III. What information to provide in a new standard request

1. **Title of Proposed Standard:**
The category or product of the standard can be listed here. This should be broad so that it can cover the scope and any anticipated or foreseeable additions to expand the scope as needed.

2. **Scope:**
Provide specific types of products covered by the scope and information as to what the standard would cover. Also include the limitations and the related products that the standard would not cover.

   *Example: UL 507, Electric Fans*

   1.1 These requirements cover:
      a) Fans and blowers that circulate air, such as desk, ceiling-suspended, and hassock fans;
      b) Fans and blowers that ventilate air, such as attic, whole-house window, through wall, and direct discharge fans;
      c) Ducted fans and blowers that exhaust air to the outside of a building structure, such as in-line, wall insert and ceiling insert fans;
      d) Dryer type fans used for drying carpets or floors;
      e) Commercial display blowers;
      f) Evaporative coolers;
      g) Evaporative cooler replacement pumps;
      h) Air-filtering appliances;
      i) Component fans;
      j) Low voltage component fans;
      k) Residential cooking area fans, such as rangehoods and downdrafts;
      l) Hand dryers without heater; and
      m) Recirculating and blending units except as noted in 1.2(h).

   1.2 These requirements do not cover:
      a) Air heaters incorporating fans, heating-ventilating units, or blowers comprising components of such equipment as furnaces, mechanical-refrigeration equipment, or air conditioners;
      b) Fusible links, and the like, provided to disconnect a fan or close shutters in the event of fire;
      c) Fans for use in cooking areas when the fan is intended for other than household use;
      d) Fans intended to be used in hazardous locations as defined in the National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70;
      e) Fans intended to be installed over solvents or chemically flammable liquids or vapors;
      f) Fans located in chemically corrosive environments;
      g) Humidifiers;
      h) Fans intended to move heated or conditioned air;
         i) Heated hand dryers;
      j) Ionizers, products with ionization features, or electrostatic air cleaners;
      k) Household or commercial blowers or inflators intended for use with inflatable bouncing toys or similar children's products.
      l) Microwaves, ventilating or otherwise;
      m) Ducted or non-ducted heat recovery ventilators;
      n) Deodorizers and air fresheners.

3. **Purpose and Justification:**
This section explains the need for the standard and why it is needed. Complete all items from a) to j). Fill in as best as possible information for each item.
a) Explain why this standard is needed. Evidence of support for this standard can be submitted. Some examples include photos, articles, and research data.

b) While there may be standards that address similar products, a gap would indicate that the current standard(s) does not cover the proposed scope being submitted.

c) It is important to know if another country or other SDO has a published standard or is developing a standard in this area. There could be opportunities to harmonize the standard for broader acceptance.

d) List other stakeholders that you are aware of that would be involved and/or desire the development of this new standard. Letters of support, articles, and any other evidence may be submitted.

Indicate who is affected by this standard and identify key stakeholders that could be involved. For example: Consumers, industrial, supply chain, medical community, etc. It is helpful to identify in detail.

e) A practical need for the standard to ensure safety of the use of the product would be shown when the standard is applied in certification.

f) Possibilities include references in codes and regulations, regional harmonization, international harmonization, and adoption of the standard by countries with national differences.

g) List countries that would likely be using this standard and any languages that translation would be needed.

h) This may include specific countries and/or broader regions such as North America, South America, Asia, Europe, Sub-Saharan Africa, East Asia, etc.

i) This information is helpful to understand the need for the standard as well as to understand possible requirements the standard may need to address. Specific information as to the country, name of the regulation/code and clause is helpful.

j) It is helpful to know if there are time related restrictions and/or timing issues to when a published standard is needed.

The year and an approximate month can be submitted. For example, March, 2020. Alternatively, the quarter can also be indicated. For example, Quarter 1, 2020.

Note that while the standards development process can be flexible, it does still take about a year for a new standard to be developed on a fast time frame. If there are no definite timing concerns, then indicate as such or the answer can be left “open”.

4. Relevant documents to be considered:
Provide documents that provide justification for development of a new standard, related documents to the product/scope, possible drafts to the proposed standard, and any other relevant documents. It is necessary to give an explanation as to why the document is being submitted in the request.

5. Liaison organizations:

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List other relevant organizations that could be involved in developing the standard. It is necessary to give an explanation as to why this organization might be helpful in the development of this standard.

6. Name of industry body(s) and/or industry association(s) prepared to provide financial support for this standards project, if applicable:
   Examples could include government funding, grant funding, or grant based projects. If there are none, please indicate none.

7. Are you aware of a patent which may be relevant to the standardization activity:
   Proposals can be submitted with patents associated with them. This information must be disclosed with the proposal. In addition, the patent holder would have to agree to reasonable and nondiscriminatory terms.

UL has a patent policy in place to address how essential patent information should be addressed. This policy is in adherence with the ANSI patent policy. https://ulstandards.ul.com/develop-standards/stps/ul-patent-policy/
IV. What to expect after submitting your proposal

After the new standards proposal request is submitted, a confirmation email will be sent to the email address provided on the form. The proposal is then transmitted to the appropriate UL Standards program manager overseeing the category of the scope.

If there are further questions, the Program Manager will reach out directly to the proposal submitter.

If you have any questions, you can reach out to a Regional Manager in your area listed in Annex C or at Global.Standards@ul.org
Annex A: Terms and Definitions

UL Standards Staff

Project Manager (PM) – The secretary of the STP and the person who works closely with the STP Chair and STP members to process proposals, publish standards documents, maintain the membership roster, and issue correspondence to STP members. The STP Project Manager is a non-voting member of the STP.

STP Chair – The chair of the STP and the person responsible for the leading the STP, determining membership, and ensuring that the process is conducted in an efficient, effective, and timely manner. The Program Manager/STP Chair is a non-voting member of the STP.

Standards Development Process

Collaborative Standards Development System (CSDS) – UL’s paperless, web-based platform used to submit proposals, comment, and vote on proposals. CSDS is the only means in which to participate in UL’s standards development (submitting proposals, voting and commenting) and is designed to facilitate transparency. Any member of the public can submit a proposal via CSDS at https://csds.ul.com/

View our video providing an overview of CSDS

Comment – A position (for or against), opinion, observation, explanation, criticism, or recommendation concerning an STP Proposal, expressed in writing.

Consensus – The judgment arrived at through the balloting and review of Procedures Governing UL Standards Development Process for Canada and Approved Regulations Governing ANSI/UL Standards.

For SCC (Canada): Approval by at least two-thirds of those members voting who have submitted a vote, excluding abstentions, negatives without comment, and negatives based on material not under consideration AND a majority of the STP have returned an affirmative ballot.

For ANSI (United States): Approval by at least two-thirds of those members voting who have submitted a vote, excluding abstentions, negatives without comment, and negatives based on material not under consideration; AND a majority of the STP have returned a ballot.

Legislative Format – The typeface style used when proposing edits to existing text in a document. Wording to be inserted is shown underlined, while working proposed for deletion is shown lined-out.

Proposal/Proposal Request (PR) – A suggested revision to a UL Standard or a request to develop a new standard.

Reaffirmation – Continuation of approval for an existing CAN/UL, ANSI/UL, or CAN/ANSI/UL Standard without change (except for updated numbering and/or editorial adjustments) for those Standards that have not been revised within a five-year period.

Stakeholders – Stakeholders are individuals interested in following and participating in the activity of a particular standard. Stakeholders are added to the CSDS work areas on the STP and receive the same information that an STP member would for activities and have
opportunities to provide comments, attend meetings and provide input. However, only STP members are listed on the STP roster and have the ability to vote.

Standard Technical Panel (STP) – A group of individuals representing a variety of interest categories formed to provide input on new or revised UL standards. The STP is responsible for providing reviewing and balloting proposals for individual standards. The group may also meet to discuss issues related to the standard. It serves as the consensus body for individual UL Standards. These consensus bodies may be known as a technical committee or similar descriptive name as situations dictate. https://ulstandards.ul.com/develop-standards/stps/
Annex B: Other Resources
A draft of the standard being proposed is not necessary but can be submitted along with the request. If the new standard request is accepted, the draft document will be further developed.

UL Style Manual
Refer to UL’s style manual for information on the composition and structure of UL standard documents.
[Link to UL Style Manual]

Free Digital View of UL Standards
Current UL standards can be viewed free of charge. Register and access the standards at [www.shopulstandards.com](http://www.shopulstandards.com)

- Allows standards to be viewed before purchase
- Raises the awareness of what is required in the standard
- Can be accessed by anyone around the world
- Enables a variety of individuals and organizations to preview, including international stakeholders
- Benefits a wider group of stakeholders such as regulators, academia, product designers, and innovators who will look for safety certification at a future date.
- Promotes collaboration
Annex C: Contacts

General Questions?  
Global.Standards@ul.org

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